

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

**Twenty-Third Session**  
**Geneva, May 20 to 24, 2019**

### **DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

*prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The present document contains the Director General's report on the implementation of the Development Agenda (DA) for the year 2018.
2. This is the tenth annual report by the Director General (DG), which provides an overview of the activities undertaken by WIPO for the implementation of the DA and its mainstreaming across relevant programs of the Organization.
3. The report also responds to the decision taken by the Committee with regard to recommendations 5 and 11 of the Independent Review.<sup>1</sup> It is recalled that the Committee, at its 22<sup>nd</sup> session, requested the Secretariat to link the DA Recommendations to Expected Results in Annex I of the DG's annual report on the implementation of the DA. This decision is reflected in paragraph 8.3 of the Summary by the Chair of the 22<sup>nd</sup> session.

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<sup>1</sup> The Independent Review of the Implementation of the DA Recommendations (document [CDIP/18/7](#)) was undertaken pursuant to para. 8 of the [Coordination Mechanisms](#). The Independent Review included 12 recommendations. The CDIP subsequently adopted 10 of those recommendations and decided to take note of recommendations 5 and 11.

4. As evolved under the guidance of the Committee, the structure of the report is the following:

- (i) Part I provides highlights of the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA into:
  - (a) WIPO's regular program activities; and
  - (b) Work of other WIPO bodies.
- (ii) Part II describes the key developments in the implementation of the ongoing DA projects.

5. The following annexes provide an overview of:

- (i) The status of implementation of the 45 DA Recommendations based on DA projects and activities and links to WIPO's Expected Results – Annex I;
- (ii) DA projects that were under implementation in 2018<sup>2</sup> – Annex II; and
- (iii) Completed and evaluated DA projects, together with some key recommendations made by external evaluators – Annex III.

#### **PART I: IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA IN WIPO'S REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

6. WIPO's Strategic Goals and Programs remain aligned with the priorities set in the 2030 Agenda. The Organization continues to offer a wide range of initiatives, technical assistance and capacity-building activities, develop platforms, databases, and partnerships to help its Member States promote a positive environment for harnessing the full power of innovation and creativity.

7. The WIPO Performance Report (WPR) for 2016/17 was the first report consolidating the former Financial Management Report (FMR) and Program Performance Report (PPR). It provided a comprehensive and transparent assessment of programmatic and financial performance in the biennium 2016/17, as well as an overview of actual expenditure including development expenditure by result.

8. The WPR 2016/17 also included other key enhancements, including a dedicated section on the implementation of the DA, which provided comprehensive information related to ongoing DA projects and CDIP-approved activities, mainstreaming of completed DA projects, and how the DA principles have guided the work of the Programs towards achieving the Expected Results. In addition, the WPR 2016/17 was the first report to include program linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the performance indicator level. Out of thirty-one programs in 2016/17, twenty-two programs substantively reported on how DA Recommendations guided their work, and twenty-one programs indicated linkages to SDGs.

9. At its 18<sup>th</sup> session, the CDIP approved a six-point proposal on technical assistance<sup>3</sup> in which it tasked the Secretariat to continue improving internal coordination within the

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<sup>2</sup> In keeping with the Committee's practice, a full review of progress on implementation of DA projects, including information on budget expenditure and deliverables, will be provided to the Committee at its twenty second session in the form of the Progress Report.

<sup>3</sup> The six-point proposal on technical assistance is contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the CDIP/17.

Organization, collaboration with UN Agencies and programs and other relevant international organizations, as well as cooperation with national and regional IP offices on issues related to technical assistance, capacity building and development-oriented cooperation. The Secretariat responded with document CDIP/22/11<sup>4</sup>, reporting on actions taken to continue to improve on those aspects and identifying new proposals, which will continue to guide the work of the Organization to that effect. The document noted that the Development Sector was responsible for assuring a coherent approach in the delivery of technical assistance and that the primary responsibility to coordinate, streamline and prioritize projects and activities in line with each country's development objectives rested principally with the Regional Bureaus as the custodians of technical assistance plans in Member States. The principles of a demand-driven and development-oriented technical assistance continued to be honored, aiming at empowering countries to use their IP system and leverage their participation in the global knowledge and innovation economy.

Developing and least developed countries (LDCs) continued to be provided technical assistance in the formulation of their national IP strategy documents. In addition, WIPO assisted a number of countries in evaluating the performance of existing strategies with a view to improving the implementation of concrete action plans. In one regional context, the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework is under consideration to measure progress in the implementation of a regional action plan. As of 2018, 63 countries were implementing national IP strategies, while 13 countries were in the process of its formulation.

10. In 2018, the WIPO Academy continued with its contribution to build human capacity in IP and providing access to IP education and training particularly for developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. It offered regular and specialized IP courses covering the full range of IP topics in several languages and formats aimed at meeting the increasing demand from WIPO Member States for development-orientated IP training and education, while seeking to ensure a fair geographical balance in its work. The Academy provided training to approximately 92,000 participants in 2018, and continued to strengthen its cooperation with a number of developing countries with the support and cooperation of its partners and the generous contributions of Member States. During the year, the WIPO Academy gave priority to South-South and triangular cooperation in meeting the IP education and training needs of the beneficiaries.

The WIPO Academy continues to be unique in its global coverage and provision of specialized IP training for government officials through its Professional Development Program. Based on constant evaluation and feedback, the courses offered through this program are tailored to meet the professional requirements of targeted participants. An increased number of developing countries became active partners in providing their specialized knowledge and skills to other developing countries and LDCs as 80 percent of the offered courses were organized in developing countries through partnerships with Member State institutions.

The Distance Learning Program offered over 208 distance-learning (DL) courses in 2018. Two new courses/services: IP4Youth and Teachers and the General Course for Judges, as well as eight new language versions of existing advanced courses were added. The program modernized its accessibility through mobile devices in order to increase its reach. The milestone Framework Agreements concluded with the IP Offices of Brazil, Colombia, China, Egypt, and Mexico continued to be key in delivering customized IP training using the WIPO General Course on IP (DL-101). A major review of the DL-101 and two advanced courses on Patents and Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications have started and are expected to be concluded in 2019. In 2018, a record number of participants (90,069) enrolled in

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<sup>4</sup> Document CDIP/22/11, Internal Coordination, UN Collaboration and Cooperation with National and Regional IP Offices.

the standard basic and advanced distance learning courses, in addition to the two Blended Learning courses with a face-to-face training for IP managers and teachers of primary and secondary schools.

The WIPO Academy also continued its important work to facilitate access to higher education in the field of IP, for participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition, in particular through the Joint Master's Program. In 2018, seven Joint Master's Programs were offered globally to some 180 participating students. The WIPO Academy also offered twelve editions of the highly successful WIPO Summer School Program in 2018 and the number of participants increased from 389 in 2017 to 575 in 2018. Building on the success of the WIPO-WTO Regional Colloquium for IP Teachers, the Academy continued to organize the event in Geneva and also a regional version which, in 2018, took place in South Africa and focused on African countries. The colloquia are now combined with IP Scholars Conferences, including for the first time in 2018, the IP Researchers Europe Conference. The events support IP teachers and researchers and provide a platform where they can present work-in-progress research and receive valuable peer to peer feedback. 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 post-graduate courses.

11. In accordance with the Coordination Mechanisms and Monitoring, Assessing and Reporting Modalities (Coordination Mechanisms), the Secretariat continued to provide to the United Nations (UN) an annual report on the implementation of the DA by WIPO. This report consists of the Director General's report to the CDIP on the implementation of the DA, which highlights the main achievements in the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA and the Organization's WPR.

12. WIPO remained engaged in the work of the UN system throughout the year of 2018, by taking part and contributing within the scope of its mandate in development-related conferences, processes and initiatives. WIPO Secretariat continuously engages with UN inter-agency processes relevant to IP and innovation. This includes engagement with the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and support to activities and initiatives undertaken by the UN Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation (IATT) for the SDGs established within the framework of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), as well as cooperation and partnerships with the specialized agencies of the UN (IGF, ITU, UNFCCC, UNCTAD, WHO) and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

The following are highlights of WIPO's cooperation with the UN system and other IGOs throughout 2018:

- (i) WIPO continued participating actively in the technical discussions and UN inter-agency processes involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. WIPO, as a founding member of the IATT for the SDGs, assisted in the preparatory process for the Third Annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs in New York, held on June 5 and 6, 2018. In preparation for the online platform as mandated by the TFM which is designated to be a one stop shop for all UN initiatives in support of STI for SDG's, WIPO continued contributing to the work of the IATT in carrying out the process of mapping of initiatives, mechanisms and programs within the UN System related to science, technology and innovation. WIPO has also agreed to facilitate data exchange between the Online Platform of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and WIPO Green, WIPO Re:Search and WIPO Match.

- (ii) In support of the work of the IATT, WIPO's Chief Economist participated in the Panel on Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs and presented the Global Innovation Index 2018 "Energizing the World with Innovation". Copies of the GII 2018 edition, which addressed SDG 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), were made available for Member States participating in the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). WIPO also participated in the Workshop on Innovation Policies for SDGs in the Arab Region (Amman, April 15 to 19, 2018) and gave a presentation on the role of Intellectual Property Rights in Science, Technology and Innovation. In support of the preparation of a Guidebook for the Development of Science, Technology and Innovation Roadmaps, WIPO participated in the Expert Group Meetings on STI Roadmaps for SDGs (Tokyo, May 8 and 9, 2018 and Brussels, November 27 to 29, 2018).
- (iii) WIPO co-founded, together with UN Women and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the IATT Sub-Group on Gender and STI. A first meeting of this group was organized on March 26 and 27, 2018, by UNDESA, World Bank and UNCTAD during which WIPO presented its work on national IP and Innovation Strategies. To encourage women and girls to work in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and research, WIPO co-organized, with the Royal Academy of Science International Trust (RASIT) and several UN agencies, in New York (February 8 and 9, 2018), a two day forum on Equality and Parity in Science for Peace and Development for the Third International Day of Women and Girls in Science. WIPO presented key statistics on women participation in international patenting and informed participants that it is undertaking further research to measure women participation in other areas of IP. As an outcome of the meeting, twenty-two Member States signed on to a new document, in which they "pledge to continue the effort to achieve the effective empowerment of women and girls at all levels, including as users, content creators, employers, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators, and leaders in science, technology and innovation".
- (iv) Through the Trilateral Cooperation on Public Health, IP and Trade, which brings together WHO, WIPO and WTO and in line with the Recommendations 14 and 25, WIPO contributes to enhancing the empirical and factual information basis for policy makers engaging at the intersection of these three domains, and supports them in addressing public health in relation to IP and trade. In the framework of this cooperation, WIPO actively participated in the seventh trilateral symposium on SDGs: Innovative Technologies to Promote Healthy Lives and Well-being, which took place on February 26, 2018, at WHO headquarters. Furthermore, WIPO participated in the WTO Trade and Public Health Workshop on October 8 to 12, 2018, contributing to several sessions throughout the program such as on the IP system as a key factor for innovation in the pharmaceutical sector and on IP policy options to further global access to health technologies. Along with WHO and WTO, WIPO participated in a Seminar on IP and Public Health in Kuwait in November 2018, in the Dominican Republic, April 24 and 25, in Georgia, June 11 to 13 and in Kyrgyzstan, November 15 and 16, 2018. During these meetings, WIPO addressed *inter alia* issues related to policy options in the international patent system. WIPO also hosted the eleventh Meeting of the United Nations Interagency Task Force (UNIATF) on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) on November 8 and 9, 2018. The UNIATF on NCDs is the intergovernmental mechanism which facilitates information exchange and technical cooperation

among over 40 UN entities and other non-UN IGOs, with the aim to support Member States to address NCDs epidemics worldwide.

- (v) In 2018, the WIPO Secretariat continued to be closely involved in providing support to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the implementation of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism (i.e. the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)). The Secretariat participated in different meetings of these organs and presented the findings of the 2018 Global Innovation Index (GII), during the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC), which took place in Bonn from September 25 to 28, 2018.
- (vi) With respect to WIPO activities aimed at bridging the digital divide in line with Recommendation 24, the Secretariat continued to support the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). The Secretariat was actively engaged in the WSIS Forum which took place in Geneva in March, 2018, in organizing together with the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) and UNESCO a workshop on Free to Air as an Enabler of Local Content. In addition to the WSIS Forum, the WIPO Secretariat engaged actively in the 2018 Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in organizing a session on How to Enable Local Production and Local Content. In addition, WIPO actively contributed to the IGF Best Practices Forum (BPF) on Local Contents.
- (vii) In cooperation with UNCTAD, WIPO participated in the eCommerce Week (Geneva, April 16 to 20, 2018) and organized a breakfast session on how the copyright system enables the production and distribution of local content and on WIPO's activities that support dispute resolution in the online environment. Furthermore, WIPO funded three finalists to participate at the UN Joint Pitching Event organized in the framework of the Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW), which took place in Geneva, from November 12 to 16, 2018. The finalists of the Pitching Event received in WIPO on November 15, 2018 a training program on IP and were offered enrollment in a WIPO distance learning program.
- (viii) The Secretariat continued its efforts to identify partners and extra budgetary financial support for its programs and projects. Outreach efforts were focused on partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re:Search and the ABC Book Consortium.

13. Under the new agenda item "IP and Development" Member States submitted their first proposals of topics for discussions, as contained in documents CDIP/21/8 Rev. and CDIP/22/17. The Committee decided to address one topic per session. The discussions under the said item are intended to provide an opportunity to share experiences and best practices deployed by Member States and by WIPO in various fields of IP.

During its twenty-second session, held from November 19 to 23, 2018, and as agreed at the previous session, the Committee discussed its first substantive matter under the new agenda item on "Women and IP". The discussion included presentations by representatives of relevant sectors of the Secretariat on WIPO's activities and policies for the empowerment of women in the field of IP. After their presentations, Member States engaged in a discussion on the topic and shared their own experiences and practices. The Committee also adopted a proposal by Mexico on Women and IP, which will be forwarded to the WIPO General Assembly (GA) of 2019. The Committee has also agreed to maintain a Roster of proposals of topics and Member States can continue to make proposals in the future.

14. The CDIP has concluded its discussion on the request for establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs. At the twenty-first session of the Committee, held from May 14 to 18, 2018, Member States decided that any discussion on SDGs in the CDIP sessions shall be undertaken under agenda item on “IP and Development”. Some of the Member States’ proposed topics for discussion under the said agenda item address SDG 9, which is the heart of the Organization’s mandate.

In 2018 WIPO published a brochure on WIPO and the SDGs, which explains how WIPO’s work supports the SDGs by enabling innovation for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries. The brochure was translated in all six official UN languages and made available on the WIPO website<sup>5</sup>.

The third annual Report on WIPO’s Contribution to the Implementation of the SDGs and its Associated Targets is presented to the current session of the CDIP. The Report highlights: (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.

As a member of the Inter-Agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for SDGs, WIPO joined six other UN agencies in a program in Jordan on innovation policy. WIPO highlighted the importance of IP into a broader program of innovation policy making. The event brought together 32 participants from 12 developing countries and LDCs. The Program also supported the annual Korea International Women’s Invention Exposition (the WIPO-KIPO-KWIA International Women’s Invention Forum) and organized a workshop on the better management of IP for the benefit of some 75 women inventor participants (including those coming from eight developing countries).

15. Engagement with NGOs remains important for WIPO. The Director General (DG) held his annual consultation meeting with accredited NGOs on October 10, 2018, where some 26 NGO representatives had the opportunity to submit questions to the WIPO DG and get his thoughts on existing WIPO treaties and on future developments in the global IP landscape. WIPO’s engagement with NGOs also continued by encouraging their participation in meetings and events organized or hosted by WIPO, including national, regional and international seminars and/or conferences. In this regard, in 2018, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to two international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 261 international NGOs and 92 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.

16. The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) continues to distinguish itself as one of the primary vehicles for the practical implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty by providing the most up-to-date training in accessible book production to organizations serving the blind and visually impaired in developing and LDCs. In 2018, ABC expanded its capacity building activities: it funded the production of over 2,500 books in national languages in accessible formats. Apart from its previous projects established in Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Uruguay, ABC began new capacity building projects in Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria and Vietnam. ABC is also working to harness the power of the publishing industry in developing and LDCs by including in its capacity building projects training for publishers in the production of books “born accessible”, meaning they can be read by both sighted persons and people with print disabilities from the moment of publication. Towards this objective, ABC also sponsors the annual ABC International Excellence Award for Accessible Publishing, and encourages publishers to sign the ABC Charter for Accessible Publishing,

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<sup>5</sup> The “WIPO and the Sustainable Development Goals” brochure is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4354>

which contains eight aspirational principles that publishers should follow to make their digital publications accessible to persons with print disabilities. Additionally, ABC and the Kalimat Foundation of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), established a new model of collaboration in 2018 on the production of Arabic-language books specially adapted for use by children who are blind or visually impaired. ABC will provide training to Kalimat Foundation staff and, the Kalimat Foundation will then produce its books as “born accessible”. Finally, ABC recognizes the role of Braille as an important driver of educational and economic success for persons who are blind and visually impaired. Evidence demonstrates that persons who are blind or visually impaired, and who have had the opportunity to learn Braille, show improved educational outcomes and higher rates of employment. ABC therefore supports the teaching of Braille and the production of both embossed and digital Braille to be read with refreshable Braille displays, as well as promote the production of digitally accessible books that can be read with assistive technology.

17. WIPO Re:Search had counted 140 members as of the end of 2018, representing 40 countries from six continents, including more than 30 African academic and public research institutions. The number of institutions from developing countries increased, and the consortium now comprises members from 11 LDCs. Through its partnership hub, BIO Ventures for Global Health (BVGH), WIPO Re:Search has facilitated 140 collaboration agreements since 2011, eight of which are in advanced stages. Throughout 2018, WIPO Re:Search continued to operationalize its five-year strategic plan (launched in 2017). It unveiled an interactive online Resource Platform that allows users to retrieve information about WIPO Re:Search members, collaborations, and assets, and share information to advance research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), malaria, and tuberculosis. In 2018, the WIPO Re:Search Fellowship Program, funded by the Government of Australia, brought 14 researchers from Africa and the Indo-Pacific region to host institutions in Australia and the United States, to increase their scientific and research capacity. Through its numerous collaboration agreements and fellowships, WIPO Re:Search continued to provide evidence that IP can advance global health, notably in the field of NTDs, malaria, and tuberculosis.

18. WIPO GREEN had counted 86 partners and over 7,000 network members from 170 countries at the end of 2018. Since its 2013 launch, it has facilitated more than 640 connections among network members. Almost 4,000 green technologies, needs and experts are currently listed in the WIPO GREEN Database. In 2018, with support from the Government of Australia, WIPO GREEN implemented a two-phased matchmaking project in Southeast Asia to uncover sustainable technology solutions in the region and facilitate connections between technology seekers and providers. The project generated 153 connections and has already resulted in three green technology transfer deals. The second phase of the project culminated in a matchmaking event that was attended by 85 participants from 26 countries, including entrepreneurs, investors, companies, public sector organizations, technology incubators, and others.

19. WIPO brought live its newest database, Pat-INFORMED, which is an initiative of WIPO, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) and 20 leading, research-based biopharmaceutical companies. Pat-INFORMED is an information bridge between the participating pharmaceutical companies and procurement entities in developing countries. It will assist those entities by making patent information on medicines more readily available in an easy to use, efficient format. As patent information can be complex and difficult to understand, Pat-INFORMED simplifies the question by making publicly available the key patents on registered medicines by jurisdiction.

20. The Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) developed by WIPO, in cooperation with the World Economic Forum, continued its function and objective to match under-resourced inventors and small businesses in developing countries with pro bono patent attorneys. This includes helping to secure patent protection within their own country and selected jurisdictions

through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In the near future it will be extended to further jurisdictions, given the increasing interest of WIPO Member States in this initiative. This innovative program has been welcomed by the Members States and also received an enthusiastic support from patent attorneys and agents, with more than 100 professionals who have registered thus far in the beneficiary countries. Consultations with international and regional patent attorneys and agents associations brought the possibility of accession to a network of patent agents in some key jurisdictions, such as the United States of America and Europe. Negotiations are underway to get additional support in other major jurisdictions. With regard to inventors, around 100 have followed the online course to-date, and almost 40 inventors have already received support in filing their own patent applications. The IAP can count on ten sponsors, among corporate firms, IP specialists associations, and other NGOs working at the international level.

21. WIPO's statistics and economics webpages continued to be a valuable resource to support evidence-based policymaking particularly in developing countries. These webpages were updated with additional research papers and statistics with a broadened country coverage. As Phase II of the DA project on *IP and Socio-economic Development* concluded in mid-2018, the Economics and Statistics Division has begun to define priorities for conducting further development studies as part of the regular activities under Program 16. In addition, WIPO continued to make available its database on migrating inventors to academic scholars. A significant number of research studies on the causes and consequences of inventor migration were published in 2018 relying on this database.

22. WIPO carried on its endeavors to implement programs and activities to benefit SMEs and the research sector in a number of countries, including developing countries and LDCs. Implementation of national, regional and sub-regional capacity building conferences, seminars and workshops continued, and in 2018, it organized seminars on management of IP assets in eight countries namely, Lebanon, Kuwait, San Jose, Malawi, Kenya, Haiti, Oman and Jamaica.

The national project for SMEs IP Management in South Africa, which was initiated in August 2017, continued its implementation throughout 2018, and focused on strengthening the framework of cooperation between the IP Office, SME support institutions and SMEs. It worked on enhancing SMEs capacity to manage and use the IP system.

23. To emphasize the importance of the development of IP policies for promoting transfer and dissemination of knowledge and technology at the institutional level, and to train and assist participating institutions in drafting their IP policies, WIPO organized an international conference in Istanbul, three national workshops in Egypt, Hanoi and Philippines, and one sub-regional seminar in Trinidad and Tobago for universities and research institutions. In 2018, the "IP Policy Template for Academic and Research Institutions" and "Guidelines for Customization" with: (i) references to socially responsible commercialization of academic research outputs, and (ii) sharing of good practices and policy experiences on matters relating to knowledge transfer, were finalized<sup>6</sup>. The documents have been translated into Arabic, French and Russian. In addition, the second volume of the IP Toolkit: Models of (Technology Transfer) Agreements has also been finalized and published.

The website dedicated to Universities and IP was further expanded with a part on knowledge transfer for universities and research institutions. The WIPO database with links to existing IP policies of academic and research institutions worldwide was further expanded with 26 new policies, some of which contain guidelines or reference to north-south cooperation and/or responsible commercialization and knowledge transfer. A case study on "IP Management and

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<sup>6</sup> More information available at: [https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/universities\\_research/news/2018/news\\_0001.html](https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/universities_research/news/2018/news_0001.html)

the Commercialization of Publicly Funded Research Outcomes in South Africa”<sup>7</sup> was added to the webpage. The document provides insights as to how to design policy frameworks to support the commercialization of publicly funded R&D outcomes.

24. The second in the series on IP for Business publications “Inventing the Future” was revised and a new and updated version was published in five languages<sup>8</sup>. A project funded under the Australian Funds in Trust on bridging the gap between industry and research was launched in Malaysia and Philippines, where an attempt is made to link suitable SMEs with universities engaged in research applicable to them to initiate cooperation and eventual collaboration. In addition, the project looked at the involvement of women in knowledge economies and focused on encouraging the participation of women researchers in the process of IP commercialization the results of which were discussed at a regional conference in the Philippines.

25. In the field of building respect for IP, the Organization continued to approach enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns. Upon Member States’ request, WIPO provided legislative assistance on the compatibility of current or draft national legislation with the enforcement-related obligations under Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, while taking into account the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein<sup>9</sup>. In addition, a number of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were organized to address topics related to building respect for IP<sup>10</sup>. Various national authorities customized or are in the process of customizing the training materials for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors previously developed by WIPO to meet local requirements and for use as a resource tool in specific capacity-building events. Moreover, the fourth edition of “A Casebook on The Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights”, prepared by the Honorable Mr. Justice L.T.C. Harms, former Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa, was released<sup>11</sup>.

In the area of awareness raising, work continued to produce tools to assist WIPO and its Member States in improving public understanding of the importance of IP. Two awareness videos on respect for copyright were produced in Malawi<sup>12</sup>, together with new episodes of WIPO’s animations for children, featuring Pororo the Little Penguin, one on designs and another on counterfeiting<sup>13</sup>. Other WIPO animations were dubbed into Chinese and Arabic. A Spanish-language awareness website for young people on copyright was published under the domain [www.respetoporelderechodeautor.org](http://www.respetoporelderechodeautor.org)<sup>14</sup>. WIPO continued to assist Member States with specific projects on awareness raising, such as the development of awareness strategies and the organization of schools competitions.

26. Legislative assistance continued to be provided in consistency with DA Recommendations. At the twenty-first session of the CDIP (May 14 to 18, 2018), in the context of the discussion on the Compilation of WIPO’s Existing Practices, Methodologies and Tools for Providing Technical Assistance<sup>15</sup>, the Committee considered the characteristics of its technical

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<sup>7</sup> The Case Study is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4332>

<sup>8</sup> “Inventing the Future” is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4350&plang=EN>

<sup>9</sup> For further information, please see document WIPO/ACE/12/14, available at: [http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/enforcement/en/wipo\\_ace\\_12/wipo\\_ace\\_12\\_14.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/enforcement/en/wipo_ace_12/wipo_ace_12_14.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> For further information, please see document WIPO/ACE/13/2rev available at: [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\\_details.jsp?doc\\_id=411945](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=411945).

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo\\_pub\\_791\\_2018.pdf](https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_791_2018.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea.

<sup>13</sup> With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Korean Intellectual Property Office.

<sup>14</sup> The web site is based on the existing [www.respectforcopyright.org](http://www.respectforcopyright.org), the development of which was supported by funds-in-trust provided by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea.

<sup>15</sup> Document CDIP/21/4.

assistance activities. 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; from WIPO it involves both the Regional Bureaus and the substantive areas; it seeks to involve all relevant stakeholders and also to guarantee the required expertise of those involved. In the area of patents, legislative and policy advice continue to be provided to developing countries and LDCs on the implementation and operation of rights and obligations, as well as the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

27. WIPO continued to address the matter of flexibilities in the IP system and disseminating the information contained in the Database on Flexibilities<sup>16</sup> in different fora, as presented in its report on Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities<sup>17</sup>, considered by the Committee in November 2017. In addition to its new search facilities, the Database includes information on its updating mechanism, which was agreed by the Committee at its eighteenth session in 2016. The Mechanism requires Member States to provide to the Secretariat, through an official communication, with the update(s) of their national provisions related to the flexibilities included in the Database. The update(s) notified by Member States could refer to: (i) a modification of one or several articles already included in the Database; and/or (ii) a previously non-existing article(s), newly adopted in their national law pertaining to the flexibilities contained in the Database. The update notified is immediately included in the Database in a new field named “Updates by Member States”. In 2018 no updates were submitted by Member States.

28. In the area of technology transfer, WIPO has continued its work on the basis of actions that had been proposed by Member States in the context of the project *Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions*.<sup>18</sup> In this regard, the Secretariat presented for the consideration of the twenty-first session of the Committee, held from May 14 to 18, 2018, a Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations,<sup>19</sup> as well as the document on the Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the said project.<sup>20</sup>

As a follow up to the Gap Analysis, at its twenty-second session, held from November 19 to 23, 2018, the Committee considered a list of indicators to assess the activities contained in that document<sup>21</sup> and decided that the objectives of the actions proposed by Member States had been met. Further, the Committee continued the discussion on the Web Forum under an Updated 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 Using External Platforms*,<sup>22</sup> and decided to request the Secretariat to present more information and to continue the discussion on this issue.

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<sup>16</sup> The Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System (hereinafter, the “Database”) was established in June 2013, as agreed by the Committee at its sixth session:  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipdevelopment/en/agenda/flexibilities/database.html>.

<sup>17</sup> Document CDIP/20/5.

<sup>18</sup> Compilation of Member States Inputs on Activities Related to Technology Transfer (document CDIP/18/6 Rev.).

<sup>19</sup> Document CDIP21/5.

<sup>20</sup> Document CDIP/21/6.

<sup>21</sup> Document CDIP/22/7.

<sup>22</sup> Document CDIP/22/5.

29. In 2018, WIPO's Traditional Knowledge Division provided technical assistance and conducted capacity-building activities, including:

- (i) Providing neutral information upon request to assist in developing and implementing national and regional policies and legislation related to intellectual property (IP) and genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs). This is in line with Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14.
- (ii) Organization of a number of multi-stakeholder practical workshops in different regions and countries, aimed at building capacity and raising awareness amongst representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as key government agencies, and reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between IP and GRs, TK, and TCEs. This is in line with Recommendations 3 and 42.
- (iii) Co-organization, with the Swedish Patent and Registration Office (PRV), and with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), of two Advanced International Training Programs on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources – in Support of Innovation. The objective is to build capacity on the use of IP systems in relation to GRs to the best advantage of GR stakeholders and in support of innovation as a contributing factor to increased economic growth and reduction of poverty. This is in line with Recommendations 3 and 11.
- (iv) Participation in the meetings organized by different UN agencies. This is in line with Recommendation 40.

30. WIPO's research on artificial intelligence (AI) is led by the Advanced Technology Applications Center (ATAC), which works on enhancing functions and processes at the Organization. It currently uses AI in three main areas: translation, image search and automatic patent classification. It also leads and enables cooperation amongst IP offices (IPO) in pursuit of coherent ICT strategy, management of IP big data and the use of AI for IPO administration. WIPO periodically publishes content on the topics most discussed in the field of AI and IP, and engages in meetings and events which help understand the subject matter.

31. WIPO continued to raise awareness on the importance of IP to growth and development through a number of channels, in particular the WIPO Magazine and the annual World IP Day campaign. WIPO Magazine, read by over 22,000 subscribers, featured 19 stories emphasizing the importance of IP in economic and social development, i.e. 34% of the 56 articles published in the 7 issues of 2018. The 2018 World IP Day campaign on "Powering change: Women in innovation and creativity" saw a record-setting participation worldwide, with more than 630 events prepared in 135 countries. Public engagement increased significantly in 2018, reaching nearly a million people via Facebook, recording 916,000 Twitter impressions and 101,000 page views on World IP Day webpage.

32. The Ethics Office continued its efforts to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues, with respect to the numbers of WIPO personnel and the various issues focused upon. Thus, the WIPO Ethics Office organized in 2018 a First Public Lecture on Ethics and Technology in the UN system, delivered by renowned Professor Peter Singer, to show the need for having an ethics lens in developments in these areas. 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. Feedback received at all levels is positive.

33. In relation to the Independent Review of the Implementation of the DA Recommendations, a report containing *inter alia* twelve recommendations was presented to the eighteenth session of the Committee.<sup>23</sup> The Committee has since discussed and adopted a number of those recommendations. At its twenty-second session, held from November 19 to 23, 2018, it took note of recommendations 5 and 11 and requested the Secretariat to continue all its practices that related to those recommendations in accordance with WIPO's relevant mandate, and to add a link to Expected Results in Annex I of the present Director General Report. Further, the Secretariat presented compilations of Member States Inputs on the Way Forward on the Modalities and Implementation Strategies of the Adopted Recommendations to the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the CDIP.<sup>24</sup> Discussions on this matter will continue during the current session on the basis of (i) additional inputs to be provided by interested Member States; and (ii) a proposal by the Secretariat on the modalities and implementation strategies, as well as on options for the reporting and reviewing process of the adopted recommendations.

34. In accordance with a six-point proposal on Technical Assistance adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session,<sup>25</sup> in 2018 WIPO organized an Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance. Some Member States made presentations on their experiences, practices and tools in delivering and receiving technical assistance. An interactive discussion among other Member States followed.<sup>26</sup>

Additionally, the following documents were presented and discussed by the Committee under the sub-agenda item "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" in 2018: (i) Compilation of WIPO's Existing Practices, Methodologies and Tools for Providing Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/4); (ii) WIPO's Practices for the Selection of Consultants for Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/9); (iii) Feasibility of Establishing a Web-Forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/22/3); (iv) Assessment of WIPO's Existing Tools and Methodologies for Measuring the Impact, Effectiveness and Efficiency of its Technical Assistance Activities (document CDIP/22/10); and (v) Internal Coordination, UN Collaboration and Cooperation with National and Regional IP Offices (document CDIP/22/11).

35. Further to their completion and independent external evaluation, 21 DA projects were mainstreamed into the regular work of the Organization. Below are some highlights of the developments in the some of the mainstreamed DA projects, during 2018:

(i) 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. Seven such projects had been completed by 2018, eight are currently underway and further project requests have been received from Member States.

(ii) In the context of the mainstreaming of the project on *Specialized Databases Access and Support*, new Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) continue to be established and the existing ones further reinforced through capacity development and provision of new resources and services for local users in host institutions such as universities, research centers and business associations in 78 Member States. Over 750 TISCs have now been established worldwide, providing a range of services such as specialized patent searches, responding to more than 700,000 inquiries annually

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<sup>23</sup> Document CDIP/18/7.

<sup>24</sup> Documents CDIP/21/11 and CDIP/22/4 Rev.

<sup>25</sup> The six-point proposal is available at : [http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_17/cdip\\_17\\_summary-appendixi.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_17/cdip_17_summary-appendixi.pdf) .

<sup>26</sup> Member States presentations during the Interactive Dialogue are available at: [https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\\_id=46443](https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=46443)

according to the latest TISC Progress and Needs Assessment Survey. Onsite training events on patent search and analytics organized in 26 countries in 2018 have been complemented by more online training options. Exchange of experiences and best practices among TISCs were promoted through three regional conferences organized in 2018 and online through the eTISC knowledge sharing platform, which has over 2,300 members registered and had over 22,000 page views last year. New services continue to be added such as those related to the identification and use of inventions in the public domain from the associated DA project which were implemented with TISC networks in different pilot countries in 2018 and early 2019 to be finalized and made available to all Member States later this year.

(iii) WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access to around 7,700 subscription-based scientific and technical journals, and 22,000 e-books and reference works to over 1,250 registered institutions in 85 developing countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with some of the world's leading publishers. ARDI is a member of the Research4Life partnership together with programs administered by WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) similarly offering content in their respective specialized fields. Together with these Research4Life partners, institutions registered with ARDI also have access to the other programs with around 21,000 journals and 69,000 books and reference works. Similarly, WIPO's Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access to commercial patent search and analytical services to over 120 registered institutions in 43 developing countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with leading patent database providers.

(iv) The integration of the WIPO Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)<sup>27</sup> into the Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system was successfully finalized. This major adaptation of the IP-TAD into the organization-wide EPM system allows for greater consistency and reliability of the information related to the Organization's TA activities, capturing data from different Programs and Sectors performing development-oriented cooperation activities. The IP-TAD also stores data for the regular reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation activities. Work is continuing to integrate the WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (IP-ROC) into the organization-wide EPM system. When fully operational, the enhanced IP-ROC will include new templates to record more complete and accurate information on WIPO consultants engaged in various technical assistance activities. The database will also refine its search functionalities in order to facilitate the identification of consultants by area of specialization and performed assignments. To date, a total of 3,785 experts/consultants are registered in the IP-ROC.

(v) The WIPO Match platform on technical assistance, developed under the project on *IP Development Matchmaking Database*, extended its outreach as to include 61 supporters from 33 countries, including IP Offices, NGOs, industry, universities and Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs). It currently contains 14 offers of support and 13 expressions of need, with 6 matches achieved so far. With the objective to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the WIPO Match platform is also being integrated within the Online Platform of the TFM of the UN. The purpose of the TFM is to facilitate meaningful and sustained capacity and technical assistance for developing countries on technology development, transfer and deployment, while also facilitating coordination of activities implemented by different UN agencies.

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<sup>27</sup> WIPO Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was developed under the project on *IP Technical Assistance Database* and provides information on technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO where the beneficiary countries were either a developing country, a LDC, or a country in transition.

(vi) Following the mainstreaming of the project on *Enhancing South-South Cooperation on Intellectual Property (IP) and Development among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries*, the Organization continued to support a number of development-oriented activities requested by Member States. In particular, those which facilitated mutually beneficial exchanges of knowledge and experience among developing countries and LDCs, and aimed at promoting innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for economic, technological, social and cultural development. A study on cross filing of patents and trademarks among developing countries is also being finalized. The study reports statistical data on patent and trademark filing in developing countries by foreign applicants from other developing countries. A new mapping of all of the activities undertaken in the five-year period, from 2014 to 2018, was concluded. The mapping contains a list of activities undertaken by the Organization where both beneficiary and provider country/ies were developing countries or LDCs, and where all or the majority of speakers/experts attending the event, came from a developing country or LDC. This includes also triangular cooperation activities implemented by the Secretariat where the above-mentioned criteria apply, but which were undertaken with the financial support of a developed country, essentially under the modality of a Fund-in-Trust. WIPO provided its inputs on SSC activities for the annual report by Secretary General to the UN General Assembly. Also, it actively participated in the process of the UN SSC Conference (BAPA+40), reporting on the increasing number of IP-related activities in field of SSC, in particular on the contribution of the Development Sector's work as well as the outcome of the partnerships achieved through the platforms of WIPO Green, ABC and WIPO Match. The function of the WIPO focal point was strengthened within the UN SSC network, which includes the UN SSC Office and the focal points of other UN specialized agencies.

(vii) Under the projects on *IP and the Public Domain* and *Patents and the Public Domain*, WIPO continued its efforts to help strengthening Member States' capacity to identify and use subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. Further, as a result of, *inter alia*, the project *IP and the Public Domain*, WIPO developed its Patent Register Portal which provides information and links to online patent registers of WIPO's Member States. The Portal has been recently redesigned in the framework of a related project (*Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*) to offer advanced search features and additional information which will facilitate determining if an invention is in the public domain. The Portal, with a new and improved user interface, has content for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections worldwide.

(viii) WIPO continued its work on *IP and Competition Policy* and strengthened its position as a multilateral forum in this area. With reference to the relevant DA Recommendations 7, 23 and 32, WIPO's work in 2018 focused on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies, with an emphasis on copyright and competition in certain Latin American countries. The Secretariat continued to actively participate in the IP and Competition Interest Group, cooperating with UNCTAD, WTO and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 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 a pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community.

(ix) WIPO's technical assistance activities in developing countries and LDCs during 2018 continued to use the methodology of the project on *Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity*.

(x) The outputs of the project on *IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries* (LDCs) have proved particularly effective in the conception, design and in the progressive implementation of a region-wide project on an Enabling Environment to Strengthen Business Competitiveness through Brands and Designs. Five countries in the ASPAC region are currently in the project design and initial implementation stage, while six other countries have already requested to participate in the project starting in 2019.

(xi) Developments in the area of patent analytics, as a result of the mainstreaming of the project on *Developing Tools for Patent Information*, continued throughout 2018 building on the experience gained in developing Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs) with a new series of patent analytics-based publications called WIPO Technology Trends (WITT) Reports. While this new type of publication is based on a patent landscape report, it is enriched by non-patent data and inputs from world leading experts in the featured subject matter so as to contextualize the topic and provide to a broader audience, including innovation policy and decision-makers, a thorough overview of the technology with other perspectives, such as policy discussions or scientific literature, to provide a support tool with a more holistic approach for decision-making. In the period from 2014 to 2018, there were 273,061 PDF downloads of WIPO PLRs, with 59,735 downloads in 2018. WIPO's searchable database of PLRs prepared by other entities increased to include 214 PLRs in the areas of public health, food and agriculture, environment and ICT technologies. In order to develop the capacities of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in the provision of patent analytical services, work started in 2018 on a Handbook of Patent Analytics, a draft of which is available on a collaborative platform (Github) for inputs and review by patent information user professionals.

(xii) The project on Enhancement of *WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities* initiated a discussion on WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development that has lasted for a number of CDIP sessions. In this context, a six-point proposal was adopted by the CDIP<sup>28</sup> at its eighteenth session, which, *inter alia*, requested the Secretariat to "assess the existing tools and methodologies for measuring the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of technical assistance activities at various levels and, in this process, strive to identify areas for possible improvement." In response to the proposal, at its twenty-second session, the CDIP considered a report prepared by the Secretariat, on the "Assessment of WIPO's Existing Tools and Methodologies for Measuring the Impact, Effectiveness and Efficiency of its Technical Assistance Activities"<sup>29</sup>.

(xiii) The CDIP work on the project on *IP and the Informal Economy* and the corresponding book volume "The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation?" co-published with Cambridge University Press, continue to receive a significant number of academic citations. As the project output is still a relatively unique conceptual and empirical contribution in the field, it is of particular relevance to low- and lower-middle income economies with large informal sectors. The work thus remains a regular input to policy fora related to innovation and economic development, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) project.

(xiv) The project *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges*,

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<sup>28</sup> The proposal is contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the 17<sup>th</sup> session, available at: [http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_17/cdip\\_17\\_summary-appendixi.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_17/cdip_17_summary-appendixi.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Document [CDIP/22/10](#)

which was implemented at the national level and evaluated in May 2018, has been mainstreamed into the regular activities of the Division for Least Developed Countries. In 2018, a national project on the Transfer of Appropriate Technology for development based on need analysis was launched in Mozambique. In this context, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed and the assignment of international and national experts is currently on going. A national project on the Transfer of Appropriate Technology is also under implementation in Uganda and the recruitment of national and international experts has been completed. Upon the signing of the MoU in December 2018, preparations are also underway to start work on the Transfer of Appropriate Technology in Senegal. A number of additional Member States have also expressed their interest for the Transfer of Appropriate Technology for development. The Division for Least Developed Countries is also 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 preparation of a manual as a guide on the use of Appropriate Technology for development.

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

36. The Coordination Mechanisms adopted by the WIPO General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session and approved by the CDIP at its fifth session, *inter alia* requested the “relevant WIPO bodies to identify the ways in which the DA Recommendations were being mainstreamed in their work”. A document including references to these contributions was discussed by the WIPO General Assembly at its fiftieth session in 2018.<sup>30</sup>

37. The following is a summary of the developments in various WIPO bodies during 2018, and their contribution to the implementation of respective DA Recommendations:

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

38. In October 2017, the General Assembly agreed on the renewal of the IGC’s mandate for the 2018-2019 biennium, as well as the work plan for the IGC for the 2018-2019 biennium. According to the mandate agreed upon, the IGC will continue to expedite its work with the objective of reaching an agreement on an international legal instrument(s), without prejudging the nature of outcome(s), relating to IP which will ensure the balanced and effective protection of GRs, TK and TCEs.

39. According to the agreed upon mandate, the IGC met four times in 2018 (IGC 35 on GRs in March, IGC 36 on GRs in June, IGC 37 on TK/TCEs in August, and IGC 38 on TK/TCEs in December).

40. In accordance with the mandate, an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group on Genetic Resources and an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group on Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions were organized to address specific legal, policy or technical issues. Negotiating texts on GRs, TK and TCEs were developed further. In accordance with the mandate, the 2018 General Assembly considered a report on the IGC’s work up to that time, and called on the IGC to expedite its work in accordance with the IGC’s mandate for 2018 and 2019.

41. The conclusion of the IGC’s negotiations is the subject of Development Agenda Recommendation 18, which urges the Committee “to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome,

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<sup>30</sup> Document WO/GA/50/13 available at: [https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\\_details.jsp?doc\\_id=415451](https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=415451)

including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.” Other relevant recommendations include Recommendations 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40 and 42:

- (i) The norm-setting activities are Member State-driven and ensure a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States as well as the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and NGOs, and the work pursued in other fora. This is in line with Recommendations 15, 40 and 42.
- (ii) The norm-setting process duly considers the boundaries, role and contours of the public domain in line with Recommendations 16 and 20, and takes into account flexibilities in international IP agreements in line with Recommendations 12, 14 and 17.
- (iii) The IGC negotiations are based upon open and balanced consultations in line with Recommendation 21, and are supportive of the UN development goals in line with Recommendation 22.

#### *Standing Committee on the Law of Patents*

42. The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) held its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions from July 9 to 12, 2018, and from December 3 to 6, 2018, respectively. The SCP continued to address the following five topics: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) the confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors; and (v) transfer of technology. The discussions addressed, among others, WIPO’s technical assistance activities (DA Recommendation 5), flexibilities in international IP agreements (DA Recommendation 17), potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States (DA Recommendation 22) and IP-related transfer of technology (DA Recommendations 19, 22, 25, 29 and 31).

43. The activities of the SCP continued to be Member State driven and inclusive (DA Recommendation 15). In order to facilitate the dialogue among Member States, they were based on open and balanced consultations, in accordance with DA Recommendation 21. The SCP advanced discussions based on documents prepared by the Secretariat and proposals made by Member States.

44. Discussions were also guided by sharing sessions, information exchange sessions and conferences. Such sessions facilitated the exchange of information on Member States’ laws, practices and experiences gained through national and/or regional implementation of laws. They also contributed to a participatory process, which took into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States, as well as viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs (DA Recommendations 15 and 42).

45. In 2018, a number of information exchange sessions and conferences on topical issues continued to increase the understanding of the subjects addressed among delegates, namely: (i) opposition and administrative revocation mechanisms; (ii) cooperation between patent offices in search and examination; (iii) approaches used by delegations to ensure the quality of the patent grant process within IP offices, including opposition systems, and related challenges and solutions; (iv) experiences with respect to enhancing examiners capacity, particularly in small and medium-sized offices; (v) publicly accessible databases on patent information status and data on medicines and vaccines; (vi) experiences in negotiating licensing agreements; (vii) experiences of Member States in implementing the confidentiality of communication between clients and their patent advisors through national legislation, including cross-border issues; and (viii) patent law provisions that contributed to effective transfer of technology.

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

46. The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) held its thirty-ninth session from April 23 to 26, 2018, and its fortieth session from November 12 to 16, 2018. The current work of the SCT regarding industrial designs, the protection of country names against registration and use as trademarks, and geographical indications, continued to be in line with DA Recommendation 15 and mainstreamed the Development Agenda.

47. The possible convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty was addressed by the fiftieth (27th extraordinary) session of the WIPO General Assembly (see document WO/GA/50/6) and conducted in an inclusive and member-driven manner, including proposals regarding an article / resolution on technical assistance, taking into consideration DA Recommendations 10 to 12, and regarding a provision on disclosure of source or origin, to be included in the draft Design Law Treaty.

*Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights*

48. The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met twice in 2018. The thirty-sixth session was held from May 28 to June 1, 2018, and the thirty-seventh session was held from November 26 to 30, 2018. The Committee dedicated significant time to discussing the issue of limitations and exceptions for libraries, archives, and museums, for educational and research institutions, and for persons with disabilities. The Committee adopted action plans (document SCCR/36/7) to undertake further analysis of all these topics, and planned to hold three regional meetings and a conference on limitations and exceptions in 2019. During 2018 the Committee heard a presentation and received a Report on Copyright Practices and Challenges of Museums (document SCCR/37/6) from Dr. Yaniv Benhamou and heard a presentation on a typology for libraries being prepared by Dr. Kenneth Crews. These materials added to the solid basis for a rich and useful debate on the topics on the SCCR agenda.

*Advisory Committee on Enforcement*

49. The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held its thirteenth session from September 3 to 5, 2018. The work of the ACE is focused on technical assistance and coordination with other organizations and the private sector in the area of enforcement and building respect for IP. In accordance with DA Recommendation 45, the Committee approaches enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, which is reflected in the work program of the thirteenth ACE session: (i) exchange of information on national experiences on awareness building activities and strategic campaigns as a means for building respect for IP among general public, especially the youth, in accordance with Member States' educational or any other priorities; (ii) exchange of information on national experiences relating to institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes, including a mechanism to resolve IP disputes in a balanced, holistic and effective manner; (iii) exchange of information on national experiences in respect of WIPO's legislative assistance, with a focus on drafting national laws of enforcement that take into account the flexibilities, the level of development, the difference in legal tradition and the possible abuse of enforcement procedures, bearing in mind the broader societal interest and in accordance with Member States' priorities; and (iv) exchange of success stories on capacity building and support from WIPO for training activities at national and regional levels for agencies and national officials in line with relevant DA Recommendations and the ACE mandate.

50. Under this work program, the Committee heard 30 expert presentations and four panel discussions. Alongside the ACE, an exhibition was organized on engaging audiences to build respect for IP. Five ACE members, one observer organization and three national trademark associations presented their activities designed to gain support for their message by engaging their audience. The Committee decided that, at its fourteenth session, scheduled to take place from September 2 to 4, 2019, it would continue to base its work on the four work program items listed above.

51. An exhibition was organized alongside the ACE, in which various Member States and the European Union IP Office (EUIPO) displayed awareness raising initiatives.

#### *Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group*

52. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group held its eleventh session from June 18 to 22, 2018. The Working Group continued its discussions on a number of proposals aimed at improving the functioning of the PCT System, in line with the recommendations which had been endorsed by the Working Group at its third session in 2010. The Working Group also noted an update on the implementation of these recommendations contained in a document setting out priorities and directions for major lines for future work aimed at further improving the PCT System (document PCT/WG/11/5). These recommendations included recommendations as to how the future development of the PCT can be matched with applicable DA Recommendations, notably from Clusters A and C. The focus of these improvements, to be carried out by the WIPO Secretariat, applicants, Contracting States and national Offices (acting in both their national and international capacities), is to make the PCT System more effective both for processing patent applications and for supporting technology transfer and technical assistance to developing countries.

53. The Working Group discussed a proposal, submitted by Brazil, on a “PCT Fee Policy to Stimulate Patent Filing by Universities from Certain Countries, Notably Developing and Least Developed Countries” (document PCT/WG/11/18 Rev.). As requested by the Working Group at its tenth session in 2017, the International Bureau also convened a workshop on PCT fee reductions for universities, which took place on June 18, 2018, and included eight speakers from a variety of backgrounds. The Working Group invited the International Bureau to begin a consultation, through a Circular, to identify issues and solutions, risks and mitigations that might be relevant to the discussions on possible fee reductions for universities. The feedback received during the consultation would serve as the basis for a document to be prepared by the International Bureau for consideration by the Working Group at its twelfth session. This document will set out possible options as to how to address the various implementation issues that had been identified during the discussions at the eleventh session of the Working Group, including, where appropriate, proposals for necessary amendments to the PCT Regulations. The International Bureau issued this Circular (C. PCT 1553 and 1554) on January 17, 2019.

54. The Working Group noted an update to the progress report on the implementation of new eligibility criteria for reductions in certain fees payable to the International Bureau that had been presented to the tenth session of the Working Group (document PCT/WG/11/23). These new criteria, which entered into force on July 1, 2015, relate to the States whose nationals and residents may be eligible for a 90 percent reduction in the international filing fee and certain other fees payable to the International Bureau. As a result of these new criteria, applications by natural persons who are nationals of and resident in 10 additional States became eligible for the fee reduction, whereas applications by applicants who are nationals of and resident in two States ceased to be eligible.

55. The Working Group continued its discussions on a proposal prepared by the International Bureau for the eighth session of the Working Group in 2015 (document PCT/WG/8/7) for better

coordination of patent examiner training between national Offices, taking into account questions of effective long term planning, sharing of experiences in delivering effective training, and matching needs for examiner training with Offices able to supply the respective training. In this regard, the Working Group noted the evaluation of a survey carried out by the International Bureau regarding the training of substantive patent examiners (document PCT/WG/11/16); this survey had been performed to follow up the agreement at the ninth session of the Working Group in 2016 that the International Bureau should invite Offices, in particular, donor Offices, to report annually to the International Bureau on any training activities carried out or received by the Office. The Working Group also noted the progress made by the International Bureau on developing a competency framework for substantive patent examiners and a learning management system based on a proposal for improving the coordination, between beneficiary and donor Offices, of training of substantive patent examiners, that had been presented at the tenth session of the Working Group (document PCT/WG/11/17).

56. The Working Group noted an update from the International Bureau on the discussions under the sub-agenda item “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” that had begun at the nineteenth session of the CDIP in May 2017, based on the six-point proposal contained in Annex I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (document PCT/WG/11/22).

57. Finally, in accordance with a decision taken by the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group at its fifth session in 2012, a report prepared by the International Bureau on technical assistance and capacity-building activities that have a direct bearing on the use of the PCT by developing countries, and on technical assistance activities related to the PCT that are carried out under the supervision of other WIPO bodies (notably the CDIP, the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) and the WIPO General Assembly) is included, as a regular item, on the agenda of every session of the PCT Working Group. The most recent report, providing detailed and extensive information on PCT technical assistance activities undertaken by the International Bureau in 2017 and the first three months of 2018, as well as the work plan covering such activities which were planned to be carried out in the remainder of 2018, is set out in document PCT/WG/11/22, available on the WIPO website<sup>31</sup>. A further such report, covering 2018 and 2019, will be submitted to the PCT Working Group for consideration at its June 2019 session.

## **PART II: DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROJECTS**

58. By the end of 2018 Member States have approved 39 projects, implementing 34 DA Recommendations. The total estimated financial resource allocated for the implementation of these projects amounted to 32,565,000 Swiss francs.

59. In 2018 Member States have shown elevated commitment to the work of the CDIP and to the implementation of the DA through the implementation of projects. Four new project proposals were made by different Member States, on various topics, enhancing the use of the IP system, namely:

- (i) Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System. It was approved at the twenty-first session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2019. The project aims at implementing Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 19 and 31.
- (ii) Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries. It was approved at the twenty-second session of the Committee and its implementation has

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<sup>31</sup> [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\\_details.jsp?doc\\_id=370516](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=370516)

started in January 2019. The project aims at implementing Recommendations 11, 23, 24 and 27.

(iii) Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment. It was approved at the twenty-second session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2019. The project aims at implementing Recommendations 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 25 and 35.

(iv) Project on Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property. It was approved at the twenty-second session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2019. The project aims at implementing Recommendations 1, 10 and 12.

60. The independent evaluation reports of completed DA projects continued to be an essential tool for Member States to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of these projects and to provide guidance for future development-related activities and new DA related projects. WIPO Secretariat continued to use its developed mechanism that takes into account recommendations emanating from the evaluations. This ensures that the agreed recommendations made by the evaluators are duly implemented.

61. A final independent evaluation report for the completed DA Pilot 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 submitted for consideration to the twenty-first session of the Committee, held in May 2018. In addition, an independent evaluation report on the Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II was submitted for consideration to the twenty-second session of the Committee, held in November 2018. This concluded the year of 2018 with a total number of 30 DA projects that have been completed and evaluated, and their evaluation reports have been discussed by the CDIP.

62. Further, completion reports on the Projects Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase II (CDIP/17/7) and 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) were prepared following the completion of their implementation. It provides a comprehensive overview of the outputs and outcomes of the projects, but also risks and mitigations captured throughout the entire implementation period. The completion reports are contained in document CDIP/23/5 and CDIP/23/4, respectively.

63. The implementation of six DA projects continued in 2018. In conformity with the established practice, a progress report on the implementation of five of those projects was presented to the twenty-second session of the CDIP which took place from November 19 to November 23, 2018, and discussed by Member States. A completion report of the Project on Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II was also submitted to that session. At the end of 2018, five projects were still under implementation, namely:

- (i) Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries;
- (ii) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries;

(iii) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II; and

(iv) Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development;

(v) 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.

64. The following are some highlights of the implementation of the ongoing DA projects during the reporting period:

(i) In the context of the project on *Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries*, objectives continued to be pursued both at central, WIPO-led project management level, and through de-centralized, field-level implementation in all four selected pilot countries, notably Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka. Appropriate, repeated awareness-raising initiatives were carried out by national project teams. It enabled, in some cases, tourism stakeholders to become acquainted with the benefits of an effective use of IP in tourism related business activities, and get them more involved in advocating the use of appropriate IP tools and strategies for branding regions/cities/destinations of touristic interest. Capacity building activities were carried out, and Steering Committees on IP and Tourism have been created in all four countries. In addition, a 40 hours training of trainers course on IP, Tourism and Local Development finalized and launched in Ecuador. More details on the main achievements in the implementation of the project is available in Annex II to this document.

(ii) Implementation of the project on *IP and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II* concluded its implementation in 2018. All seven country and regional studies have been successfully finalized in 2018 and the summaries of four studies were presented to the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the CDIP. The following were the studies finalized in 2018: (a) ASEAN: Understanding the use of industrial design in Southeast Asian countries – the case of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand; (b) Chile: IP use in middle income countries; (c) Uganda: Enhancing innovation in the Ugandan agro-food sector: Robusta coffee planting material and tropical fruit processing; and (e) Poland: IP in the health sector innovation system. The full studies developed under the project are made available at: [https://www.wipo.int/econ\\_stat/en/economics/studies/](https://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/studies/) .

(iii) 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* successfully started its implementation in 2018 in four pilot countries namely, South Africa, Chile, Indonesia and Rwanda. A manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and IP commercialization / utilization has been developed with feedback from country experts. Innovation value chains were mapped in all four implementing countries and training needs assessments were completed by experts hired in each of the implementing country. More details on the achievements in the project implementation is available in Annex II to this document.

(iv) The Project on *Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property (IP) Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least-Developed Countries* (Judicial Training Institutions Project), approved by the CDIP in 2016, was successfully concluded in 2018 and all its objectives were fully achieved as substantiated by very positive indicators of success. The project enhanced the capacity of

judicial training institutions to deliver continuing education programs on intellectual property rights (IPR) and to build the capacity and skills of judges for adjudicating IP disputes efficiently. It was designed by a Panel of judges, performed by practitioners to ensure its relevance and was implemented in close coordination with the pilot countries, namely Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria, taking into consideration their identified priorities and needs. The project focused on the development of customized modules and manuals and the offering of comprehensive face-to-face and DL continuing education programs. The project also permitted the establishment of online networks for information sharing and peer-to-peer learning and provided access to a selection of reference materials and to a specialized database of court cases.

(v) The project on *Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II*, has been successfully finalized at the end of 2018, achieving all its expected outputs. A Feasibility Study on Enhancing the Collection of Economic Data on the Audiovisual Sector in a Number of African Countries was finalized and presented to the Committee at its May 2018 session. The report addressed the importance of knowledge of the AV markets, for the development of the markets and outlined the many obstacles and challenges that exist in a range of countries for the collection of such data. A major conclusion of the study was the need to increase the awareness of AV industry stakeholders with regard to the importance of enhancing the collection of economic data for both the development of the markets and the potential for generation of income from intellectual property. A brochure on “*Copyright and the AV Industry in Kenya: A practical Guide for Film Makers*” was also developed and printed in 2018. The Distance-Learning module on Copyright for African Film Professionals was elaborated and, the contents have been completed. This project needs to move to the final operational stage of testing and implementation in close coordination with the WIPO Academy. More information on the outputs of the project are available in Annex II to this document.

(vi) In the context of the Project on the *Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*, the 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 2018. The drafts were revised taking into account feedback gathered during the piloting of the guides in nine selected national TISC networks. In line with WIPO’s Publication Policy, and before the professional editing, design and translation of the guides into WIPO’s six official languages (AR, EN, ES, FR, RU, ZH), the content of the guides was submitted for peer review by appropriate experts during the second half of 2018 and was completed in December 2018. Technical assistance to develop skills among national TISC networks to administer and provide services for identifying and supporting the use of inventions in the public domain was initiated in 2018 with the organization of three workshops: in India, Morocco, and the Russian Federation. In addition, the Patent Register Portal was finalized and launched in November 2018 and is now available at: [www.wipo.int/patent\\_register\\_portal](http://www.wipo.int/patent_register_portal).

## CONCLUSION

65. WIPO continued to embody the development dimension in all its programs and activities, and this is showcased in all its reporting instruments, such as the WPR, the Director General's Report to the WIPO Assemblies, the DG's Report to the CDIP, as well as the Progress Reports. It also showcases that in addition to the mainstreamed DA projects, the DA Recommendations are at the core of various activities carried out by the Organization. This progress would have been difficult to achieve without the continuous, strong commitment by WIPO Member States and the interest shown in the DA projects and activities.

66. The CDIP has approved four new DA projects in 2018, which enables more countries to benefit from development-oriented activities in the field of IP. It mainstreamed the two completed and evaluated DA projects, ensuring their sustainability, as well as WIPO's pursued commitment to playing its role in the effective implementation of its DA. It also concluded the year with no standing item on its agenda, fact that demonstrates the openness of its Members to cooperate for development.

67. Finally, 2018 has been significant for the CDIP as it was the first time it addressed a topic under the new agenda item on "IP and Development". Member States have proactively taken the initiative for suggesting topics for discussion under this agenda item. The Organization will ensure its full dedication to respond to the requests and needs of its Members and to fully facilitate the implementation of their decisions.

[Annex I follows]

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RECOMMENDATIONS**

|    | RECOMMENDATION   | IMPLEMENTATION, BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS  | LINK TO EXPECTED RESULTS   |
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| 1. | <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>Under implementation since the adoption of the Development Agenda (DA) in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6).</li> </ul> <p>An Evaluation Report has been presented at the thirteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/13/4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries (document CDIP/9/13);</li> </ul> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project has been presented at the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7)</li> </ul> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <p>It has been addressed by a document entitled “Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual</p> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |

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|  |  | <p>Property Organization” (document CDIP/17/4), which was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.);</li><li>- 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 (document CDIP/19/11 Rev.);</li><li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System, which was approved at the twenty-first session of the CDIP (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.);</li><li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.); and</li><li>- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/14 Rev.).</li></ul> |  |
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|    |  | <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p>   |  |
| 2. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/INF/2 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development (document CDIP/3/INF/2). The project has been completed in November 2010.</li> </ul> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project has been presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries (document CDIP/9/13)</li> </ul> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3).</p> | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |

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|  |  | <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7).</p> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <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 have continued, strengthening partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re: Search and the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC).</p> <p>A new initiative by WIPO, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) and 20 leading, research-based biopharmaceutical companies, was launched in 2018. Pat-INFORMED (Patent Information Initiative for Medicines) provides a service to the global health community, particularly those involved in procurement of medicines, by facilitating easy access to medicine patent information. Those 20 companies who are part of the partnership, 20 voluntarily provide information on key patents for their approved pharmaceutical products in therapeutic categories covered by Pat-INFORMED, and commit to respond to bona fide inquiries from procurement agencies.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to</p> |  |
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|    |  | the following documents: 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; and CDIP/22/2.   |  |
| 3. | Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, inter alia, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP. | <p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/3.</p> <p>Development expenditure for the 2018/19 biennium was based on the revised definition of “development expenditure” approved by the Member States at the fifty-fifth session of the WIPO General Assembly in 2015. Under the said, revised definition, the total development share of the 2018/19 Program and Budget for the Organization amounts to 132.8 million Swiss francs or 18.3 percent. In addition, for the 2018/2019 Biennium a total amount of 1.35 million Swiss francs was approved for the implementation of DA Projects (see Table 7 of the Program and Budget 2018/2019, document WIPO/PBC/27/8).</p> <p>On activities for introducing IP at different academic levels, a wide range of tailor-made programs and activities continued, particularly under the WIPO Academy. In this field, the two important initiatives are the “Start-up IP Academies” (documents CDIP/3/INF/2, and CDIP/9/10 Rev. 1) which were completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into WIPO’s Program and Budget and the integration of the DA into WIPO’s Distance Learning programs, which are used by several academic institutions.</p> <p>In addition, this Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed project:</p> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>VIII.1 More effective communication to a broad and diverse public about intellectual property and WIPO’s role.</p> |

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|    |   | <p>- Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (document CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2).</p> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/7) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <p>This Recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 4. | Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at | <p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/3; CDIP/5/5 and CDIP3/INF/2.</p> <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p>  | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> |

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|  | <p>their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP.</p> | <p>- Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/5/5)</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the nineteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/4).</p> <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (document CDIP/9/13)</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3).</p> <p>- Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (document CDIP/12/6)</p> <p>The Evaluation Report on the Pilot Project on IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and LDCs was presented at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/4). The Secretariat presented a document (CDIP/20/4) on the follow-up on the project, which was approved by the CDIP at its 20<sup>th</sup> session.</p> <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7)</p> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |
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|    |  | <p>This Recommendation is also addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, WIPO's SMEs-related programs and activities contributed to strengthening national / regional capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |   |
| 5. | <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</p> | <p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the DA Project on "IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)" (document CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II).</p> <p>The Database is available at <a href="http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/">http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/</a>.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/4).</p>  | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.1 More effective communication to a broad and diverse public about intellectual property and WIPO's role.</p> <p>VIII.2 Improved service orientation and responsiveness to inquiries.</p> |

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|           | <p>the activity was implemented.</p>   | <p>A presentation on the Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>IP-TAD provides information on WIPO's technical assistance activities where one or more of the beneficiaries were from a developing country, a least developed country, or a country in transition. The WIPO IP-TAD was part of the ERP transition project and is now more user friendly.</p> <p>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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/4; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| <p>6.</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</p> | <p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/3.</p> <p>The implementation of this Recommendation consisted in:</p> <p>A) Incorporating the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO.</p> <p>A Policy on Financial Disclosure and Declaration of Interests was issued to further reinforce the Ethics framework and align with the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service, and best practices.</p>  | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IX.2 An agile and smooth functioning Secretariat with a well managed and appropriately skilled workforce which is effectively delivering results.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship,</p> |

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|  | <p>technical assistance available with WIPO.</p> | <p>B) Improving awareness and enhancing understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity system.</p> <p>Following the conclusion of the Strategic Realignment Program (SRP) and the adoption of the WIPO Code of Ethics, intensive training was undertaken, and the level of awareness on ethics issues can be viewed high at WIPO. Efforts are continuing to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues and the Ethics Office continues to focus on the development of standards and providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on ethical issues.</p> <p>C) Developing WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p> <p>A Vendor Sanctions Policy was adopted allowing WIPO to impose sanctions of debarment or ineligibility on vendors found by the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) to have engaged in wrongdoing. A revised Policy to Protect Against Retaliation for Reporting Misconduct and for Cooperating with Duly Authorized Audits or Investigations was also adopted, enhancing protection and rights of whistleblowers and other staff members cooperating with oversight activities. 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) Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.</p> <p>The Roster of Consultants (RoC) presented at the third session of the CDIP, was updated and integrated with the project “Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)”</p> | <p>internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p> |
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|    |  | <p>(Project DA_05_01). The RoC is available at <a href="http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/">http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/</a>.</p> <p>In addition, following the approved six-point proposal (contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, of the 17<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP), 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. The Committee will be updated on the RoC upgradation in due course.</p> <p>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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 7. | <p>Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP-related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property</p> | <p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/3 and CDIP/3/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the completed project “Intellectual Property and Competition Policy” (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration to the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/8).</p> <p>WIPO’s work in 2018 focused on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies.</p>  | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> |

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|           | <p>rights and competition policies.</p>   | <p>Additionally, a new WIPO-WTO publication has been released in 2018 on Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today's Global Economy. WIPO also strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| <p>8.</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> | <p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/2 and CDIP/2/INF/3.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by Phase I and II of the completed project "Specialized Databases' Access and Support" (contained in documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9, respectively).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for Phase I and II of this project were presented for consideration of the CDIP at its ninth and fourteenth sessions respectively (documents CDIP/9/5 and CDIP/14/5).</p> <p>The project on Specialized Databases' Access and Support (document CDIP/3/INF/2; Annex III) has been completed and mainstreamed into regular program activities.</p>   | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>IV.3 Broad geographical coverage of the content and use of WIPO Global IP Databases.</p> <p>IV.4 Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper,</p> |

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|    |  | <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p>   | <p>faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration.</p>  |
| 9. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project “IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)” (document CDIP/3/INF/2).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/10/3).</p> <p>The IP-DMD is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/dmd/en/">http://www.wipo.int/dmd/en/</a> .</p> <p>A presentation on IP-DMD was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP. It has been renamed as WIPO Match and it is made available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/wipo-match/en/">http://www.wipo.int/wipo-match/en/</a>.</p> <p>The platform is in the process of being integrated into the Online Platform of the UN with the objective to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this</p> | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |

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|     |   | <p>recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/3; CDIP/21/2 and CDIP/22/2.</p>   |  |
| 10. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/INF/1; CDIP/2/2; CDIP/4/12; CDIP/5/5 and CDIP3/INF/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of ‘Start-Up’ National IP Academies”, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev. 1);</li> <li>- Smart IP Institutions Project: “The Deployment of Components and Business Solutions Customized for Modernizing IP Infrastructure of National and Regional IP Institutions” (document CDIP/3/INF/2);</li> <li>- Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions (document CDIP/3/INF/2);</li> <li>- Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (document CDIP/3/INF/2);</li> <li>- Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/5/5);</li> </ul> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6);</li> <li>- 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 (document CDIP/3/INF/2);</li> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries (document CDIP/9/13);</li> <li>- Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (document CDIP/12/6);</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in following documents CDIP/9/6, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/10/4, CDIP/10/8, CDIP/10/7 and CDIP/13/3, CDIP/13/4, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/15/4, CDIP/17/3 and CDIP/19/4 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7);</li> </ul> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in</li> </ul> | <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>IV.4 Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration.</p> |
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|  | <p>Developing and Least Developed Countries (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.).</p> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/7) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <p>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. As a follow up, 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> <p>This Recommendation is addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.);</li><li>- 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, approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.);</li><li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System, which was approved at the twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/21/12 Rev.);</li></ul> |  |
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|     |   | <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/15 Rev.); and</p> <p>- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/14 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |   |
| 11. | <p>To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for the protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in</p> | <p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation is being addressed by several WIPO Programs, including Programs 1, 3, 9, 14, 18 and 30, and indirectly by a number of DA projects addressing Recommendations 8 and 10.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p>  | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |

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|  | <p>accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase I (document CDIP/9/13); and,</li> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6).</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation Reports for these two projects have been presented to the thirteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Committee and are contained in documents CDIP/13/4 and CDIP/17/3 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7)</li> </ul> <p>A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project will be presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <p>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. As a follow up, 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> <p>In addition, this Recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/8); and</li> </ul> | <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>IV.4 Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration.</p> |
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|     |  | <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/15 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p>   |  |
| 12. | <p>To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p> | <p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>DA Recommendations were mainstreamed into the Program and Budget for 2010/11, 2012/13, 2016/2017 and 2018/2019. The Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs. In particular, references to specific DA Recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on "Development Agenda Links" has been created for all programs.</p> <p>The project on "Enhancing WIPO's RBM Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities" (contained in CDIP/4/8/Rev.) was completed. An</p> | <p>III.1 National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |

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|  | <p>Evaluation Report was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>The assessment of the implementation of the DA Recommendations is mainstreamed in the WIPO Performance Report 2016/2017 and therefore fully integrated into the “Program Dashboard” of each Program.</p> <p>This recommendation is also addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.);</li> <li>- 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 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.);</li> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.); and</li> <li>- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/14 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>Additional activities are contained in IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this</p> | <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> |
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|     |   | <p>Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p>   |   |
| 13. | <p>WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p> | <p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p> <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; from WIPO it involves both the Regional Bureaus and the substantive areas; and it seeks to involve all relevant stakeholders and to guarantee the required expertise. During 2018, WIPO continued to provide legislative assistance in response to requests from Member State authorities.</p> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |

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|     |  | <p>This Recommendation was also addressed by the project on “Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs” (document CDIP/7/6). The Evaluation Report of this project was presented to the thirteenth session of the Committee and is contained in document CDIP/13/4.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented to the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |   |
| 14. | <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</p> | <p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2, CDIP10/2, 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.</p>  | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |

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|  | <p>rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.</p> | <p>WIPO regularly provides legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement. A document on “Patent Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels” was presented to CDIP/5. The second part of this document containing five new flexibilities approved by the sixth session of the CDIP was presented to the seventh session of the Committee. At its thirteenth session, the CDIP discussed the third part of the document containing two new flexibilities. The fourth part of the document containing two flexibilities was presented to the CDIP at its fifteenth session (document CDIP/15/6).</p> <p>WIPO also regularly contributes to the WTO Trade Policy Courses and national or sub-regional workshops on issues relating to TRIPS implementation, flexibilities and public policies to support countries in the implementation of TRIPS.</p> <p>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>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |
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|     |                                | <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 the 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 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. In 2018 no updates were submitted by Member States.</p> <p>The Flexibilities webpage is available at <a href="http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/">http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/</a>.</p> <p>More activities are contained in 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 15. | Norm-setting activities shall: | <p>Under implementation since adoption of DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p>  | I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be inclusive and member driven;</li> <li>- take into account different levels of development;</li> <li>- take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits;</li> <li>- 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 IGOs and NGOs; and</li> <li>- be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.</li> </ul> | <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2.</p> <p>In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees to implement this Recommendation (along with the remaining 18 for immediate implementation). Member States, through their participation in those committees, play a crucial role in ensuring their implementation.</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), 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>Inclusiveness and viewpoints of IGOs and NGOs: In 2018, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to two international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 261 international NGOs and 92 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p> <p>Member-driven: Agenda and issues to be discussed at the committees were either established by Member States in the previous session of the Committees or by the General Assembly.</p> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>VIII.4 Open, transparent and responsive interaction with non-governmental stakeholders.</p> |
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|     |  | <p>Different levels of development: The issues currently being discussed in the committees reflect a wide variety of interests proposed by countries with different levels of development.</p> <p>Balance between costs and benefits: This issue has been raised on various occasions in the Committee.</p> <p>Principle of neutrality: This is a central principle for the Secretariat as a whole and staff as international civil servants (See in particular paragraphs 9, 33, 38 and 42 of the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |   |
| 16. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/3 Rev.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.).</li> </ul>   | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs</p> |

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|  | <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patents and the Public Domain (document CDIP/7/5 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>A Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (document CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was discussed during the twelfth session of the Committee and is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106</a>.</p> <p>A self-evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/7).</p> <p>The recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (document CDIP/16/4 Rev.).</li> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/15 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3;</p> | <p>and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> |
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| 17. | In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs.                                       | <p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2, 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.</p> <p>Please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 14 (Annex I, page 23-24).</p>   | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |
| 18. | To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments. | <p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>According to its agreed mandate by the GA in 2017, the IGC met four times in 2018 (IGC 35 in March, IGC 36 in June, IGC 37 in August, and IGC 38 in December).</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</p> | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO</p>   |

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|     |  | <p>2018 and the GA called on the IGC to expedite its work in accordance with the IGC's mandate for 2018 and 2019.</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>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 19. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4 and CDIP/3/4 Add.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/4/5 Rev., CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.);</li> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13);</li> </ul>   | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |

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|  | <p>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9);</p> <p>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6); and</p> <p>- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/3).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and twenty-first sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/10/5, CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/13/4, CDIP/14/6, CDIP/16/3, and CDIP/21/13.</p> <p>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. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>In addition, this Recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <p>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</p> | <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p> |
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|     |  | <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2 and CDIP/22/2.</p>   |   |
| 20. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/3 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (document CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2);</li> <li>- Patents and the Public Domain (document CDIP/7/5 Rev.);</li> </ul> <p>and</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these two projects were considered by the Committee at its ninth and thirteenth sessions respectively (documents CDIP/9/7 and CDIP/13/7).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the ongoing project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (document CDIP/16/4 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this</p> | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |

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|     |  | <p>Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.</p>  |   |
| 21. | <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>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2.</p> <p>As mentioned in the context of Recommendation 15 (Annex I, page 25-26), for its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p> <p>Inclusiveness and viewpoints of IGOs and NGOs: In 2018, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to two international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 261 international NGOs and 92 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p> <p>Member-driven: Agenda and issues to be discussed at the committees were either established by Member States in the previous session of the Committees or by the General Assembly.</p> <p>Different levels of development: The issues currently being discussed in the committees reflect a wide variety of interests proposed by countries with different levels of development.</p> | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |

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|     |   | <p>Balance between costs and benefits: This issue has been raised on various occasions in the Committee.</p> <p>Principle of neutrality: This is a central principle for the Secretariat as a whole and staff as international civil servants (See in particular paragraphs 9, 33, 38 and 42 of the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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 and CDIP/22/2.</p> |   |
| 22. | <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</p> | <p>Background documents: CDIP1/3, CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>Related 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 (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/">http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/</a>).</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</p>   | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |

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| <p>States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as:</p> <p>(a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules;</p> <p>(b) links between IP and competition;</p> <p>(c) IP-related transfer of technology;</p> <p>(d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and</p> <p>(e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.</p> | <p>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 UN 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 Sustainable Development and the 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"</p> | <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>(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>Following the Committee's decision to have the Secretariat provide an annual report on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its associated targets, the Committee considered two of such reports. The second report, was presented to the twenty-first session of the CDIP, held in May 2018, and is contained in document CDIP/21/10. The third such report will be presented to the Committee at the current session (CDIP/23/10).</p> <p>The report focuses 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.</p> <p>The twenty-first session of the CDIP, also continued discussing the way to address SDGs in future CDIP sessions, including the request for establishing a permanent agenda item contained in document CDIP/18/4. The Committee decided that any discussion on SDGs in CDIP sessions shall be undertaken under Agenda Item on "Intellectual Property and Development".</p> <p>Additional activities are 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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|     |   | For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/19/6 and CDIP/21/10.   |  |
| 23. | 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>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/4/4 Rev., and CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project on Intellectual Property and Competition Policy (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/8).</p> <p>This Recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.).</li> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/8).</li> </ul> <p>Additional activities are 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> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |

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|            |   | <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/9/8.</p>   |   |
| <p>24.</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> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/4/5 Rev. and CDIP/3/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/10/5).</p> <p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/8) adopted in 2018.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5 and CDIP/22/2.</p> | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>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>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> |

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| <p>25.</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>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4 Add, (CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10 Rev., CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12), CDIP/21/5, CDIP/21/6, CDIP/22/5.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6); and</li> <li>- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4).</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the thirteenth and sixteenth sessions, respectively and are contained in documents CDIP/13/4 and CDIP/16/3.</p> <p>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. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</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:</p> | <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges</p> |
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|  | <p>(i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5);</p> <p>(ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3), and</p> <p>(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. In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11);</li> <li>- Mapping of International Fora and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12);</li> <li>- 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);</li> <li>- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.);</li> <li>- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5);</li> </ul> |  |
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|     |                             | <p>- 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); and</p> <p>- Updated 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” Using External Platforms (CDIP/22/5).</p> <p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</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 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.).</p> <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/21/2; CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 26. | To encourage Member States, | Under implementation since December 2010.   | III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO. |

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|            | <p>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>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4 Add., CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (document CDIP/6/4).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3.</p> | <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |
| <p>27.</p> | <p>Facilitating IP-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting</p> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/5 Rev.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project “IP, Information and Communication Technologies, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/5).</p> <p>Furthermore, a Progress Report on “New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information</p>  | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p>    |

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|            | <p>Member States to identify practical IP-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p>   | <p>and Creative Content” was presented at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/8). The Committee then approved the way forward proposed therein.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the ongoing project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/8).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/19/8.</p> | <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>  |
| <p>28.</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>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/3/4 Add.</p> <p>Relevant documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p>   | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p> |

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|     |  | <p>Further to the completion and evaluation of the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4 REV.), technology transfer related issues continued to be discussed in the CDIP. For more information on these discussions, please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 25 (Annex I, page 38-40).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/22/2.</p> |   |
| 29. | <p>To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.</p> | <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. Discussions on Technology Transfer are taking place in appropriate WIPO bodies.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p>  | <p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |

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|     |  | <p>Further to the completion and evaluation of the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4 REV.), technology transfer related issues continued to be discussed in the CDIP. For more information on these discussions, please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 25 (Annex I, page 38-40).</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> <p>More information is also available in WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> |   |
| 30. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/6, CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); and</li> <li>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9).</li> </ul>  | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p> |

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|     |  | <p>Evaluation Reports for those projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, fourteenth and twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/14/6 and CDIP/21/12).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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/22/2.</p>   |   |
| 31. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/4; CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); and</li> <li>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9).</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation Reports for those projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, fourteenth and twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/14/6 and CDIP/21/12).</p> | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing</p> |

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|     |   | <p>This Recommendation is also addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.).</li> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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/22/2.</p> | <p>countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p>   |
| 32. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/4; CDIP/4/4 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property and Competition Policy (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</li> </ul>   | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |

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|     |   | <p>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the ninth and thirteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/9/8 and CDIP/13/4, respectively.</p> <p>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. As a follow up, 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.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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; CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 33. | To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its development-oriented | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the project "Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM)</p>  | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> |

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|  | <p>activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate.</p> | <p>Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on this project, 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. The following documents / issues were discussed under this sub-agenda item in 2018:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compilation of WIPO’s Existing Practices, Methodologies and Tools for Providing Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/4);</li> <li>2. WIPO’s Practices for the Selection of Consultants for Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/9);</li> <li>3. Discussion on the establishment of the forum on technical assistance</li> <li>4. Feasibility of Establishing a Web-Forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/22/3);</li> <li>5. Assessment of WIPO’s Existing Tools and Methodologies for Measuring the Impact, Effectiveness and Efficiency of its Technical Assistance Activities (document CDIP/22/10);</li> </ol> | <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p> |
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|     |   | <p>6. Internal Coordination, UN Collaboration and Cooperation with National and Regional IP Offices (document CDIP/22/11); and</p> <p>7. Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance.</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item will continue for other two consecutive CDIP sessions. At the end of this period a final Report will be considered by the Committee.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/22/2.</p> |  |
| 34. | <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</p> | <p>Under implementation since November 2011.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/6/9, CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on “Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy” (Project DA_34_01 contained in CDIP/8/3 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/13/5).</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this</p>  | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> |

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|            | <p>generation of employment.</p>  | <p>Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/5.</p>   |   |
| <p>35.</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>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/5/7 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the Project Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/7 Rev. and CDIP/14/7).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the fourteenth and twenty-second sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/14/3 and CDIP/22/9 Rev.).</p> <p>This Recommendation is also being addressed by the ongoing Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.) and started its implementation in 2019.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2;</p> | <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> |

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|     |  | CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2.   |   |
| 36. | To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models. | <p>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/6/6.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been mainly addressed by the completed project “Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models” (document CDIP/6/6).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the fifteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/15/3).</p> <p>In the context of the said project, a Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration Portal was developed as well as other outputs, available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/tech_transfer/index.html">https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/tech_transfer/index.html</a> .</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/3; CDIP/16/2.</p> | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> |
| 37. | Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the                                   | Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.  | III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.  |

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|            | <p>protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>                   | <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/5/7 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the Project Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/7 Rev. and CDIP/14/7).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the fourteenth and twenty-second sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/14/3 and CDIP/22/9 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: 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; CDIP/22/2.</p> | <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>  |
| <p>38.</p> | <p>To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.</p> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the project "Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities" (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4).</p>  | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p> |

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|     |  | <p>The document “Assessment of the existing tools and methodologies for measuring the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of Technical Assistance activities” (CDIP/22/10) was presented at the twenty-second session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4.</p>   |  |
| 39. | <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> | <p>Under implementation since March 2014.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/6/8.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project “Intellectual Property and Brain Drain” (document CDIP/7/4).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/6).</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/6.</p> | <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.1 Wider and better use of WIPO IP statistical information.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> |

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| <p>40.</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> | <p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project "Intellectual Property and Brain Drain" (document CDIP/7/4).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/6).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.); and</li> <li>- 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.).</li> </ul> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2.</p> | <p>III.1 National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p>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>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VI.2 Systematic, effective and transparent cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and national and international organizations in the field of Building Respect for IP.</p> <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p> |
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| <p>41.</p> | <p>To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.</p> | <p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/4/8; CDIP/8/INF/1 and Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, CDIP/17.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the project “Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>The implementation of this recommendation 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.</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on these documents, 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. The following documents / issues were discussed under this sub-agenda item in 2018:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compilation of WIPO’s Existing Practices, Methodologies and Tools for Providing Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/4);</li> <li>2. WIPO’s Practices for the Selection of Consultants for Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/9);</li> </ol> | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p> |
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|     |   | <p>3. Discussion on the establishment of the forum on technical assistance</p> <p>4. Feasibility of Establishing a Web-Forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/22/3);</p> <p>5. Assessment of WIPO's Existing Tools and Methodologies for Measuring the Impact, Effectiveness and Efficiency of its Technical Assistance Activities (document CDIP/22/10);</p> <p>6. Internal Coordination, UN Collaboration and Cooperation with National and Regional IP Offices (document CDIP/22/11); and</p> <p>7. Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance.</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item will continue for other two consecutive CDIP sessions. At the end of this period a final Report will be considered by the Committee.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6.</p> |  |
| 42. | To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in | While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation.   | III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO. |

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|     | WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review.  | <p>During 2018, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to two international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 261 international NGOs and 92 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p> <p>Further, numerous consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / civil society observers were held, both in Geneva and in the field, to keep relevant stakeholders up-to-date with WIPO's work, and to allow them to inform the Organization of topical IP policy priorities.</p> | <p>VIII.1 More effective communication to a broad and diverse public about intellectual property and WIPO's role.</p> <p>VIII.4 Open, transparent and responsive interaction with non-governmental stakeholders.</p>   |
| 43. | 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. | <p>Implementation to begin once activities have been agreed by Member States.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p>   | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>VIII.4 Open, transparent and responsive interaction with non-governmental stakeholders.</p> <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p> |
| 44. | In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations   | Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.  | III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.   |

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|     | <p>Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.</p> | <p>Please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 15 (Annex I, page 24-26).</p> <p>A Performance Indicator related to the Recommendation is included in Program 21.</p>  | <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>  |
| 45. | <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</p>  | <p>In the context of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), the recommendation is already under implementation.</p> <p>Discussions at the ACE are conducted within the framework of Recommendation 45, and WIPO’s work in the field of building respect for IP is guided by this Recommendation.</p> <p>In addition, the completed project “Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutes in Developing and Least Developed Countries” addresses this recommendation (document</p> | <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VI.1 Progress in the international dialogue among WIPO Member States and relevant international stakeholders on Building Respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda.</p> <p>VI.2 Systematic, effective and transparent cooperation and coordination between the</p> |

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|  | <p>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> | <p>CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/7) on this project is presented for consideration to the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Additional activities are 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> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2.</p> | <p>work of WIPO and national and international organizations in the field of Building Respect for IP.</p> |
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[Annex II follows]

## DA PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN 2018

### Projects under implementation

(i) Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries

DA\_1\_10\_12\_40\_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 40

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS   | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>The project 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.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in four pilot countries, including Egypt, where it will aim at building capacities of key stakeholders and raising awareness of the intersection between IP and</p> | <p><u>General Objective:</u><br/>To analyze, support and promote awareness of the role of the IP system and tools in promoting tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture in the context of national growth and development objectives.</p> <p><u>Specific Objectives:</u><br/>(i) Create capacities for key tourism stakeholders, as well as for national authorities, including IP offices, on how to use IP tools and strategies to add value and diversify tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.<br/>(ii) Raise awareness among the academic community of the intersection between IP and</p> | <p>The project implementation successfully continued during 2018. 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.</p> <p>Appropriate, repeated awareness-raising initiatives carried out by national project teams enabled, in some cases, tourism stakeholders to become acquainted with the benefits of an effective use of IP in tourism related business activities, and get them more involved in advocating the use of appropriate IP tools and strategies for branding regions/cities/destinations of touristic interest.</p> <p>Ecuador</p> | <p>4 National Studies (Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka) completed and launched.</p> <p>Agreement for co-publication of WIPO guide signed between WIPO and UNWTO<br/>Capacity Building activities:</p> <p>Ecuador: 3 stakeholders workshops and ongoing (20+) awareness raising initiatives by national IP authorities;</p> <p>Egypt: 3 awareness raising seminars with Steering Committee members;</p> <p>Namibia: 3 national workshops for tourism stakeholders and policymakers;</p> <p>Sri Lanka: 3 national workshops for tourism stakeholders and policy makers.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS  | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>tourism, in the framework of growth and development policies.</p> <p>This projects has been under implementation since January 2016.</p> | <p>tourism in the framework of local 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>The project in Ecuador is currently being implemented on 3 main fronts: a) cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism (for capacity building of tourism authorities on the use of IP tools for tourism promotion); b) cooperation with Universities (to introduce academic courses on IP in tourism and cultural heritage protection in academic curricula); and 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>Egypt</p> <p>The national study was finalized and launched in 2018.<br/>A workshop was also organized to inform Steering Committee members</p> | <p>Steering Committees on IP and Tourism have been created in all four countries (Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka).</p> <p>A 40 hours training of trainers course on IP, Tourism and Local Development finalized and launched in Ecuador.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS   | OUTPUTS |
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|                   |                    | <p>of the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the national study.</p> <p>Namibia</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>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, and to broader changes at the central government level, the implementation of the workshop recommendations has been delayed. With no appointed leadership at national level throughout most of</p> |         |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS  | OUTPUTS |
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|                   |                    | <p>2018, it has not been possible, to date, to effectively translate the recommendations into concrete action points.</p> <p>In line with the project objective of raising awareness of the intersection between IP and Tourism in the academic community, three sets of teaching materials are under development (Ecuador, Namibia, Sri Lanka).</p> <p>Discussions with schools of Tourism and / or National IP Academies resulted in:</p> <p>Ecuador: 40 hours training of trainers course on IP, Tourism and Local Development finalized (were launched in September 2018);</p> <p>Namibia: NUST School of Hotel Management agreed to integrate a course on IP and tourism Management;</p> <p>Sri Lanka: negotiations started for the introduction of a course on IP and Tourism in Colombo University.</p> |         |

(ii) Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II  
DA\_35\_37\_02 – Recommendations 35, 37

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS   | OUTPUTS  |
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| <p>This project is a follow-up to the project “Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development” (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It will continue to be an umbrella project for national and regional studies seeking to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime.</p> <p>This project has been under implementation since January 2015 and was completed In June 2018.</p> | <p>(i) Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making.</p> <p>(ii) A side-objective is the creation and maintenance of analytical capacity in countries, where little economic studies work on IP has been undertaken so far.</p> <p>(iii) The project is mainly targeted at policymakers and their advisors, though other intended beneficiaries include NGOs, academic economists, and the public at large.</p> | <p>Completed two study projects (Colombia and Central America), as presented to 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In 2018 all studies developed under the Phase II of the project were finalized and presented to the CDIP (summaries of the Studies were contained in documents: CDIP/22/INF/2, CDIP/22/INF/3, CDIP/21/INF/3, CDIP/21/INF/4)</p> <p>More details on the project implementation and completion is contained in document CDIP/22/2, Annex VI, and in the Evaluation Report, contained in document CDIP/22/9 Rev.</p> | <p>All studies (7) were finalized and published on WIPO’s Development Studies website:</p> <p>a) Central America and Dominican Republic: Assessment of the IP use in the regional economic integration of the Central American Countries and Dominican Republic;</p> <p>b) Colombia: Study on the use of IP;</p> <p>c) Chile: IP use in middle income countries;</p> <p>d) Uganda: Enhancing innovation in the Ugandan agro-food sector: Robusta coffee planting material and tropical fruit processing;</p> <p>e) Brazil and Chile: The role of IP in the mining sector;</p> <p>f) ASEAN: Understanding the use of industrial design in Southeast Asian countries – the case of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand;</p> <p>g) Poland: IP in the health sector innovation system.</p> |

(iii) 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  
DA\_1\_10\_12\_23\_25\_31\_40\_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 23, 25, 31 and 40.

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS  | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>The project aims at enhancing 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 chains in a more targeted manner. The project aims at building capacities of key Stakeholders in the selected pilot countries (ranging from funders, developers, to</p> | <p><u>General objective:</u></p> <p>To promote the effective use of intellectual property and any associated intellectual property rights as a tool for socio-economic development in developing, emerging and least developed countries, in particular, the use of intellectual property developed following public investment in research and/or development.</p> <p><u>Specific objectives:</u></p> <p>(i) To establish a framework for more effectively targeting capacity building activities in the field of technology transfer; and</p> <p>(ii) To 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.</p> | <p>During 2018 the four pilot countries have been selected, namely: South Africa, Chile, Indonesia and Rwanda.</p> <p><u>Manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer</u></p> <p>A first draft of the manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and IP commercialization / utilization was finalized by the training needs assessment (TNA) expert.</p> <p>The first draft was provided to the WIPO project team at the end of June 2018 and, a meeting was organized in Geneva from July 12 to 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, who will lead the TNA in the pilot countries.</p> <p><u>Mapping of innovation value chains, training needs assessment and</u></p> | <p>A manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and IP commercialization/ utilization, developed with feedback from country experts.</p> <p>Mapping of innovation value chains started in 4 pilot countries, completed.</p> <p>Training needs assessments in 4 pilot countries, completed.</p> <p>Training plans for 4 pilot countries, developed.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS  | OUTPUTS |
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| <p>managers and ultimately users) and increasing cooperation between Member States to facilitate knowledge transfer. It also 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 goal of enhanced innovation.</p> <p>This project has been under implementation since January 2018.</p> |                    | <p><u>preparation of training plans in four pilot countries</u></p> <p>Country experts (4) were hired in each of the pilot countries to undertake detailed mappings of innovation value chains and assessments of the training needs among elements of the innovation value chains for the four pilot countries.</p> <p>The country experts then developed training plans designed to address the training needs. Training plans will be used to implement training activities in pilot countries in 2019.</p> |         |

(iv) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries  
DA\_3\_10\_45\_01 – Recommendations 3, 10, 45

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS  | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>The project, as detailed in document CDIP/16/7 REV.2, aimed at enhancing the capacity of judicial training institutions to deliver continuing education programs on intellectual property rights (IPR) and to consequently develop the capacity and skills of judges for adjudicating IP disputes efficiently.</p> <p>Four pilot countries, namely Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria participated in the project. They represented the following regions respectively: Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab region, Asia and the Pacific and Africa.</p> | <p>(i) To provide technical and professional assistance to judicial training institutions to enhance capacity and skills of magistrates, judges and prosecutors, etc. in developing and least developed countries to adjudicate efficiently and effectively IPR disputes in such a way as to ensure coherence with the identified developmental needs and priorities of the concerned country.</p> <p>(ii) In line with DA Recommendation 3, the project seeks to create 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.</p> <p>(iii) In line with DA Recommendation 10, the project seeks to make national IP dispute</p> | <p>The project was fully implemented and concluded in December 2018, in close coordination with the pilot countries (Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria), taking into consideration their identified priorities and needs.</p> <p>All project objectives have been fully achieved as substantiated by very positive indicators of success.</p> <p>A more detailed report is contained in document CDIP/23/4.</p> | <p>The following main outputs were reached:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuing education material for judges <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A Distance-Learning (DL) Course on IP for the Judiciary was developed by a Panel of judges;</li> <li>ii. Based on the aforementioned DL Course, four national courses were also customized, taking into account the national needs, priorities and judicial contexts of each country. The customization process was undertaken by the national experts that were designated by the beneficiary countries;</li> <li>iii. Generic and customized Instructor's Manuals were developed to help the trainers and instructors prepare and deliver continuing education programs.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Continuing education program for trainers</li> </ol> <p>A multi-faceted train-the-trainer program for each pilot country comprising special</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | PROJECT OBJECTIVES   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>Nepal also represented the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>The project focused on the development of customized modules and manuals and the offering of comprehensive face-to-face and Distance-Learning (DL) continuing education programs. The project also permitted the establishment of online networks for information sharing and peer-to-peer learning and provided access to a selection of reference material and to a specialized database of court cases.</p> <p>The project was fully implemented and concluded in December 2018, in close coordination with</p> | <p>settlement institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IPR protection and the public interest.</p> <p>(iv) In line with DA Recommendation 45, the project seeks to build the technical capacity, and influence the attitude and behavior, of the judiciary so as to inculcate a development orientation 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>distance-learning and face-to-face continuing education sessions organized in coordination with the respective judicial training institutions and the assistance of experienced international and national judges and professors. A total of 74 judges and other trainers, including 21 women, received an average of 120 hours of theoretical and practical continuing education sessions on IPR. These trainers are expected to provide training on IP for other judges.</p> <p>3. Access to reference material</p> <p>i. A set of bibliographical material on IPR, selected in coordination with the pilot countries, were offered to each judicial training institution;</p> <p>ii. All participating judges were offered free access to an international database of court cases on IP.</p> <p>4. Electronic support</p> <p>i. The WIPO Academy e-learning platform has been made available for continuing education sessions that the judicial training institutions would wish to organize for the judiciary in the future;</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS  |
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| <p>the pilot countries and taking into consideration their identified priorities and needs.</p> <p>All project objectives have been fully achieved as substantiated by very positive indicators of success.</p> <p>The project has been under implementation since July 2016, and completed in December 2018.</p> |                    |                   | <p>ii. Four national secure fora for information sharing and peer-to-peer learning amongst the judiciary of each pilot country were established;</p> <p>iii. A worldwide open access network for judges relating to WIPO treaties, casebooks, and databases of national laws was also established;</p> <p>iv. For the convenience of judges, the continuing education material, networks and databases were made mobile-compatible and therefore became easily accessible through smartphones and tablets.</p> |

(v) Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development  
DA\_16\_20\_03 – Recommendations 16, 20

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | PROJECT OBJECTIVES  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS   | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>The 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 (DA) project on Patent Legal Status Data.</p> <p>More specifically, the project aims to supplement the existing TISC services by adding new</p> | <p>The project aims to 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 by fostering and providing:</p> <p>(i) Enhanced Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) services for identifying inventions in the public domain;</p> <p>(ii) Enhanced TISC services for supporting the use of inventions in the public domain as the basis for developing new research outputs and new products and their further management and commercialization; and</p> <p>(iii) Improved legal status portal with greater user-friendliness and expanded content on how to get</p> | <p><u>Practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain:</u></p> <p>The 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 2018. The drafts were revised taking into account feedback gathered during the piloting of the guides in nine selected national TISC networks. In line with WIPO's Publication Policy, and before the professional editing, design and translation of the guides into WIPO's six official languages (AR, EN, ES, FR, RU, ZH), the content of the guides was submitted for peer review by appropriate experts during the second half of 2018. This process was completed in December 2018.</p> <p>In parallel, technical assistance to develop skills among national TISC networks to administer and provide services for identifying and supporting</p> | <p>The final peer reviewed versions of the guides were completed in 2018 and will be submitted for professional editing, design, and translation in 2019. The final drafts include practical examples and case studies collected from selected national TISC networks during the pilot phase.</p> <p>Workshops to develop skills among national TISC networks to administer and provide services for identifying and supporting the use of inventions in the public domain were organized in 2018 in three national TISC networks and will continue in 2019.</p> <p>The workshops are conducted by local and international resource persons selected from the pool of experts comprising the experts involved in the preparation of the guides and in the pilot process, using training materials prepared by the lead experts for this purpose. These training materials will continue to be fine-tuned in 2019.</p> |

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| <p>services and tools to those currently provided and which are of real-life practical benefit particularly to individual innovators and enterprises in developing and least developed countries (LDCs), 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 generation of local knowledge and innovation and increasing the absorptive capacity of developing and LDCs in the adaptation and assimilation of different technologies.</p> | <p>information regarding legal status in different jurisdictions.</p> | <p>the use of inventions in the public domain was initiated in 2018 with the organization of three workshops in India, Morocco, and the Russian Federation. Training materials were also developed by the lead experts for this purpose and are being fine-tuned based on the feedback gathered during the workshops. More training sessions will be organized in 2019 in other regions.</p> <p><u>Improved legal status portal (Patent Register Portal):</u></p> <p>The Portal was finalized and launched in November 2018. Information and accessible help files are now available for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections. 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 can be accessed at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/patent_register_portal">www.wipo.int/patent_register_portal</a></p> | <p>The Patent Register Portal has been completed and launched during the twenty-second session of the CDIP, in November 2018. A video on how to use the Portal was also developed and is available on WIPO's website.</p> |
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| <p>The project has been under implementation since April 2016 and is expected to be completed by April 2019.</p> |  |  |  |
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(vi) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II  
DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11 – Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | PROJECT OBJECTIVES  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS   | OUTPUTS  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>The project seeks to provide film professionals with practical tools to better utilize the copyright framework for raising financing and secure revenue flows through improved contractual practices, enhanced rights management and securing distribution and revenue flows through the development of legal value chains. Phase II of the project creates a new momentum to consolidate the project's sustainability</p> | <p>Phase II aims to achieve the following objectives :</p> <p>(i) Advance the development of the audiovisual sector of beneficiary countries through professionalizing, and deepening the creators and artists understanding of the interplay of the IP system in the sector so as to effectively manage IP-based assets in the formulation of business plans/strategies in the key stages of the film making process;</p> <p>(ii) Support local content development and distribution through enhanced skills that will enable small and medium sized enterprises to secure revenue</p> | <p>The implementation of the project had progressed satisfactorily based on regular coordination between the Project Manager and national focal points. The implementation has been finalized in October 2018.</p> <p>All expected outputs were achieved. A detailed completion report is contained in document CDIP/23/5.</p> <p>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>Research, Distance Learning course</u></p> <p>A feasibility study titled Enhancing the Collection of Economic Data on</p> | <p>Study and recommendations prepared.</p> <p>Greater use of the acquired skills in copyright for financing, producing and distributing audiovisual works through increased practice of contracts and documentation of chain of title, achieved.</p> <p>Ratification of Beijing Treaty by Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Adoption of the Audiovisual Communication Bill by Senegal.</p> <p>Development of the infrastructure for collective management of audiovisual rights.</p> <p>Licensing practices through contracts undertaken.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | PROJECT OBJECTIVES  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS  | OUTPUTS   |
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| <p>and effectiveness. It will capitalize on Phase I, which laid the first foundations to create awareness and knowledge on the use of IP in the sector and provide continuous support to practitioners, which remains essential in achieving tangible results in professional practices.</p> <p>Project has been under implementation since June 2016 and was completed in October 2018.</p> | <p>flows in local and international markets;</p> <p>(iii) Enhance the profitability of copyright based transactions through improved management skills of IP assets, legal frameworks and improved institutional capacity notably through infrastructure development;</p> <p>(iv) Building respect for copyright.</p> | <p>the Audiovisual Sector in a Number of African Countries was commissioned and presented to the twenty-first session of the CDIP. 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.</p> <p><u>Training and Professional Development: Investing in People</u></p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) Producers;<br/>b) Broadcasters; and<br/>c) Magistrates and lawyers.</p> <p>Further details related to the activities conducted for each of these</p> | <p>Copyright requirements by broadcasting regulators implemented.</p> <p>Distance Learning project under development.</p> <p>Enhanced skills in copyright of judiciary as audiovisual case law has increased.</p> <p><u>Two training activities were organized:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A cross-country training focused on collective management in the audio-visual sector took place in Morocco. It was focused on collective management in the audio-visual sector and licensing tools for online, on-demand services.</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS   | OUTPUTS  |
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|                   |                    | <p>categories is provided in the Progress Reports (document CDIP/22/2) and the completion report (document CDIP/23/5).</p> <p>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.</p> <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.</p> | <p>Confederation of Authors Rights Societies (CISAC). It focused 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> |

[Annex III follows]

**OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED AND EVALUATED PROJECTS UNDER THE CDIP**

Completed and evaluated projects

- (i) Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development  
DA\_02\_01 – Recommendation 2

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

(ii) Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)  
DA\_05\_01 – Recommendation 5

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Design and development of a consolidated database, with supporting software, for all technical assistance activities of WIPO and its regular update.</p> | <p>A new computer system, known as the Development Sector System (DSS), has been available since September 2010. It is a fully integrated system comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The IP Development Activities System (IP-TAD); and</li> <li>(b) The WIPO Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC).</li> </ul> <p>The DSS can be accessed at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/tad">http://www.wipo.int/tad</a> and <a href="http://www.wipo.int/roc">http://www.wipo.int/roc</a> respectively.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/4) and is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203283">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203283</a></p> | <p>(i) A Roadmap Transition Plan for IP-TAD should be created in the form of an Options Paper, which should indicate the various alternatives for synchronizing and/or integrating the IP-TAD with the ERP. This paper should be developed and presented to the WIPO senior management team during 2012, which should decide if, when and how the existing IP-TAD database should merge with the ERP, or be retained as an archive for older year data.</p> <p>(ii) Meeting user requirements: The technological solution would necessarily need to take into account the findings of this evaluation relating to the implementation of the project and the internal/external user requirements for information.</p> <p>(iii) The IP-TAD, or its replacement as part of the ERP, must also become more widely known in order to increase its relevance and usage. Long-term goal: undertake WIPO's wider marketing efforts relating to the IP-TAD such as an annual statistics product with technical assistance activities. Short-term goal: increase the visibility of the IP-TAD on the WIPO website as a number of external stakeholders found it difficult to locate.</p> |

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

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

(iv) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II  
DA\_08\_02 – Recommendation 8

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Provision of access to technological knowledge, in the form of specialized patent databases and technical journals, for users in developing countries and LDCs in particular patent offices, to carry out more effective patent searches.</p> <p>Phase II of the project was intended to maintain and reinforce the support to countries that participated in Phase I of the project and extend the project to countries that did not participate in Phase I of the project by:</p> <p>(i) supporting the establishment of new TISCs, as well as sustain and refine their training programs;</p> <p>(ii) further developing the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for Development</p> | <p>&gt;600% increase in number of institutions actively participating in ARDI (from around 30 to over 200).<br/>&gt;300% increase in the number of institutions actively participating in ASPI (from 6 to 20).</p> <p>Exchange of best practices increased as 650 users were registered on the “eTISC” knowledge management platform by the end of 2013, engaging in 520 contributions.</p> <p>Seven (7) online training webinars were added to the TISC website (Six in English and one in French) and further ones are planned on a regular basis in 5 languages. Over 2,000 CD-ROM copies of the e-Tutorials were distributed.</p> <p>Thirty-nine (39) TISCs have signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) and followed a first training workshop at the end of 2013.</p> <p>Fifty-six (56) national training workshops and eight (8) regional seminars were carried out.</p> <p>The “eTISC” knowledge management platform is available at <a href="http://etisc.wipo.org">http://etisc.wipo.org</a>.</p> | <p>(i) To continue to support this project as a mainstreamed activity of the Global Infrastructure Sector and to review if the current budget arrangements, i.e. some 60% sourced from external units to this Sector, is the most efficient way of budget management for this project.</p> <p>(ii) For Member States and their national IP offices that currently or plan to create a TISC network: provide the necessary support in order to encourage their long-term sustainability.</p> <p>(iii) The Technology Support Section of the WIPO secretariat to consider how to adapt its activities in support of the long-term sustainability of the TISCs.</p> <p>(iv) It is recommended that all relevant stakeholders for the project (WIPO Secretariat, Member States, national IP offices and host institutions) consider how to integrate further the TISCs in the broader technology and innovation initiatives.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| <p>and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and</p> <p>(iii) establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs.</p> | <p>The e-Tutorial on Using and Exploiting Patent Information is available on CD-ROM and online at <a href="http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html">http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html</a>.</p> |                                    |

(v) IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)  
DA\_09\_01 – Recommendation 9

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>Development of a database and software to establish an effective process for match-making between the IP-related development needs of countries and donors.</p> | <p>IP-DMD was officially launched in August 2011. IP-DMD is now ready to “match-make” the needs of Member States with potential offers and can be accessed at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/dmd">http://www.wipo.int/dmd</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/3) and is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217446">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217446</a></p> | <p>(i) Lines of responsibility and workflow processes need immediate clarification. This includes stating the roles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Internet Services Division;</li> <li>• The Global Issues Sector;</li> <li>• The Regional Bureaus; and</li> <li>• The Special Projects team.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) Promotion work needs to start as soon as possible both internally and externally with the project team attending regional meetings, so that Member States and other interested parties are aware of the tool’s existence.</p> <p>(iii) WIPO needs to leverage its contacts with donors to seek support for project requests on the database.</p> <p>(iv) Following this, identification of country priorities needs to take place in order to design suitable projects to be uploaded on the database.</p> <p>(v) The database needs to be more securely anchored in to WIPO’s results framework, regular budget and strategic goals to ensure that any funds channeled through the database are visible and results achieved.</p> <p>(vi) Targets for the database should be agreed on, for example on the number and types of donors and requests expected and number of partnerships created.</p> |

(vi) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies  
DA\_10\_01 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p> | <p>A total of six national “Start-Up” IP academies have been launched in the framework of this project.</p> <p>Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/">http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/6) and is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202199">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202199</a></p> | <p>(i) Piloting Process:<br/>- Extend it for another 2 years to complete it; and<br/><br/>- Draw best practices to be used should the project be scaled up.</p> <p>(ii) Project document:<br/>- Modify it and provide more clarity on delivery strategy; and<br/><br/>- Make it more efficient, flexible and demand driven.</p> <p>(iii) Relevance and Effectiveness:<br/>develop tools and methodologies which can be made available for use by Member States on the future direction of the project beyond the end of Phase II.</p> <p>(iv) Synergy and Sustainability: In Phase II:<br/>- More attention should be given on strengthening synergy within and outside WIPO.<br/><br/>- More attention should be given to sustainability.</p> |

(vii) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II  
DA\_10\_02 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Phase II was aimed at consolidating the project by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) developing tailor-made implementation strategies and training of internal human resources (training of trainers) involved in the establishment of local IP training centers;</li> <li>(ii) providing training programs adapted to specific local needs;</li> <li>(iii) providing access to training material and specialized consulting for the creation of an implementation strategy for the training institution;</li> <li>(iv) providing of administrative and managerial tools and guidelines for the self-sustainability of the</li> </ul> | <p>Five national IP training centers in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Peru and Tunisia are currently offering training programs for external audiences.</p> <p>Eighty-six (86) trainers have been certified on teaching methodologies and substantive aspects of IP, including the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. Identified trainers from five countries have received tailor made training to strengthen their teaching skills (overall 800 hours of training were delivered in five countries).</p> <p>Three regional modules were designed and delivered for academic coordinators.</p> <p>Eighteen (18) key trainers were granted full scholarships for international Masters’ programs in IP Law.</p> <p>Over 8,480 nationals from five pilot countries have received training in IP by pilot national IP training institutions.</p> <p>All six pilot academies are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Following project evaluations WIPO should consider developing action plans or management plans to address each evaluation recommendation.</li> <li>(ii) In future similar projects, whether funded as a special project or through WIPO’s regular budget, the role of the Regional Bureaus should be strengthened throughout project duration.</li> <li>(iii) In coordination between the WIPO Academy and the Regional Bureaus, indicators for measuring whether or not a self-sustainable training center has been created should be developed, particularly in light of the fact that this activity is now included as a regular part of WIPO’s budget.</li> <li>(iv) In order to support the newly established training centers, the WIPO Academy, in coordination with the relevant Regional Bureau should develop an assessment format to be shared with the centers for adaptation and use in evaluating whether the trained trainers have sufficient skills and capacity to undertake onwards training.</li> <li>(v) The project Wikispace should be officially launched by WIPO and promoted to Member States. A moderator for the Wikispace should be identified in order to develop and monitor discussions and inputs on the creation of IP training institutions and the training undertaken within them.</li> </ul> |

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| <p>training centers and for the creation of new ones; and (v) contributing to the creation of a virtual environment for access and sharing of training materials developed within the project.</p> | <p>Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/">http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/</a></p> | <p>(vi) The project team, in close coordination with the Regional Bureaus, should swiftly finalize the set of guidelines that is currently being developed on the processes required to create a self-sustainable IP training center.</p> |
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(viii) Smart IP Institutions Project  
DA\_10\_02 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Establishment of customized automation solutions for IP offices. Four components address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ICT infrastructure and customized e-communication systems for OAPI;</li> <li>2. ICT infrastructure and customized e-communication systems for ARIPO;</li> <li>3. Customized automation solutions in three LDC IP institutions; and</li> <li>4. Automation workshops to facilitate sharing and</li> </ol> | <p><u>OAPI Project:</u></p> <p>Preparatory work was undertaken for the deployment of the Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS). Moreover, equipment was purchased for the office to support the plan at OAPI and two Member States were identified for the project, namely Senegal and Gabon. The system was configured to OAPI’s workflow for the Trade Names sub-project. The data was migrated and users were trained on the use of the system.</p> <p><u>ARIPO Project:</u></p> <p>An electronic data exchange system of notifications between ARIPO and five of its Member State offices (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Uganda) was successfully installed and is being extensively used. The system has also been requested by three other Member States. This system allows for the discontinuation of paper notifications between ARIPO and Member States.</p> | <p>(i) WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document of projects of this nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To include tools that can assist the beneficiaries to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project.</li> <li>- To make progress reporting by beneficiaries mandatory.</li> <li>- To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the WIPO Secretariat.</li> <li>- Improve contractual agreements with local supplier of ICT equipment in terms of quality and after sales services.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) The WIPO Secretariat should complete the delivery of the project as was articulated in the</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION                        | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>exchange of national experiences.</p> | <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/4) and is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217428">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217428</a></p> | <p>project document by mainstreaming activities within the regular budget. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To strengthen the ARIPO project in the five countries and extend to other Member States;</li> <li>- To find resources and complete the deployment process of the ICT system in OAPI to enable data exchange with the two Member States (Gabon and Senegal) dependent also upon the availability of resources from OAPI;</li> <li>- To consider making training workshop for sharing experiences and lessons learned, an annual event in the region;</li> </ul> <p>(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should build concept of cost sharing in its implementation and delivery strategy of the project in future.</p> <p>(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and IPOs should ensure sustainability of the project through providing the necessary resources needed for project completion and continuity.</p> |

(ix) Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions  
DA\_10\_03 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>Preparation or updating/improvement of a series of modules and materials relating to managing IP rights by academic and research institutions, including on the setting up and running of technology transfer offices at public research organizations, exploring technology transfer mechanisms (in particular, licensing agreements) and enhancing the capacity to draft patents.</p> | <p>Completion of seven technology transfer guides/manuals and the <i>in-situ</i> testing of these new materials in different countries with the aim of assisting Member States in developing and improving national intellectual property institutional capacity. The Guides/Manuals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Patent Drafting Exercise Book;</li> <li>(ii) Practical Guide for Valuing Intangible Assets in Research Institutions;</li> <li>(iii) IP Valuation Training Kit for Academic Institutions;</li> <li>(iv) Training Kit on Models of IP-Related Contracts for Universities and Publicly Funded Research Organizations;</li> <li>(v) Trademark Licensing Guide;</li> <li>(vi) Guide on the Strategic Management of Open Innovation Networks; and</li> <li>(vii) Guide on IP commercialization.</li> </ul> <p>ITTS Portal available at: <a href="http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation/en/index.html">http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation/en/index.html</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/8) and is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219464">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219464</a></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Consider how best to identify and support ongoing needs for the updating of existing materials and the creation of new content that supports national institutions in the area of innovation and technology transfer.</li> <li>(ii) Further explore and assess the options for providing ongoing, online, free and open access to materials and resources relevant to innovation and technology transfer.</li> <li>(iii) For more effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of current and future materials developed on innovation and technology transfer, the WIPO Regional Bureaus and WIPO National Offices should develop partnerships towards bringing the availability of online materials to the attention of national stakeholders, and in providing feedback on user experience to the Secretariat and Member States.</li> </ul> |

(x) Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity  
DA\_10\_05 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>The project aims to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen national IP institutional capacity through the development of an integrated approach and a standard methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies that are consistent with national development needs and priorities;</p> <p>(b) strengthen regional/sub-regional IP institutions by providing assistance for the establishment of sub-regional cooperation mechanisms; and</p> <p>(c) enhance the capacities of IP and SME support institutions through the development of a series of tools and training activities.</p> | <p>All six pilot countries have completed the formulation of draft national IP strategies and action plans using the proposed WIPO methodology and have submitted the strategy documents to their respective governments for approval.</p> <p>A pool of experienced national and international experts has been created, providing a valuable resource for assisting other potentially interested countries in the IP strategy formulation process.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/7) and is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219342">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219342</a></p> | <p>(i) For DACD and PMPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More rigorous Project designing and management should be implemented.</li> <li>- The project document should contain one overarching goal, clear assumptions, risks and risk mitigation strategies, a communication strategy and a transition plan.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) Regarding results:</p> <p>Need for a clear and logical link between outputs and outcomes - the use of a logical framework (log frame) should be considered in this regard. This includes indications on how the delivery strategies chosen will ensure that the outputs lead to the expected outcomes and impact.</p> <p>(iii) To be able to properly assess cost-efficiency of projects, a system that allows for monitoring and reporting on specific WIPO DA project activities should be implemented.</p> <p>Project managers should also make an effort, as part of project monitoring, to track expenditure based on cost categories and activities in the approved projects.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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|                   |                               | <p>(iv) Longer-term sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for a transition plan to integrate the Project initiatives into the regular Program and Budget or to transfer the responsibility for activities/follow-up to the beneficiary Member States.</li> <li>- Need to incorporate the Project into the activities of the Bureaus, the SMEs section of the Innovation Division and regular programming of WIPO and/or into the hands of beneficiary countries.</li> <li>- Assist other Member States that did not benefit from the pilot phase to use and/or adapt the methodologies and tools developed under the Project.</li> </ul> |

(xi) Intellectual Property and the Public Domain  
DA\_16\_20\_01 – Recommendations 16, 20

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>Recognizing the importance of the public domain, the project will comprise a series of surveys and studies that will analyze good practices and the currently available tools for identifying content that is in the public domain and to preserve such content from individual appropriation. The surveys and studies should facilitate the planning of the subsequent steps of possible preparation of guidelines and/or possible development of tools to facilitate the identification of and access to public domain subject matter. The project is divided into three components that will address the issue from the perspective of copyright, trademarks and patents.</p> | <p><u>Copyright</u></p> <p>Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain (CDIP/7/INF/2), available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=161162">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=161162</a></p> <p>Second Survey on Voluntary Registration and Deposit Systems, available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/registration/registration_and_deposit_system_03_10.html">http://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/registration/registration_and_deposit_system_03_10.html</a></p> <p>Survey of Private Copyright Documentation Systems and Practices, available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/meetings/en/2011/wipo_cr_doc_ge_11/pdf/survey_private_crdocsystems.pdf">http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/meetings/en/2011/wipo_cr_doc_ge_11/pdf/survey_private_crdocsystems.pdf</a></p> <p><u>Trademarks</u></p> <p>Study on Misappropriation of Signs, available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200622">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200622</a></p> <p><u>Patent</u></p> <p>Feasibility Study on the Establishment of National Patent Register Databases and Study on patents and the public</p> | <p>No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project's future work. The following conclusions were proposed:</p> <p><u>Project Management:</u></p> <p>(i) The project should have a more focused scope and clear ToR.</p> <p>(ii) The studies should be made more action-oriented to assist Member States to decide on concrete actions for the future.</p> <p>(iii) It may be more practicable that the different components of the project (patents, copyright and trademarks) are separated and managed independently by the relevant Sector in the Secretariat as the issues in these areas are different. This could improve effectiveness and the depth of analysis.</p> <p>(iv) The self-evaluation exercises are qualitative and go beyond simply indicating the status of project implementation.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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|                   | <p>domain, discussed at the eighth session of the Committee (CDIP/8/INF/2 and 3) and available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182861">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182861</a></p> <p>and</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182822">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182822</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/7) and is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200703">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200703</a></p> | <p><u>New tools and guidelines</u></p> <p>No actual new tools or guidelines were developed under the project to increase access to subject matter that has fallen into the public domain or to preserve knowledge that has fallen into the public domain. Poor sequencing and lack of time appear to be the key reasons for this outcome.</p> |

(xii) IP and Competition Policy  
DA\_7\_23\_32\_01 – Recommendations 7, 23, 32

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>In order to promote a better understanding of the interface between intellectual property and competition policy, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, WIPO would undertake a series of studies that would</p> | <p>The following studies were finalized and discussed at the CDIP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interaction of Agencies Dealing with Intellectual Property and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/4);</li> <li>2. Interface Between Exhaustion of Intellectual Rights and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/5);</li> </ol> | <p>No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project's future work. The following conclusions were proposed:</p> <p><u>Project design</u></p> <p>The implementation period needed to be longer (probably three 3 years). In addition, one of the project's objectives, namely "promoting pro-</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>analyze recent practices, legal developments, jurisprudence and legal remedies available in selected countries and regions, with a focus on issues relating to IP licensing. In addition, a series of sub-regional seminars and Geneva-based symposia will be organized as <i>fora</i> for an exchange of experiences in this field. WIPO's licensing training programs will include a component on the pro-competitive aspects of licensing and anti-competitive licensing practices, and a Global Meeting will be organized on Emerging Copyright Licensing Modalities.</p> | <p>3. An Analysis of the Economic/Legal Literature on the Effects of IP Rights as a Barrier to Entry (CDPI/8/INF/6 Corr.); and</p> <p>4. Study on the Anti-Competitive Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: Sham Litigation (document CDIP/9/INF/6).</p> <p>The three studies on IP and Competition are available at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182844">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182844</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182864">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182864</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=194637">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=194637</a></p> <p>and</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=199801">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=199801</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/8) and is available at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200739">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200739</a></p> | <p>Competitive licensing practices may have been too ambitious and, most importantly, was not easily measurable.</p> <p><u>Project management</u></p> <p>More extensive external coordination would have ensured closer partnerships with other relevant international organizations including UNCTAD, WTO and the OECD.</p> |

(xiii) IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge  
DA\_19\_24\_27\_01 – Recommendations 19, 24, 27

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>The first component of the project regarding copyright aims at providing Member States a source of relevant and balanced information on the opportunities provided by new models of distributing information and creative content, focusing on the areas of education and research, software development and e-information services (e.g., e-journals and public-sector information).</p> <p>The second component is about the digitization of national industrial property documents to create a database enhancing public access to digital content and develop skills for creating a national IP database, for users' easy access.</p> | <p><u>Copyright</u><br/>The study on "Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content" was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP.</p> <p><u>Digitization of national industrial property documents</u><br/>The digitization component: This component was implemented to varying degrees in 17 IPOs including the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). The majority of IPOs progressed towards the digitization of their patent records with six IPOs and ARIPO fully completing the project.</p> <p>Copyright study is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202179">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202179</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/5) and is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217825">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217825</a></p> | <p>(i) The WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document, as follows, for use in implementation of similar development projects in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To include standard assessment criteria for IPO participation that includes developments aspects;</li> <li>- To include tools that can assist IPOs to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project;</li> <li>- To make progress reporting mandatory by IPOs;</li> <li>- To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the IMD; and</li> <li>- To simplify procurement procedures for external suppliers.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) It is considered essential to assess the possible creation of new activities for WIPO, which have yet to be defined through a feasibility assessment. Therefore, WIPO should consider how its Copyright Law Division would be supported for this assessment and funded in implementing</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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|                   |                               | <p>any new activities including outreach and awareness-raising.</p> <p>(iii) For the ongoing sustainability of the digitization component, it is recommended that the WIPO Secretariat complete delivery of the project, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To find resources to complete the digitization component for all 16 participating IPOs.</li> <li>- To consider how support can be provided to ensure that the digital process is undertaken for all new patent applications of participating IPOs and to encourage the uptake of a similar process for trademark records and applications.</li> </ul> |

(xiv) Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information  
DA\_19\_30\_31\_01 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

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

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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|                   |                               | <p>(viii) Self-evaluation reports should also regularly self-assess ongoing relevance, efficiency and likelihood of sustainability.</p> <p>(ix) Financial reporting should link expenditures to budget lines and allocate them to different outcomes and project overhead cost.</p> |

(xv) Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase II  
DA\_19\_30\_31\_02 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

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

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|  |  | (vi) WIPO and its Member States may consider future activities in this area mentioned under Recommendation 6 of document CDIP/14/6. |
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(xvi) Project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities  
DA\_33\_38\_41\_01 – Recommendations 33, 38, 41

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

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| <p>some baselines for further work.</p> | <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/budget/">http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/budget/</a></p> <p>An External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182842">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182842</a></p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/4) and is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250693">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250693</a></p> | <p>evaluations findings and recommendations should be created by the DACD.</p> |
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(xvii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges

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

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>This project aims to contribute to building capacity at the national level in the use of appropriate technical and scientific information as appropriate technology to address the identified development challenges facing LDCs. In particular, it explores the delivery possibilities of appropriate</p> | <p>Project implemented in three LDCs, namely Bangladesh, Nepal and Zambia. National Expert Groups in each of these countries identified priority needs for their country.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth</p> | <p>(i) A Phase II of the Project should be approved. Therefore, the CDIP should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting the three pilot countries to implement their business plans;</li> <li>- Expanding the project to new participants from LDCs; and</li> <li>- Piloting the participation of selected developing countries in the project.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) The project document should be modified to address the following:</p> |

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| <p>technologies at a practical entry point level by working with government and non-government stakeholders in LDCs.</p> | <p>session of the Committee (CDIP/12/3) and is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250694">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250694</a></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide clear and comprehensive selection criteria of participating countries to make the project more demand-driven, relevant and sustainable.</li> <li>- Introduce partnership agreements, or Memorandums of Understanding, to clarify the roles and obligations of the participating countries and WIPO.</li> <li>- Prepare guidelines on the identification of areas of needs (consultation, prioritization, ownership and proper documentation of the process).</li> <li>- National Expert Group: Prepare guidelines outlining; selection criteria, composition, terms of reference, chair, allowances and incentives, coordination and legal status.</li> <li>- The implementation of the business plans should be a mandatory part of the project and must be negotiated in the partnership agreements.</li> <li>- The project's 2-years duration should be maintained and used more efficiently.</li> <li>- The project's focus areas identified by WIPO (environment, agriculture, energy and industries) should be expanded.</li> </ul> <p>(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should review the arrangement for search and preparation of landscape reports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake search at WIPO and allow for the participation of the national experts in the patent search to acquire the necessary skills.</li> <li>- Provide opportunity for face-to-face interaction between the national expert, international consultant and WIPO experts during the preparation of the landscape reports.</li> </ul> <p>(iv) To enhance sustainability, the WIPO Secretariat should ensure the following:</p> |
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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More resources should be put in the administration of the project at WIPO's Division for LDCs and to support capacity-building of Member States.</li> <li>- Use of the Appropriate Technology should be mainstreamed in the national IP strategies of the participating countries.</li> </ul> |
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(xviii) IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)  
DA\_4\_10\_01 – Recommendations 4, 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>The project was aimed to support local communities in three selected countries, namely Panama, Thailand and Uganda, in the design and implementation of strategies for the appropriate use of IP in product branding, focusing in particular on geographical indications and trademarks.</p> | <p>Guidelines and procedures for quality control and certification were developed.</p> <p>Fifteen capacity-building activities were carried out in Panama, Thailand and Uganda.</p> <p>An Experts Meeting and Conference on "IP and Branding for Business and Local Community Development" was held in Seoul in April 2013.</p> <p>New IP titles were registered: 3 collective marks, 1 trademark, 1 certification, 1 appellation of origin and 1 geographical indication.</p> <p>Conference on 'Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business and Local Community Development', held in Seoul, from April 24 to 26, 2013.<br/>(<a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=29188">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=29188</a>)</p> | <p>(i) For projects of this nature in the future the WIPO Secretariat has to consider if it is best suited to manage such projects, and if so, to use alternative project management methods.</p> <p>(ii) For projects of this nature in the future the WIPO Secretariat would have to define further the extent of its involvement and support during the implementation phase.</p> <p>(iii) Member States interested in developing IP and branding projects at the community-level should invest in developing the capacity of their national IP offices to support such projects. They should be featured appropriately in national IP strategies.</p> <p>(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and Member States should support and promote the IP and branding Framework with the aim of increasing greater awareness and application of the Framework.</p> |

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|  |  | <p>(v) The WIPO Secretariat continues to support the nine sub-projects in their implementation phase in 2014 through targeted support and follow-up visits (from WIPO staff or external experts) but limits support by defining an exit strategy (detailed in a final report) for hand over to Member States; WIPO considers a more in-depth study of the project's impact (possibly by a third party research/academic institute); and the cross-organization working group on IP and branding takes into consideration the findings and conclusions of this report.</p> |
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(xix) Project on Intellectual Property and Economic and Social Development  
DA\_35\_37\_01 – Recommendations 35, 37

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>The project consists of a series of studies on the relationship between IP protection and various aspects of economic performance in developing countries. They would seek to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in those countries in designing and implementing a development-promoting IP regime. The envisaged studies would focus on three broad themes: domestic innovation, the</p> | <p>Country studies on Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Thailand and Uruguay completed the creation of the necessary IP data capacity and the research teams employed the data to investigate patterns of IP use at the micro level.</p> <p>The key project outputs are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Brazil: a study on IP use based on firm-level survey data; an IP unit-record database at Brazilian IP office; a study on IP use in Brazil based on these data; a study on IP use and export performance.</p> <p>(b) Chile: an IP unit-record database at the Chilean IP office; a study on IP use in Chile; a study on trademark squatting in Chile; and a study on foreign pharmaceutical patenting in Chile.</p> | <p>(i) A follow-up project to broaden and consolidate the existing results along with the suggestions contained in the Evaluation Report (CDIP/14/3) under Recommendation 1.</p> <p>(ii) Approve a follow-up project to enable Member States to establish and use Statistical IP Data for the purpose of providing input to policy making along the lines suggested in Recommendation 1 of the Evaluation Report.</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening the application of planning and monitoring tools: quality control of projects at the design stage should be strengthened; and introducing the</p> |

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| <p>international and national diffusion of knowledge, and institutional features of the IP system and its economic implications. Studies would be implemented by research teams involving the WIPO Office of the Chief Economist, international experts and local researchers.</p> | <p>(c) Uruguay: a study on IP in the forestry sector; and a study on patenting and market structure in the pharmaceutical industry, including a micro database on pharmaceutical IP filings and products.</p> <p>(d) Egypt: a study on the role of IP in the information and communications technology (ICT).</p> <p>(e) China: a study on foreign patenting behavior by Chinese applicants and a study on patenting strategies of Chinese firms.</p> <p>(f) Thailand: a unit-record data of utility model filings in Thailand; a study on utility model use in Thailand; and a study on the relationship between utility model use and performance of Thai firms.</p> <p>In addition, workshops were conducted in all countries and an Expert Meeting on IP and Socio-Economic Development was held in December 2013.</p> | <p>logical framework as a basis for project cycle management.</p> <p>(iv) IP Offices in Member States should pay proper attention to continue training of new specialists to maintain and transmit the knowledge gained; and processes of construction of the datasets should be clearly documented in order to ensure continuous harmonious updating.</p> |
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(xx) Patents and the Public Domain  
DA\_16\_20\_02 – Recommendations 16, 20

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| <p>This project examined and explored (i) the important role of a rich and accessible public domain; and (ii) the impact of certain enterprise practices in the field of patents on the public domain.</p> | <p>Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) was successfully completed and presented to the Committee at its twelfth session (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.).</p> <p>The Study is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106</a></p> | <p>A self-evaluation report was undertaken on the Project, its main conclusions are as follows:</p> <p>(i) A feedback on the study received during the side event organized on the margin of the twelfth session of the CDIP as well as during the plenary discussion was largely positive.</p> <p>(ii) One Member State, in particular, acknowledged the study's conclusion that overall relationship between patents, innovation and a rich and freely accessible public domain was complex and nuanced, and expressed its belief that the study was useful in understanding how various actors and factors affected the public domain.</p> |
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(xxi) Intellectual Property and Brain Drain  
DA\_39\_40\_01 – Recommendations 39, 40

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

(xxii) Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy  
DA\_34\_01 – Recommendation 34

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

(xxiii) Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations  
DA\_10\_04 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>Assist in the improvement and strengthening of national institutions and stakeholder organizations dealing with and representing creative industries in enhancing their understanding of the role of IP for the effective management and development of creative industries, and to facilitate the establishment of regional or sub-regional networks for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.</p> | <p>- First component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, completed successfully in 2010 (see <a href="#">CDIP/6/2 Annex VIII</a>).</p> <p>- <u>Collective Management Organizations (CMOs)</u>:</p> <p>A high level business requirements document for WIPO Copyright Connection (WCC) system was completed.</p> <p>A workshop held in Geneva to bring together representatives of CMOs who will potentially use the new system, to review the High Level Business Requirements and to create a Business Expert Group that will advise the project team during the development of the system.</p> <p>Request for Proposals (RFP) process started in early 2014 to identify a partner for the development of the system.</p> <p>A technical project manager was recruited and will lead the project through the development and pilot phases.</p> <p>IT Platform and Creating a Data Center created.</p> | <p>(i) Where complex projects are to be implemented, project documentation would benefit from including guidance for project managers with regard to project management and implementation approaches.</p> <p>(ii) In future, it would be practical in terms of reporting and follow up, to ensure that individual and separate projects are presented within separate project documentation.</p> <p>(iii) Organizing workshops and seminars can involve complicated logistical set-up and a reliance upon local partners. Prior to establishing such events a thorough assessment of partners on the ground should be undertaken to ensure that selected partners can be relied upon to help plan the events in sufficient detail to avoid having to deal with on-the-spot practical and logistical difficulties.</p> <p>(iv) Post-event participant monitoring at time intervals of some weeks, months or years after the event should be factored into future project design in order that WIPO has a better understanding of the effectiveness and impact of events which would help ensure that events and their content are designed in the most effective way.</p> |

(xxiv) Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models  
DA\_36\_1 – Recommendation 36

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>This project will initiate and explore a range of activities for exchanging experiences on open innovation environments (including user-centric environments where users co-create innovations through open collaborative agreements) in developed and developing countries, as well as intellectual property (IP) models.</p> | <p>An Expert Meeting organized in the WIPO Headquarters in the form of a WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge, January 22-23, 2014.</p> <p>In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on “Global Knowledge Flows” presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>The Taxonomy-Analytical Study for the Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=188513">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=188513</a></p> <p>WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge is available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762</a></p> <p>In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on “Global Knowledge Flows” respectively is available at:</p> | <p>(i) To the WIPO Secretariat on finalizing the interactive platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Complete a beta version of the interactive platform;</li> <li>(b) Test-run the interactive platform and obtain feed-back from users;</li> <li>(c) Integrate the feed-back from users;</li> <li>(d) Present a final version of the platform to the 17<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP in November 2015; and</li> <li>(e) Assign a clear responsibility and allocate resources to maintain and update the interactive platform regularly.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) To the WIPO Secretariat on preparing a proposal to the CDIP on how to facilitate Open Innovation through WIPO’s existing Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Continuing identifying, collecting and sharing best practices in the field of Open Collaborative Projects (studies);</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287169">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287169</a><br/>and<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287416">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287416</a></p> <p>Report on “Global Knowledge Flows” (CDIP 14/INF/13),:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_13.pdf">http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_13.pdf</a></p> <p>Draft version of Interactive Platform (screen shots) of<br/><a href="http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation">http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation</a> (not publically accessible yet)</p> | <p>(b) Offer practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users;</p> <p>(c) Offer practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users;</p> <p>(d) Offer capacity-building to IP and/or innovation service providers in developing countries, such as for example IP Offices, Technology Transfer Centers, etc.;</p> <p>(e) Support specific open collaborative pilot projects in developing countries; and</p> <p>(f) Advise Member States in creating an enabling environment for open collaboration in their IP policies.</p> <p>(iii) To the WIPO Secretariat on strengthening WIPO’s presence in open collaboration conferences and for a regular presence and visibility of WIPO in international conferences on open innovation (including but not limited to events organized by other UN organizations) may help WIPO to position itself as a “competence center” in the field of open collaborative projects, to create visibility and to benefit from additional experience of a wide array of conference participants.</p> <p>(iv) To the WIPO Secretariat on ensuring the application of planning and monitoring tools in project cycle management:</p> |
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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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|                   |                               | <p>(a) Strengthen the quality control of new projects submitted to the CDIP in regards to proper application of WIPO's existing project tools for project cycle management;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen the quality control of progress reports submitted to the CDIP to ensure that WIPO's existing project tools for project cycle management are properly applied;</p> <p>(c) Consider introducing the logical framework as a basis for project cycle management;</p> <p>(d) Consider the introduction of compulsory courses for future project managers on project cycle management; and</p> <p>(e) Ensure regular coaching of project managers on a demand basis.</p> |

(xxv) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs  
DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_35\_32\_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 35, 32

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>This project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South Cooperation in the area of intellectual property.</p> | <p>Second WIPO Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement held in Cairo in May 2013. Information is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28982">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28982</a></p> <p>Second WIPO Annual Conference on Intellectual Property and Development held in Geneva in November 2013. Information is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30462">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30462</a></p> <p>The South-South webpage completed at the end of 2013 and officially launched during a side-event to CDIP/13 on May 21, 2014. The platform can be accessed at: (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/">http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/</a>).</p> <p>Project Manager appointed as the <i>de facto</i> focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project.</p> <p>New functionalities introduced in the WIPO IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD).</p> | <p>(i) To the Member States and WIPO Secretariat on mainstreaming South-South cooperation as a regular part of WIPO activities:</p> <p>(a) It is recommended that the Secretariat prepares, for the consideration by the Member States, a roadmap for the mainstreaming of South-South cooperation as a delivery strategy to complement existing approaches; and</p> <p>(b) Consider establishing a dedicated coordination function, which will also coordinate with other organizations inside and outside the UN system and a formalization of the cooperation with UNOSSC.</p> <p>(ii) To CDIP on a project extension:</p> <p>(a) Approve an extension of the Project by one year in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fine-tune all web-based tools based on user-feedback, promoting them among potential users and maintaining them (including collecting information for the databases);</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>A number of activities undertaken to promote the web page among potential users and to collect additional information for the South-South databases, including the promotion of the new web platform via relevant social media tools.</p> <p>An Inter-regional Expert Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Access to Information and Knowledge, Innovation Support, and Technology Transfer organized in Peru in May 2016, with the participation of around 50 experts from 20 developing countries and other representatives of developed countries and IGOs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping of existing South-South activities within WIPO, studying good practices within other UN organizations;</li> <li>- Continue to actively participate in different UN initiatives relating to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation;</li> </ul> <p>(b) Approve the use of remaining project funds (if any) and additional funding for maintaining the existing personnel resources for the extension period.</p> <p>(iii) To the CDIP and Project Managers and DACD and to Sectors involved into technical capacity-building on organization of conferences</p> <p>(a) In order to cater to the need of participants with expertise in specific fields relating to IP, conferences should focus on a limited number of topics that are closely linked to each other (e.g., Geographical Indications combined with trade marks);</p> <p>(b) When organizing conferences as back-to-back meetings with the General Assembly of Member States or the CDIP meetings, the advantage of cost savings should be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of not reaching the right participants.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>(iv) To the CDIP and Project Managers and DACD on the Roster of Consultants</p> <p>(a) Consider the inclusion of experts who have not worked for WIPO before but have the needed expertise into the Roster of Consultants;</p> <p>(b) Systematically rate the performance of external consultants and make the relevant information available to all staff members.</p> |
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(xxvi) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions  
DA\_19\_25\_26\_28\_01 – Recommendations 19, 25, 26, 28

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, particularly for the benefit of developing countries. It will consist of five progressive phases with the objective of adopting a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer.</p> | <p>Activities (i) and (ii) of the project were carried out.</p> <p>All of the planned Regional Consultation Meetings on Technology Transfer were concluded in the five regions, namely Asia, Africa and the Arab World, Countries in Transition, Developed Countries Region, Latin America and the Caribbean. Information on the Regional Consultation Meeting is available at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28643">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28643</a> ;</p> | <p>To the Member States and the WIPO Secretariat on establishing a proposal on how WIPO could further contribute to facilitating technology transfer. Member States should consider requesting the Secretariat to map WIPO's existing services in the field of technology transfer and, taking into account the findings of the Project, how to complement and improve them.</p> <p>To the Secretariat to consider providing support in the following intervention areas:</p> |

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| <p>The project includes the following activities:</p> <p>(i) the organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings, the composition criteria and TOR of which will be decided by Member States;</p> <p>(ii) the elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, including economic studies and case studies on international technology transfer, that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum;</p> <p>(iii) the organization of a High-Level International Expert Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” to analyze the needs in the area of technology transfer and make proposals for the above-mentioned list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer. The composition criteria and terms of reference (TORs) of the High-Level Forum would be decided upon by Member States;</p> <p>(iv) the creation of a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges - Building Solutions”; and</p> | <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31263">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31263</a> ;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30703">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30703</a> ;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31242">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31242</a> ; and</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31243">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31243</a>.</p> <p>The six peer-reviewed analytic studies have been presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>They are available at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287167">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287167</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287217">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287217</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287164">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287164</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287165">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287165</a>; and</p> <p><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287218">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287218</a>.</p> | <p>(a) Continue identifying, collecting and sharing best practices in the field of technology transfer through additional case studies and documenting success stories resulting from collaboration between developing countries and developed countries. Of particular interest would be to identify the development models of recently developed countries.</p> <p>(b) Continue offering practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users with focus on LDCs.</p> <p>(c) Continue providing capacity-building to IP and/or innovation service providers in developing countries, e.g. to IP Offices, Technology Transfer Centers, etc.</p> <p>(d) Support and document specific pilot technology transfer activities to developing countries for demonstration purposes.</p> <p>(e) Provide tailored, specific policy advice to Member States, in particular developing countries and LDCs for creating an enabling legal framework for technology transfer. This may include advice on the use of various flexibilities under international agreements.</p> <p>(f) Add analytical capabilities of the Patentscope database to enhance usefulness of patent data to general users in all countries, including LDCs. Consider</p> |
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| <p>(v) the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p> | <p>A Concept Paper, as a basis of discussion in the High Level Expert Forum, was also approved by the Committee at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>An International Expert Forum on <i>IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions</i> held in Geneva in February 2015, bringing together the experts who conducted the six studies developed under the project, and the four corresponding peer-reviewers. Six rounds of moderated panel discussions on technology transfer by eight international experts from developed and developing countries were also conducted. Information on the WIPO forum is available at: <a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=35562">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=35562</a></p> <p>In addition, a Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (document CDIP/15/5) was submitted to the fifteenth session of the CDIP.</p> | <p>providing a mechanism on data mining and the visualization of statistical IP data and evidence.</p> <p>(g) Enhance the usefulness of the Website on technology transfer in a way that it presents all WIPO activities as well as resources of WIPO and national institutions.</p> <p>(h) Advise Member States on best practices for the development of efficient innovation infrastructures and network.</p> <p>To the WIPO Secretariat for leveraging WIPO's presence in conferences and for a relating to technology transfer. The Secretariat should strengthen its active presence in international <i>fora</i> and conferences on technology transfer with the objective to create visibility, to contribute its know-how and to benefit from additional experience from a wide range of conference participants.</p> <p>To the WIPO Secretariat on strengthening its project management capabilities and the quality control for DA projects:</p> <p>(a) Apply the logical framework tool for planning, monitoring and evaluation of DA Projects.</p> <p>(b) Consider introducing compulsory project management courses for Project Managers.</p> <p>(c) Consider introducing a mechanism whereas the DACD will be requested to</p> |
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|  |  | <p>add its “visa” for all major management decision relating to DA projects.<br/>(d) Schedule regular progress meetings with project managers of DA projects.</p> |
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(xxvii) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries  
DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 – Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>The project seeks to develop a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector in 3 pilot countries, namely Burkina Faso, Kenya and Senegal, on the basis of improved professional structures, markets and regulatory environment. It aims to enhance the understanding and strategic use of the IP system as a key tool to support the development of the African audiovisual sector. The Projects’ activities will focus on professional development and training, as well as strengthening the relevant institutional capacity and infrastructure</p> <p>Option 2:</p> | <p>Focal points to facilitate the planning and implementation of the project designated by each beneficiary country.</p> <p>Training workshops:<br/>Two training workshop for film professionals organized in Kenya in April 2014 and April 2015.</p> <p>Two national workshops for film professionals held in July 2014 and September 2015 in Burkina Faso. WIPO also participated in a training program on “Contracts and Production, Distribution in the Digital Era” which was part of the 24<sup>th</sup> edition of the Pan African Film and Television Festival (FESPACO), organized in March 2015.</p> <p>Two seminars for film professionals organized in Senegal in September 2014 and in June 2015. At the request of the Government and of the Bar Association, two practical workshops for lawyers on copyright and contracts in the audio-visual sector were held in March 2015 and June 2015. Lawyers from Burkina Faso were invited to participate in the training sessions.</p> | <p>(i) It was recommended to the CDIP that a second phase be supported for this project and the necessary resources are available to the WIPO Secretariat to enable its efficient implementation.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat in designing a second phase to focus on consolidating the progress made to date in the three countries and if extra countries are added, to carefully design the scope of support provided. Further, a better monitoring and follow-up of activities would need to be put into place and increased administrative staff support or other solutions, such as regional focal points, budgeted for. In addition, sufficient budget should be included to support the existing three countries plus any additional countries.</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended that all relevant national stakeholders (Copyright Offices, Ministers of Culture, Film Commissions and other agencies) in participating countries reiterate their support and commitment for the project and ensure that key</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS   |
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| <p>The project aimed to accelerate the development of the African audiovisual sector through technical assistance and capacity-building to increase understanding and use of the copyright system. The project was based on a proposition by the CDIP delegation of Burkina Faso which was further developed by the WIPO Secretariat and validated by the CDIP to include three countries in a pilot approach: Burkina Faso, Kenya and Senegal.</p> | <p>Institution and Skills Building. Onsite training and licensing:</p> <p>A high level training and skills building program organized in Burkina Faso and implemented in June 2015 for the Director General of the Burkinabé Copyright Office (BBDA) in cooperation with the Algerian National Office of Copyrights and Related Rights (ONDA).</p> <p>A task force grouping producers, distributors, the Film Commission (KFC), and the Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) created to define a roadmap for the creation of an audiovisual Collective Management organization.</p> <p>Scoping Study on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries (CDIP/12/INF/3) available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250851">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250851</a></p> <p>Study on Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector (CDIP/14/INF/2) available at:<br/><a href="http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=283200">http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=283200</a></p> | <p>roles, such as the local focal points are supported and maintained.</p> |

(xxviii) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)  
DA\_4\_10\_02 – Recommendations 4, 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>The project aims at supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), which actively create and commercialize designs, in the active use of the IP system and the development of strategies that will encourage investment in design.</p> <p>Through close cooperation with lead agencies in the participating countries, the project will promote the strategic use of Intellectual Property rights, in particular, industrial design rights, by SMEs in those countries, thereby encouraging a proactive approach to design protection in domestic and export markets.</p> | <p>Two participating countries, namely Argentina and Morocco, selected according to defined selection criteria.</p> <p>Feasibility studies carried out in both countries.</p> <p>Presentation of the project in April 2015, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and in March in Casablanca, Morocco.</p> <p>Organization of a Capacity Building Workshop for National Experts in both countries Argentina and Morocco.</p> <p>Sixty-eight beneficiary SMEs selected.</p> | <p>(i) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat on proposing a phase 2 of the Project to the CDIP to gain additional experience and in case of a broader interest, prepare for an upscaling and replication of the approach.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat on systematically assessing management input needed for new DA projects and where appropriate, ensure support for day-to-day implementation of projects.</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to propose a DA project to the CDIP which aims at the development of specific tools for the planning and implementation of DA Projects, including the mainstreaming of gender.</p> |

(xxix) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II  
DA\_19\_30\_31\_03 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>Pursuant to the objectives of the first phase of the project which was completed in April 2013, Phase II is designed to contribute to the national capacity of least developed countries (LDCs) in the management, administration and utilization of technical and scientific information with a view to building their appropriate technology bases and meeting nationally identified development needs which in turn would facilitate economic growth and contribute to the alleviation of poverty.</p> <p>Key aspects of the project entail knowledge transfer, human capital formation, technological capacity building and the consideration of social, cultural and gender implications of the use of the identified technologies through the joint interaction with a</p> | <p>The institutionalization of National Expert Groups for each of the beneficiary countries ensured national ownership throughout the process and long term sustainability of the project. Project deliverables such as Business Plans for each of identified technologies have been formulated in order to achieve long term application and replication of the technologies at the national level.</p> | <p>(i) It was recommended that CDIP approves mainstreaming and up-scaling the appropriate technology project for implementation in both Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Developing Countries.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to enable effective mainstreaming and upscaling, the evaluation recommends that WIPO Secretariat updates the procedures for the implementation of the appropriate technology project to cater for the: (a) flexibility and adaptability for use by both LDC and Developing Countries; (b) ensuring regional distribution; (c) increasing the number of projects per countries; (d) reducing the time of implementation of each project; (e) expanding the project to interested developing countries; (f) introducing a mechanism to ensure that NEGs adheres to the reporting requirements of the project; (g) introducing induction program for project consultants; (h) enhancing the contribution of the regional bureaus in the project; (i) enhancing the effectiveness of NEG in the implementation of the project.</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended to enhance capacity building and transfer of knowhow on the use of appropriate technical and scientific information in</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>National expert Group (NEG) and focal organizations in the beneficiary countries. In light of the above, the specific objectives of the project include : (a) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals; (b) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and (c) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner. As this project aims to provide appropriate technological solutions to identified development need areas on the basis of national development plans, the delivery strategy requires collaboration and participation</p> |                               | <p>addressing the development needs of the member states, WIPO Secretariat should ensure that: (a) NEGs are fully responsible for undertaking patent search, as well as the preparation of the landscape reports and the business plans; (b) More people are involved in the training on the use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing development needs of the member states; (c) More projects are undertaken per country.</p> <p>(iv) It was recommended to enhance the chances of implementation of the business plans and replication of the projects, the evaluation recommends that the WIPO Secretariat undertakes the following: (a) ensures that the implementation of the business plan becomes the main condition for selection of the Member States for participation in the project and an integral part of the MoU; (b) promotes the involvement of the private sector in the development and implementation of the project; (c) promotes the involvement of local financial and NGOs in the process; (d) promotes the mainstreaming of use of AT in national strategies and policies of the Member States (for example, national IP policy, STI policy, industrialization policy); (e) organize a review meeting of past managers of the six countries and relevant government departments to explore how to strengthen the use of Appropriate Technology in these countries.</p> |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| of a range of players from individuals to institutions in various sectors. |                               | (v) It was recommended to promote the continuation of the AT project within WIPO and Member States, the evaluation recommends that the secretariat undertakes the following: (a) mainstream the AT project as a program in LDC Division; (b) promote and encourage the efforts by the Regional Bureaus to pilot the AT project in developing countries in their regions; (c) strengthen the existing partnerships relevant to the Appropriate Technology project and establish new ones; and (d) review and document the existing projects to provide success stories and create a center of excellence within LDC to be the source of information on Appropriate Technology. |

(xxx) Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II  
DA\_35\_37\_02 – Recommendations 35, 37

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION  | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS  | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| This project is a follow-up to the project “Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development” (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It will continue to be an umbrella project for national and regional studies seeking | All country and regional studies were implemented as originally foreseen. 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. | (i) It was recommended to the CDIP and Secretariat to: (a) ensure that project implementation has been designed in ways that would promote appropriate local coordination and increased cooperation among different agencies, ministries and stakeholders; (b) include in the design and planning of projects preliminary briefings to agencies, stakeholders and |

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION   | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS   | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS  |
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| <p>to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime.</p> | <p>The following are the studies undertaken as part of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Study on Understanding the Use of Industrial Design in Southeast Asian Countries – the Case of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand;</li> <li>ii. Study on IP in the Health Sector Innovation System in Poland;</li> <li>iii. Study on the Use of IP in Chile;</li> <li>iv. Study on the Use of the IP System in Central America and the Dominican Republic;</li> <li>v. Study on the Use of IP in Uganda</li> <li>vi. Study on the Use of IP in Colombia;</li> <li>vii. Study on the role of IP in the mining sector</li> </ul> <p><b>Study on the Use of IP in Colombia</b></p> <p>All above-mentioned studies are available at:<br/><a href="https://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/studies/">https://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/studies/</a></p> | <p>prospective beneficiaries to promote ownership of results; (c) foresee in implementation timelines, with proper mitigation strategies, incidents (e.g., change of partners' affiliation, official approval of agreements with beneficiary country, translation, local consultant unable to continue with assignment) that might delay the implementation process; (d) select local experts, beyond meeting quality standards, with ability to navigate, interact and facilitate smooth interaction with different agencies and stakeholders; and (e) consider the adoption of the logical framework.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to CDIP and the Secretariat to sustain efforts to encourage and consolidate the positive results of work undertaken to better assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems.</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended to Member States, CDIP and the Secretariat to consider strengthening and supporting capacity building in beneficiary countries particularly to ensure sustainability of the work carried out in the umbrella project:</p> |

[End of Annex III and of document]