

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Twenty-Second Session
Geneva, November 19 to 23, 2018

PROGRESS REPORTS

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Annexes to this document contain:
 - (a) Progress reports which provide an update on the implementation of the following Development Agenda projects up to the preparation of this document:
 - (i) Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (Annex I);
 - (ii) Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (Annex II);
 - (iii) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (Annex III);
 - (iv) Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and other Developing Countries (Annex IV); and
 - (v) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II (Annex V).

- (b) A completion report on the Development Agenda project Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II (Annex VI).
- (c) A progress report for the period from July 2017 to June 2018 on the Development Agenda Recommendations (Annex VII). The report provides a comprehensive view of the implementation of the 45 recommendations, their links to related Programs in the Program and Budget for 2018/19, an overview of related Development Agenda activities / achievements and links to other related documents. For the nineteen DA recommendations for immediate implementation, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation, as agreed by the CDIP. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at: <http://www.wipo.int/tad>.

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

[Annexes follow]

| PROJECT SUMMARY | |
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| <u>Project Code</u> | DA_1_10_12_23_25_31_40_01 |
| <u>Title</u> | <i>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i> |
| <u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u> | <p><i>Recommendation 1:</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 12:</i> To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 23:</i> To consider how to better promote pro-competitive intellectual property 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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore intellectual property -related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 31:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 40:</i> To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with United Nations agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular United Nations Conference</p> |

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| | <p>on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other relevant international organizations, in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p> |
| <u>Project Budget</u> | <p>Total non-personnel costs: 314,000 Swiss francs</p> <p>Total personnel costs: 270,000 Swiss francs</p> |
| <u>Project Start Date</u> | January 2018 |
| <u>Project Duration</u> | 31 months |
| <u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u> | Links to Programs 14, 9 and 30. |
| <u>Brief Description of Project</u> | <p>Many countries around the world have enacted legislation to ensure greater socio-economic returns from public investment in research and/or development. This top-down approach mandates a bottom up response in terms of awareness, training and skills development in the field of IP management and transfer of technology for funders, developers, managers and users of IP.</p> <p>There are many factors that stifle innovation (in all forms be it incremental, social, open, radical, etc.), one of which is the shortage in the required skills in IP management and transfer of technologies for funders, developers, managers and users in the innovation value chain.</p> <p>The project aims to enhance the innovation capabilities of Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition by deploying training/capacity building opportunities, cooperation opportunities, and learning materials such as guides and best practices documents (both academic and practical in nature) for a range of players along the innovation value in a more targeted manner.</p> <p>The project is implemented in four (4) selected pilot countries, including South Africa, where it aims at building capacities of key stakeholders (ranging from funders, developers, to managers and ultimately users) and increasing cooperation between Member States to facilitate knowledge transfer.</p> <p>The project seeks to demonstrate how developing, emerging and least developed countries can benefit from capacity development in IP management and transfer of technologies, with the overall end</p> |

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| | goal of enhanced innovation. |
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| <p><u>Project Managers</u></p> | <p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña and Mr. Andrew Czajkowski</p> |
| <p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p> | <p><i>Expected Result III.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> |
| <p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p> | <p>Between December 2017 and April 2018, recruitment of a temporary staff member to coordinate project activities and procurement of external consultants to assist with various project activities was completed.</p> <p>1. <u>Manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer</u></p> <p>In line with the project's delivery strategy and the development of a methodology and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and commercialization/utilization to enable a better targeting of training activities in terms of audience, subject matter and delivery, a training needs assessment (TNA) expert was hired to prepare the manual and toolkit and associated survey and interview templates.</p> <p>The TNA expert worked with the WIPO project team to develop the draft manual and toolkit. The first finalized draft version of the manual and toolkit for TNA in technology transfer was provided to the WIPO project team at the end of June 2018.</p> <p>A meeting was organized in Geneva on July 12 and 13, 2018 during which the TNA expert presented the draft version of the manual and toolkit to the WIPO project team and to the country experts (see below) who will lead the training needs assessments in the pilot countries. The meeting provided an opportunity for the country experts to provide their inputs on the manual and toolkit and to discuss the way forward for implementing the TNA and developing training plans in each country.</p> <p>2. <u>Mapping of innovation value chains in four pilot countries</u></p> <p>In line with the project's delivery strategy and the preparation of detailed mappings of innovation value chains in four pilot countries, assessing the training needs among elements of the innovation value chains and establishing training plans for the four pilot countries to address these needs, in accordance with the Project Document (Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3), a country expert was hired in each of the pilot countries to undertake the above tasks.</p> <p>To help identify the country experts for the four pilot countries, the WIPO project team liaised with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Intellectual Property Management Office (South Africa) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Institute of Industrial Property (Chile) - Ministry of Trade, Industry and East African Affairs (Rwanda) - Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO, and Other International Organizations <p>According to the delivery strategy, the country experts prepared a detailed mapping of the innovation value chains in their country, including their elements (funders, developers, managers, and users of IP and associated support institutions such as TISCs) and the relationships between them. The country experts worked in collaboration with key country government contacts to help identify all the relevant organizations. The country experts and government officials were also invited to join a group discussion with the WIPO project team on the eTISC platform to enhance cooperation among all the parties.</p> <p>The mapping reports were finalized, after feedback from the WIPO project team, at the end of June 2018.</p> |
| <p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p> | <p>The country experts were successful in establishing contacts with key organizations in the innovation value chains within the countries, in particular through facilitation by government partners as indicated in the section “Progress in Project Implementation” above. The country experts were most successful in gathering survey data for the mapping of innovation value chains through face-to-face meetings and phone or videoconference interviews rather than email.</p> <p>Collaboration and exchange of experiences between country experts, the TNA expert and the WIPO project team was facilitated through the creation of an online group dedicated to the project on the eTISC platform, in which findings and questions were posted and discussed.</p> |
| <p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p> | <p>As indicated in the Project Document:</p> <p>Risk: Human resource turnover among beneficiaries of training activities.</p> <p>Risk mitigation strategy: Focus on training of trainers and support institutions such as TISCs to enable local support and minimize impact of turnover.</p> <p>This risk will become more of a focus in the next phase of the project. In addition, addressing the trends of skills gaps across organizations in each country will enable more focused training solutions.</p> |

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| <p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p><u>The Way Forward</u></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer</u> <p>As part of assessing the training needs in their countries, the country experts will prepare comments and recommendations on the manual and toolkit, focusing on the applicability of that material to their national situations, and highlighting areas in which these could be improved. The country experts are expected to provide their written comments by the end of November 2018.</p> <p>In line with the project's delivery strategy, the TNA expert will collect the comments of the country experts, along with the feedback provided by the country experts and the WIPO project team at the meeting in July, to fine-tune and prepare a revised TNA manual and toolkit. The revised manual and toolkit are expected to be completed by the end of 2018.</p> 2. <u>Training needs assessment in four pilot countries</u> <p>As mentioned above, the country experts attended a meeting in Geneva on July 12 and 13, 2018 during which the TNA expert presented the draft version of the manual and toolkit. The country experts will take the knowledge of their respective countries' innovation value chains acquired during the mapping phase of the project, as well as the TNA manual and toolkit, to assess the training needs among elements of the innovation value chain.</p> <p>The training needs assessment reports will provide an overview of the training needs assessment data for each targeted organization and any trends that were observed throughout organizations in their countries. The TNA reports are expected to be delivered at the end of October 2018.</p> 3. <u>Training plans in four pilot countries</u> <p>As per the Project Document (Section 2.3.3), the country experts will use the TNA report to help establish training plans to address the training needs determined in their respective countries. The country experts are expected to deliver the training plans in consultation with the WIPO project team by the end of 2018.</p> 4. <u>Carrying out training activities</u> <p>The second stage of the project will begin in January 2019 and will use the training plans established for the four pilot countries to carry out training activities, including as appropriate, on-site activities, distance learning, and participation in educational programs. It is foreseen that these capacity building activities would include</p> |

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| | <p>practical training workshops on effective technology commercialization and IP management targeting the key players and possibly on-the-job training opportunities and internships. Opportunities for partnerships with IP management organizations, universities, and other institutions with relevant capabilities will be explored, with South-South cooperation as one of the means to maximize knowledge transfer, impact and longer term sustainability of these activities.</p> <p>In order to kick off training activities in 2019, preparations in terms of budgets and timetables and selection of appropriate trainers or experts for preparing the required training material will be completed by the WIPO project team by the end of 2018, keeping in close contact with the country experts as they prepare the training plans above.</p> |
| <p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p> | <p>Implementation is proceeding according to schedule:</p> <p>As indicated above, the first finalized draft of the TNA manual and toolkit and the pilot country innovation value chain mappings were delivered at the end of June 2018.</p> <p>Pilot country TNA reports are expected to be delivered by the end of October 2018.</p> <p>Comments and recommendations on the manual and toolkit are expected to be provided by the country experts as scheduled at the end of November 2018.</p> <p>The abovementioned training plans are expected to be delivered as scheduled at the end of 2018.</p> <p>The revised manual and toolkit are expected to be delivered as scheduled at the end of 2018, pending on-time feedback from the country experts.</p> <p>The implementation of training activities according to the training plans will take place in 2019.</p> |
| <p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p> | <p>The budget utilization rate as per the end of August 2018 is: 22%</p> |
| <p><u>Previous Reports</u></p> | <p>This is the first Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> |

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

| <u>Project Outputs¹</u> (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| 1. Provision of assessment training needs methodology and toolkit | Delivery of first finalized draft of the methodology and toolkit by mid-2018. | Draft manual and toolkit delivered on 29 June 2018. Final manual and toolkit expected to be completed by the end of 2018. | *** |
| 2. Mapping of innovation value chains in four pilot countries | Delivery of mapping by mid-2018. | Mapping report for South Africa delivered on 29 June 2018. Mapping report for Chile delivered on 2 July 2018. Mapping report for Indonesia delivered on 30 June 2018. Mapping report for Rwanda delivered on 1 July 2018. | **** |
| 3. Establishment of a training plan according to assessed training needs | Delivery of training plan by end of 2018. | The country experts started to assess training needs in July 2018. The TNA reports are expected to be delivered at the end of October 2018. The training plans are expected to be delivered by the end of 2018. | ** |
| 4. Implementation of training activities according to training plan | Completion of training by the end of 2019. | N/A (training activities will be based on the training plans that are expected to be completed by the end of 2018). | NA |

¹ As per the Project Document, Section 3.2.

| <u>Project Outputs¹</u> (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| 5. Evaluation and refining of methodology and toolkit* | Delivery of refined methodology and toolkit by end of first quarter of 2020. | N/A | NA |

| <u>Project Objectives</u> | <u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective</u> (Outcome Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| 1. Establish a framework for more effectively targeting capacity building activities in the field of technology transfer. | Survey participants indicating that the capacity building is aligned with their priorities and needs (target 60%) | NA | NA |
| 2. Create capacity in IP management and transfer of technologies amongst the key role players in the categories of funders, developers, managers and users of IP. | Survey participants considering that their knowledge and skills in the areas of IP management and transfer of technology have been increased (target: 60%) | NA | NA |

[Annex II follows]

| PROJECT SUMMARY | |
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| <u>Project Code</u> | DA_16_20_03 |
| <u>Title</u> | <i>Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development</i> |
| <u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u> | <p><i>Recommendation 16:</i> Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 20:</i> To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p> |
| <u>Project Budget</u> | <p>Non-personnel costs: 300,000 Swiss francs (2016-2017) and 250,000 Swiss francs (2018)</p> <p>Personnel costs: 150,000 Swiss francs (2016-2017) and 100,000 Swiss francs (2018)</p> |
| <u>Project Start Date</u> | April 2016 |
| <u>Project Duration</u> | 36 months |
| <u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u> | Links to Programs 1, 9, 10 and 14. |
| <u>Brief Description of Project</u> | <p>The proposed project builds on ongoing program activities to establish and develop Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), the findings from previously established studies on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (patent component) and on Patents and the Public Domain, as well as on the existing legal status portal developed within the framework of the finalized Development Agenda project on Patent Legal Status Data.</p> <p>More specifically, the project aims to supplement the existing TISC services by adding new services and tools to those currently provided, allowing them to not only identify inventions in the public domain but also to support inventors, researchers and entrepreneurs in using this information to generate new research outputs and products and thereby contributing to a more effective exploitation and use of inventions in the public domain, as a source for the</p> |

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| | generation of local knowledge and local innovation and increasing the absorptive capacity of developing countries and LDC's in the adaptation and assimilation of different technologies. |
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| <p><u>Project Managers</u></p> | <p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña and Mr. Andrew Czajkowski</p> |
| <p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p> | <p>III.2 (Program 9) Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>IV.2 (Programs 9 and 14) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |
| <p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p> | <p>1. <u>Practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain</u></p> <p>In line with the delivery strategy for the development of two practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain, and in order to ensure that the guides are adapted to the needs of TISC staff, researchers, and entrepreneurs in developing countries, the draft guides were disseminated and tested across selected TISCs in nine pilot countries: Kenya and South Africa (Africa region), Morocco (Arab countries), Malaysia and the Philippines (Asia and the Pacific region), Argentina, Colombia and Cuba (Latin America and the Caribbean region), and the Russian Federation (Transition and Developed Countries).</p> <p>Seven experts with thorough knowledge of the subject matter of the guides and of the TISC networks in the selected pilot countries were appointed to lead the pilot process and to document and evaluate the TISCs' experiences in applying the guides. This was done using a methodology based on the Kirkpatrick four-level training evaluation model, i.e. using criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and impact to measure specific aspects of the TISCs' experiences.</p> <p>The six-month pilot process (July to December 2017) was initiated with a meeting in Geneva on July 25 and 26, 2017, which brought together the two lead subject matter experts and the seven country experts to discuss the content of the guides and to develop and harmonize effective approaches to the pilot process in each of the selected countries. The piloting of the guides in the nine countries resulted in a number of recommendations on how to refine and further adapt the guides based on the TISCs' experiences and needs. These recommendations were reviewed by the lead subject matter experts in coordination with WIPO and integrated into revised drafts. Additional inputs were also sought from a product development and technology transfer expert to assist with the review of the guide on using inventions in the public domain in light of the feedback gathered from the pilot countries.</p> <p>The full final draft of the guide on identifying inventions in the public domain was completed in June 2018, and the final draft of the guide on using inventions in the public domain was completed in July</p> |

2018. In light of the above, preparations were initiated internally, in line with the WIPO Publications Policy, to seek approval for issuing the guides as WIPO Publications with professional editorial and design input to maximize their uptake and impact.

In addition to drafting the guides, the lead experts also developed training materials based on the guides which will be used during the next phase of the project in providing technical assistance to selected TISC networks, to develop skills and establish TISC services for identifying inventions in the public domain and for supporting the use of inventions in the public domain as a basis for developing new research outputs and products.

2. Improved legal status portal (Patent Register Portal)

The development of the new interface including advanced search functionalities, enhanced content, and a new interactive map continued in the period under review.

Consultations with technical and substantive sectors within the Organization and with the United Nations Geospatial Information Section (UNGIS) on the use of official UN international boundary data for the new map were carried out to ensure compliance with all relevant policies and rules, and to implement the selected technical solutions for the new interface.

With regard to providing enhanced content, the patent information expert hired to review and update the Portal's content and links during the first phase of the project (as reported in the previous report to the CDIP) was assigned the new task of preparing detailed help files for each jurisdiction included in the Portal, and to collect additional data and legal status related information for jurisdictions and patent information collections that had not yet been included in the Portal. Information has now been collected for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections, and accessible help files for visually impaired users have been developed for each jurisdiction, containing detailed information about the availability, search features and functionalities of online patent registers and gazettes, patent protection particularities, and additional search tips to further assist users in researching the legal status of patents in different jurisdictions worldwide. Consultations were also held with substantive areas (Patent Law and Standards) to validate the use of specific terminology.

In order to highlight the new interface, features and functionalities of the Patent Register Portal to former users of the Portal and in order to attract new users, a short tutorial video was also developed in coordination with the Communications Division and with the support of a video expert. It will be released together with the new Portal.

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| <p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p> | <p>The collaborative drafting process was supported by defining clearly, from the start, the specific contribution from each expert. With inputs from five associate subject matter experts, the role of the lead experts was crucial in compiling, analyzing, and editing inputs from experts with different backgrounds and writing styles. The ability to synthesize information and to create a good flow between the various sections of the guides has been a critical element in the successful drafting of the guides.</p> <p>The piloting of the guides in selected national TISC networks proved to be a very important element in validating the content and teaching value of the guides, and has already generated much interest from TISCs. The feedback gathered confirmed the important added value of these new resources for TISCs. In addition, the selection of country experts with good knowledge of the subject matter and of the countries/regions in which the guides were piloted was essential in the successful collection and documentation of the TISCs' experiences, with the support of the respective national TISC focal points in the process.</p> <p>The establishment of a pool of experts from different geographical regions who will be able to act as resource persons in supporting TISCs in the use of the guides and in the development of their services for identifying and using inventions in the public domain, and the interest which has been generated in TISCs as a result of the piloting process, is a good indicator of the success and future impact of this project.</p> |
| <p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p> | <p>Risk: Insufficient capacity by TISC staff to understand and effectively use the information contained in the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain.</p> <p>Mitigation: Efforts have been made to adapt the guides to the assessed capabilities of TISC staff by piloting the drafts in selected TISCs across nine national TISC networks in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Feedback gathered from this exercise was taken into account during the revision process and integrated into the final drafts, which will include practical guidance (with templates and flowcharts), examples and case studies. The roster of experts established under the project will also help mitigate this risk by offering support to TISC staff on issues dealt with by the guides during future training and technical assistance activities to help TISCs develop the necessary skills and services in this area.</p> |
| <p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p> | <p>As reported in the first project progress report (CDIP/18/2, Annex V), the project started with an initial delay of six months, with actual activities starting in October 2016 (the procedures which were initiated, following approval of the project by the CDIP in April 2016, to recruit a temporary staff to coordinate project activities and to select experts for the delivery of specific project outputs were completed in September 2016, allowing for the implementation of</p> |

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| | <p>the first phase of the project to formally begin in October 2016).</p> <p>Taking into account this initial six-month delay in the project's effective start date, an extension of the availability of project resources is requested enabling the delivery of all project outputs by April 2019 within the 36-month timeframe approved by the CDIP for this project. A revised implementation timeline taking into account the initial delay in the implementation of project activities, and a revised table of resources by project output is annexed to the progress report.</p> <p>Funds for the biennium 2016-2017 have been re-allocated reflecting the initial six-month delay and represent actual expenditure as indicated in the attached table. To ensure the full implementation of project activities, it is requested to move resources from Non-Personnel to Personnel (50,000 Swiss francs), within the approved budget envelope allocated to the project. This amount represents principally unspent resources allocated to staff missions and other contractual services for the piloting of the guides during the 2016-17 biennium. Cost savings were achieved by organizing a meeting with the pilot country experts in Geneva to launch the pilot process (instead of having staff travel to each pilot country) and by selecting experts from the country or region in which the guides were piloted (in some cases, covering more than one pilot country).</p> |
| <p><u>The Way Forward</u></p> | <p>With the full final draft of the guide on identifying inventions in the public domain and associated training materials completed in June 2018, the final draft of the second guide on using inventions in the public domain is expected to be ready in July 2018.</p> <p>In line with WIPO's Publications Policy, and before the professional editing, design and translation of the guides into WIPO's six official languages, the content will be submitted for substantive peer review by appropriate internal/external experts.</p> <p>Associated training materials will also be fine-tuned in order to start providing technical assistance to selected TISC networks and support them in developing the necessary skills and in establishing services for identifying and using inventions in the public domain. As per the project delivery strategy, workshops will be organized in selected national TISC networks to start developing skills and services in this area.</p> <p>In parallel, the development of the improved version of the Patent Register Portal will be finalized in collaboration with the Communications Division and other relevant stakeholders, and information collected by the Secretariat with the support of the patent information expert will be sent to the relevant IP authorities for validation. The Patent Register Portal is envisaged to be updated on annual basis, while a contact form will allow users and Member States to report any changes to be taken into consideration and be reflected on the Portal.</p> |

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| <p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p> | <p>From July 2018 to December 2018, the content of the two guides will be submitted for substantive review by relevant internal/experts and for editing. In light of the steps required under the WIPO Publications Policy and the estimated timeframe for professional editing and design, it is expected to have the final edited, designed and proofread versions of the two guides ready for translation by December 2018. Translation into the six official languages will be the final step in the process.</p> <p>Even though the final translated versions of the guides will not be available before the beginning of 2019, activities to start training selected TISC networks on the subject matter of the guides will be initiated in the last quarter of 2018 with the support of the experts involved in the project, using the training materials developed by the lead experts. This will also be an opportunity to test and fine-tune the training materials.</p> <p>In parallel, the development of the improved version of the Patent Register Portal will be finalized in collaboration with the Communications Division and other relevant stakeholders, and information collected by the Secretariat with the support of the patent information expert will be sent to the relevant IP authorities for validation. The Portal is expected to be launched by the end of 2018.</p> <p>A revised implementation timeline of activities and associated resources taking into account the six-month delay in the initial project implementation start date is submitted for approval by the CDIP.</p> |
| <p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p> | <p>The budget utilization rate as per the end of August 2018 is: 62%</p> |
| <p><u>Previous Reports</u></p> | <p>This is the third Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex V, and was submitted to the CDIP at its eighteenth session. The second report is contained in document CDIP/20/2, Annex V, and was submitted to the CDIP at its twentieth session.</p> |

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

| <u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|---|--|--|------------|
| 1. Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain | Delivery of first finalized draft of the guides by end 2016. | Consolidated draft guides for piloting delivered in June 2017. Final drafts of the guides to be delivered by July 2018 (ready for review, professional editing and design). Final versions (reviewed and edited) to be completed by the end of 2018. | *** |
| 2. Documentation of experiences and best practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain | Delivery of documentation from pilot projects by the end of 2017. | Piloting of the guides completed and all reports documenting the experiences of the pilot countries delivered in December 2017. | **** |
| 3. Roster of core experts | Roster with at least two core experts per region established by end 2016. | Experts involved in the preparation of the two guides and in the piloting process available to act as resource persons to support TISCs in the use of the guides and in the development of services for identifying and using inventions in the public domain. | **** |
| 4. Training materials | At least two presentations established based on the guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain by mid-2017. | Draft training materials delivered and expected to be fine-tuned as a result of their use in technical assistance activities in the second half of 2018. | *** |

² As per the Project Document, Section 3.2.

| <u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|---|--|--|------------|
| 5. Improved legal status portal | New interface developed by mid-2016. New help pages added by mid-2017. New form added by end 2017. | Development of the new interface with updated content and functionalities (including new help files for over 200 jurisdictions) and feedback form expected to be completed by the end of 2018. | *** |
| 6. Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain in the six official languages (see CDIP/18/11) | Delivery of the translated guides by mid-2018. | Translation into the six languages expected to start once the final review, professional editing and design is completed (by end 2018). | ** |
| 7. Skills to administer and provide services related to inventions in the public domain | Surveys completed at workshops by end 2018 indicating that the project has developed skills in administering and/or providing services related to inventions in the public domain. | Provision of technical assistance to selected TISC networks to support them in developing these skills planned to start in the second half of 2018. Planning of this activity has started. | ** |

| <u>Project Objectives</u> | <u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective</u> (Outcome Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|--|---|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs and to assist interested member states in identifying and making use of subject matter that is in or has fallen into the public domain within their jurisdictions | TISC services for identifying inventions in the public domain established by at least six TISCs across different national TISC networks. TISC services for supporting the use of inventions in the public domain established by at least four TISCs across different national TISC networks. | | NA |

| | | | |
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| | Increases number of users across TISCs networks identifying and using information in the public domain. | | |
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1. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE³

(a) Biennium 2016-2017

| Activity | Quarters 2016 | | | | Quarters 2017 | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th |
| Drafting of guides | | | | X | X | X | | |
| Piloting of guides | | | | | | | X | X |
| Development of legal status portal and enhancement of content | | | | X | X | X | X | X |

(b) Biennium 2018-2019

| Activity | Quarters 2018 | | | | Quarters 2019 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | 1 st | 2 nd |
| Completion of guides | X | X | X | | | |
| Preparation of training materials | | X | X | | | |
| Translation and dissemination of guides | | | X | X | X | X |
| Technical assistance to TISC networks including workshops on experiences and best practices | | | X | X | X | X |
| Development of legal status portal and enhancement of content | X | X | X | X | | |

³ The revised timetable takes into account the initial six-month delay in the project's effective start date (October 2016), as explained in detail in the progress report.

2. REVISED RESOURCES BY RESULTS⁴

(a) Biennium 2016-2017

| Project outputs | (Swiss francs) | | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | | 2017 | | Total | | |
| | Personnel | Non-personnel | Personnel | Non-personnel | Personnel | Non-personnel | |
| Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain | 20,000 | - | 30,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 110,000 |
| Documentation of experiences and best practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain | - | - | 60,000 | 90,000 | 60,000 | 90,000 | 150,000 |
| Improved legal status portal | 10,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 55,000 | 40,000 | 70,000 | 110,000 |
| Total | 30,000 | 15,000 | 120,000 | 205,000 | 150,000 | 220,000 | 370,000 |

(b) Biennium 2018-19

| Project outputs | 2018 | | 2019 | | Total | | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Personnel | Non-personnel | Personnel | Non-personnel | Personnel | Non-personnel | |
| Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain (delivery of final drafts) | 40,000 | 20,000 | - | - | 40,000 | 20,000 | 60,000 |
| Translation of guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain | 10,000 | 50,000 | - | - | 10,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| Roster of experts and new and enhanced training materials | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| Skills to administer and provide services related to inventions in the public domain | 50,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 180,000 | 260,000 |
| Improved legal status portal | 10,000 | 20,000 | - | - | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Total | 120,000 | 200,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 | 150,000 | 280,000 | 430,000 |

[Annex III follows]

⁴ Re-allocation of resources to ensure the implementation of the project activities in line with the revised implementation timeline, within the original budget approved by the CDIP (budget envelope of 800,000 Swiss francs). Funds for the biennium 2016-2017 have been re-allocated across the project outputs reflecting the initial six-month delay in the implementation of the project, and represent actual expenditure.

| PROJECT SUMMARY | |
|---|--|
| <u>Project Code</u> | DA_3_10_45_01 |
| <u>Title</u> | <i>Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries</i> |
| <u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u> | <p>Recommendation 3: Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting, inter alia, a development-oriented intellectual property culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on intellectual property.</p> <p>Recommendation 10: To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p>Recommendation 45: 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.</p> |
| <u>Project Budget</u> | 500,000 Swiss francs, all related to non-personnel costs. |
| <u>Project Start Date</u> | July 15, 2016 |
| <u>Project Duration</u> | 24 months |
| <u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u> | Links to Programs 9, 10 and 17. |

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| <p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p> | <p>Taking into consideration the national intellectual property rights (IPR) policy and strategy, and keeping in view the public interest, the main objective of the project is to build capacity for delivery of efficient and effective national IPR education and training programs for judges, including the creation of self-learning/reference 'IPR Toolkits for Judges'. More specifically, the project aims at enhancing the understanding of substantive IPR law and application of such IPR knowledge by judges through development of coherent and logical thinking and critical analysis skills to enable the making of fair, efficient, well-informed and well-reasoned arguments and decisions concerning IPR disputes in IPR courts and tribunals.</p> <p>Selection of pilot judicial training institutions:</p> <p>Four pilot judicial training institutions were selected, one from each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab region), including an LDC, and representing diverse judicial traditions and backgrounds.</p> <p>The IPR education and training programs, including the self-learning / reference IPR Toolkits for Judges, are being tailored to the identified gaps, articulated needs, available learning infrastructure and absorptive capacities and preferred learning styles of the Members of the respective judicial systems of the selected pilot developing and least developed countries.</p> <p>While implementing the project activities in the selected pilot developing and least developed countries, the following is kept in view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) relevant IPR laws/frameworks/agreements;(b) relevant IPR policies and strategies;(c) judicial training gaps, needs and priorities as articulated in their national economic development frameworks; and(d) developmental considerations and public interest. <p>The project is implemented through existing national judicial training institutions.</p> <p>As and when practicable, the project uses, as such or after adaptation / translation to the local context, existing IPR education, training and learning content of WIPO or of contributing institutions of Member States, be it on paper or in electronic form.</p> <p>Main project components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Selection of four pilot judicial training institutions;B. Assessment of IPR education and training needs of the judicial system in the selected pilot countries to determine the nature and scope of modular IPR education and training content and self-learning/reference "IPR Toolkits for Judges" to be developed;C. Fact-finding survey on ongoing IPR training initiatives for the |
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| | <p>judiciary in developing and least developed countries as well as in the developed countries to learn, amongst other things, from good practices in IPR training of the judiciary;</p> <p>D. Based on B and C above, develop tailored and modular IPR education and training content for (a) initial/induction IPR training and (b) in-service IPR training, keeping in view the preferred mode(s) of training delivery (face-to-face, blended or online) tailored to the identified gaps, expressed needs and key priorities of the selected country. The education and training content will include a self-learning/reference “IPR Toolkits for Judges,” one for each of the selected pilot institutions. These could include paper-based and electronic IPR content, such as IPR laws and policies, flexibilities in the IP system, landmark IPR court decisions, and other content as may be agreed during the needs assessment phase of the project and based on applicable good practices.</p> <p>E. Based on B, C and D, testing of the IPR education and training content, including the “IPR Toolkit for Judges” by delivering education and training programs and obtaining feedback to make improvements, if needed, to the learning objectives of the IPR education and training courses, curriculum design, content creation, mode(s) of delivery, and methods for assessment/evaluation of learning outcomes of IPR education and training courses;</p> <p>F. Foster networking and partnerships amongst national judicial training institutions for regular sharing of experiences to learn from one another about their IPR training initiatives and outcomes. Amongst other things, this may involve the creation of one or more online professional ‘communities of practice’ on IPR issues for social/networked peer-to-peer learning amongst magistrates, judges and prosecutors; and</p> <p>G. Assistance for the acquisition of reference books and manuals to build up the library of the beneficiary judiciary training institution.</p> |
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| <p><u>Project Manager</u></p> | <p>Mr. Mohamed Abderraouf Bdioui</p> |
| <p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p> | <p>Expected Result III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> |
| <p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p> | <p>The implementation of the project has come close to its final stages despite the slight delay encountered at the beginning of the process. This substantial progress was obtained thanks to the support and commitment shown by the beneficiary pilot countries (Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria).</p> <p>All through the implementation steps, utmost importance was given to certain fundamental principles, including full coordination and consultation with the beneficiary countries, meeting their needs and priorities and ensuring the sustainability of the project at the national level.</p> <p>In ensuring the sustainability of the project, its outcomes are prepared to cater to possible new requests for assistance for continuing education for the judiciary that could be made by other countries in the future.</p> <p>The period between July 2017 and July 2018 marked the completion of almost all key deliverables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Generic Distance-Learning Course on IP for the Judiciary was developed by the WIPO Academy with the assistance of an experienced judge and professor from Egypt. The materials were then reviewed by a Panel of experienced judges from Australia, Belgium, China, Peru, Philippines and South Africa. 2. Based on the generic distance-learning (DL) course, four national DL courses were translated, customized and reviewed for the benefit of the pilot countries. The customization process was undertaken in full coordination with the national experts selected by the beneficiary countries, taking into account the national needs, priorities and judicial contexts of each country. 3. A multi-faceted train-the-trainer program for each pilot country was developed. Special distance-learning and face-to-face training sessions were organized for each pilot country in coordination with the respective judicial training institutions and the assistance of experienced international and national judges and professors;. 4. Appropriate bibliographical materials on IPRs were acquired and dispatched, together with relevant WIPO publications, to each judicial training institution. The publications were selected in full coordination with the pilot countries;. |

5. National judicial training institutions were given free access to a database of more than 3.5 million court cases on IPRs from more than 110 countries for three years. A contract was concluded with a specialized company in this respect.
6. The WIPO Academy e-learning platform was made available for use for continuing education purposes by the judicial training institutions of each pilot country.
7. Four national closed *fora* on information sharing and peer-to-peer learning amongst the judiciary of each pilot country were established. Participants were given access to create their profiles and use the communication tools available for the forum. The *fora* will remain open and accessible following the conclusion of the project.
8. An international network amongst judicial training institutions existing worldwide for exchange of information and experiences on continuing education activities related to IP is now being developed by the WIPO Academy. It will be based on the existing *fora* which were established for the pilot countries. Judicial training institutions existing worldwide will be invited to join the network.
9. The WIPO Academy courses have recently become accessible through mobile devices (smartphones and tablets) in order to facilitate access to courses. For the convenience of judges, the customized modules and the networks mentioned above will also be made available through those mobile devices.
10. A Survey for the mapping of existing judicial training institutions offering training in IPR for the judiciary was launched.
11. A customized Instructor's Manual for each pilot country intended to guide the trainers in their continuing education performance is also being developed.

All above-mentioned deliverables constitute the WIPO Toolkit for Continuing Education for Judges provided in document CDIP/16/7 REV.2.

Although most deliverables of the project were completed in July 2018, as planned, a 5-month extension was deemed necessary in order to undertake targeted activities that would ensure the optimum quality of the project's outcomes. The WIPO Academy will conduct a series of testing, consolidating and reviewing activities from August to November 2018, and as of December 2018, all the project's outputs would have been tested, reviewed and delivered. The project is therefore expected to be concluded on December 31, 2018.

At the national level, all country-specific activities listed above were implemented, in accordance with the Cooperation Agreements concluded with (i) the Edgar Cervantes Villalta School for the

Judiciary (Escuela Judicial) in Costa Rica; (ii) the Ministry of Justice in Lebanon; (iii) the National Judicial Academy in Nepal; and (iv) the National Copyright Commission in Nigeria.

Participants appreciated the training which permitted them to consolidate their knowledge in IP and, in the case of Nigeria, establish a core group of national resource persons ready to offer continuing education sessions to judges.

The following groups participated in the respective countries:

Costa Rica

A group of 24 judges participated in the continuing education program and received substantive and practical online and face-to-face training with the participation of eminent professors from Colombia and the Dominican Republic as well as a senior judge from Spain. National professors and judges also acted as instructors in this program.

Lebanon

A group of 20 magistrates participated in the continuing education program and received substantive and practical online and face-to-face training with the participation of experienced professors and judges from Egypt as well as a skilled judge and an expert from Lebanon.

Nepal

A group of 13 high court and district court judges as well as government attorneys participated in the online and face-to-face continuing education program. An experienced judge from the Philippines and IP law professors from India and the United Kingdom participated in the program and interacted with the participants on a selection of IP cases. Two Supreme Court judges and other experts from Nepal made lectures and presented practical national experiences.

Nigeria

A group of 18 law professors and practitioners participated in the online and face-to-face training program. Experienced law professors from Ethiopia and Kenya provided assistance and expertise for the delivery of those training activities. Nigeria opted for strengthening the capacity of experts in IP who would later relay the continuing education activities to judges at the national level.

Follow-up sessions are planned to be organized in the four countries, during which each participating judge would provide training on a particular topic to other judges participating in the program. In the case of Nigeria, the trained trainers would deliver practical continuing education sessions to a selection of 10 judges.

The follow-up sessions would offer a good evaluation of the

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| | <p>progress made with respect to all main aspects of the training activity. They are organized to take place in October 2018 (Costa Rica, Nepal and Nigeria) and November 2018 (Lebanon).</p> <p>The initial reports received from the pilot countries were very positive. Pilot countries requested that following the conclusion of the project, WIPO would continue to cooperate with them in order to consolidate the results that were achieved. Some of them found that the benefits of the project surpassed their expectations. All beneficiary judicial training institutions indicated that they would include IPRs in their regular continuing education programs using the recently developed modules for this purpose. Such a commitment is a strong assurance of the sustainability of the project at the national level.</p> |
| <p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p> | <p>NA</p> |
| <p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p> | <p>As stated in the Project Document, in the course of the project implementation, the following risks may be envisaged:</p> <p>(a) Difficulties to organize continuous training for a busy judiciary. A key mitigation measure to counter such risks is to ensure having the full engagement and endorsement of the judicial training institution and/or the relevant authorities at all phases of the project. Development of the courses online would also help mitigating this risk</p> <p>To date,, the implementation of the project has received full support from the judicial training institutions and the relevant authorities of the respective beneficiary countries and therefore the envisaged risks did not materialize and had no negative impact on performance.</p> <p>(b) Conditions in a selected pilot country may impede the project, in which case due discussions should be pursued. Should such discussions be unsuccessful, the project in the country may be suspended or postponed.</p> <p>The conditions in the selected countries have been favorable for the implementation of the project. The risk was mitigated and had no negative impact on performance.</p> <p>(c) The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) may face limitations that exist in developing and least developed countries, such as absence or low-speed Internet. A key mitigation measure to counter this high risk would be to ensure the print-publishing of the Judges IP Toolkit.</p> <p>There were no serious limitations with respect to the use of ICTs in the beneficiary countries as training materials were made available</p> |

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| | <p>in easily accessible and printable formats. The risk was mitigated and had no negative impact on performance.</p> |
| <p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p> | <p>While developing the continuing education tools, the WIPO Academy also prepared the ground to respond to possible new requests for assistance expressed by other countries;</p> <p>Subject to project evaluation and its consideration by the Committee, the activities of the project could be mainstreamed within the regular programs of WIPO. This would facilitate meeting the requests of new countries and, maintain some sort of assistance to the pilot countries beyond 2018, as they have already expressed clear interest.</p> |
| <p><u>The Way Forward</u></p> | <p>Finalizing the project by December 31, 2018 mainly through testing, reviewing and consolidating the deliverables;</p> <p>Finalizing the mapping on existing judicial training institutions offering continuing education on IPRs.</p> |
| <p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p> | <p>July 15, 2016 – December 31, 2018</p> <p>Most deliverables were completed in July, 2018 as planned. However, a 5-month extension was deemed necessary in order to undertake necessary testing and reviewing activities and to ensure that the quality of the project's outcomes is optimal.</p> |
| <p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p> | <p>The budget utilization rate as per the end of August 2018 is: 37%</p> |
| <p><u>Previous Reports</u></p> | <p>This is the third Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex VI, and was submitted to the CDIP at its eighteenth session. The second report is contained in document CDIP/20/2, Annex VI, and was submitted to the CDIP at its twentieth session.</p> |

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

| <u>Project Outputs⁵</u> (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|--|---|--|------------|
| A mapping of IPR training institutions and other training initiatives for the judiciary existing worldwide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping completed; and - Preliminary analysis made. | The Survey was circulated and a preliminary analysis started to be made. | *** |
| Customized IP training modules for judges and magistrates for each pilot project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modules completed and endorsed by the relevant national or regional authorities. - At least one training session (on-line, blended or on-site) organized in cooperation with each beneficiary training institution based on the newly developed modules, curricula and training technique for achieving the desired learning outcomes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All four Modules were customized, completed and endorsed by the national authorities. - More than one training session were organized for each pilot country in cooperation with beneficiary judicial training institutions based on the developed modules. | **** |
| A group of judges, including potential trainer(s), trained based on the developed modules | Beneficiaries completed the training session | All judges and trainers from the four pilot countries were trained based on the developed modules. | **** |

⁵ As per the Project Document, Section 3.2.

| <u>Project Outputs⁵</u> (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|--|--|--|------------|
| A network connecting judicial training institutions established. | At least two judicial training institutions indicated their wish to establish contacts and cooperate more closely in the area of specialized training. | All judicial training institutions expressed their wish to establish contacts with other similar institutions and to cooperate more closely in the area of specialized training. | **** |

| <u>Project Objectives</u> | <u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective</u> (Outcome Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|--|--|---|------------|
| Enhanced capacity and skills of magistrates, judges and prosecutors in developing and least developed countries to adjudicate efficiently and effectively IP disputes in cohesion with the identified developmental needs and priorities of the country. | At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors report they acquired new skills for adjudicating efficiently and effectively IP disputes. | Most trained judges reported that they acquired new skills for adjudicating efficiently and effectively IP disputes. | **** |
| A development-oriented IP culture in the judiciary that encourages local innovation and creativity as well as improves the environment for international collaboration, technology transfer and investment. | At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors acknowledge the relationship between effective and efficient adjudication and local innovation and creativity. | Most trained judges understand the relationship between effective and efficient adjudication and local innovation and creativity. | **** |

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| <p>More efficient national IP dispute settlement institutions and fair balance between IPR protection and the public interest.</p> | <p>At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors acknowledge the correlation between adjudication and public interest.</p> <p>At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors indicate the training has improved their dispute settlement skills.</p> | <p>Most trained judges acknowledge the correlation between adjudication and public interest.</p> <p>Most trained judges indicated that the training would improve their dispute settlement skills.</p> | <p>****</p> |
| <p>A development orientation among the judiciary for creating a balanced, efficient and effective IPR dispute settlement system that supports local talent, innovation and creativity while incentivizing, rewarding and protecting, in an equitable, fair and balanced manner, the rights and interests of all IPR holders, IPR users and the public interest.</p> | <p>At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors acknowledge the importance of balance between the rights and interests of IPR holders, IPR users and the public interest.</p> | <p>Most trained judges acknowledge the importance of balance between the rights and interests of IPR holders, IPR users and the public interest.</p> | <p>****</p> |

[Annex IV follows]

| PROJECT SUMMARY | |
|---|---|
| <u>Project Code</u> | DA_1_10_12_40_01 |
| <u>Title</u> | <i>Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and other Developing Countries</i> |
| <u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u> | <p><i>Recommendation 1:</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 12:</i> To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 40:</i> To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with United Nations agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially the WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p> |
| <u>Project Budget</u> | 320,000 Swiss francs, all related to non-personnel costs. |
| <u>Project Start Date</u> | January 1, 2016 |
| <u>Project Duration</u> | 36 months |
| <u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u> | Links to Programs 3, 4, 9, 18 and 30. |

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| <p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p> | <p>Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, representing one of the main sources of income for many developing countries. In today's highly competitive globalized world, tourism is increasingly characterized by tailor-made demand for differentiated products and services which display added value. Tourism stakeholders can play a key role in providing high-quality products and services to tourists by responding to their most specific interests and needs. In so doing, they can strongly benefit from the strategic use of the IP system.</p> <p>The project therefore aims at analyzing, supporting and promoting awareness of the role of the IP system in tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture. For this purpose, it takes a close look at practical experiences where selected IP tools and strategies can assist tourism operators achieve competitiveness through innovative steps, cooperation and collaboration, exploiting synergies among outputs thus fostering overall economic improvement.</p> <p>The project is implemented in four pilot countries, including Egypt, where it aims at building capacities of key stakeholders and raising awareness of the intersection between IP and tourism, in the framework of growth and development policies.</p> <p>The experiences and best practices documented and the strategies, tools and practical guide developed in the course of the project will also contribute to guide policy decisions and raise public awareness on the use of IP in the promotion of tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture, while increasing national economic, social and cultural benefits.</p> |
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| <p><u>Project Manager</u></p> | <p>Mrs. Francesca Toso</p> |
| <p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p> | <p><i>Expected Result III.1:</i> National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p><i>Expected Result III.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> |
| <p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p> | <p>I. <u>Country-level project implementation</u></p> <p>In the third and final year of project implementation in the selected pilot countries, i.e. Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka, the project made progress at different levels depending on the varied circumstances in the countries concerned. These circumstances in some cases hindered the countries' capacity to follow through and act upon specific recommendations and engagements which had previously emerged from discussions with partner institutions and other stakeholders.</p> <p>In particular, the identification of national lead agencies and main tourism stakeholders had greatly supported the country-level implementation during the first two years of the project. However, in the last 12 months all national project teams underwent changes in leadership and composition, leading to either favorable or adverse results for the project implementation.</p> <p><u>Ecuador</u> Noteworthy progress was achieved by the lead agency (National Intellectual Rights Service, <i>SENADI</i>) working in partnership with institutions in the private and public sectors and with academia. The project is currently being implemented on 3 main fronts:</p> <p>a) cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism (for capacity building of tourism authorities on the use of IP tools for tourism promotion);</p> <p>b) cooperation with Universities (to introduce academic courses on IP in tourism and cultural heritage protection in academic curricula); and</p> <p>c) cooperation with the Geo-Park project initiative (at provincial level, to promote the use of IP tools by tourism-related business in the context of the UNESCO-led Geo-Park initiative).</p> <p>Three awareness-raising workshops were jointly organized by WIPO and SENADI with national and regional stakeholders. In addition, SENADI appointed selected staff to offer ongoing advice on IP services for tourism- related SMEs.</p> <p><u>Egypt</u></p> |

The national study was finalized in April 2018 and plans were made for its official launch in the last quarter of 2018. A workshop was organized in March 2018 to inform Steering Committee members of the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the national study. The mobilization of selected stakeholders was strengthened through *ad-hoc* field visits.

Namibia

The national study was officially launched during a national policy-makers workshop in February 2018, leading to a series of practical recommendations. Due to internal changes in the lead agency, the implementation of those recommendations remains to be discussed with the new country-project leadership in the last quarter of 2018.

Sri Lanka

The national Study was published and officially launched in November 2017, during a national seminar involving tourism stakeholders and policy-makers. Due to internal changes in the lead agency, the implementation of the workshop recommendations has been delayed and remains to be discussed with the new country-project leadership in the last quarter of 2018.

Also, during the reporting period special efforts were made to support the development of teaching materials for adoption in selected national tourism schools. Three sets of teaching materials are being drafted by national consultants in Ecuador, Namibia and Sri Lanka and negotiations are underway to introduce courses on IP and Tourism, respectively, at the *Universidad de las Fuerzas Armadas (ESPE, Ecuador)*; Namibia University of Science and Technology/ School of Tourism Management (Namibia); and University of Colombo and Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (SLITHM, Sri Lanka).

II. Secretariat-level project implementation

The practical guide on the use of IP systems and tools for tourism promotion has undergone a series of redrafts with a view to capture essential messages emerging from original research in the four pilot countries as well as international best practices on sustainable tourism promotion. In this regard, negotiations with the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) have been initiated and are currently underway, aiming at jointly producing and distributing the said guide. A possible cooperation with the UNWTO in this regard is considered highly desirable and is being actively pursued. At the same time, every effort is being made to re-organize the existing draft content available in order to finalize the guide, should the collaboration with UNWTO fail to materialize.

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| <p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p> | <p>The active involvement of project teams at country level under the guidance of the appointed lead agency proved to be the primary element of success in country-level project implementation. It became evident that when the responsible agency devoted time and resources to the creation of national project teams, enabling them to effectively engage with national and local tourism stakeholders, the project unfolded creatively into promising partnerships with wide-reaching potential in terms of awareness-raising and capacity building. On the other hand, in the absence of a clear commitment of time and resources at national level, the efforts deployed by the project seemed to have had superficial impact which could not be sustained.</p> <p>It was also evident that appropriate, repeated awareness-raising initiatives carried out by national project teams could enable tourism stakeholders <i>realize the benefits</i> of an effective use of IP in tourism-related business activities. In these cases, some stakeholders became themselves agents advocating the use of appropriate IP tools and strategies for branding regions/cities/destinations of touristic interest, as well as for the promotion of cultural heritage, national/ local knowledge and traditions, ultimately fostering the social and economic development of sustainable tourism destinations.</p> <p>These key lessons were learned mainly from the experience of Ecuador, where a dynamic project team relentlessly advocated for the project, in the last 12 months, with government institutions (mainly Ministry of Tourism), with provincial authorities (in the case of the Geo-Park project initiative) and with tourism schools and selected national universities.</p> |
| <p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p> | <p>Risks of delay in country-level project implementation had been signaled in the previous progress report (CDIP 20/2), in particular relating to (a) slow response of the appointed lead agencies/institutions; and (b) change of government and designated authorities responsible for national-level coordination of project activities.</p> <p>In the present reporting period, some of those risks have materialized, especially as a result of internal changes in the responsible lead agencies. In some cases (Egypt, Namibia, Sri Lanka), it was difficult to maintain close coordination in the absence of designated focal points, or in the absence of overall national leadership of the project.</p> <p>In these contexts, the project will have to closely monitor, in the remaining implementation time, compliance of the Parties with the obligations of existing Cooperation Agreements/exchange of letters toward the implementation of the project.</p> <p>An extension of the project would allow achieving the agreed results in light of the prevailing circumstances.</p> |

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| <p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p> | <p>In light of the circumstances described above, which adversely impacted the country-level project implementation in three out of four countries, a 4-month extension of the project until April 30, 2019 is required to complete the remaining activities, according to the attached implementation table.</p> |
| <p><u>The Way Forward</u></p> | <p>Discussions are underway with the lead agencies in Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka in order to organize new project teams and establish realistic work plans. Coordination will also continue with SENADI in Ecuador, which maintains an efficient and well-coordinated project team, although changes have been announced at the leadership level.</p> <p>In Ecuador, Namibia and Sri Lanka priority will be given to finalizing ongoing assignments for the development of teaching materials on the use of IP in tourism. The adoption of such materials as part of academic curricula will be also addressed in this context.</p> <p>In Egypt, the priority will be on obtaining high-level political support to organize an awareness-raising activity with the full buy-in of tourism and cultural-heritage stakeholders.</p> <p>In all four countries, a thorough review will be carried out of the obligations agreed upon by the Parties under current Cooperation Agreements, with a view to re-assess the institutional frameworks which might ensure the project sustainability beyond the current project cycle.</p> <p>Finally, heightened attention will be given to the re-drafting and finalization of the practical guide on the use of IP in tourism – a task which has proven more challenging than initially expected.</p> |
| <p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p> | <p>Please see table attached.</p> |
| <p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p> | <p>The budget utilization rate as per the end of August 2018 is: 75%</p> |
| <p><u>Previous Reports</u></p> | <p>This is the third Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex I, and was submitted to the CDIP at its eighteenth session. The second report is contained in document CDIP/20/2, Annex I, and was submitted to the CDIP at its twentieth session.</p> |

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

| <u>Project Outputs</u> ⁶ (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| A Practical Guide on IP and tourism developed and four case studies documented | (a) A practical Guide on the use of IP systems and tools for tourism promotion, including through the promotion of national knowledge, traditions and culture; and | Practical guide is being re-drafted based on extensive materials and continuing research carried out throughout the project implementation | *** |
| | (b) Four case studies conducted and documented (one per pilot country). | Four case studies completed | **** |
| Three pilot countries selected (in addition to Egypt) | (a) Three countries selected (based on agreed selection criteria); and | (a) Ecuador, Namibia and Sri Lanka selected as pilot countries (in addition to Egypt) | **** |
| | (b) Lead agencies/institutions appointed for country project implementation. | (b) SENADI (<i>Servicio Nacional de Derechos Intelectuales</i> , Ecuador); BIPA (Business and Intellectual Property Authority, Namibia); SLTDA (Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, Sri Lanka); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Egypt) ⁷ | **** |
| Tourism stakeholders and national authorities identified | In each country, relevant tourism stakeholders identified in coordination with lead institutions. | Key stakeholders identified and organized in national Steering Committees in 4 countries, under the coordination of the lead agencies | **** |

⁶ As per the Project Document, Section 3.2.

⁷ During the present reporting period, major changes have occurred in the country-level project leadership in *all four institutions*, resulting in the slowing down of the overall project implementation in three out of four countries.

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| Country-level project plans approved | Project implementation plans drafted (one per country) | Cooperation Agreements/Exchange of letters between WIPO and Lead agencies signed in 4 countries. Review of agreements and finalization of institutional frameworks for project sustainability underway. | *** |
| Tourism stakeholders and national authorities, including IP offices, sensitized | In each pilot country, two capacity building events organized to sensitize tourism stakeholders and strengthen the capacities of national authorities to provide sector-specific support to tourism-related economic activity through the use of IP. | -Ecuador: 3 stakeholders workshops and ongoing (20+) awareness- raising initiatives by national IP authorities; - Egypt: 3 awareness-raising seminars with Steering Committee members; - Namibia: 3 national workshops for tourism stakeholders and policy-makers; - Sri Lanka: 3 national workshops for tourism stakeholders and policy makers. | ** |
| Higher awareness among the academic community on the intersection between IP and tourism and the promotion of national and knowledge, traditions and culture for development | (a) Information/awareness-raising materials produced (at least one video documentary); and (b) Teaching/training materials developed (at least one set) and integrated in curricula. | (a) at least one webinar on IP, Tourism and Culture instead of video documentary; (b) Three sets of teaching materials under development (Ecuador, Namibia, Sri Lanka) | *** |

| <u>Project Objectives</u> | <u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u> | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| Create capacities for key tourism stakeholders, as well as for national/local authorities, including IP offices, of how to use IP tools and strategies to add value and diversify tourism- | National authorities in all four pilot countries have developed structures to provide advisory services on IP and tourism for growth and national development. | Steering Committees on IP and Tourism have been created in all four countries. The future of such Committees and the creation of more permanent structures at the end of the project remain at the discretion of national | ** |

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| <p>related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.</p> | | <p>authorities. WIPO will recommend such action to ensure project sustainability.</p> | |
| | <p>Tourism stakeholders in at least two countries have started/developed plans to use IP tools and strategies to strengthen their competitiveness and promote tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.</p> | <p>-Ecuador: plans developed by SENADI together with Ministry of Tourism; and Geo-Park project, to use IP tools and strategies to strengthen their competitiveness and promote tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.</p> | <p>**</p> |
| <p>Raise awareness of the academic community of the intersection between IP and tourism in the framework of growth and development policies with a view to developing teaching materials and promoting the inclusion of specialized curricula in tourism management schools and in national IP academies.</p> | <p>Up to two schools of Tourism Management and at least one national IP Academy have adopted curricula and educational and training materials developed by the project.</p> | <p>- <u>Ecuador</u>: 40 hours training of trainers course on IP, Tourism and Local Development finalized (to be launched in September 2018); - <u>Namibia</u>: NUST School of Hotel Management agreed to integrate a course on IP and tourism Management; - <u>Sri Lanka</u>: ongoing negotiations for introduction of course on IP and Tourism in Colombo University.</p> | <p>***</p> |

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| materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 nd series of capacity-building / awareness raising events for stakeholders | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | |
| Adoption of teaching materials/curricula | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Final Evaluation Report | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | x |

[Annex V follows]

| PROJECT SUMMARY | |
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| <u>Project Code</u> | DA_1_2_4_10_11 |
| <u>Title</u> | <i>Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II</i> |
| <u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u> | <p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. Activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes for technical assistance programs should be country-specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 2</i> Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to financing activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property in these countries.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 4</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promoting a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p> |
| <u>Project Budget</u> | <p>Personnel costs: 110,000 Swiss francs</p> <p>Non-Personnel costs: 430,000 Swiss francs</p> |

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| | Total: 540,000 Swiss francs |
| <u>Project start date</u> | June 2016 |
| <u>Project duration</u> | 30 months |
| <u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u> | Links to Programs 9, 11, 15, 16 and 17. |
| <u>Brief Description of Project</u> | <p>The film and audio-visual industries play a significant role in the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage. They also provide employment, promote innovation and contribute to national economies. However, concrete steps need to be taken to realize their full economic potential. The revenue generated by right holders is inadequate to finance a viable industry due to insufficient distribution and exploitation of opportunities.</p> <p>The project is a follow up on the project CDIP/9/13 which was based on a proposal by the delegation of Burkina Faso, and was further developed by the WIPO Secretariat. It initially included three countries: Burkina Faso; Kenya; and Senegal. Phase I was completed and independently evaluated at the end of 2016.</p> <p>The main objective of Phase II is to support the development of the African audiovisual sector through an increased understanding and use of the copyright system for management and monetization of IP assets in order to leverage the sector's economic potential. The project is a pilot focused on a limited number of beneficiary countries, with the objective of ensuring synergistic exchange of experiences between some of the rapidly expanding African audio-visual industries. The project consists of three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research based and distance learning initiatives; - Professional development and training activities; and - Strengthening of the regulatory framework. <p>All components seek to increase the profitability of intellectual property based transactions in the AV sector through understanding relevant practices, enhancing institutional capacity and developing infrastructure. A more efficient use of copyright presents real opportunities to strengthen the sector.</p> <p>Phase II of the project provides a new momentum to consolidate the project's sustainability and to underpin structural changes for the industry. It enables capitalizing on Phase I, which laid the first foundations to create awareness and knowledge on the use of IP in the sector and has been providing continuous support to professionals and legal communities to enhance skills and professional practices in accordance with international standards.</p> |

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| <p><u>Project Manager</u></p> | <p>Ms. Carole Croella</p> |
| <p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p> | <p>Program 3</p> <p>Enhanced capacities and skills for the effective use and management of copyright and related rights in the financing and legitimate exploitation of audiovisual content, to support the development of the local audiovisual sector in the digital era, with a view of promoting economic, social and cultural development.</p> |
| <p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p> | <p><u>1. Background:</u></p> <p>Implementation has been progressing satisfactorily based on regular coordination between the Project Manager and national focal points. The implementation has been based on approved Project Documents and timelines. Following exchanges between the Project Manager and the national focal points, a range of diversified activities were designed and implemented to address the large number of players as well as the different steps in the audiovisual value chain. Most activities were organized in a cross-country and inclusive approach to reach out to all the beneficiary countries, subject to language requirements.</p> <p><u>2. Research, Distance Learning</u></p> <p>- Phase I of the project demonstrated insufficient and poor knowledge regarding the size or nature of the domestic audio-visual markets in the beneficiary countries. A feasibility study was commissioned, titled <u>Enhancing the Collection of Economic Data on the Audiovisual Sector in a Number of African Countries</u>.</p> <p>This study addresses the importance of gathering market data for developing effective policies to achieve tangible results for the audiovisual sector including acquisition, management and use of intellectual property (IP) rights. It highlights the importance of market intelligence on economic models, players, audiences, revenues and trends as a pre-requisite for creating knowledge and understanding required to formulate coherent and effective policies and strategies for the sector.</p> <p>This data also aids successful policy implementation, including for copyright, and promotes effective management of creators' rights. It further facilitates the process of evaluating and assessing the impact of policies, use of funding, and compliances with regulatory obligations. The study identified proposals for further activities to disseminate project results and boost data gathering in the AV sector. It also recommended launching a pilot study to foster cross-national co-operation on these issues and the setting up of a research organization for the African countries. The study was presented at the twenty-first session of the CDIP where it was decided that the Secretariat would explore the need and feasibility</p> |

for further related work based on these recommendations and would submit views at this session of the CDIP.

- The course for African filmmakers is at a final stage, developed in collaboration with the WIPO Academy. The content development has been completed and the pilot testing phase is scheduled for the end of 2018.

3. Training and Professional Development: Investing in People

The activities have been designed to build further understanding and awareness of copyright within a broad range of professionals involved directly or indirectly with the AV business and its economic or legal environment. Notably, the project involved working closely with the following three categories of stakeholders originating from all beneficiary countries of the project:

- a) Producers;
- b) Broadcasters; and
- c) Magistrates and lawyers.

Further details related to the activities conducted for each of these categories is provided below:

a) Producers:

1. Opportunities and challenges facing the professionalization of the Kenyan audio-visual market were addressed in a series of training activities organised in Nairobi, Kenya. The Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) and the Kenya Film Commission (KFC) organized a series of activities with specific emphasis on the regulatory and legislative environment needed for the independent production sector to grow. This included:

- A high-level roundtable with the support of TV and film experts from the independent UK producers trade association. Professionals addressed real case scenarios and examples of good practices to boost independent film production, which constitutes a prerequisite to comply with newly introduced production and broadcasting quotas on local content. The activity also contributed towards an improved categorization of the audio-visual companies in Kenya.

- WIPO also participated in several activities of the Kalasha International Film & TV Festival and Market held in Nairobi. The project provided inputs at a high-level policy session aimed at finalizing the national film policy.

- In addition, dispute resolution in the audiovisual sector was also addressed through a specific training organized on alternative dispute resolution in the audiovisual sector. The topic was of significant interest amongst lawyers and audiovisual stakeholders. As a result, in September 2018 KECOBO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center to establish official cooperation in resolving copyright

disputes in Kenya. Following this successful example, the French speaking countries that are part of the project requested such trainings in the future based on the audiovisual challenges and legal traditions specific to them.

2. The project also provided an opportunity to engage actively with a number of emerging producers of audiovisual series, a TV format currently very popular in Africa. This vibrant new market is dominated by a new generation of film producers providing a boost to the sector but lacking the skills in developing contracts for their projects, and monetizing their creative assets. A targeted training was organized within the framework of the pan-African audiovisual market titled "Series-Series" organized in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. This professional market acts as an incubator for emerging series and professionals from Africa with the presence of international funders and distributors. Notably, the project funded participants from Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal to take part in the market. During the film market, a direct outcome of this initiative was that the two countries were able to get concrete financing and distribution for their projects.

b) Broadcasters:

The current digital landscape has led to an explosion of broadcasting services throughout Africa. Communication regulators have a key role to play in monitoring the activities of these entities and ensuring compliance with regulatory policies for the audiovisual sector including copyright compliances.

Audiovisual right holders have not been able to effectively license the broadcasters in order to monetize their creative output. This includes an important source of revenue and the possibility of negotiating presale funding with broadcasters.

Under the project, a first of its kind copyright training for broadcasters was organized in cooperation with the African Union of Broadcasting (UAB). One of the outcomes was a request to provide model contractual provisions to benchmark licensing operations between right holders and users. Follow up trainings have been requested specifically for English-speaking broadcasters.

c) Magistrates and Lawyers:

Two training sessions on copyright and specialized audio-visual case law were organized for the legal community. The first one was at the request of the prosecutors of Senegal with the participation of fellow professionals from other beneficiary countries. The second one was for the Bar of Cote d'Ivoire.

The increasing number of commercial transactions in the audio-visual sector is faced with a shortage of specialized skills from the judiciary and qualified lawyers experienced in contractual aspects of the audio-visual sector. Both activities were practice oriented and

developed on the basis of local and international case studies, contracts and case law. Both events met expectations of the professionals. Requests for update activities were made as well as for commissioning of an annotated case law handbook related to the audio-visual sector which could support professional practices of these legal communities and their contractual practices. Well-drafted contracts ensure efficient exploitation, legal certainty between parties and fair remuneration.

4. Supporting Institutional Frameworks and Management

One of the main objectives of the project is “to increase revenue generation through improved legal frameworks, infrastructures for the management of IP rights based transactions”. Till date, audiovisual authors and performers have not secured effective revenue flows for the exploitation of audio-visual content on digital networks and for cross border broadcasting of African content, notably in Europe.

Challenges are multiple, such as:

- Effective data management tools for collection and distribution of African audio-visual content as regards digital services;
- Insufficient bargaining power of creators when negotiating with powerful digital services;
- Poor contracts between audiovisual creators, collaborators and financing partners;
- The need to consolidate collective management of audiovisual rights for specific uses or areas which include TV broadcasting and private copying schemes.

These areas were already identified in the study on *Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector*, document CDIP /14/INF/2 available at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_2.pdf.

The project continues to provide tools and skills to improve individual exercise of rights and collective management as in practice in the audio-visual industry a number of rights are under the control of film producers to ensure full exploitation possibilities for audio-visual producers.

Two training activities were organized:

- A cross-country training focussed on collective management in the audio-visual sector took place in Morocco. It was focussed on collective management in the audio-visual sector and licensing tools *for online, on-demand* services. The activity led to the adoption of the “Al Jadida action plan” which paves the way for further cooperation amongst the West African countries in the area of digital licensing. In July

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| | <p>2018, a concrete outcome was that the training contributed to the creation of the “West African Institute for Strategic research on copyright and collective management” by the Kingdom of Morocco to strengthen cooperation in areas related to the audiovisual sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A second specialized training organized in Dakar, Senegal, contributed towards enhancement of skills of the beneficiary countries for management of private copying remuneration schemes. Cote d’Ivoire, Senegal and Morocco have recently established legal obligations for private copying schemes that also cover the audio-visual sector. However, they need to make them operational through effective infrastructure and management skills. This activity was organized in cooperation with the International Confederation of Authors Rights Societies (CISAC). It focussed on an exchange of knowledge from the most advanced practices related to the management of this right in Africa from countries such as Burkina Faso and Algeria. <p>The project also continued to provide legislative advice on a demand driven basis to national authorities in their efforts to support the audiovisual sector enabling a healthy regulatory environment. Such governmental strategies included the update of copyright and communications law frameworks. A national workshop took place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to provide advice on and validate the adoption of the revised copyright law which will bring the law in compliance with WIPO international treaties.</p> |
| <p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p> | <p>The following are market transitions characterized by two important developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition to Digital TV not yet fully completed but raising significant challenges and demands; • Steady growth of streaming services and cross border broadcasting in Africa such as Netflix, Africa Magic, Iroko, Canal A, etc., for which licensing mechanisms are not yet in place and there is a lack of skills management despite a very strong appetite of international online services for African content. <p>These new avenues of distribution are also driving local producers to implement stricter requirements related to intellectual property documentation for the chain of title and to utilize international standards for documenting ownership of IP and control of distribution rights.</p> <p>Over the implementation period, an improved tone has been witnessed in terms of dialogue between the various sectors of the industry with a growing awareness of the necessity of written agreements, music licenses etc. Activities need to further develop such capacity, which will ultimately contribute to increase in</p> |

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| | <p>revenues for the industry. There is already a growth in licensing revenues notably from broadcasting organizations and digital operators.</p> <p>In addition, the project has continued to strengthen the dialogue between film professionals and government authorities. Examples include the active role of regulatory authorities in all beneficiary countries, significantly in Cote d'Ivoire where the HACA has taken concrete steps to ensure respect for copyright by broadcasters. Another example relates to the consolidation of ADR mechanisms in Kenya through KECOBO.</p> <p>In all countries, financial mechanisms and schemes have been developed to support the industry and avenues for sustained collaboration with financial institutions have been created.</p> <p>These processes are still ongoing. Technology and market evolve at a fast pace. This that has led to a steady market demand by key players for continued guidance and support to strategically use copyright for the audiovisual sector's sustainable growth. Given the limited time frame and resources, the project has not been able to address all the requests. It is expected that the distance learning modules will create a lasting training component for professionals.</p> |
| <p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p> | <p>As mentioned in the Project Document, the impact and effectiveness of the project is very much linked to the support provided by governments that encourages an enabling framework with streamlined policies for the sector. It is also linked to effective coordination at the national level of various national bodies to enable trust building with financial institutions. In this sense, the mitigation strategy foreseen in the Project Document involved ensuring the sustained collaboration with national authorities and focal points by undertaking careful consultations and requesting full involvement of local partners in the implementation of activities. Efficient coordination through focal points has indeed contributed to mitigate to a part some of these risks in most countries. In addition, the project has to adapt to some external trends linked to notably external political changes at local level affecting implementation plans on the ground.</p> |
| <p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p> | <p>Given low levels of existing awareness, the number of institutions and partners involved and the poor infrastructure, the project faces challenges with respect to bringing about a substantial change within its allocated timeframe.</p> <p>While there are some examples for the desired changes, different but complementary interventions would still be required over a sustained period beyond the project time frame. This would allow mainstreaming the sustained use of contracts, and consolidation of emerging financial schemes for the industry development which constitute trust builders to attract support from financial institutions.</p> |

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| <u>The Way Forward</u> | The project will be completed according to timelines while the launch of the pilot distance learning modules is still underway. |
| <u>Implementation Timeline</u> | The project is implemented in accordance with the Project Document timeline. |
| <u>Project Implementation Rate</u> | The budget utilization rate as per the end of August 2018 is: 89% |
| <u>Previous Reports</u> | <p>This is the third Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex VI, and was submitted to the CDIP at its eighteenth session. The second report is contained in document CDIP/20//2, Annex IV, and was submitted to the CDIP at its twentieth session.</p> |

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

| <u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
|--|---|--|------------|
| Scoping Paper and Study | Completed | Study presented and discussed, new areas of work proposed | **** |
| Expert workshops | Workshops conducted with positive evaluation by participants Majority of beneficiaries indicated their skills had improved and would be used in professional practice. | Higher level of professional skills and organization of the sector, increased use of Professional standards, understanding of the role of copyright to support the business. | **** |
| On-site training on collective licensing and collective management | Activities conducted with positive evaluation by participants and the majority indicated that the skills are directly relevant to improve their work | Improved licensing skills | *** |
| Development of infrastructure, skills and applications for management of AV rights | Systems and tools developed are accepted and put into operation | Under progress –higher level of rights | ** |
| Development of methodologies and distance learning program | | Customization of the distance learning under progress | *** |

⁸ As per the Project Document, Section 3.2.

| <u>Project Objectives</u> | <u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u> | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| <p>To contribute to enhance the use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works.</p> | <p>Participants make greater use of the acquired skills for financing, producing and distributing audiovisual works</p> <p>Increase in the number of intellectual property related transactions in the audiovisual sector in relation to production and distribution.</p> <p>Increased legitimate channels for the sale of African film rights</p> | <p>Expert workshops and targeted training activities regarding best practices organized with high levels of appreciation. Identified beneficiaries received training.</p> <p>Enhanced awareness and use of IP in contracts. Copyright documentation and chain of title increasingly taken into account.</p> <p>The project has contributed to influence policy reforms and regulations of the audiovisual sector.</p> | <p>***</p> |
| <p>To advance the development of an effective infrastructure for intellectual property rights-based transactions and licensing and related skills to enhance financial returns to audiovisual creators and the industry.</p> | <p>Increase in the number of intellectual property-based transactions for the licensing of audiovisual rights through collective negotiations and collective licensing practices and implementation of guidelines.</p> <p>Develop and increase the infrastructure for licensing of audiovisual rights compatible with international standards notably through collective management organizations.</p> <p>Progressive implementation of appropriate tools and business rules for the management of audiovisual works compatible with international standards. (Baseline to be</p> | <p>In progress but further support to management of audiovisual rights required.</p> <p>Business tools and rules under development and increased coordination at West African level. Increased number of audiovisual authors part of CMO's.</p> | <p>***</p> |

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| | determined by the scoping paper). | | |
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[Annex VI follows]

| PROJECT SUMMARY | |
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| <u>Project Code</u> | DA_35_37_02 |
| <u>Title</u> | <i>Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II</i> |
| <u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u> | <p><i>Recommendation 35:</i> To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 37:</i> Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p> |
| <u>Project Budget</u> | <p>Non-personnel costs: 485,000 Swiss francs</p> <p>Personnel costs*: 316,000 Swiss francs</p> <p>*This includes the cost for a project officer, but excludes the contributions of WIPO staff.</p> |
| <u>Project Duration</u> | 42 months |
| <u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u> | Links to Programs 8, 9 and 10. |
| <u>Brief Description of Project</u> | <p>This project was a follow-up to the project <i>Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development</i> (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It continued 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.</p> <p>While pursuing the same objectives of the original project, Phase II sought to promote the sustainability of the research initiated in the project's first phase and extended the study work to new countries and regions as well as to new topics not covered in Phase I.</p> |

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| <p><u>Project Manager</u></p> | <p>Mr. Carsten Fink</p> |
| <p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p> | <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> |
| <p><u>Summary overview of Project implementation</u></p> | <p>All country and regional studies were implemented as originally foreseen. The following summarizes the key elements of each study:</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> As outlined in documents CDIP/16/2, CDIP/18/2 and CDIP/20/2, the Colombia study entailed the creation of a unit-record IP database for economic analysis, an analysis of IP use in Colombia and an empirical evaluation of recent IP policy initiatives. The results of the study were presented to the Member States at the twentieth session of CDIP. The summary of the study is contained in document CDIP/20/INF/2.</p> <p><u>Poland</u> As outlined in document CDIP/16/2, CDIP/18/2 and CDIP/20/2, the Poland study sought to explore the role of the IP system on innovation in the health sector. As part of the study implementation, an intermediate workshop was held in Krakow in September 2016. The main objective of the workshop was to involve key stakeholders from the health sector in discussing the preliminary results of the study. However, due to the need to change the main consultant in common agreement with the Polish Patent Office, the project has faced some delays. The results of the study will be presented to the Member States at the twenty-second session of CDIP.</p> <p><u>ASEAN</u> This study focused on understanding the use of industrial designs in three Southeast Asian countries, namely; Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. At its core, the study involved a large-scale survey of industrial design applicants. As previously indicated in CDIP/18/2 and CDIP/20/2, fact finding missions for the latter two countries were undertaken in June, 2016, and to Indonesia in March, 2017. The survey was subsequently rolled out in the three countries and the collection of responses was fully completed by June 2018. The study's results will be presented to Member States at the twenty-second session of CDIP.</p> <p><u>Central America and Dominican Republic</u> As outlined in document CDIP/18/2 and CDIP/20/2, the study analyzed the relationship between IP use and trade flows in the regional economic area. As part of the implementation of the study, a technical workshop with the participation of focal points of each participating country was held in El Salvador in April 2017, where the first draft of the study was discussed. Two rounds of technical</p> |

discussions followed in April and June, which included the national focal points and the missions in Geneva. In July 2017, the study was presented during the technical meeting preparing the Fifth Central American Ministerial Meeting on IP, and a brief summary was presented to the Ministers during the plenary. The final results of the study were also presented to Member States at the twentieth session of CDIP. The summary of the study is contained in document CDIP/20/INF/3.

Uganda

As outlined in CDIP/18/2 and CDIP/20/2, the objective of this study was to better understand the role of innovation and intellectual property (IP) in a least developed country (LDC). The study's particular focus was on the agro-based industry in Uganda. Among other elements, the study aimed to identify business, technical, institutional and policy constraints that limit or otherwise dilute the impact of agricultural research and development (R&D), innovation and technology diffusion in the Ugandan agricultural sector. A launch workshop was organized in Uganda on October, 2016. The project was concluded in early 2018. The final results of the study were presented to the Member States at the twenty-first session of the CDIP. The summary of the study is contained in document CDIP/21/INF/3.

Chile

This was a follow-up study in Chile, which built upon the results of the first phase of the present umbrella project (CDIP/5/7). The study explored the determinants of IP use by firms in Chile, drawing on a uniquely rich dataset on IP use and firm performance. The final results of the study were presented to Member States at the twenty-first session of the CDIP. The summary of the study is contained in document CDIP/21/INF/4.

The role of IP in the mining sector

This study sought to gather empirical evidence on the main global patterns of the mining sector in terms of innovation and use of intellectual property (IP). A technical workshop bringing together key stakeholders was held in Geneva in March, 2017. It helped set the substantive direction of the proposed study work. During the workshop the main roles and responsibilities were discussed and allocated to the participating parties and IP Offices. The study work in Chile and Brazil are part of the follow-up to the first phase CDIP study work. Since then, the global patent mapping work was implemented and the consultants for Chile and Brazil delivered their respective studies. The results of the two country studies will be presented to Member States at a future CDIP session.

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| <p><u>Results/impact of project and Key lessons</u></p> | <p>The workshops and seminars organized in connection with the country studies revealed strong interest in the envisaged study work by various stakeholders including the IP offices, applicants and Academia. Additionally, it promoted an internal dialogue on how IP affects economic performance.</p> <p>One key lesson learned is that conducting formal surveys and qualitative interviews are highly resource intensive and often encounter unforeseen hurdles. In some cases (ASEAN, Poland, mining, Chile) it took more time than anticipated to finalize this type of research. It is important to keep the possibility of such delays in mind and reserve an adequate amount of buffer time to avoid delays.</p> |
| <p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p> | <p>As mentioned in the previous progress reports (CDIP/18/2 and CDIP/20/2), the recruitment process for the project officer took longer than initially envisaged. This caused some delays in the overall implementation timetable and prompted a 6-months extension of the project. Otherwise, all studies were finalized in accordance with the project implementation schedule.</p> |
| <p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p> | <p>The budget utilization rate as per the end of August 2018 is: 85%</p> |
| <p><u>Previous Reports</u></p> | <p>The first Progress Report for this project is contained in document CDIP/16/2, Annex IV, and was submitted to the CDIP at its sixteenth session. The second report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex II, and was submitted to the CDIP at its eighteenth session. The third report is contained in document CDIP/20/2, Annex II, and was submitted to the CDIP at its twentieth session.</p> |
| <p><u>Follow-up</u></p> | <p>As indicated in the Proposed Program and Budget for the 2018/19 Biennium, further economic study work would be mainstreamed into the activities of Program 16.</p> |

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

| <u>Project Outputs</u> ⁹ (Expected result) | <u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators) | <u>Performance Data</u> | <u>TLS</u> |
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| 4-5 new study projects at the country or regional level | Conduct of local workshops. | Workshops held in El Salvador, the Philippines, Indonesia, Poland, Thailand and Uganda. A workshop with stakeholders of the mining sector and technical meetings with Central American missions were held in Geneva (see above). | *** |
| | Delivery of studies and micro datasets. | Submission/publication of country studies. | *** |

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

[Annex VII follows]

⁹ As per the Project Document, Section 3.2.

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 1</i></p> <p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31 and 32</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation had been discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy for this recommendation is based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>“Technical assistance was undertaken at the request of Member States and designed, formulated and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to fully respond to their specific needs, level of development and priorities, with special focus on the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Countries were assisted to formulate national IP strategies involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these strategies was to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries by effectively using the IP system.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for elaborating the process rested with the countries concerned, with WIPO’s full commitment in providing all the necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner”.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6) - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (CDIP/9/13) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting |

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| | <p>Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.)</p> <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II (CDIP/17/7)</p> <p>- Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition Proposed by South Africa (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>In the period between July 2017 and June 2018, the Development Sector of WIPO undertook and facilitated over 300 activities that covered various aspects of development of national IP systems and innovation strategies. Those initiatives included 106 activities on awareness-raising on the use of IP, 42 capacity-building and trainings, another 30 projects and studies on IP and economics as well as series of activities and meetings pertaining to sharing best practices and exchange of useful experiences on IP administration. Out of these activities, mainly targeting government officials and other stakeholders, around 16 focused on technology transfer and management of IP assets, and 35 aimed at facilitating the digitizing of the IP Offices' services, such as IPAS, WIPO File, Patentscope and WIPO Publish. In the field of arbitration and mediation, 18 Offices are benefiting from the services of the WIPO Center. These activities were demand-driven and development-oriented, aiming at empowering countries to use their IP system and leverage their participation in the global knowledge and innovation economy.</p> <p>As a result, in the period under review, there was a significant increase in the use of WIPO services. The number of offices benefiting from IPAS reached a total 69 offices, with 22 offices in the LAC region, 19 in Africa, 14 in Arab countries and 14 in the ASPAC region. The number of countries benefiting from the deployment of TISCs also reached a remarkable number: 62 TISCs were established in developing countries, with Africa taking the lead with 25 units, 16 in LAC, 11 in ASPAC, and 10 in the Arab world.</p> <p>Developing countries and LDCs continued to benefit from the assistance in the design, development and implementation of national IP strategies consistent with their overall development plans and responding to their needs and priorities.</p> <p>A total of 55 national IP strategies under implementation (32 in countries in Africa, 3 in the Arab region, 10 in Asia and the Pacific, and 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean), of which 24 are LDCs.</p> <p>In relation to Transition and Developed Countries: Latvia adopted its national IP strategy, with Georgia in the process of finalizing its own. The following countries' IP strategies, as initiated in 2017,</p> |

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| | <p>continue to be implemented: Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.</p> <p>For the achievements of the above-mentioned DA projects that are still under implementation, please refer to Annexes IV, V and I of this document.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/11/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 2</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP, as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference on “Mobilizing Resources for Development” (CDIP/3/INF/2) - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (CDIP/9/13) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II (CDIP/17/7) |
| Activities/achievements | <p>As follow up to the Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development, WIPO continued to work and identify partners and extra budgetary financial support for its programs and projects. Efforts continued in the reporting period, strengthening partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re: Search and the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC).</p> <p>A detailed report on activities implemented under the WIPO Funds-in-Trust (FITs) in 2017, including both programmatic and financial information, is available in Annex X of the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (WO/PBC/28/7). For additional information on resources under FITs, please refer to Proposed Program and Budget 2018/19, Annex V (WO/PBC/27/8).</p> <p>For achievements on the project on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II, please refer to Annex V of this document.</p> |

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| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/3; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |
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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 3</i></p> <p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting, <i>inter alia</i>, a development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is twofold and it is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of society regarding the important role that intellectual property plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continue to be an integral part of WIPO program and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encourages involvement of all national stakeholders through various programs and activities. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and target different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, diplomats, the judiciary, government officials and civil society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>B) Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels</i></p> <p>WIPO offered and developed joint programs with academic institutions leading to the award of degrees/diplomas. It developed strategic partnerships with academic institutions, in particular in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. Partnerships with academic institutions also involved the development of teaching and training materials and curricula on IP. New Distance Learning courses were developed and included in the curricula of institutions. The Professional Development Program gave particular emphasis to south-south partnerships to better ensure a development focus to the training of government officials. Across the Academy's programs there was an increased effort to include development-oriented aspects of the IP system.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>This recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA project:</p> <p>- Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights</p> |

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| | <p>Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2)</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation has also been addressed by programs and activities under the WIPO Academy, particularly the projects on “Start-up IP Academies” (documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev.) which were completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into WIPO’s Program and Budget.</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p><i>A) Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>WIPO’s Communications Division has initiated and supported numerous activities aimed at increasing the public’s awareness of IP and to distribute and promote WIPO’s knowledge contributions in the field of IP so they can be used by stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of IP <p>The 2018 World IP Day campaign, conducted in collaboration with Member States and other entities, set new participation and engagement records (on top of a record breaking year in 2017). The theme <i>Powering Change: Women in Innovation and Creativity</i> resonated with the global public through 630 events (up 26% vs. 2017) in 135 countries/territories (up 11% vs. 2017). 7 of the top 10 countries with the highest numbers of the World IP Day Facebook fans were from developing countries - India, Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, Peru, Colombia, and Pakistan.</p> <p>WIPO’s ‘owned’ media channels – the website, Twitter, LinkedIn, WIPO Wire, WIP Magazine and newsletters saw marked increases in usage, further distributing information about WIPO activities to a growing audience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge Resources <p>The 2018 Global Innovation Index continues to provide important benchmarking information and insights to Member States. This year’s report was widely reported in global media including in top media outlets such as the Asahi Shimbun, BBC, the Economist, Manila Bulletin, New York Times, O Globo, The Standard (Kenya), Times of India and Washington Post.</p> <p>WIPO’s Depository Libraries program expanded to 2 more Member States through July 2018, making a total of 120.</p> <p>Continuing WIPO’s commitment to the Accessible Publishing Charter, 40 WIPO colleagues were trained on producing PDF accessible documents in order to increase accessibility to WIPO’s activities for visually impaired readers.</p> <p>WIPO’s 2016 Open Access Policy, which allows online users to reproduce, distribute or adapt WIPO content without needing</p> |

permission, continues to support the wide dissemination of WIPO content.

- Stakeholder Engagement

The mobile app 'WIPO Delegate' was released in November 2017. A total of 900 WIPO stakeholders have downloaded the App through July 2018. The App provides users with updates about meetings, documents and news related to WIPO activities directly onto their mobile devices.

WIPO's Customer Service Board's focusses on standardizing customer inquiry-handling across the Global IP Systems and other services. Enhancements to customer services systems support resulted in improved customer service response times.

B) Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels

All WIPO Academy programs continued to integrate the development component into their content and take into consideration the use of IP for the promotion of fair balance between IP protection and the public interest.

IP education and training programs were provided to over 66,000 participants in 2017, and cooperation was strengthened with a number of developing countries through partnership with institutions which had knowledge to offer. Training contents responded to education and training requests and needs of developing countries taking into consideration the development-orientated approach and geographical balance.

In 2017, the WIPO Academy gave further priority to the importance and benefits of South-South and triangular cooperation. More and more developing countries became active partners in providing their specialized knowledge and skills to other developing countries and LDCs under the Professional Development Program. In 2017, 70 per cent of the courses offered under this Program were organized in developing countries through partnerships with institutions from the South. Within the total of 382 government officials trained in 2017, 52 per cent were female.

The Distance Learning Program continued to expand its portfolio by launching new language versions of its distance-learning (DL) courses and turning its focus to customization of courses and modules to respond to the needs of developing countries.

In May 2018, the Academy's IP4Youth&Teachers service was officially launched. The teaching approach applied by the service focuses on unlocking and appreciating creativity and inventiveness through IP. The aim is to cultivate dialogue among educators, curricula setters, and IP offices through providing access to teaching and learning content.

The WIPO Academy in collaboration with HRMD, offered a blended

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| | <p>learning customized to focus on patents, to participants of the UNESCO For Women in Science Program. The main objective of the course was to provide the female scientists with the IP knowledge they need to protect and add value to their research in the life sciences.</p> <p>To support IP knowledge among staff of other international organizations carrying out development work, some of the DL courses were offered to staff of the World Bank through the World Bank's Open Learning Campus.</p> <p>In addition to the standard basic and advanced distance learning courses, the new training methodology known as Blended Learning continued to be deployed for specific target groups such as entrepreneurs and teachers of primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>The 2016 decision to reduce fees for advanced DL courses by up to 50 per cent for participants from developing countries and countries with economies in transition continued to increase the participation from those countries.</p> <p>In 2017, six Joint Master's Programs were offered globally with over 180 participating students and 3 new programs have been developed. Other forms of assistance were also delivered to universities including the development of curricula, provision of IP reference and text books and by supporting the participation of international lecturers in graduate and postgraduate courses.</p> <p>Through the mainstreaming of the Pilot Project for the Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies, the WIPO Academy continued to support countries in building their own national IP training capacities. Five such projects had been completed by 2017.</p> <p>For the achievements of the project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2), please refer to Annex III of this document.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/6; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report for 2016/2017 (Document WO/PBC/28/7) and to the publication "The WIPO Academy Year in Review 2017".</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 4</i></p> <p>Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 and CDIP/5 (documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/5/5), and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is manifold and it is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Facilitate the development by member States of appropriate policies and strategies on IP for SMEs.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions to better use the IP system for enhanced competitiveness.</p> <p>Development of SMEs related content to guide the training and capacity building activities targeting primarily SME support institutions.</p> <p>A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities, WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business competitiveness and to create local capacity, by training the trainers through workshops, seminars and other face-to-face activities, as well as through the creation and dissemination of material (print and online content and publications, multimedia products, etc.) on IP for Business.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>B) Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Studies were taken up on the “Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries”. The main objectives of the studies were to enable countries to identify copyright based industries and make a comparative analysis of economic contribution of such industries vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy or similar industries in other countries. The studies also enable policy makers to identify suitable</p> |

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| | <p>policy options.</p> <p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors were also developed to meet sector-specific needs and used in seminars in a number of countries.</p> <p>Partnerships with interested governments and international organizations were sought and strengthened.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>C) Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of universities and research institutions have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support focused on three main types of activities. Firstly, universities and research institutions were supported to develop institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates. Secondly, WIPO supported the creation of networks of research institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure. Thirdly, WIPO provided to universities and research institutions practical and customized training programs on institutional IP policies, technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, technology management and marketing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>D) Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national economic development planning. This involved the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries were taken into account while developing such national IP strategies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>E) A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>F) A Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was launched.</i></p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/5/5) - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (CDIP/9/13) - Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management |

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| | <p>for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/12/6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (CDIP/3/2) - 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 (CDIP/3/INF/2) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (CDIP/17/7) |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p><i>A) Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Extent of access, use and exploitation of the IP system by innovation stakeholders (including SMEs) determined through assessment missions undertaken to Latvia, Slovakia and Georgia. Recommendations made for consideration by policy makers for improving such access, use and exploitation. A Regional Seminar on the Development and Implementation of National IP Strategies was held in Riga, Latvia.</p> <p>A study was commissioned to produce a report that reviews the IP Landscape in Lithuania and to make Recommendations on Issues to be Considered in Developing an Intellectual Property Strategy for effectively supporting a more innovative economy, and was submitted to the Government of Lithuania.</p> <p>Exchange of experiences and strengthening of understanding on the importance of an IP strategy through a Sub-regional conference held in Georgia.</p> <p>Successful organization of capacity building trainings for SMEs and entrepreneurs on the strategic use of IP, IP management, the importance of branding, IP commercialization and valuation of IP, and the Competitiveness of SMEs through 26 national, sub-regional and regional events, training programs, workshops and seminars organized in 22 countries.</p> <p>Studies commissioned on the challenges facing SMEs and MSMEs in the management of IP and how to address those challenges (Colombia); and on how to stimulate and strengthen the effective use of IP (Islamic Republic of Iran).</p> <p>Discussions with SMEs Associations on needs assessment tools and of Guidelines on Mechanism to assess progress made by SMEs receiving IP related support and advice and a Task Force Meeting for follow-up of the country project being implemented in South Africa which addresses holistically the IP related challenges that face SMEs</p> |

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| | <p>in South Africa and how these challenges can be alleviated.</p> <p>A workshop was held in three cities in Kenya to provide the basis for a project to be implemented in 2018-2019 and which was initiated in May 2018 on “Improving Competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Through the Effective Use of the IP System.”</p> <p>Studies have been launched in the framework of the new Program of the SMEs and Entrepreneurship Support Division to address the Management of Intellectual Property Assets by the Governmental Sector.</p> <p>Finalization of needs assessment studies carried out in Egyptian SMEs in using the IP system, the gaps in the support provided by SME support institutions and explore policy interventions implemented elsewhere for meeting those challenges.</p> <p>Organization of a regional Seminar on Creating an Intellectual Property Culture Amongst SMEs in Singapore to provide participants with tools, best practices and proven approaches to effectively build an IP culture within SME community in their respective countries. By inviting staff from the IP Office and the Government agency responsible for SMEs, WIPO offered an opportunity for a relationship to be built between the two important government organizations.</p> <p><i>B) Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Finalization of a tool for small and medium sized publishers in developing countries focusing on the management of copyright in the digital environment.</p> <p>Finalization of a tool on IP and mobile applications, development of a tool on IP considerations when using social media.</p> <p>Workshops held on managing copyright by creative enterprises in the field of publishing, music and video games in the Philippines, Argentina, Peru and Chile.</p> <p><i>C) Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>Development of the <i>IP Toolkit for Academic and Research Institutions – Connecting Academic Research with Economy and Society</i>, consisting of: (i) IP Policy Template for Academic and Research Institutions; (ii) Guidelines for Implementation of the IP Policy Template; (iii) Policy Writers’ Checklist; (iv) Roadmap for Commercialization; (v) Model Agreements; and (vi) Hypothetical Cases.</p> <p>Development of a network of experts with an upgraded capacity to deal with IP commercialization of research results developed in academic institutions has been established in the Baltic States as part of a pilot project.</p> <p>Finalization of the project on the Establishment of Transfer of</p> |
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Technology Offices (TTOs) in the Arab Region.

Addition of 38 new policies from 7 new countries to the database IP policies for Universities and Public Research Institutions (PRIs) launched in June 2016, containing cumulatively 497 policies from 71 countries.

D) Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies

Methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies developed in the form of a set of practical tools under the project on Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity contained in document CDIP/3/INF/2 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_3/cdip_3_inf_2.pdf).

Mainstreaming National IP Strategies and Plans into the regular work of the Organization with the view to ensuring national ownership and sustainability and to address the specific needs of each country.

National IP strategies/development plans are currently under implementation in a total of 55 countries (32 in Africa, 3 in the Arab region, 10 in Asia and the Pacific, and 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean), of which 24 are LDCs.

E) A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4

Building on the experiences gained from the project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs, a project was launched to create an "Enabling IP Environment to Strengthen Business Competitiveness through Brands and Designs" in select countries: in the Pacific Islands (Samoa, Papua New Guinea), ASEAN (Cambodia, Laos PDR), SAARC (Bhutan, Bangladesh), the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mongolia.

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

The project was completed in April 2016 and evaluated in March 2017. At its twentieth session in December 2017, the CDIP approved the follow-up to the project on IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and LDCs, following the review of the project evaluation. A component of the follow-up would consist of mainstreaming project activities into the regular awareness and capacity building work of the Secretariat.

In the context of the project on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II, a Feasibility Study on Enhancing the Collection of Economic

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| | <p>Data on the Audiovisual Sector in a Number of African Countries was presented to the twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/21/INF/2). More detailed information about other activities undertaken in the framework of the project is contained in Annex V of this document.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/7; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/4; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report for 2016/2017 (Document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 5</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 30, 31 and 32</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> <p>A presentation on the Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II).</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>The IP-TAD was developed under the CDIP Recommendation 5 of the Development Agenda. IP-TAD provides information on WIPO's technical assistance activities where one or more of the beneficiaries were from a developing or a least developed country, or a country in transition.</p> <p>Initially the data was manually inserted into the IP-TAD; that was laborious, time consuming, and sometimes lacked precision.</p> <p>However, with the new DSS-BI integration project, which is part of the ERP transition project, presently the data is uploaded through an automatized process and electronically transmitted into the IP-TAD. This keeps the Database up-to-date, and ensures higher information accuracy. Also by using Business Intelligence (BI) tool, different types of reports can be generated, which are innovative, user friendly, and useful to the Senior Management.</p> <p>Some of the new search features of the IP-TAD are listed below:</p> <p><u>Search Activity Feature</u> Part 1: Activity Title Part 2: Activity IP Subject Area Part 3: Activity Sector/Division Part 4: Activity Type Part 5: Activity Language Part 6: Activity Organizer Part 7: Activity Beneficiary Countries</p> |

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| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/4.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |
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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 6</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31 and 32</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4), and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. In addition, the implementation strategy in relation to part of the recommendation –Roster of Consultants (RoC)– is reflected in document CDIP/3/2. The implementation of this recommendation consisted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Incorporating the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO; B) Improving awareness and enhancing understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity system; C) Developing WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO; and D) Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance. |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Issuance of a Policy on Financial Disclosure and Declaration of Interests, issued during the period, to further reinforce the Ethics framework and align with the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service, and best practices. B) Both with respect to the numbers of WIPO personnel and the issues focused upon, efforts are continuing to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues. Furthermore, the Ethics Office continued to focus on the development of standards and providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on situations raising ethical dilemmas. The response at all levels is positive. C) A Vendor Sanctions Policy (Office Instruction No. 31/2017) was adopted, together with relevant administrative procedures, allowing WIPO to impose sanctions of debarment or ineligibility on |

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| | <p>vendors found by the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) to have engaged in wrongdoing.</p> <p>A revised Policy to Protect Against Retaliation for Reporting Misconduct and for Cooperating with Duly Authorized Audits or Investigations (Office Instruction No. 33/2017) was also adopted, enhancing protection and rights of whistleblowers and other staff members cooperating with oversight activities.</p> <p>Internal Oversight Division (IOD) pursued discussions on, and identification of, best practices in the area of investigations through participation in meetings and activities of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services (UN-RIS) group and the Conference of International Investigators (CII).</p> <p>D) The RoC presented at the third session of the CDIP and the project “Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)” (Project DA_05_01) were integrated with WIPO’s Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, automating the uploading of data and enabling enhanced reporting capabilities.</p> <p>It is recalled that following the approved six-point proposal (contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, CDIP/17), the Secretariat was requested to regularly update and upgrade the RoC. In this regard, the Committee considered document CDIP/20/6 which provided information on the use of the RoC and its upgradation in the future.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/20/6.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 7</i></p> <p>Promote measures that will help countries deal with intellectual property related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between IPRs and competition policies.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11 and 30</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 and CDIP/4 (documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/4/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>WIPO provides, on request, legislative assistance and advice aimed at preventing and/or resolving IP-related anti-competitive practices. This comprises consideration of the proper scope of exclusive IP rights, including appropriate exceptions and limitations to those rights, as well as the use of legal options such as compulsory licenses and other measures allowed under international norms. Advice is also provided, on request, on matters related to business-restrictive clauses and other contents of IP licensing contracts that may have an adverse effect on competition.</p> <p>In addition, under this recommendation a Thematic Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was developed and implemented.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the project on Intellectual Property and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>WIPO's work in 2017 and 2018 focused on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies.</p> <p>Additionally, a new WIPO-WTO publication will be released by the end of 2018 on "Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today's Global Economy". The book includes contributions from well-known scholars in the IP and competition field. It is a product of WIPO's collaboration with UNCTAD, WTO and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the IP and Competition Interest Group.</p> <p>WIPO also strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing the pro-competitive perspective on IP to the</p> |

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| | competition agencies community. |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 8</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 9, 13, 14, 15 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation is under implementation since early 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on Specialized Databases' Access and Support - Phase I and II (CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9).</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The project on Specialized Databases' Access and Support (CDIP/3/INF/2; Annex III) has been completed and mainstreamed into regular program activities, which over the past year included the addition of a further 16 member States signing Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with WIPO to establish Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) national networks so as to reach a total of 77 national networks comprising 682 TISCs.</p> <p>There are 30 national TISC networks that satisfy predefined sustainability criteria of institutionalization, operationalization and provision of a portfolio of services, including value-added services. Training over the past year included 24 national workshops and 2 sub-regional meetings onsite, as well as a variety of distance learning courses and webinars online.</p> <p>The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program provides access to over 30,000 subscription based journals to over 1,100 registered institutions, while the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program has over 50 registered institutions to commercial patent databases provided by 8 database providers, one of which joined this year.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/5; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 9</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 9 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD) (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II).</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The online WIPO Match platform on technical assistance extended its outreach as to include 60 supporters from 33 countries, including IP Offices, NGOs, industry, universities and technology transfer offices (TTOs). It currently contains 13 offers of support and 13 expressions of need, with 4 matches achieved so far.</p> <p>The platform is in the process of being integrated into the Online Platform of the United Nations with the objective to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/3.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 10</i></p> <p>To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies - Phase I and II (CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev.1) - Smart IP Institutions (CDIP/3/INF/2) - Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions (CDIP/3/INF/2) - 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 (CDIP/3/INF/2) - Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex IX) - IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6) - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (CDIP/9/13) - Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/12/6) |

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| | <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.) - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II (CDIP/17/7) - Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2) - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11 Rev.) - Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.) |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>In the context of the project on IP, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries, the Study on “Intellectual Property: A Mechanism for Strengthening Provincial Identity within the Framework of the Imbabura Geopark Project” in Ecuador was finalized and presented to the CDIP at its twenty-first session. Other completed studies which were undertaken under this project will be presented to the current session. For more information on the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to the Annex IV of this document.</p> <p>In the context of the project on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II, a Feasibility Study on Enhancing the Collection of Economic Data on the Audiovisual Sector in a Number of African Countries was completed and presented to the Committee at its twenty-first session of the CDIP. More detailed information about other activities undertaken in the framework of the project is contained in Annex V of this document.</p> <p>In the context of the project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries, most of the project outputs were achieved as the project is in its completion phase. For more information on the activities undertaken under this project and its outputs, please refer to Annex III of this document.</p> <p>The project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of</p> |

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| | <p>Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition as described in CDIP/19/11 Rev. included the recruitment of a Training Needs Assessment Expert and four Country Experts in each of the designated pilot countries: Chile, Indonesia, Rwanda and South Africa. For more information about the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to Annex I of this document.</p> <p>A new project addressing this recommendation was approved in 2018, on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.). The project will start its implementation in 2019.</p> <p>As mentioned under the Recommendation 1, WIPO also continued to provide PCT Contracting States with detailed information on the PCT System to users, training for Offices including International Authorities in performing their functions under the PCT, and ICT related technical assistance.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/6; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/4; CDIP/10/7; CDIP/10/8; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/3; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/4; CDIP/15/4; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/4; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 11</i></p> <p>To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 15, 17 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is manifold and it is as follows:</p> <p>A) Training courses on IP protection and patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors and attorneys to improve the knowledge about the IP and patent system, strengthen ability of national IP generators, universities and R&D institutions to use the patent system, by applying different patent strategies and available tools, in order to effectively exploit their creations for sustainable development in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Developing practical tools to assist Member States and their R&D institutions to set up and implement efficient technology transfer systems.</p> <p>Enhancing the use of and the access to patent information.</p> <p>B) Implementation of the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) to help under resourced inventors in developing countries to get professional assistance free of charge in relation to the patent grant procedure before their national/regional patent office.</p> <p>Providing assistance for free to under resourced in developing countries will improve the access to the patent system and improve local innovation.</p> <p>Wide spreading culture on <i>pro-bono</i> services in the area of patents.</p> <p>C) Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects: |

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| | <p>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6)</p> <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (CDIP/9/13)</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA project:</p> <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II (CDIP/17/7)</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>A) Development of new regional and country projects for enhancing capacity of innovation stakeholders in Member States to create knowledge transfer enabling environment and human capital that can produce IP related sustainable results for the benefit of society.</p> <p>Organization of two sub / regional, three regional, and six national training courses on knowledge transfer and IP commercialization in developing countries and countries in transition to allow the exchange of good practices on the technology transfer processes and on the marketing of university-developed technology.</p> <p>Participation and contribution to the discussions in two International conferences on IP management and knowledge transfer in “Technology Transfer Offices” of academic institutions, universities and R&D institutions.</p> <p>Development of the new IP Toolkit for Academic Institutions, presenting Template and Guide for creation of IP Institutional Policies in academic institutions as well as policy implementation tools such as Models of Agreements and Map of Intellectual Assets in Academic Institutions. The Toolkit was translated in the Indonesian language under the sponsorship of WIPO FIT Australia Program on Technology Transfer in Asia.</p> <p>B) The IAP program, which was initially implemented in three pilot countries (Colombia, Morocco, and the Philippines), was further expanded to include Ecuador and South Africa in 2017. The network of <i>pro bono</i> patent attorneys reached over 90 members with more than 30 inventors having benefited from the program as of mid-2018. The IAP has been promoted in WIPO meetings, within the member countries and external <i>fora</i>, and through the program’s sponsors.</p> <p>WIPO also continued to provide PCT Contracting States with detailed information on the PCT System to users, training for Offices including International Authorities in performing their functions under the PCT, and ICT related technical assistance. In addition, assistance was provided to countries considering accession to the PCT, including advice and awareness-raising. A</p> |

detailed report on the coordination of technical assistance under the PCT in 2017 and 2018 is available as part of the regular reporting to sessions of the PCT Working Group (see document PCT/WG/11/22). Overall, WIPO has organized or participated in 66 PCT-related events in the reporting period, which were held in 57 countries and at WIPO headquarters. More than 3,900 participants from over 90 countries attended these events, which were directed to Office staff, users and potential applicants from businesses, universities and research institutions.

C) The following achievements were made in the area of collective management:

- The CMO CSG mentored in Banjul, Gambia (with the help of the CMOs from Malawi and Ghana, COSOMA and CopyGhana) – April to June 2018
- In the course of WIPO-IFPI-SCAPR NERICOM project, assistance to the CO and CMOs and holding of a workshop in Manila, Philippines, focused on the collective management of related rights in music – December 2017 to June 2018
- Helping to establish a system of collective management of reprography in Tunisia, July 2017 – June 2018
- Organization of a study visit of representatives from COs and CMOs from Botswana, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia and Sao Tome and Principe to Namibia – November 2017
- Organization of a study visit of representatives from COs and CMOs from Cambodia, Myanmar and Mongolia to Seoul, Republic of Korea – March 2018
- Organization of a study visit of COSOMA (Malawi) to Poland, with respect to the levy system related to private copying and text and image-based works – February 2018
- Assistance to Haiti in drafting Regulations on collective management (distribution and tariff-setting) – October to November 2017
- Legislative advice was provided to Papua New Guinea, regarding the provisions on collective management – September 2017
- Holding of a workshop on collective management in Benin – April 2018

Additionally, consultations were conducted with WIPO Member

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| | <p>States and other stakeholders on the WIPO Good Practice Toolkit for Collective Management Organizations (CMOs), a non-normative document, bringing together examples of legislation, regulation and codes of conduct in the area of collective management from around the world.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 12</i></p> <p>To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 30, 31 and 32 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through activities broadly agreed upon during the discussions of the CDIP/3 (document CDIP/3/3) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO's work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific development agenda recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on "Development Agenda Links" has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO's regular programming process across the Organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2014/2015 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO's activities).</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>This recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing WIPO's RBM Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/4/8/Rev.). <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.) - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition Proposed by South Africa (CDIP/19/11 Rev.) |

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| | <p>- Project Proposal from the Delegations of Canada, Mexico and the United States of America on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>DA Recommendations continued to be fully integrated into the planning processes of the Organization, as reflected in the Program narratives and implementation strategies in the Program and Budget 2016/17 in the proposed Program and Budget for the biennium 2018/19. Linkages between the Programs and the DA Recommendations are more prominently featured in the proposed Program and Budget 2018/19, through the use of graphic illustrations.</p> <p>The extent of mainstreaming of development at WIPO, taking duly into account and guided by the DA Recommendations, is measured by the development share of the Organization, which was 20.3% for the biennium 2016/17 based on the final budget after transfers for the biennium. Across all Strategic Goals, a total of 27 of WIPO's 39 Expected Results (ERs) had a development share in 2016/17. Under the revised definition of development expenditure in the Program and Budget 2018/19, the development share is expected to be 18.3% for the biennium, with 19 of WIPO's 39 ERs having a development share.</p> <p>The 2018/19 Results Framework also highlights the Strategic Goals and Expected Results that contribute to the SDGs. Under each Strategic Goal, a wide range of programs and activities involving the relevant Sectors of the Organization, contribute to the SDGs. Out of a total of 31 programs in the Program and Budget 2018/19 and reported on in the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7), 22 are linked to SDGs.</p> <p>The design, planning and implementation of WIPO's activities continued to be guided by the relevant DA Recommendations. A comprehensive and detailed reporting on the implementation of the DA is provided in the WPR 2016/17. In addition, 12 programs were involved in implementing CDIP-approved activities, and 23 programs reflected mainstreaming of DA in their work.</p> <p>For more information of the ongoing project relevant to this recommendation, please refer to Annexes I and IV of this document.</p> <p>A new project addressing this recommendation was approved in 2018, on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.). The project implementation will start in 2019.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> |

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| | <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |
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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 13</i></p> <p>WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 14</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 17</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17 and 32</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2) as well as the following documents: CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, CDIP/13/10, CDIP/15/6 and CDIP/16/5. They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>WIPO's technical assistance in the field of flexibilities is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-level consultations; - discussion and preparation of draft laws; - review of and advice on draft laws and regulations; - organization of and participation in meetings; - expert technical missions and study visits; - technical visits of government officials from capitals; and - training and capacity-building of local policy-makers. <p>Legislative assistance in the field of flexibilities is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral and confidential basis as rapidly as possible, given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and least-developed countries to make informed decisions on the use of legal options and flexibilities available in the international legal framework, including the TRIPS Agreement at the level of</p> |

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| | <p>implementation in national laws.</p> <p>Within the framework of the WIPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and consultations have been organized with the WTO to improve mutual cooperation.</p> <p>Assistance is also provided, upon request, to countries with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions related to least-developed countries and their special needs are given full consideration.</p> <p>In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.</p> <p>In addition, 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 CDIP has continued discussing this subject matter since then on the basis of that document.</p> <p>Furthermore, as agreed by the Member States during CDIP/6, WIPO published a web page dedicated to making available information related to the use of flexibilities in the IP System, including resources on flexibilities produced by WIPO and other relevant IGOs, and a database of national IP law provisions on flexibilities. As requested by the CDIP at its fifteenth session, the Flexibilities database has been updated and it currently contains 1,371 provisions on national IP legislation related to flexibilities from 202 selected jurisdictions. The updated version of both flexibilities’ webpage and database in English, French and Spanish was presented to the Committee at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>A Report on the Update of the Database on Flexibilities contained in document CDIP/16/5 was also presented to the CDIP at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>A Mechanism for updating the Database on Flexibilities was presented at the seventeenth session of the CDIP and a Revised Proposal for a Mechanism for Updating the Database on Flexibilities at the eighteenth session (documents CDIP/17/5 and CDIP/18/5 respectively). The Committee agreed on one of the options contained in the Revised Proposal as a mechanism to periodically update the Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System. As a follow up, the Secretariat presented a</p> |
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| | <p>document on the Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities (document CDIP/20/5) and the Committee took note of the information provided therein.</p> <p>The Flexibilities webpage is available at http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/database.html</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>These recommendations have been also implemented through the completed DA project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6).</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>In the context of the discussion of document CDIP/21/4, the Committee considered in its twenty-first session the characteristics of the legislative assistance provided by WIPO, as well as the steps of the process. Legislative assistance is only provided upon request; WIPO informs of policy options in an objective and interactive manner, taking into account the characteristics and needs of the requesting Member State; and it covers different IP related areas (Copyrights, Patents or TK, among others) and activities (revision and updates of laws and regulations, ratification of treaties, or implementation of flexibilities, among others). Additionally, the process is strictly bilateral and confidential; it involves both the Regional Bureaus and the substantive areas; and it seeks to involve all relevant stakeholders and also guarantee the required expertise.</p> <p>In the period under consideration, the Patent Law Division provided legislative and policy advice to 20 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.</p> <p>The Patent Law Division organized or participated in 8 seminars where patent law related flexibilities were discussed in detail, including discussion on the policy option for their implementation and effective use.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/16/5; CDIP/17/5; CDIP/18/5; CDIP/20/5.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 15</i></p> <p>Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be inclusive and member-driven; (b) take into account different levels of development; (c) take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; and (d) be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs; and be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat. <p><i>Recommendation 21</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 44</i></p> <p>In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the Secretariat, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31 and 32</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees to implement this recommendations (along with the remaining 16 for immediate implementation). These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2). They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>These recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR),</p> |

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| | <p>Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p> <p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | N/A |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) met twice between July 2017 and June 2018. Member States continued to discuss, <i>inter alia</i>, the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology.</p> <p>A step-by-step approach broadened the common base from which the Committee could develop its discussions. Further, various methodologies employed by the Committee, including the preparation of background studies, seminars and sharing sessions on national implementation of patent law, and the exchange of national experiences and challenges, contributed to advancing discussions on issues of common interest at the SCP. A number of proposals were put forward by Member States on the above topics, showing active involvement of Member States to the SCP process.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met twice since July 2017. It continued its discussion about the following items: Protection of Broadcasting Organizations, Limitations and exceptions: libraries and archives, and Limitations and Exceptions: educational and research institutions and persons with other disabilities.</p> <p>The SCCR held productive discussions on a single text for a treaty for the protection of broadcasting organizations and sent a recommendation to the 2018 General Assembly on the subject of a diplomatic conference.</p> <p>The SCCR received the updated results of comprehensive studies covering limitations and exceptions for libraries, archives, and educational and research institutions, as well as a scoping study on limitations and exceptions for persons with other disabilities. The SCCR adopted action plans for work through 2019 on these topics.</p> <p>Furthermore, the SCCR continued discussions on three other issues, under "Other Matters": the Analysis of Copyright Related to the Digital Environment, the Resale Right, and the Protection of</p> |

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| | <p>Theatre Directors' rights.</p> <p>The WIPO General Assembly in October 2017 agreed to renew the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) for the 2018/2019 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met twice between January 2018 and June 2018, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources. A report (document WO/GA/50/8 "Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)") was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in September 2018.</p> <p>Pursuant to the new mandate, an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Expert Group on Genetic Resources was organized on June 24, 2018, prior to IGC 36, to address specific legal, policy or technical issues.</p> <p>New publications/resources were made available adding to an existing streamlined and integrated suite of practical guides and other resources: (i) <i>Documenting Traditional Knowledge: a Toolkit</i>; (ii) <i>A Guide to Intellectual Property Issues in Access and Benefit-sharing Agreements</i>; and (iii) an animation, telling the story of the Yakuanoi people as they navigate through the key issues regarding intellectual property and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) met twice since July 2017. In light of the decision by the 2017 WIPO General Assembly "to continue considering the convening of a diplomatic conference on the Design Law Treaty (DLT) at its next session in 2018," the SCT did not actively discuss the DLT, although the topic continues to appear on its agenda. The SCT pursued its discussions on graphical user interface, icon and typeface/type font designs, focusing in particular on two aspects, namely (1) the requirement for a link between the design and the product or article and (2) the methods allowed by offices for the representation of animated designs. Regarding trademarks, among other items, the SCT continued its discussions on the protection of country names against registration and use as trademarks, taking into account two new proposals by Member States. Lastly, regarding geographical indications, the SCT adopted a work plan, which it started implementing by the issuance of two questionnaires on the subject.</p> <p>All the work of the Committees was inclusive, member-driven and based upon open and balanced consultations involving civil society at large.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> |

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| | <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7), the Reports on the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents presented to the General Assembly (documents WO/GA/49/6 and WO/GA/50/4), the Report on the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights presented to the General Assembly (document WO/GA/50/3), the Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore presented to the General Assembly (document WO/GA/50/8 Prov.) and the Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications presented to the General Assembly (document WO/GA/50/5).</p> |
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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 16</i></p> <p>Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/4 (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.1). The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>This recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/4/3) and of a project on Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5/Rev).</p> <p>In addition, the Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional Knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge, which is clearly in the public domain, is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/6/REF/CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2) -Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5 Rev.) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 Rev.) |
| Activities/achievements | <p>Under the project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 REV.), two practical guides have been developed to help identify and use subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. To ensure that the guides are adapted to the needs of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), innovators and entrepreneurs in developing, least-developed countries and countries in transition, the guides were piloted across nine national TISC networks. A meeting of experts was organized in Geneva on July 25 and 26, 2017, to launch that process.</p> <p>The guides have been finalized and are in the process of being published and translated into the 6 official languages. Training workshops are now being organized with the support of the experts</p> |

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| | <p>involved in the project for TISC staff to be able to promote and use the guides within their portfolio of services.</p> <p>To facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information available online to help determine if an invention is in the public domain, the WIPO Patent Register Portal was revised in the framework of the same project with a new and improved user interface and updated and expanded content for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections.</p> <p>For more detailed information on the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to Annex II of this document.</p> <p>In addition, a series of studies and guidelines were developed under the project on IP and the Public Domain and the project on Patents and the Public Domain. In particular, a Survey on Voluntary Registration and Deposit Systems and a Survey of Private Copyright Documentation Systems and Practices were undertaken under the project IP and the Public Domain. They constitute the baseline for further studies to be considered in this context and they continue to be used by Member States.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 18</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 4 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>The IGC is driven by discussions of Member States, within the mandate and work program established by the General Assembly. Significant Secretariat resources and expertise are made available, at the request of Member States, to facilitate and create a conducive environment for the IGC's negotiations.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | N/A |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The WIPO General Assembly in October 2017 agreed to renew the mandate of the IGC for the 2018/2019 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met twice between January 2018 and June 2018, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources.</p> <p>The (document WO/GA/50/8) "Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)" was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in September 2018.</p> <p>Pursuant to the new mandate, an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Expert Group on Genetic Resources was organized on June 24, 2018, prior to IGC 36, to address specific legal, policy or technical issues.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 19</i></p> <p>To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 14, 15 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/4 (CDIP/4/5 Rev. and CDIP/4/6) and CDIP/6 (CDIP/6/4).</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.) - Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13) - Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9) - Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.) - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11 Rev.) - Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.). Its implementation will start on January 2019 |
| Activities/achievements | <p>For information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the evaluation reports on the</p> |

projects on:

- (i) IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5);
- (ii) Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information Phases I and II (CDIP/10/6 and CDIP/14/6);
- (iii) Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges– Phase I and II (CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/12/12);
- (iv) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4); and
- (i) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/16/3)

In addition, in the context of the project Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions, the eighteenth session of the CDIP agreed to undertake a number of actions that had been proposed by Member States (CDIP/18/6 Rev.). Following that agreement, during the reporting period, the Secretariat presented the following documents to the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the CDIP (27 November to 1 December 2017 and 14 to 18 May 2018):

- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11). The Committee took note of the information contained in the document and encouraged the Secretariat to continue the promotion of WIPO Activities and Resources Related to Technology Transfer.
- Mapping of International *Fora* and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12).
- Roadmap on promoting the usage of the web forum established under the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions (CDIP/20/7). Further, the Secretariat prepared an estimate of the implementation costs, which was presented during CDIP/21 (CDIP/21/6). It was agreed that the Secretariat will consider the proposals made by delegations on the use of existing platforms, particularly e-TISC, and develop a revised roadmap and costing for the next session of the Committee.
- Gap Analysis of WIPO's Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda "Cluster C" Recommendations (CDIP/21/5). The Committee decided that interested delegations should submit to the

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| | <p>Secretariat a list of indicators to assess the activities contained in the document for consolidation and presentation at the twenty-second session of the Committee.</p> <p>The project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition as described in CDIP/19/11 Rev. included the recruitment of a Training Needs Assessment Expert and four Country Experts in each of the designated pilot countries: Chile, Indonesia, Rwanda and South Africa. For more information about the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to Annex I of this document.</p> <p>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 was completed and evaluated. The evaluation was considered by the CDIP at its twenty-first session (document CDIP/21/13).</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/13.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 20</i></p> <p>To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 2, 4, 9, 14 and 32 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/3 Rev.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/6/REF/CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2) - Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5 Rev.) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the on-going DA project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 Rev.)</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>Under the project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 REV.), two practical guides have been developed to help identify and use subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. To ensure that the guides are adapted to the needs of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), innovators and entrepreneurs in developing, least-developed countries and countries in transition, the guides were piloted across nine national TISC networks. A meeting of experts was organized in Geneva on July 25 and 26, 2017, to launch that process.</p> <p>The guides have been finalized and are in the process of being published and translated into the 6 official languages. Training workshops are now being organized with the support of the experts involved in the project for TISC staff to be able to promote and use the guides within their portfolio of services.</p> <p>For more detailed information on the activities undertaken under this project, see Annex II of this document.</p> <p>In addition, the studies and guidelines developed under the project on IP and the Public Domain and the project on Patents and the Public Domain (Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain; Patents and the Public Domain (I and II);</p> |

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| | <p>Misappropriation of Signs; Feasibility Study on the Establishment of National Patent Register Databases and Linkage to PATENSCOPE; and Comparative Analysis of National Approaches on Voluntary Copyright Relinquishment) continued to be used by Member States as well as by WIPO in its technical assistance activities.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports and documents considered by the CDIP: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/3; CDIP/3/4; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.; CDIP/20/2, CDIP/21/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 22</i></p> <p>WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 20 and 21</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/5/3, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/8/4 CDIP10/9, CDIP/11/3, CDIP/12/8 and CDIP/14/12 Rev.</p> <p>A "Report on the Contribution of WIPO to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" (document CDIP/5/3) was discussed in the fifth session of the CDIP. A webpage on MDGs and WIPO was created, http://www.wipo.int/ipdevelopment/en/agenda/millennium_goals/.</p> <p>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 (document CDIP/10/9) and discussed during the tenth session of the Committee.</p> <p>In addition, a study on the feasibility of integrating MDGs-related needs / outcomes into the WIPO biennial results framework (document 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 (document 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 (document CDIP/14/12 Rev.).</p> <p>Discussions on the MDGs concluded once the 2030 Agenda for</p> |

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| | <p>Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was adopted in 2015. In this regard, at its sixteenth session, the Secretariat presented a document on WIPO and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (CDIP/16/8), which provided a short summary on WIPO's engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process and the ongoing work on the SDG Indicator Framework. As a follow-up, at the seventeenth session, the Secretariat presented a Mapping of WIPO Activities Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation (CDIP/17/8), identifying the activities undertaken by WIPO which were related to the SDGs.</p> <p>The discussion on the two documents lead to a decision, requesting Member States to provide inputs as regards the SDGs they deem relevant to WIPO's work, together with an explanation / justification of their views and, at its eighteenth session, the Committee considered the "Compilation of Member States Inputs on SDGs relevant to WIPO's work" (CDIP/18/4). This document <i>inter alia</i> included the inputs received from the Delegation of Brazil, requesting for establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs. This issue was discussed for five consecutive sessions.</p> <p>In addition, the eighteenth session decided that an annual report should be presented to the Committee, at its first session of the year, containing information on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its associated targets on: (a) the activities and initiatives undertaken individually by the Organization; (b) the activities undertaken by the Organization as part of the UN System; and (c) the assistance provided by WIPO to Member States upon their request. The first report on this subject was presented to the nineteenth session of the CDIP by the Special Representative of the Director General on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (CDIP/19/6).</p> |
| Related DA Projects | N/A |
| Activities/achievements | <p>At the twenty-first session of the CDIP, the discussion on establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs on the CDIP agenda was concluded. It was decided that any discussion on SDGs in CDIP sessions shall be undertaken under Agenda Item on "Intellectual Property and Development".</p> <p>The second annual report on WIPO's contribution to the SDGs and its associated targets was also presented during the twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/21/10).</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Documents considered by the CDIP: CDIP/16/8, CDIP/17/8; CDIP/18/4; CDIP/19/6; CDIP/21/10.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 23</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 9 and 30</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP, as reflected in document CDIP/4/4 Rev.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11/Rev.).</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>The project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition was approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP and started its implementation in 2018 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.). It included the recruitment of a Training Needs Assessment Expert and four Country Experts in each of the designated pilot countries: Chile, Indonesia, Rwanda and South Africa.</p> <p>A first draft of a manual comprising a methodology and a toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and commercialization/utilization to enable a better targeting of training activities in terms of audience, subject matter and delivery has been completed by the Training Needs Assessment Expert. In parallel, the Country Experts have prepared a detailed mapping of the innovation value chains in their respective country, including their elements (funders, developers, managers, and users of IP and associated support institutions such as TISCs) and the relationships between them. For more information about the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to Annex I of this document.</p> <p>In addition, several Workshops were undertaken under IP Policies for Research Institutions and IP commercialization in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Uzbekistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Colombia and Morocco.</p> |

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| | <p>Under the WIPO FIT Australia Program on Technology Transfer two licensing capacity building programs were organized in Asia in order to promote pro-competitive IP licensing practices in the academic environment.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 24</i></p> <p>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).</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 9, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 20 |
| Implementation | This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/5 Rev. |
| Related DA Projects | The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.). |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The WIPO Secretariat engaged actively in the 2017 WSIS Forum. The WIPO DG provided a video message to the Forum. In addition, the Secretariat organized a session on “International Organizations and Open Access” and took part in a session organized by UNESCO on the “Context of Big Data and Analytics for Knowledge Societies”.</p> <p>An International Conference for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) on Copyright and the Management of Public Sector Information, aimed at raising awareness to selected LDCs and developing countries on topics related to public sector information and copyright, is currently under preparation and will be held in 2019.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 25</i></p> <p>To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 18 and 30</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.) - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6) <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents: (i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5); (ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3), and (iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology ; Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing the document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.</p> <p>In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to |

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| | <p>Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of International <i>Fora</i> and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12) - Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7) - Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.) <p>The project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition proposed by the Delegation of South Africa was approved at the twentieth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</p> <p>As a follow-up of the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, a Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4) was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. A second document of this nature was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the reporting period, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America and, thus, the Committee considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5); and - Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (CDIP/21/6). <p>The current session of the Committee will continue discussing this issue.</p> <p>For more information on the activities undertaken under the project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition, please refer to Annex I of this document.</p> |

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| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |
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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 26</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>9, 11, 14 and 30</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.).</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>Creation of the WIPO IP Policy Template for Academic and Research Institutions and the Guidelines for Customization, with (i) references to social responsible commercialization of academic research outputs, such as non-profit use or donation, or royalty free access on humanitarian or other grounds; and (ii) sharing of good practices and policy experiences on matters relating to knowledge transfer.</p> <p>Creation of a database with links to existing IP policies of academic and research institutions worldwide, some of which contain guidelines or reference to north-south cooperation and/or responsible commercialization and knowledge transfer.</p> <p>Recommendations made for consideration by policymakers for enhancing cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, notably during capacity building workshops and seminars.</p> <p>Discussions initiated during the Expert Meeting on IP Policies for Universities (May 30, 2017, Geneva), amongst other, on how to leverage the WIPO IP Policy Template to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries.</p> <p>Publication, on the WIPO website on Intellectual Property Policies for Universities, of a case study on IP Management and the Commercialization of Publicly Funded Research Outcomes in South Africa, which provides insights as to how to design policy frameworks to support the commercialization of publicly funded R&D outcomes.</p> <p>WIPO presented in the WTO Committee on Trade and Technology Transfer what is the role of IP in Harnessing Public Research for</p> |

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| | Innovation and Knowledge / Technology Transfer encouraging collaboration and knowledge transfer among research institutions as major IP generators in developing countries. |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 27</i></p> <p>Facilitating intellectual property-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of intellectual property-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical intellectual property-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. The activities agreed for its implementation were based on the Project Document CDIP/4/5 Rev. Furthermore, during the nineteenth session of the CDIP, the Committee approved the way forward proposed in the Progress Report on “New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content” (document CDIP/19/8).</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation has mainly been addressed by the project on “IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>WIPO provides systems for the administration of IP rights, the digitization of IP data and documents, electronic document management, exchange of IP information at the regional and international levels, and related business systems. Details on the services are available at http://www.wipo.int/global_ip/en/activities/ip_office_business_solutions/.</p> <p>More than 83 IP Offices across all regions are using one or more of WIPO’s IP Office systems (namely IPAS, EDMS, WIPO Publish, the Madrid Module, WIPOScan) and requests for assistance in this area continue to grow.</p> <p>During the period from July 2017 to June 2018, remote and on-site assistance and deployments continued to take place as part of WIPO’s core activities.</p> <p>The upgrade of the capacity of the offices utilizing WIPO’s IP office solutions was addressed by the convening of several workshops in the regions focusing on increasing the autonomy of IP Office staff. These training workshops are part of WIPO’s strategy for building local capacity and transferring knowledge.</p> <p>Practical initiatives are needed to realize the objectives set forth in the Marrakesh VIP Treaty and the Accessible Books Consortium</p> |

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| | <p>(ABC) is one global initiative to implement the Treaty at an operational level.</p> <p>ABC is a public – private partnership that was launched on June 30, 2014 before the Member States of WIPO’s Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights. Led by WIPO, it includes the following umbrella organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The DAISY Consortium; – The International Authors Forum; – The International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment; – The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions; – The International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations; – The International Publishers Association; – Sightsavers; and – The World Blind Union. <p>In 2017/2018, ABC partnered with organizations serving people who are print disabled in the following 12 countries to provide training and technical assistance in the latest accessible book production techniques: Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Through these projects, ABC will have funded the production of around 2000 accessible titles, all educational materials in national languages, from May 2017 to May 2018.</p> <p>In addition, the International Conference for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) on Copyright and the Management of Public Sector Information, aimed at raising awareness to selected LDCs and developing countries on topics related to public sector information and copyright, is currently under preparation and will be held in 2019.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/19/8.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 28</i></p> <p>To explore supportive IP-related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 30</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11 and CDIP/20/12.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.).</p> <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents: (i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5), (ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3), and (iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.</p> <p>In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11) - Mapping of International <i>Fora</i> and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12) - Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7) |

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| | <p>- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.)</p> <p>The project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition proposed by the Delegation of South Africa was approved at the twentieth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</p> <p>As a follow-up on the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, a Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4) was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. A second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the reporting period, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America and thus, the Committee considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap Analysis of WIPO's Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda "Cluster C" Recommendations (CDIP/21/5); and - Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the "Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions" (CDIP/21/6). <p>The current session of the CDIP will continue discussing this issue.</p> <p>For more information on the activities undertaken under the project on Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition, please refer to Annex I of this document.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/18/6 Rev.; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 29</i></p> <p>To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1 and 8 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11 and CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>Further, discussions on Technology Transfer are taking place in appropriate WIPO bodies.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | N/A |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the reporting period, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America. For more information on documents discussed based on the Joint Proposal, please refer to recommendations 25 and 28.</p> <p>In addition, in the context of the SCP, Member States have continued sharing information on patent law provisions that contributed to the effective transfer of technology. In the twenty-eighth session of the SCP, held from July 9 to 12, 2018, some delegations suggested activities to be carried out by the SCP, while others suggested that discussions on that topic should take place in the CDIP.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/18/6 Rev.; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 30</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 30 |
| Implementation | This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev. |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13) - Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9) |
| Activities/achievements | <p>A) The project on <i>Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information</i>, dealing with Recommendations 19, 30 and 31 and including the preparation of Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs) and the preparation of Guidelines for preparing Patent Landscape Reports, was launched in 2009 and mainstreamed in 2014.</p> <p>In the period from July 2017 to June 2018, WIPO continued supporting developing countries in making use of patent information through patent analytics and TISC staff in providing patent analytical services. WIPO activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training on patent analytics, conducted in 6 developing countries; - preparation of a patent landscape report on marine genetic resources in the ASEAN region (funded by the Japan Patent Office); - preparation of a Handbook of Patent Analytics (funded by the Japan Patent Office); and - launch of a searchable database of patent landscape reports including over 210 patent landscape reports in different fields. <p>During the same period the interest in patent analytics and the information provided by WIPO remained high, with 42,474</p> |

downloads of WIPO PLR PDFs, 45,460 unique hits of the online version of the Manual on Free and Open Source Tools for Patent Analytics and 15,700 unique hits on WIPO PLR websites.

B) The project *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II* was successfully completed in three beneficiary countries namely Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania. This project also implemented DA Recommendations 19 and 31.

The key objective of the project was to facilitate the use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified development needs.

In particular, during the period the following project outputs were completed:

- (i) Preparation of six Technology Landscape Reports which focused on the identification of the most relevant and suitable appropriate technology for each of the six identified needs (two for each country).
- (ii) Six Business Plans were prepared which described in detail the step by step implementation of the selected technologies for the processing of coffee, sea weed harvesting and in area of aquaculture for food security and national diet diversification.
- (iii) Six National Expert Group (NEG) meetings were held in the participating countries. The meetings focused on the selection of the most appropriate and suitable technologies for national implementation. In addition, the National Expert Group meetings discussed the application of the technologies at the national level including how to ensure the generation of concrete and positive developmental impact from the utilization of the technologies in the short, medium and long term.

The project was also independently evaluated and discussed in detail during the twenty-first session of the CDIP. The Evaluation Report determined that the project was successfully implemented in all three beneficiary countries and all the project's objectives and deliverables had been accomplished.

In order to implement the recommendations of the Evaluation Report, bilateral projects on the transfer of appropriate technology for development on the basis of need analysis have been initiated in Mozambique and Uganda.

In addition, the Division for Least Developed Countries is currently in the process of undertaking a number of initiatives to create a center of excellence on the use of Appropriate Technology including the documentation of success stories, and the

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| | preparation of a manual on the use of appropriate technology. |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/13.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 31</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13) - Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11 Rev.) - Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.) |
| Activities/achievements | <p>As part of 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, the Technology Landscape Reports were finalized based on the Patent Search Reports for each of the two identified development needs areas in all three countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania). They were focused on the identification of the most relevant and suitable appropriate technology for each of the identified needs. The project was finalized and an Evaluation Report was considered by the Committee at its twenty-first session (document CDIP/21/13).</p> <p>Under the project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 REV.), two practical guides</p> |

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| | <p>have been developed to help identify and use subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. To ensure that the guides are adapted to the needs of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), innovators and entrepreneurs in developing, least-developed countries and countries in transition, the guides were piloted across nine national TISC networks. A meeting of experts was organized in Geneva on July 25 and 26, 2017, to launch that process. The guides have been finalized and are in the process of being published and translated into the 6 official languages. Training workshops are now being organized with the support of the experts involved in the project for TISC staff to be able to promote and use the guides within their portfolio of services. To facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information available online to help determine if an invention is in the public domain, the WIPO Patent Register Portal was revised in the framework of the same project with a new and improved user interface and updated and expanded content for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections. For more detailed information on the activities undertaken under this project, see Annex II of this document.</p> <p>A new project addressing this recommendation was approved in 2018, on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.). The project will start its implementation in 2019.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/11/ Rev.; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/13.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 32</i></p> <p>To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 4, 9, 11 and 30 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/4 Rev.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev.) - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6) |
| Activities/achievements | <p>WIPO continued its work on IP and Competition Policy and strengthened its position as a multilateral forum in this area. The Secretariat continued to actively participate in the IP and Competition Interest Group, discussing possible collaboration and exchanging views and experiences with UNCTAD, WTO and the OECD. As mentioned above in relation to Recommendation 7, a new WIPO-WTO publication (“Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today’s Global Economy”) will be released by the end of 2018 as part of this collaboration.</p> <p>WIPO also strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing the pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/19/5.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 33</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>8, 9 and 22</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on the project “Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities”, a six-point proposal, contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session, was adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. In this regard, a new sub agenda item on “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” was added to the CDIP Agenda.</p> <p>The following were the documents discussed under this sub agenda item:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possible Improvements of WIPO Technical Assistance Webpage (CDIP/19/10) 2. Report on the Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies (CDIP/20/3) 3. Report on the WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (CDIP/20/6) <p>In addition, a presentation on WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews was made by the Chief Economist at the nineteenth session of the CDIP. Discussions under this sub-agenda item will continue for other three consecutive CDIP sessions.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/8 Rev.) |

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| Activities/achievements | <p>The WIPO RBM framework is defined and approved by Member States in the Program and Budget and sets the criteria, i.e. the Performance Indicators, baselines and targets, against which performance in a biennium will be assessed, including for WIPO's development-oriented activities. Reporting to Member States is done on an annual basis in the WIPO Performance Reports (WPRs). It should be noted that WIPO's framework has undergone continuous improvement since the biennium 2012/13, as evidenced by the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) Validation Report of the WIPO Performance Report PR 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/8).</p> <p>The results framework for the biennium 2016/17 defined 287 Performance Indicators under 39 Expected Results. The WPR 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7) assessed 506 Performance Indicator Evaluations (PIEs) under the Performance Indicators. The framework for 2018/19 defined 272 Performance Indicators under 39 Expected Results. The mid-biennium WPR, which tracks progress made towards achieving the targets set for the biennium, will be presented at the twenty-ninth session of the PBC in July 2019.</p> <p>In addition, for more detailed information on the activities undertaken as part of the six-point proposal on technical assistance please refer to Recommendation 41.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 34</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 8, 9 and 16 |
| Implementation | This recommendation is under implementation since 2011. It has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3. |
| Related DA Projects | The recommendation was mainly addressed by the projects on IP and the Informal Economy (CDIP/8/3 Rev.). |
| Activities/achievements | <p>The study outputs from the CDIP project on IP and the Informal Economy (CDIP/8/3 Rev.) and the subsequent edited book volume “The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation?”, co-published by WIPO and Cambridge University Press, continue to be cited in academic journals and policy studies.</p> <p>The CDIP study output was also the focus of an official event in October 2017 at the United Nations Africa Week with the involvement of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). In collaboration with the African Observatory for STI within the African Union and UNU-MERIT, the work featured in innovation measurement workshops and related capacity-building events. Finally, the work informed the Study on “Innovation in the Agri-Based Industries in Uganda” (CDIP/21/INF/3), implemented as part of the Phase II CDIP project on IP and Socio-Economic Development (CDIP/14/7).</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/5.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 35</i></p> <p>To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 37</i></p> <p>Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>8 and 16</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/5/7 Rev). They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy focused on enhancing the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP and on the development of reference papers that provide an overview of the existing empirical economic research on IP rights, identify research gaps and suggest possible avenues for future research.</p> <p>These recommendations were also directly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development (project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.) and the project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II (project DA_35_37_02).</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>These recommendations have been implemented through the following completed DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP and Socio-Economic Development (CDIP/5/7 Rev.) <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property (IP) and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II (CDIP/14/7) |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>The project on IP and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II (CDIP/18/2) was brought to a successful conclusion, as further detailed in Annex VI of this document. Most studies under this project were implemented in collaboration with economists from developing countries and countries in transition and entailed the creation of empirical databases that durably strengthen research capacity.</p> |

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| | <p>WIPO published a new World IP Report in November 2017 on the role of intangible capital in global value chains. In addition to providing original estimates on the contribution of intangible capital to global production, the Report also offers an overview of the economic literature on the topic and case studies with important development dimensions.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <i>Recommendation 36</i> To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models. |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 8, 9 and 30 |
| Implementation | This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon in the sixth CDIP and as reflected in CDIP/6/6. |
| Related DA Projects | The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models (CDIP/6/6 Rev.). |
| Activities/achievements | The Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration portal presents information on meetings held, as well as documents, studies and other material prepared in the context of Development Agenda projects on technology transfer and open collaboration, such as “Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models”. A forum was created for Member States and Observers, as well as all relevant stakeholders, to share feedback, comments, and suggestions from the direct users on the posted studies, IP tools, guides and training kits, events’ documentations, the design or content of the portal. Member States continue to use the portal and benefit from the forum. |
| Other related reports/documents | Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/3; CDIP/16/2. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7). |

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| Recommendation(s) | <i>Recommendation 38</i> To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development. |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 8, 9 and 22 |
| Implementation | This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon at the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/8 Rev. |
| Related DA Projects | The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/8 Rev.). |
| Activities/achievements | For the achievements of this recommendation, please refer to document "Assessment of the existing tools and methodologies for measuring the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of Technical Assistance activities at various levels, identifying areas for possible improvement", presented at the current session of the CDIP. |
| Other related reports/documents | Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7). |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 39</i></p> <p>To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 8, 9 and 16 |
| Implementation | This recommendation is under implementation since 2014. It has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/8 and CDIP/7/4. |
| Related DA Projects | The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/8/REF/CDIP/7/4 Rev.). |
| Activities/achievements | <p>In 2017, WIPO and Cambridge University Press published the edited book volume “The International Mobility of Talent and Innovation: New Evidence and Policy Implications”, which is largely based on the outputs of the CDIP project on IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/7/4). The book is targeted at both policymakers and academics. It has already been referred to in academic studies and policy debates.</p> <p>In addition, WIPO continued to provide its inventor migration database to researchers, with four requests from academic scholars received between July 2017 and June 2018.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/6.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 40</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 20 |
| Implementation | This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP. |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/8/REF/CDIP/7/4 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following on-going DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.) - Intellectual Property, Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11 Rev.) |
| Activities/achievements | <p>WIPO continuously works to deepen its cooperation with UN and intergovernmental organization (IGO) partners and has remained actively engaged in developing partnerships and activities in a number of critical areas. These include on public health, climate change, trade, the digital economy and entrepreneurship, innovation, creativity and technology. Gender has also been a cross-cutting issue that WIPO has addressed in several activities, especially in those relating to innovation.</p> <p>Cooperation with the WTO and WHO remains a high priority. During this period, WIPO has participated in the WTO TRIPS Council sessions and coordinated with the WTO its contribution to national, regional and international workshops on various topics. WIPO closely cooperated with the WTO for the Annual Workshop on <i>Trade and Public Health</i> (November 6 to 10, 2017). In addition to the work undertaken in the context of the WIPO-WHO-WTO Trilateral Cooperation, WIPO participated in relevant WHO Meetings and processes including the Executive Board (EB), the World Health Assembly (WHA) and the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on the prevention and control of non-communicable Diseases (NCDs).</p> <p>In the framework of the Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW)</p> |

2017 in Geneva (November 13 to 17, 2017), UNCTAD and WIPO together with other partners organized a joint event on *Start-ups for SDGs: Youth Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development*. Following an international competition, ten young start-upers were selected and invited to come to Geneva as finalists to pitch business ideas contributing to sustainable development challenges. At the event, impact investors and experts provided feedback to the ten finalists. The event was closed by an Award Ceremony for the two winners from Tanzania and Mozambique. Ten finalists benefited from a capacity-building session on IP offered by WIPO.

During this period WIPO has concluded formal agreements to undertake joint activities with intergovernmental organizations such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and UNCTAD on "eTrade for All". WIPO organized an event during the *eCommerce Week 2018* (April 16 to 20, 2018) that informed about WIPO's programs and activities in support of e-commerce.

In the context of liaison with the UN Headquarters in New York, the WIPO New York Coordination Office has continued to deepen its cooperation on IP related issues in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. WIPO has contributed IP-related expertise in the context of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) as an active member of the Inter-Agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT) currently co-chaired by UNCTAD and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). WIPO has cooperated in particular with UNCTAD, UNEP and UNESCO in the IATT Sub-Group on Capacity Building for STI. In this context, WIPO was an organizing member of a pilot training workshop on STI for SDGs held in coordination with UN ESCWA and the IATT in Amman, Jordan (April 2018). In the context of the IATT Sub-Group on STI Roadmaps, WIPO contributed to and participated in a working group meeting held in Tokyo, Japan (May 2018). WIPO contributed closely to the development of the Online Platform on STI, which is designed to facilitate access to technology as part of the Technology Facilitation Agreement. WIPO Match and WIPO GREEN are examples of WIPO matchmaking platforms profiled in the beta stages of development of the Online Platform. Together with UNESCO and UN Women, WIPO founded the IATT Sub-Group on Gender and STI, and together these agencies initiated a project on Gender and STI for SDGs involving a series of expert workshops, an online forum and public meetings on the subject at the UN in New York over this period. WIPO also partnered with UNESCO and UN Women and the Permanent Missions of Austria and Saint Vincent and Grenadines to the UN in New York to organize a panel event and film screening at the UN New York on women as creators and innovators to mark World IP Day 2018.

All these cooperation and partnership activities, undertaken synergistically with UN agencies and IGOs, contribute to the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

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| | <p>For more information on the ongoing DA projects, please see Annexes I and IV of this document.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 41</i></p> <p>To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17 and 30</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. The activities agreed for its implementation were initially based on the Project Document CDIP/4/8 Rev. It was further discussed in the context of the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, contained in document CDIP/8/INF/1. At a later stage, the discussion was complemented by a Joint Proposal by the Development Agenda Group and the Africa Group on WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development (document CDIP/9/16) and two Management Responses prepared by the Secretariat – documents CDIP/9/14 and CDIP/16/6.</p> <p>Following the discussion on the said documents, a proposal foreseeing possible ways to enhance the work of the Organization in providing technical assistance in the area of cooperation for development, was made by the Delegation of Spain. The proposal was revised and agreed by the CDIP at its seventeenth session. The revised proposal is contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the CDIP/17. At the eighteenth session, the Committee decided to close the discussion on the External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance; to open a sub-agenda item entitled "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" focused on the Appendix I for six consecutive sessions and, at the end of that period, to discuss the final implementation of the Appendix I.</p> <p>Under the sub-agenda item on "WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development ", the CDIP considered document CDIP/19/10 on the Possible Improvements of WIPO Technical Assistance Webpage and, a presentation on WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews was made by the Chief Economist at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (May 2017).</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item will continue at the current session as well as, for other two CDIP sessions (CDIP/23 and CDIP/24). At the end of this period a final Report will be considered by the CDIP.</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on "Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities" (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). This project constituted the starting point for further work, as highlighted in the implementation history.</p> |

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| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>In the period from July 2017 to June 2018 the CDIP has considered the following documents:</p> <p>(a) Report on the Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies (CDIP/20/3);</p> <p>(b) Report on the WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (CDIP/20/6);</p> <p>(c) Compilation of WIPO's Existing Practices, Methodologies and Tools for Providing Technical Assistance (CDIP/21/4); and</p> <p>(d) WIPO'S Practices for the Selection of Consultants for Technical Assistance (CDIP/21/9).</p> <p>In addition, WIPO has launched a new webpage on Technical Assistance based on the discussions on the document CDIP/19/10 which is available at: http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/technical_assistance/, and is in the process of revamping its RoC based on the discussions on document CDIP/20/6.</p> <p>The Committee has also discussed the possibility of establishing a permanent forum on Technical Assistance. The current session will consider a document on the feasibility of establishing the web-forum on technical assistance. One session will be dedicated to an interactive dialogue on technical assistance for Member States to share experiences and practices in this regard.</p> |
| <p>Other related reports/documents</p> | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| <p>Recommendation(s)</p> | <p><i>Recommendation 42</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019</p> | <p>4, 8, 18 and 20</p> |
| <p>Implementation</p> | <p>This recommendation has been discussed in the context of different progress reports (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. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>“The current procedures and requirements concerning the granting of observer status to WIPO for interested non-governmental and intergovernmental stakeholders continue to be consistent with this recommendation. The review process concerning the granting of observer status to an organization guarantees the seriousness and credibility of the applicant, as well as the relevance of its activities in the IP field, and this needs to be continued. In addition, in the case of applications by national NGOs, the practice of having consultations with the State concerned has also proven useful and important to ensure the participation of organizations that are relevant to WIPO activities as well as the Development Agenda recommendations. Beyond these accreditation procedures, WIPO continues to identify and pursue initiatives that facilitate the active participation of observers, and civil society at large, in its activities.”</p> |
| <p>Related DA Projects</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>Activities/achievements</p> | <p>Numerous consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / civil society observers were held, both in Geneva and in the field, to keep relevant stakeholders are up-to-date with WIPO's work, and to allow them to inform the Organization of topical IP policy priorities.</p> <p>Groups with which consultations occurred in the 2016/2017 timeframe include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIPPI (International Association for the Protection of IP) • BIO (Biotechnology Industry Organization) • EuropaBIO • FICPI (International Federation of IP Attorneys) • AIPLA (American IP law Association) • IPO (intellectual Property Owners) • I3PM • Global IP Center/Chamber of Commerce • Copyright Industry (AEPO, ARTIS, ARIPO, CISAC, EBU, EPC, EVA, FIM, ICMP, IPA, IFPI, IFRRO Latin Artis, |

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| | <p>NORCODE, SAA, STM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA)• University of Milan Bocconi School of Management• German Association of Patent attorneys (GRUR) |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

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| Recommendation(s) | <i>Recommendation 43</i> 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. |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 8, 9 and 22 |
| Implementation | This recommendation has not yet been discussed by the CDIP. Implementation will begin once the activities have been agreed by Member States. |
| Related DA Projects | N/A |
| Activities/achievements | Although this recommendation has not yet been discussed by the CDIP, WIPO manages several successful public-private partnerships, which allow the enterprise sector and civil society to share their expertise and provide funding for a number of important public policies that underlie WIPO's mission. The following partnerships should be highlighted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) • WIPO Re:Search • Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) • Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) • WIPO GREEN |
| Other related reports/documents | N/A |

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| Recommendation(s) | <p><i>Recommendation 45</i></p> <p>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.</p> |
| Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2018/2019 | 9, 11 and 17 |
| Implementation | <p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p> <p>In the context of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), the recommendation is already under implementation. Discussions at the ACE 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. In addition, a project on “Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutes in Developing and Least Developed Countries” is also addressing this recommendation (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.). This project was approved at the seventeenth session of the CDIP and is under implementation since July 2016.</p> |
| Related DA Projects | <p>The recommendation is being addressed by the on-going DA project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutes in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev.2).</p> |
| Activities/achievements | <p>Throughout the period under review (July 2017-June 2018), the Building Respect for IP Division (BRIP) continued its activities related to international cooperation and policy, technical assistance, capacity building and awareness-raising in the field of building respect for IP with a view of broader societal interests and development-oriented concerns in accordance with DA Recommendation 45 and WIPO Strategic Goal VI “International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP”.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) International Policy and Cooperation</i></p> <p>The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) continued to be the global forum of Member States for exchanging national practices and experiences and facilitating international policy dialogue on IP enforcement and building respect for IP. At its twelfth session held on September 4 to 6, 2017, Member States exchanged information on (i) awareness-building activities and</p> |

strategic campaigns as a mean for building respect for IP among general public and especially the youth; (ii) institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes, including a mechanism to resolve IP disputes in a balanced, holistic and effective manner; (iii) legislative assistance, taking into account the flexibilities, the level of development, the difference in legal tradition and the possible abuse of enforcement procedures; and (iv) success stories of activities at national and regional levels for agencies and national officials in line with relevant Development Agenda recommendations and the ACE mandate.

Member States agreed to continue working on these four items during the thirteenth ACE session. (See http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=42290).

B) Legislative Assistance

Tailored and balanced legislative assistance was provided on a strictly bilateral, neutral and confidential basis, in accordance with DA Recommendations 13, 14 and 45, to 11 requesting Member States.

(See http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=372936).

C) Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

At the request of Member States or regional intergovernmental organizations, 34 capacity-building and training activities (21 national or 13 sub-regional) in the field of building respect for IP for law enforcement officials and/or members of the judiciary were organized.

(See <http://www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/activities/current.html>).

These training activities were guided by Recommendation 45 of WIPO's DA. (On the implementation of Recommendation 45 in capacity building activities, see

http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/enforcement/en/wipo_ace_11/wipo_ace_11_10.pdf).

Customized editions of the WIPO training materials for law enforcement officials and prosecutors were created for Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Namibia to meet local requirements and for use as a resource tool in specific capacity building events for national law enforcement authorities.

D) Awareness-raising Activities

The Consumer Survey Toolkit on Respect for IP was developed with the support of the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism (MCST) of the Republic of Korea as a template fit for customization by the member States to evaluate consumer attitudes towards pirated and counterfeit goods and to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities.

(See http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=373336).

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| | <p>The existing <i>Teaching Materials on Respect for Copyright</i>, also developed with the support of the MCST of the Republic of Korea, were translated in Arabic, French and Spanish language versions and are accessible on the English-language educational website www.respectforcopyright.org, as well as on the Spanish language online version at www.respectoporelderechodeautor.org.</p> <p>Another website www.respectfortrademarks.org was developed, with the support of the Japan Patent Office, to raise awareness, particularly of young people, on respect for trademarks.</p> |
| Other related reports/documents | <p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |

[End of Annex VII and of document]