

**WIPO**



**PCIPD/3/3**  
**ORIGINAL:English**  
**DATE:July2002**

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**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION**  
GENEVA

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION FOR  
DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**Third Session**  
**Geneva, October 28 to November 1, 2002**

**COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS**

*Document prepared by the Secretariat*

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PART I. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:  
JANUARY 2000 TO JUNE 2002

I. INTRODUCTION

1. There has been substantial activity in the Cooperation for Development Sectors since the last meeting of the Permanent Committee on Cooperation for Development Related to Intellectual Property that was held in February 2001. For ease of reference, this overview will deal with two periods. The first is January to June, 2002. The second is the biennium from January 2000 to December 2001.

II. COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: JANUARY TO JUNE 2002

A. Effective Utilization of the Intellectual Property System for Economic, Social and Cultural Development

2. During the first six months of 2002, the Cooperation for Development Sector was involved in several high-profile activities that were designed to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to fully utilize the intellectual property system for their economic, social, and cultural development.

3. The WIPO International Ministerial Forum on "Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge: Our Identity, Our Future," organized in cooperation with the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, was held in January 2002. The Forum constituted the first international meeting on this subject to be organized by WIPO at the Ministerial level. The objective of the International Forum was to provide policymakers and senior government officials with the opportunity to exchange views and share experiences, at the highest level, on the social, cultural and economic dimensions of the protection of traditional knowledge. The distinguished special guests who addressed the Forum raised issues relating to national endeavors in preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge; the relevance of applying the intellectual property system for the protection of traditional knowledge; the exploitation of the intellectual property system as a means for the generation of valuable traditional knowledge assets; and examined how best indigenous and local communities could use the intellectual property system for wealth creation. The Forum concluded its work by adopting the Muscat Declaration on Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge that reaffirmed a number of universally agreed principles and facts concerning intellectual property and traditional knowledge and supported WIPO's past, present and future work in the domain of traditional knowledge.

4. Also in January, the WIPO International Conference on Intellectual Property and Electronic Business was held in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran. The objectives of the conference were to provide information on, and improve awareness of intellectual property issues relating to electronic business; to exchange information and views about recent developments in intellectual property and e-business; and to develop a framework of cooperation for a successful IP-related e-business initiative in the countries of the Asia and the Pacific region. The Conference, inaugurated by the Iranian Minister of Commerce, had 23 participants from Arab and Asia and the Pacific countries as well as some 360 participants from the Islamic Republic of Iran including senior government officials and representatives from local organizations.

5. The Regional Colloquium for the Judiciary on Intellectual Property held in New Delhi, India in February, brought together distinguished members of the judiciary to discuss the strengthening of IP enforcement in countries in Asia and the Pacific. This was followed by the WIPO Asia Pacific Roundtable meeting of Heads of Intellectual Property Offices held in Manila, Philippines. Twenty-five heads, deputy heads and senior officials of intellectual property offices and supervising ministries of twenty-three countries in Asia and the Pacific exchanged views and experiences on a range of current and emerging intellectual property issues, giving particular attention to the developmental aspects of intellectual property protection.

6. In April, a WIPO-WTO Arab Regional Conference on Intellectual Property and the Doha Ministerial Declaration was organized in Doha, in cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Qatari Ministry of Economy and Commerce. This activity constituted the first joint initiative by WIPO and the WTO for the Arab countries. The primary objective of the Conference was to discuss the results of the WTO Fourth Ministerial Meeting which was held in Doha in November 2001, as well as to assess and evaluate the future technical assistance needs of Arab countries and to study the most appropriate means for strengthening cooperation and coordination among the Arab countries in the field of intellectual property.

7. The WIPO Sino-African Intellectual Property Forum was held in Beijing in May, and brought together Ministers, Vice-Ministers, Heads and senior officials in charge of intellectual property from 15 African countries and their Chinese counterparts. Distinguished speakers from China, the Arab States and Africa reviewed important intellectual property policy issues facing the international community, in particular, developing countries in Africa and China. Experiences and views were exchanged in the areas of intellectual property and economic development; intellectual property and information technology; challenges of the intellectual property system, especially the international patent agenda and reform of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); and emerging intellectual property issues such as folklore, traditional knowledge, access to genetic resources and SMEs.

8. In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Police of the Republic of Suriname, WIPO organized the Fourth Ministerial Level Meeting on Intellectual Property for Caribbean Countries, which was held in June, in Paramaribo, Republic of Suriname. The Meeting was attended by Government Representatives from 14 Caribbean countries as well as regional intergovernmental organizations and academic institutions. As a result of the Meeting, the Caribbean Ministers Responsible for Intellectual Property made Resolutions on the following matters: Resolution on Collaboration Between WIPO and Caribbean Countries on a Public Education Outreach Campaign and Enforcement; Resolution on the Regional System for Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights (CCL); Resolution on the Adoption of the Recommendations of the Regional Committee on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property for the Caribbean; and Resolution on Future Collaboration Between WIPO and Caribbean Countries for the Further Development of Intellectual Property in the Region.

9. In addition to the above activities, WIPO's ongoing Program of Cooperation for Development continued unabated for the first six months of the year. In total, there were nearly 70 interregional, regional and national meetings involving over 6,900 participants. There were also some 180 study visits, and advisory and expert missions.

## B. Special Focus Areas

10. With respect to intellectual property legislation, developing countries continued to receive assistance in preparing new, or updating existing, intellectual property laws in compliance with current international standards, including the TRIPS Agreement. During the first half of 2002, 15 draft laws for 11 countries and 26 sets of comments for 16 countries were prepared and submitted upon request. Legislative advice was provided on 160 texts of legislation for 11 countries. The topics covered the protection of patents, industrial designs, trademarks, geographical indications, layout designs or topographies of integrated circuits, copyright and related rights, protection against acts of unfair competition as well as enforcement. In addition, many discussions on legislative advice were held with government officials in Geneva or in the capitals.

11. Information on intellectual property matters continued to be made available by WIPO. The monthly periodical *Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties* was published on paper in English and French (preparations for its electronic publication on the WIPO website as from the 2002 issues continued). Information and documentation was provided in response to inquiries and requests received from external sources. The Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) database was updated: during the period under review, 81 bibliographic data entries were recreated and 102 full legislative texts were added on the Internet. As of June 30, 2002, a total of 2,691 bibliographic entries, relating to the laws of 62 countries and the European Communities, as well as texts of treaties and conventions administered or not administered by WIPO have been published on the Internet. In addition, preparations continued for the issuance of a further, updated version of the IPLEX CD-ROM containing legislative texts (national laws, regional laws, multilateral treaties and bilateral treaties) in English and French.

12. Concerning copyright collective management, WIPO continued to offer its assistance to developing countries and countries in transition, in the field of collective management. For an overview of these activities, please see document PCIPD/3/5.

## III. COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: JANUARY 2000 TO DECEMBER 2001

### A. Overview

13. During the biennium of January 2000 to December 2001, the Cooperation for Development Sector continued assisting developing countries to develop and maintain good intellectual property infrastructures and to build lasting intellectual property institutions. In order to strengthen the human resource capacity critical to sustaining an effective intellectual property system, 19,000 government policymakers, and administrators, businessmen, members of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, lawyers, researchers, performers, creators, academics and members of the public participated in regional and national symposia and conferences, listened to experts from all over the world and had in-depth discussions on topical issues related to intellectual property. Nationally Focussed Action Plans (NFAPs) continued to be an appropriate strategic and policy tool for enhancing technical cooperation. Tailor-made activities from the 61 NFAPs provided essential support to developing countries to meet their specific challenges in modernizing their intellectual property systems and integrating new global intellectual property challenges, such as the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore, and the preservation of biodiversity, into their overall intellectual

property framework. A High-Level Interregional Roundtable on Intellectual Property for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and an Action Plan for LDCs with five specific deliverables<sup>1</sup> helped to identify the special needs of the LDCs and to develop a strategy for overcoming the enormous structural problems that they face in institution building in the field of intellectual property.

14. Every possible opportunity was maximized to respond to the increasing need for technical assistance in modernizing the Intellectual Property Systems of developing countries, including LDCs. By the end of the biennium, over 233 draft laws, comments on draft laws or legal opinions on the compatibility of draft or existing legislation with TRIPs and other international standards had been provided to developing countries. The Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) web site registered some 6.3 million hits over the biennium, indicating the breadth of the information needs of Member States and other stakeholders for legislative texts and bibliographic data. Institution building was also actively promoted, with a view to creating and maintaining sustainable IP administrations. The concept of the Nationally Focused Action Plan was expanded to include participation of the private sector, mainly through Chambers of Commerce, and the media. Regional Meetings of the Heads of IPO Offices were introduced in the second year of the biennium, with the results of the deliberations of these senior officials being fed into targeted activities in the various regional workplans. An increasing focus in all regions on the training of judges (including the publishing in English/French/Arabic of “The Fundamental Principles of Copyright: Comparative Case Law,” a first in the world) highlighted many activities in the enforcement of intellectual property rights. Since automation is critical to sustainable IP infrastructures, considerable efforts were directed towards supporting the implementation of WIPO NET and continuous efforts were made to upgrade, update and deploy new systems in the various regions.

15. During the biennium, developing countries became actively involved in exploring the relationship between intellectual property and the preservation of biological diversity, the protection of traditional knowledge, and of expressions of folklore and electronic commerce. The different realities of the various regions with respect to these issues were reflected in regional preparations for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, with some regions developing and adopting elements of a common position on these new IP challenges. With respect to electronic commerce, significant outreach programs dealing with the interface between trademarks and domain names occurred in all regions.

16. Concerning the promotion and development of the use of the intellectual property system, one of the key demystification campaigns over the biennium was the promotion of the use of the “WIPO Internet Treaties” - the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) - as tools for economic, social and cultural development. As a result of these campaigns, the number of developing countries that ratified, or acceded to, these two Treaties, facilitated their entry into force. In another vein, the promotion of the use of digital libraries ensured that basic tools for mining intellectual property information were made available to developing countries, thus helping to overcome the “knowledge divide.” Activities to assist developing countries in supporting innovation and

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<sup>1</sup> The specific deliverables are: the WIPO Worldwide Academy; the WIPO Global Information Network (WIPO NET); the Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights; Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Folklore; and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

creativity proceeded apace during the biennium. With respect to collective management of copyright and related rights, the biennium was marked by several significant studies and activities as well as by the development and installation of software to support this critical area of intellectual property administration in developing countries.

17. Cooperation among developing countries and with other organizations picked up pace over the biennium. The WIPO/WTO Joint Initiative on LDCs is a major step forward in supporting LDCs in benefiting from the implementation of intellectual property systems. Enhanced cooperation with the regional United Nations Economic Commissions, through joint cooperation agreements or attendance at one another's meetings, created synergies between WIPO and sister UN organizations. Continued cooperation on issues of shared concern reinforced the links between UNCTAD and WIPO in fields of joint endeavors. The numerous interregional meetings held during the biennium provided opportunities for developing countries to exchange ideas and knowledge and to learn from one another.

#### B. Performance Report on Cooperation for Development Activities

18. The objectives of the Cooperation for Development program over this period and the results achieved through the activities undertaken, including details on selected performance indicators, are outlined in Annex I.

#### IV. ASSESSMENT

19. The Cooperation for Development Sector has made significant progress during the period under review in strengthening the capacity of developing countries to fully utilize intellectual property systems for their economic, social, and cultural development. And that this has been accomplished in line with the needs of developing countries is proved by the fact that so many activities were originally outlined in Nationally (or Regionally) Focused Action Plans. In addition, specific activities directed to LDCs have been put in place to reflect their special needs.

20. Strategic highlights of the many activities included in the review period are:

- an impressive number of high level meetings for influential Ministers responsible for intellectual property issues and for other senior policy advisors to discuss new and emerging intellectual property issues;
- a large variety of capacity -building seminars, symposia, and technical meetings directed to almost 26,000 participating clients, stakeholders and officials to whom intellectual property protection is vital;
- diversified technical assistance to developing countries, ranging from expert missions and study visits, to assistance on modernizing intellectual property legislation, to development of collective management activities, thought to support for office automation; and
- substantial ongoing headquarters support to developing country Member States through, for example, electronic and paper publications and facilitating access to and use of industrial property information.



21. That such a wealth of activities has been possible in such a short period is a reflection of the professionalism and dedication of the staff of Intellectual Property Offices in developing countries and of their counterparts in WIPO. The successes that have been achieved are due to the commitment of the men and women who have taken seriously the challenge to ensure that intellectual property systems are used to the fullest to contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of the developing world.

## PART II. WIPO'S PROGRAM OF DELIVERABLES TO THE LDCS: A PROGRESS REPORT

### I. INTRODUCTION

22. This part of the document is designed to assess the progress to date in the implementation of WIPO's program of deliverables to the LDCs and to discuss other technical assistance provided to LDCs from January 2001 to June 2002.

23. The first section outlines the participation of WIPO at the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (UN -LDC III) and focuses on the significant measures undertaken in the implementation of the five specific areas of WIPO Deliverables, adopted following discussions at the Conference.

24. The second section focuses on the Joint Initiative on Technical Cooperation for LDCs provided by WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Information is also provided on the Joint WIPO - WTO Regional Workshop on Implementation of the TRIPS Agreement that was held in Dares Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from April 22 to 25, 2002.

25. The last section provides information on publications and the preparation of the WIPO -LDCs webpage.

### II. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

#### A. Participation of WIPO in the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs

26. In 1997, the United Nations General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs. After a number of preparatory meetings at the national, regional and interregional levels, the Conference was held in Brussels, Belgium, from May 14 to 20, 2001.

27. Following the decision made in Lisbon at the High -Level Interregional Roundtable on Intellectual Property for LDCs, at the third session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and subsequent consultations, it was recommended that WIPO should participate in the special event on poverty eradication and should organize an interactive thematic session<sup>2</sup>. This session, which was entitled "Intellectual Property and Development: An

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<sup>2</sup> The subjects of the thematic sessions were: Governance, Peace and Social Stability, organized by UNDP; the Agricultural Sector and Food Security, FAO; Intellectual Property and Development: an Instrument for Wealth Creation, WIPO; the Role of Health, WHO; Education, UNESCO; International Trade, Commodities and Services/Tourism, WTO, UNCTAD and World Tourism Organization; Energy, UNIDO; the Role of Investment and Enterprise Development, UNCTAD; Human Resources Development and Employment, ILO; Infrastructure Development, Transport and Financing Growth and Development, ITU and UNCTAD.

Instrument for Wealth Creation," was held on Tuesday, May 15, 2001, at the European Parliament with the participation of a Deputy Director General of WIPO (on behalf of the Director General of WIPO), Secretary - General of the Conference, Minister for Science and Technology of Brazil, and Minister for Information, Culture and Communications of Madagascar. Presentations were made on the five specific areas of WIPO Deliverables. 3

28. A large number of LDCs shared their national experiences on the establishment of intellectual property institutions. They stated that the technical assistance provided by WIPO was essential if they were to overcome the constraints to establishing effective intellectual property institutions. Some LDCs mentioned that such assistance is also important in the context of their accession to the WTO. The LDCs supported and unanimously approved the Deliverables proposed in the WIPO report. They also noted with appreciation the establishment of an LDC Unit within WIPO.

29. The representative of the European Union said that the report on WIPO Deliverables, the Lisbon Declaration and the Interactive Session prepared by WIPO provided a very sound basis for continued dialogue and will serve as a charter for future cooperation between the LDCs and their development partners. The European Union is ready to enhance its technical cooperation with WIPO and other international organizations and is looking forward to specific requests and project proposals.

30. Furthermore, WIPO was requested to continue its efforts to ensure that the Lisbon Ministerial Declaration on Intellectual Property for the LDCs was implemented through the formulation of programs designed to complement the domestic initiatives, program and policies of individual LDCs with tangible, measurable and achievable outputs. Cooperation with other relevant organizations was encouraged.

B. Progress Report on the Implementation of WIPO Deliverables in the Context of the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs

31. Global competition for new products, processes and services brought about by the international trading system and advances in information technology rely on intellectual capital which is considered an input to economic production. Transfer of technology can be affected and intellectual capital can be made available through the intellectual property (IP) system to potential users and investors to develop new, or to improve existing, products or processes. In this context, an effective and efficient IP system would foster creativity and innovation in the LDCs and facilitate the commercialization of inventions and creation to benefit rightsholders and contribute to national wealth creation.

32. At the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs member states decided on the five WIPO Deliverables to be implemented during the current decade by WIPO. The implementation of the five Deliverables will enhance the ability of public administration and the private sector to formulate appropriate intellectual property policies and strengthen managerial and technical capacities to provide the service infrastructure for the building of

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[Footnote continued from previous page]

<sup>3</sup> WIPO's Deliverables include five specific areas of cooperation, namely: WIPO NET; WIPO Worldwide Academy; collective management of copyright and related rights; genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore; and SMEs.

intellectual property institutions in LDCs. In this context, since the beginning of the implementation of the WIPO deliverables, June 2001, the following were accomplished for their benefit.

(a) The WIPO Global Information Network (WIPO NET)

33. WIPO NET is a state-of-the-art project designed to ensure that the Organization is able to respond to the increased demand for electronic data exchange services. WIPO NET will facilitate access to intellectual property data and will also serve as a platform to establish new services and to further streamline and automate the basic business functions of intellectual property offices worldwide. A key feature of the network will be its ability to provide end-to-end transmission of confidential intellectual property data. This will generate significant efficiency gains for users of WIPO's international registration services while at the same time giving them access to each other's intellectual property information.

34. In order to empower LDCs to better reap the benefits of global IP information resources, WIPO NET will equip LDCs' IP offices with internet connectivity and basic equipment. Implementation of WIPO NET in LDCs commenced in September 2001 with Chad and Cambodia being the first to benefit from WIPO deliverables. Since then, 11 of the 49 LDCs<sup>4</sup> have been connected.

(b) The WIPO Worldwide Academy

35. The development of human resources has become a vital strategic component in the effort to modernize and use the IP system effectively for economic, social, and cultural development in the LDCs. In this connection, the WIPO Worldwide Academy assists the LDCs through its specially tailored programs, in acquiring the specialized knowledge and skills with which to take advantage of the IP system. The Academy plays a central role by providing teaching, training, advisory and research services in intellectual property for LDCs. It creates a forum for policy and decision-makers in the LDCs to debate the importance and implications of IP in the economic and social development of their countries. Since June 2001, six specialized training sessions were organized by the Academy and were attended by 31 LDCs<sup>5</sup>.

(c) Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights

36. Collective management organizations are an important link between creators and users of copyrighted works because they ensure that as owners of rights, creators receive payment for the use of their works. As all the LDCs have an abundance of talent in music and culture, they could translate this talent into a source of foreign exchange earnings. Although the LDCs lack the domestic expertise and business skills to bring music products to global markets, cultural industries have grown faster than any other areas of economic activity and intellectual property protection can stimulate artistic efforts and ensure rewards for artists.

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<sup>4</sup> Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Nepal and Togo.

<sup>5</sup> Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.

37. The current work in LDCs in this area involves the progressive implementation of a number of activities. These are related to the development and improvement of legislation and the initiation of a mechanism for national, sub-regional and regional collective management organizations to start work to create and upgrade a set of collective management societies for copyright and related rights and link national societies of the LDCs via the internet to a sub-regional or regional center so that the hardware, software, management and data resources required by each society may be shared with support services common to all the societies being served by the center.

38. Between June 2001 and May 2002, collective management societies for copyright and related rights have been established in Chad, Guinea-Bissau and United Republic of Tanzania. Initiation work for the establishment of regional collective management societies has also started in the Pacific Island LDCs.

(d) Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

39. The LDCs are considered to be rich in genetic resources, traditional knowledge and expressions of folklore which are an important part of their cultural and natural heritage. In this context, as decided at the Brussels Ministerial Meeting (UN-LDC III), the need for the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and expressions of folklore should be viewed within the context of their larger socio-economic and cultural development.

40. Following the decision taken in Brussels, WIPO has helped a number of LDCs in their participation in national, sub-regional and regional seminars on genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore. WIPO also assists LDCs in their participation in the various meetings of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore.

(e) Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)

41. SMEs in the LDCs are often the driving force behind invention and innovation activities. Their innovative and creative capacity is not always fully exploited, and many SMEs are not sufficiently informed or are hesitant to seek protection for their inventions, brands and designs, and fail to take full advantage of the IP system. In order to facilitate access to information on SMEs in LDCs, representatives from LDCs have been invited to various seminars/workshops organized by WIPO for SMEs at both regional and sub-regional levels, and a CD-ROM with the content of the SME website in three languages (English, French and Spanish) containing over 300 HTML pages of practical information for SMEs and SME support institutions has been distributed to all LDCs.

### III. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT INITIATIVE ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR LDCs PROVIDED BY WIPO AND THE WTO

#### A. WIPO-WTO Joint Initiative

42. WIPO and WTO have launched a joint initiative on technical cooperation to LDCs in meeting the challenge of fulfilling the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement which will come into force on January 1, 2006. This Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that the two

organizations will cooperate in providing legal -technical assistance and technical cooperation related to the TRIPS Agreement for LDC Members of either of the Organizations.

43. In the first phase of the Initiative, the Organizations will organize two regional workshops in the year 2002, one for the least developed sub-Saharan African countries and Haiti and the other for the LDCs in Asia and the Pacific region. Under the Initiative, WIPO and WTO commit themselves to the use of available resources to provide, on request, assistance to enable LDC members of the WTO to comply with obligations under the TRIPS Agreement within the applicable time limits. The joint initiative aims at facilitating enhanced utilization of programs both in respect of procedures and remedies for their enforcement, which is an integral part of the TRIPS Agreement.

44. Following the signing of the Joint Initiative, a number of requests have been received from LDCs for assistance on the obligations and options allowed under the TRIPS Agreement and on the necessary steps required at the national level for compliance with the TRIPS Agreement, to make better use of the technical assistance made available to LDCs by WIPO. Some countries also expressed interest to host the regional workshops.

B. Joint WIPO - WTO Regional Workshop on Implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, April 22 to 25, 2002

45. The Workshop was organized by WIPO and the WTO in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, in Dar-es-Salaam, from April 22 to 25, 2002. The purpose of the Workshop was to discuss with senior officials from LDCs international norms and standards of intellectual property rights as well as current intellectual property issues, including the work in WIPO and the results of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001.

46. The objective of the Workshop is to contribute to institution building on intellectual property in LDCs by providing a forum: (i) to make LDC senior officials (representatives from ministries of trade, industry and justice) more aware of the salient features of the TRIPS Agreement for more active and more effective participation in future discussions and implementation; and (ii) to broaden knowledge and grasp of the salient features of various international agreements on intellectual property, through interaction with, and in the presence of international and regional resource persons, WIPO, WTO, African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) and *Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle (OAPI)*, in order to facilitate their accession and implementation.

47. Around 140 senior government officials (from 33 African LDCs and Haiti) and around 40 from the host country, United Republic of Tanzania, were present at the Workshop. Around 25 of them were women.

#### IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

##### A. Publications

###### (a) Profile of Intellectual Property for LDCs

48. The English and French copies of this publication, prepared on the basis of replies to a questionnaire sent to LDCs, is available for all countries. The "LDCs Profile on Intellectual

Property” provides a handy guide to the state of LDCs national legislation on intellectual property and other related legislations such as legislation on the transfer of technology and foreign direct investment. The profile also provides information for LDCs on existing intellectual property instruments. The electronic version of the profile is available and can be accessed through the WIPO website.

(b) Handbook on Transfer of Technology

49. The purpose of the Handbook, which is under preparation, is to provide guidance on negotiating licensing contracts. It contains basic rules, common factors and tips that will be of assistance in embarking on licensing negotiations. The Handbook will provide an introduction to basic clauses in licensing contracts, practical hints as to how and in what circumstances they should be utilized, and sample agreements.

B. WIPO-LDCs Website

50. The WIPO LDCs Website is available under WIPO Website of the Sector of Cooperation for Development. The Website will serve as a convenient reference and communication tool for all institutions/organizations and interested individuals who are concerned with, or involved in, the development of intellectual property and its protection in the LDCs.

51. The website, *inter alia*, provides information on: the historical evolution of LDCs; the criteria for a country to qualify as a LDC; national legislation regarding IP and related issues; the WIPO-administered treaties to which LDCs are party; the basic socio-economic indicators of LDCs; the address of the national focal point for IP in LDCs and basic socio-economic statistics. The website also contains quarterly information on the participation of LDCs in WIPO meetings.

V. ASSESSMENT

52. The capacity to generate and utilize knowledge became a key factor in explaining differences in human progress at the end of the last century. In the new millennium, no LDC can expect to remain isolated from global economic, social and political interaction. However, the persistent global inequalities in incomes and standards of living, the fall in the price of primary commodities, the deterioration of terms of trade, the burden of foreign debt and the intensification of migratory currents indicate the non-viability of the current position of many LDCs in the world economy.

53. For the LDCs, to acquire, adapt and use knowledge through knowledge transfer is as important as producing it: this is where the WIPO deliverables make a difference in building knowledge capital in the LDCs. WIPO should continue interacting simultaneously with the States, the market and civil society to identify the ways in which government agencies, private industry, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, research centers, labor unions, professional associations and similar entities interact in strategy design and policy implementation.

54. There is a need to better understand a range of new institutional arrangements in inter-related areas such as health, education, science and technology, economic development, investment, labor and other social issues, for knowledge transfer, research and development in intellectual property systems in the LDCs in order to assess their applicability and evaluate

their impact. As a consequence, regardless of their level of productive, scientific or technological capabilities, individual LDCs may have to integrate intellectual property components into the design of their national development policies and strategies.

55. The final outcome of WIPO's efforts in the implementation of WIPO deliverables and the WIPO - WTO Joint Initiative on Technical Cooperation in individual LDCs depends on the appropriate strategy mix and policy coordination at the national level based on the country's history and culture, resource endowments, type of government, entrepreneurial qualities and external cooperation.

### PART III. COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: FUNDS-IN-TRUST AND COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

#### I. INTRODUCTION

56. WIPO's Cooperation for Development activities benefit significantly from a large number of signed agreements entered into with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. These agreements broaden and deepen Cooperation for Development activities and underline the synergies that can be gained when organizations cooperate with one another in areas of mutual concern. This paper outlines the numerous funds-in-trust and other formal cooperation agreements that WIPO has entered into with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

57. This part deals with cooperation agreements that WIPO has formally signed with various Member States and Organizations. It does not include the numerous cooperation programs that WIPO undertakes with Algeria, Austria, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the European Patent Office, the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

#### II. FUNDS-IN-TRUST

58. Certain donor governments or intergovernmental organizations will enter into an agreement with WIPO to make funds available to the Organization "in trust"; WIPO will then manage the implementation of agreed-upon development cooperation activities on behalf of the donor. These agreements, known as funds-in-trust, are of two types: a multilateral fund-in-trust and a bilateral fund-in-trust. In a multilateral fund-in-trust, the activities covered by the fund-in-trust take place in a number of developing countries. In a bilateral fund-in-trust, the activities are restricted to an individual country. Both types of funds-in-trust extend the reach of WIPO's Cooperation for Development activities beyond those that would be possible solely with the funds allotted to the Cooperation for Development Sector in the Program and Budget.

##### A. Multilateral Funds -in-Trust

59. At the current time, WIPO has entered into agreements with two donor governments, Japan and France, which provide multilateral funds-in-trust for activities in developing countries.

(a) Japan Funds -in-Trust: Industrial Property and Copyright

60. WIPO maintains two Japanese Funds -in-Trust, the Industrial Property Funds -in-Trust and the Copyright Funds -in-Trust, with the Government of Japan as a tool for collaboration in assisting developing countries in Asia and the Pacific Region to strengthen their intellectual property systems. This annually renewed cooperation arrangement between Japan and WIPO started in the field of industrial property in April 1987, and in the field of copyright and related rights in April 1993. For the period April 2000 to March 2002, Sfr 5.2 million were made available to the Industrial Property Funds -in-Trust and Sfr 1.2 million to the Copyright Funds -in-Trust.

61. The Cooperation for Development Bureau for Asia and the Pacific works in close cooperation with either the Japan Patent Office (JPO) or the Japanese Copyright Office (JCO) in organizing: regional, sub-regional, and national meetings; seminars and workshops; training courses; expert missions; long-term fellowships; and automation and information support projects, including software development and the provision of equipment. The Japanese Funds -in-Trust have made a valuable contribution to WIPO's Cooperation for Development Program, which has benefited the developing and least developed countries (LDCs) in the Asia and Pacific region.

62. Activities carried out under the Japan Funds -in-Trust are contained in Annex II.

(b) French Funds -in-Trust

63. The Government of France provides a financial contribution to the Cooperation for Development activities of WIPO in the framework of two Funds -in-Trust. First, a Fund -in-Trust for Cooperation for Development activities in the field of industrial property (FIT/FRIP), implemented in cooperation with the National Industrial Property Office of France (INPI). This Fund -in-Trust amounts currently to an annual contribution of Sfr 300,000 and finances a wider range of Cooperation for Development activities. The second, Fund -in-Trust for Cooperation for Development activities in the field of copyright and related rights (FIT/FRCR), is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France. In the last years, it amounted to an annual contribution of about Sfr 40,000.

64. Both funds date back to a number of years and have significantly contributed to the work of the Organization in the various regions.

65. Activities carried out under the French Funds -in-Trust are contained in Annex III.

B. Bilateral Funds -in-Trust

66. Bilateral funds -in-trust, provided by donor governments on the condition that they be used in one specific country, ensure that value-added WIPO programming and management capabilities are brought to bear on a agreed projects in a recipient country. Seven countries benefit from bilateral funds -in-trust: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

67. Details of bilateral funds -in-trust are contained in Annex IV.



### III. AGREEMENTS INVOLVING THE JOINT FINANCING OF COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

68. WIPO has entered into one agreement with a government and one with an intergovernmental organization to jointly finance cooperation for development activities. It should be noted that the expenditure of the donor contributions remains the responsibility of the donor, rather than WIPO. The following is a summary of these agreements.

#### A. Cooperation Activities with the Government of Australia

69. The WIPO - Australia Joint Statement on Cooperation for Intellectual Property Technical Assistance in Asia and the Pacific Region is designed to strengthen and enhance mutual cooperation in providing legal and technical assistance to countries of Asia and the Pacific region in the area of intellectual property (IP).

70. Its major joint activities are: the organization of workshops, seminars and expert missions to enhance understanding of emerging IP issues, strengthen administration of IP systems and enhance skills for effective use of the IP system; the formulation and implementation of a Regionally Focused Action Plan (RFAP) for the Intellectual Property Development of the Pacific Islands Forum Countries; the development of a database on the technical assistance needs of countries in Asia and the Pacific region; and documentation and sharing of information on the existing expertise, programs, etc.

71. A summary report of activities under the WIPO - Australia Cooperation Agreement is contained in Annex V.

#### B. Cooperation Activities with the World Trade Organization

72. Implementation of the Joint Initiative on Technical Cooperation for LDCs Provided by WIPO and the WTO, are covered in paragraphs 42 to 47 of this document.

### IV. UNDP AND WORLD BANK PROJECTS FOR WHICH WIPO IS THE EXECUTING AGENCY

73. Since January 2001, WIPO has been the executing agency for three UNDP projects and one World Bank project, as outlined in Annex VI.

### V. AGREEMENTS INVOLVING JOINT IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

74. WIPO has entered into agreements with various governments, usually through their Intellectual Property Offices, to jointly implement certain Cooperation for Development activities. Quite often these agreements involve generous contributions -in-kind, or a specific financial contribution for a given activity. WIPO currently has such agreements with Brazil, China, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

## VI. AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

75. WIPO has an extensive outreach program under which cooperation agreements with various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are concluded. These agreements provide for joint activities, cooperation and exchanges in areas of mutual concern. Through these agreements, synergies are created with organizations whose mandates complement those of WIPO. Through collaborative efforts, the mandates and programs of both the organizations are strengthened and deepened.

76. Details of these agreements are contained in Annex VII.

## VII. ASSESSMENT

77. WIPO's Cooperation for Development activities would be narrower and less diversified in the absence of such a vast array of Funds-in-Trust and Cooperation Agreements. The richness and the depth of the Cooperation for Development activities are due, in no small measure, to cooperative efforts which involved not only governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that share the common goal of using the intellectual property system for economic, social and cultural development of developing countries.

*78. The Permanent Committee is invited to comment on, and note, the information contained in this document.*

[Annexes follow]

## ANNEXI

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON COOPERATION  
FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. Modernization of the Intellectual Property System including Implementation of the TRIPS Agreement

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of developing countries, including LDCs, in formulating policy and modernizing legislation concerning intellectual property, taking into account relevant international standards and trends, including the TRIPS Agreement.		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<p><i>Deeper understanding by developing countries of policy implications of IP issues and how a national IP law meets relevant international standards and trends, including the TRIPS Agreement.</i></p>	<p>Further substantial progress in the process for the enactment in developing countries of modernized intellectual property legislation complying with the TRIPS Agreement and other international standards.</p>	<p><i>Tangible indication through communications received and/or statements made suggesting a deeper understanding by developing countries of the issues of concern:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-66 draft laws on intellectual property provided upon request to 39 developing countries (on copyright and related rights and on industrial property matters, including one or more of the following: patents, trademarks, industrial designs, topographies of integrated circuits, geographical indications and protection against unfair competition).</li> <li>-99 comments provided upon request on compatibility of existing/draft legislation with TRIPS Agreement and other international standards to 57 developing countries.</li> <li>-68 other forms of legislative advice provided upon request to 53 developing countries.</li> </ul>
	<p>Increasing consensus about the role of IP in knowledge-based and information driven economies among policy-makers.</p>	<p><i>Demonstrable evidence that officials from developing countries who have followed the relevant WIPO training courses have indeed acquired deeper understanding and knowledge of the problems dealt with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 35 regional and national seminars involving 3,111 participants on policy or management matters related to IP and TRIPS.</li> <li>-69 advisory or expert missions and study visits on IP issues or TRIPS and its implementation.</li> <li>-Four National Committees (police, customs officers, judges and IPO offices) in charge of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement were established.</li> </ul>
	<p>Increasing recognition of the important link between IP policy and other policy areas such as trade and investment, science and technology, technology transfer and development education, health, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High-Level Interregional Round Table on Knowledge Society, IP and LDCs, Lisbon, Portugal, February 2001, organized by WIPO.</li> <li>-Participation of WIPO in the Interactive Thematic Debate on Intellectual Property for LDCs as an Instrument for Wealth Creation (Brussels, Belgium, May 2001).</li> <li>-Elaboration of IP issues in relation to LDCs: Participation of LDCs representatives at the Second Session of PCPID.</li> <li>-Participation of WIPO Secretariat at three Inter-Agency and three Preparatory Committee Meetings for the Third United Nations Conference for the Least Developed</li> </ul>
	<p>Articulation of policy issues in LDCs and awareness of IP issues in economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Progress towards fostering IP, national capacity building, including institution-building for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement in LDCs.</p>

		Countries (Brussels, May 2001). - Publication of an Intellectual Property Profile of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). - Three WIPO Regional seminars (in the Arab, Asia and Africa regions) on the modernization of the IP system for LDCs, with 228 participants from LDC countries.
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Objective: <i>To promote the institution – building and sustainable development of intellectual property administrations with a view to providing more efficient and relevant services to the intellectual property user community .</i>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthening of national intellectual property administrations in developing countries by technical assistance through WIPO.</i>	<p>Increased number of IP Offices moving towards greater autonomy, and adopting a developmental approach.</p> <p>Increased number of IPOs providing services and facilities to users of IP, in the process promoting creativity and innovation.</p>	<p><i>Number of stronger and more efficient IP administrations in developing countries:</i></p> <p>Initiatives aimed at strengthening IP administration in developing countries included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 61 NFAPs/RFAPs under implementation, 12 new NFAPs/RFAPs started and 22 completed.</li> <li>- 178 expert missions and study visits for IP administration, on -the-job training and office automation.</li> <li>- 57 national administrations were provided with IT equipment.</li> </ul>

Objective: <i>To enhance the operation of systems of the enforcement of intellectual property rights in developing countries, including LDCs.</i>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<i>Reinforcement of administrative mechanisms in developing countries for the enforcement of intellectual property rights on the basis of information, advice, training and equipment received from WIPO.</i>	<p>Strengthening of civil and administrative mechanisms for dealing with IP enforcement in accordance with the TRIPS Agreement.</p> <p>Empowerment of enforcement officials through technical and legal training in international protection standards, enforcement provisions, and dispute settlement mechanisms.</p> <p>Increased expertise on enforcement catering to focused target groups, e.g., customs officials, police, judges, prosecutors, as well as rights owners, authors and creators.</p> <p>Increased awareness of issues of IP enforcement in the digital environment.</p>	<p><i>Number of administrative or other measures for the effective enforcement of intellectual property rights:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40 regional and national seminars on enforcement of IPRs organized for judges, customs officers, and police officials, totaling 3,700 participants.</li> <li>- Setting up of multi -agency coordination mechanisms at national level on IP enforcement.</li> <li>- Implementation in four countries of anti-piracy security devices as an enforcement tool.</li> <li>- Nine advisory missions and study visits.</li> </ul>

<p>Objective: <i>To facilitate and promote the dissemination of intellectual property information including access to an up-to-date collection of intellectual property legislative texts in the form of published texts and a computerized database.</i></p>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<p><i>Topical information of users on current IP legislation through the WIPO CLEA and other reference material.</i></p>	<p>Further progress in the conversion of legislative texts into electronic format, and preparation of bibliographic data entries for updating the Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) on the Internet.</p> <p>Publication in paper form, up to December 2001, of the periodicals <i>Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties (IPLT)</i> and <i>Lois et traités de propriété intellectuelle (LTPI)</i>.</p> <p>Preparations for electronic publication of IPLT and LTPI on the WIPO web sites as from January 2002.</p> <p>Preparation and publication in 2000 of the new version of the IPLEX CD-ROM, containing intellectual property legislative texts in English and French. Agreement with an outside contractor for the preparation of a further, updated version of the IPLEX CD-ROM.</p> <p>Providing information and documentation in the field of intellectual property.</p>	<p><i>Utilization of the WIPO CLEA, as indicated by the number of file requests:</i></p> <p>CLEA web site: -Registration of 6.3 million hits. -Number of page views: 65,240 hits. -Number of visitor sessions: 126,292. -Number of visitors: 50,893.</p> <p>-Publication of 64 legislative texts (1,444 pages) in the inserts of IPLT and of 64 legislative texts (1,524 pages) in the inserts of LTPI.</p> <p>-Number of intellectual property legislative texts published on the 2000 version of the IPLEX CD-ROM: 399 in English and 324 in French.</p> <p>-1,500 external requests for information on intellectual property legislation were serviced.</p>
<p><i>Utilization of services provided for under the WIPO/WTO Cooperation Agreement.</i></p>	<p>Provision to the WTO, under Art. 2(3)(a) of the WIPO/WTO Cooperation Agreement, of legislative texts and lists of legislation, upon request, for purposes of notifications under Art. 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p><i>Frequency of services rendered to developing countries in the context of the notification of intellectual property legislation under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement:</i></p> <p>-55 legislative texts and three lists of legislation provided in 2000, on request, in respect of six developing countries. No requests were received in 2001.</p>

**B. New Global Intellectual Property Challenges**

Objective: <i>To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to timely assess the overall scope and potential benefit of the intellectual property implications of a certain number of emerging global issues and to elaborate policies there on.</i>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<i>Wider awareness and clearer understanding by developing countries of the legal, economic, technical, social and ethical dimension of IP protection in relation to the preservation of biological diversity, the protection of traditional knowledge, the protection of expressions of folklore and electronic commerce.</i>	Deepening interest in and awareness of these issues as revealed, <i>inter alia</i> , by national presentations and interventions in meetings dealing with these issues.	<i>Number of developing countries requesting and receiving related information:</i>  <i>Number of related reference material, policy studies, symposia, policy -development meetings and other events organized by WIPO in, or for, developing countries:</i> In the context of emerging global IP issues, WIPO undertook: -32 interregional, regional, and national seminars and meetings involving 2,225 participants. -22 expert or staff missions and study visits.
<i>Wider integration of policy-makers of developing countries in the ongoing international debate on the above issues.</i>	Increased interest from developing countries in hosting meetings on new global IP issues and in keeping abreast of developments in ongoing international debates, as reflected in requests received.	<i>Frequency of attendance, by developing country officials, of international events on the above issues:</i> -Funding was provided for over 30 participants to attend international events debating new global intellectual property challenges.  <i>Inclusion, in the agenda of such events, of issues that are particularly relevant from a developing country perspective:</i> -Relevant issues were included in 26 international events dealing with global IP issues.

**C. Promotion and Development of the Use of the Intellectual Property System**

Objective: <i>To increase the use of the intellectual property system in developing countries by improving public knowledge of the system.</i>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<i>Enhanced image of IP in developing countries on the basis of information, know-how and advice provided to IPOs and other concerned institutions, as well as to the general public.</i>	Campaigns were launched on the demystification of intellectual property issues and promotion of the use of the intellectual property system for targeted groups including national administrations, academic institutions, policy makers and relevant non-governmental organizations.	<i>Frequency of intellectual property information campaigns and other programs launched by developing country IPOs and other relevant institutions:</i> -32 regional and national seminars and training courses to promote the use of the IP system were organized with a total of about 2,700 participants. -46 expert or advisory missions and study visits were carried out. -Two innovative national TV productions on IP issues.

<p>Objective: <i>To facilitate the use of the intellectual property system by relevant industrial, trade, research, social and cultural institutions with special emphasis on innovation and creativity, the access to, and use of, industrial property information and the collective management of copyright and related rights.</i></p>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<p><i>Development of sustainable structures and programs for the promotion of innovation and creativity on the basis of information, know-how and assistance provided by WIPO.</i></p>	<p>Requests for activities including workshops and seminars on innovation related subjects received from Member States showed the important role that these activities play in knowledge transfer.</p> <p>The appeal and utility of WIPO Awards as a tool to promote recognition for inventive activity was further demonstrated by the increasing number of requests for them on the part of Member States.</p>	<p><i>Number of guidelines and reference material and number of special projects carried out by WIPO with respect to the promotion of innovation and creativity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five guidelines and reference material and two special projects carried out by WIPO with respect to the promotion of innovation and creativity.</li> <li>- One WIPO Trophy for Innovative Enterprises.</li> <li>- Some six seminars and workshops at national, regional and interregional level on IP, promotion of innovation and creativity for a total of 615 participants.</li> <li>- Two study visits for innovation support services.</li> <li>- 12 expert missions on assistance in establishing innovation support services.</li> <li>- Links were established with Science and Technology institutions, centers and inventor societies at the national level.</li> <li>- 111 WIPO Awards for Outstanding Inventors offered to inventors and innovators from 45 countries of which 31 developing countries.</li> <li>- Five WIPO Awards for Artistic Creativity offered to Artists from five developing countries.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Facilitation of access to, and use of, industrial property information to interested users in developing countries, including the development of services for the search of industrial property information.</i></p>	<p>Effective use of industrial property information services.</p>	<p><i>Utilization of WIPO industrial property information, as indicated by the number of file requests, and frequency of services rendered to developing countries in this context:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2,554 search requests, including search and examination reports of applications for patents under the ICSEIP Program, were received from 49 developing countries.</li> <li>- 1,480 requests for on-line searches made by WIPO were received from 39 developing countries.</li> <li>- 289 requests from 35 developing countries for a total of 10,627 copies of patent documents made by WIPO.</li> <li>- Three special projects carried out by WIPO with respect to industrial property information (GLOBALPAT, JOPAL (on-line publication) and WIPO Industrial Property Statistics (online and CD-ROM publication)).</li> <li>- 10 expert missions on industrial property information services.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Establishment of legal and technical support to societies for collective management of copyright and related rights in developing countries.</i></p>	<p>Strengthening of new and existing collective management societies through improvement of their operations, including training in systems and procedures of collective management administrations in more advanced countries and the provision of equipment and expert advice.</p>	<p><i>Number of collective management organizations established and operational:</i> - Six collective management organizations established in the biennium.</p> <p><i>Number of officials successfully trained:</i> - 89 officials successfully trained. - 10 regional or national seminars/meetings attended by 935 officials. - 22 expert or advisory missions or study visits.</p> <p><i>Number of guidelines, reference material and special projects in relation to the establishment or strengthening of societies for the collective management of copyright and related rights :</i> - Software for collective management of copyright and related rights was developed and installed for five African countries. - One study was undertaken on collective management in Latin America and one for Pakistan; - One preliminary study on the possibility of an ASEAN Regional Copyright Collective Management System was conducted. - Development of the Caribbean Copyright Link (CCL) and training for the CCL founding societies within the framework of the Regionally Focused Action Plan for the Establishment of a Regional System of Collective Management of Copyright in the Caribbean Region and the General Cooperation Agreement with SGAE on software development for a regional system. - Preparation of a "toolbox" for setting up author's societies.</p>
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D. Cooperation among Developing Countries and with other Organizations

<p>Objective: <i>To facilitate cooperation among developing countries.</i></p>		
<p><i>Expected results</i></p> <p><i>More and better opportunities for cooperation among developing countries in all fields of IP.</i></p>	<p><i>Results Achieved</i></p> <p>Further progress made in the promotion of south-south cooperation through the organization of activities jointly implemented with relevant regional and sub-regional institutions.</p> <p>Sub-regional cooperation framework have produced very specific activities and new initiatives. They have also served as a platform for policy dialogue on IP.</p>	<p><i>Selected Performance Indicators</i></p> <p><i>Data on progress with respect to existing cooperation and number of new cooperation arrangements, programs and schemes among developing countries:</i> - 22 international, interregional, regional, and sub-regional meetings and seminars were held, attracting 987 participants. - 55 advisory missions were undertaken by officials from developing countries to other developing countries in their region.</p>



Objective: <i>To strengthen cooperation with intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other organizations.</i>		
Expected results	Results Achieved	Selected Performance Indicators
<i>Greater participation of IGOs, NGOs and other organizations in WIPO's programs and activities, and vice versa.</i>	Increased interrelation between WIPO and a number of IGOs, NGOs and other organizations.	<i>Number of IGOs and NGOs attending WIPO meetings and vice versa:</i> - In all regions, there was a constant interaction with IGOs, NGOs, and other organizations. Some interactions involved attendance at one another's meetings and seminars. Other activities involved: the signing of cooperation agreements (e.g., with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa); the sponsoring of participation in joint meetings (e.g., Asian participants in the 9th WIPO/IFIA International symposium, Buenos Aires); the organization of joint meetings (e.g., a sub-regional seminar and national seminars organized jointly between WIPO and the Arab Lawyers' Union).
Total expenditure for Main Program 06 in the 2000 -2001 biennium:		Sfr 53,670,000.-

[Annex II follows]

## ANNEXII

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE JAPAN FUNDS -IN-TRUST:  
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AND COPYRIGHTA. Industrial Property(a) Overview

1. The first voluntary contribution of 30,840,000 Japanese Yen (316,795 Swiss francs) was made by Japan in 1987. Since then, it has continued to increase steadily in line with the growing needs for assistance to developing countries in the modernization and reinforcement of their industrial property systems. In 1999, in order to enhance assistance for developing countries including LDCs, the Japanese Government's contribution increased to 178,213,000 Japanese yen (some 2.3 million Swiss francs). Up to the fiscal year 2001, the total contribution made by Japan in this field during the last 15 years amounted to approximately 14.6 million Swiss francs.

2. Various forms of assistance, in line with WIPO's Program and Budget for Cooperation for Development, have been extended widely to 25 developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region, namely: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Viet Nam.

3. During the reporting period, WIPO, with the assistance of the Japan Patent Office (JPO), has organized 42 regional and sub-regional meetings with some 1,285 participants from the above-mentioned countries, 29 training courses in Tokyo with 282 participants from 16 countries, 74 advisory missions in 15 countries, and 11 long-term fellowships in Japan from nine countries, among others.

(b) Highlights of the activities from January 2001 to June 2002

4. During the reporting period from January 2001 to June 2002, a significant number of activities and events have been organized in the field of industrial property, in cooperation with other sectors of WIPO. The main objectives are as follows:

- facilitating policy development and strategic planning in developing countries;
- promoting the awareness of the importance and benefits of the industrial property systems, including the global protection systems and services, and the effective enforcement of intellectual property rights among users, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
- promoting intellectual property teaching and training activities in the region through the special program for training of trainers from the training and teaching institutions;
- assisting intellectual property offices in their modernization of intellectual property administration through advisory expert missions on automation and information technology;

- developing human resources; and
  - promoting cooperation among the private sectors in the region.
5. The activities and events during the reporting period are highlighted as follows.
6. From January 2001 to June 2002, nine (seven regional, one sub-regional and one national) meetings for policymakers on specific topics of interest were held in Hanoi (February 2001), Auckland (May 2001), Tokyo (September 2001), Ho Chi Minh City (October 2001), Bangkok (February 2002), Daejeon (March 2002), Tehran (April 2002), and Guangzhou (July 2002).
7. Two Workshops were held in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City from February 20 to 22, and October 23 to 25, 2001, respectively to promote the PCT and the Madrid systems. The symposium held in Auckland from May 8 to 10, 2001, dealt with the enforcement of intellectual property rights. A forum in Tokyo from September 11 to 14, 2001, allowed policy dialogue among heads of intellectual property (IP) offices with emphasis on the need for their proactive role in formulating intellectual property policy and strategy in developing countries. A Regional Training Course was held in Daejeon from March 18 to 22, 2002, on the importance of intellectual property training and teaching. A Workshop in Bangkok was organized from February 25 to 27, 2002, focussing on the effective use of information technology to improve the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. A Workshop was held in Tehran on the effective use of the intellectual property system in commercializing inventions and research results. A Symposium and a National Training course were organized in Guangzhou, China, in July, 2002, on the importance of intellectual property protection in business activities for high-tech industries.
8. Fourteen short-term advisory/training missions, consisting of one to two JPO experts or a WIPO expert were undertaken in 11 countries of the region (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam). The findings of some of these advisory missions have provided useful information in planning a project on software development for office automation and provision of necessary equipment.
9. During the reporting period, four training courses were organized at the Japan Patent Office in cooperation with the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) and 84 government officials and intellectual property professionals from 19 countries in the region participated. The training courses were focused on the enforcement of intellectual property rights, the use of information technology in intellectual property administration and computerization, the examination practices of industrial property and the intellectual property administration.
10. Five officials from Cambodia, China, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand were financed by the fund-in-trust to participate in a six-month fellowship program organized by JPO. The fellows pursued their subjects of research at the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) and the Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology of the University of Tokyo.

11. Efforts were also taken to promote mutual cooperation between the private sectors of Japan and developing countries (India and Philippines) by inviting Japanese experts and practitioners to visit the concerned developing countries for the purpose of promoting the management of intellectual property rights in the private sector.

## B. Copyright and Related Rights

### (a) Overview

12. In 1993, the Japan Copyright Office (JCO) of the Government of Japan and WIPO first established a Funds-In-Trust Arrangement with the objective of promoting economic and cultural development within the developing countries in the region.

13. Since then, the fund has shown significant growth in quantitative and qualitative terms, in line with the growing needs for assistance to developing countries in the enhancement of their copyright systems. The financial contribution received from the JCO in the last nine years amounts to 3,378,957 Swiss francs, which has led to the successful completion of 37 regional, sub-regional and national meetings; 10 training courses; nine advisory missions; and the provision of equipment to three users. These activities covered the various areas relating to the copyright and related rights including awareness building, effective enforcement, collective management and emerging issues in the digital era. All together, over 1,700 government policymakers and administrators, enforcement officials, law practitioners, performers, creators, businessmen, members of the educational sectors and the public have benefited from these activities.

14. The assistance has extended to 34 countries of the Asia and Pacific region, namely, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

### (b) Activities from January 2001 to June 2002

15. With respect to activities in the field of copyright and related rights, much emphasis has been given to the promotion of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) as well as the collective management of copyright and related rights. A regional symposium was held in Guangzhou, China, in March 2001, on issues concerning the adherence to, and the implementation of, the WCT and the WPPT. A regional symposium on collective management of copyright and related rights in Mumbai, India, in December 2001, was organized in response to the increasing requests from countries for assistance in the field of collective management.

16. In addition to meetings at the regional level, a number of activities were organized at the national level, in order to provide detailed assistance to meet the individual needs of the countries concerned. These activities included: a national training seminar on the collective management of rights in musical works, held in three cities in Indonesia, in February 2001; a national seminar on collective management of copyright and related rights along with an advisory mission, held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, in June 2001; and two back-to-back national workshops with an advisory mission, covering the fields of effective enforcement and collective management, held in Suva, Fiji, in February to March 2002.

17. Furthermore, a special training course on the enforcement of copyright and related rights was organized in Tokyo, Japan by WIPO and JCO with the assistance of the Copyright Research and Information Center (CRIC) of Japan, in November 2001. Fourteen trainees from China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa and Thailand attended the course. On-the-job training on collective management was also organized in Tokyo for two weeks, for officials from collective management societies in Indonesia and Mongolia.

[Annex III follows]

ANNEX III

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE FRENCH FUNDS -IN-TRUST

A. Overview

1. The main policy objective of the cooperation between WIPO and the Government of France is to assist developing countries and countries in economic transition in the effective utilization of the intellectual property system for their economic, social and cultural development.
2. The assistance of the Government of France includes:
  - (a) provision of French specialists to advise developing countries and countries in transition in a wide range of industrial property specialized areas;
  - (b) provision of French specialists to act as lecturers in training courses, seminars, workshops and other specialized meetings, organized by WIPO, in developed countries and countries in transition;
  - (c) financing of study visits, by representatives of intellectual property offices or other institutions from developing countries or countries in transition, to French institutions, organizations and the private sector;
  - (d) financing of fellowships, for postgraduate students, to attend specialized intellectual property law courses at French universities;
  - (e) provision of documentation and publications; and
  - (f) financing of special projects in areas of common concern.
3. The main geographical target areas for activities under FIT/FRIP and FIT/FRCR are defined each year in consultation with the French authorities. During the past years, developing countries from Africa, the Arab region, Latin America and Asia have benefited from the assistance under the funds. Special emphasis has been given to projects in French speaking countries. As of 2001, FIT/FRIP also covers activities in countries in transition.

B. French Funds -in-Trust: Industrial Property (FIT/FRIP)

(a) Modernization of Industrial Property Administration

4. In order to assist the establishment and further development of industrial property administration in developing countries and countries in transition, French experts, funded by FIT/FRIP, have undertaken numerous expert missions to industrial property offices in the various regions. In that respect, the fund assisted in creating and modernizing industrial property administrations, by designing effective administration procedures, electronic registration systems for patents and trademarks, and patent information systems, as well as by establishing libraries for the industrial property offices. The establishment and development of national innovation centers has also been covered by missions, financed by FIT/FRIP.

5. In order to strengthen the industrial property system in the various regions, FIT/FRIP has also financed a number of study visits to relevant institutions and organizations in France, and provided on-the-job training.

(b) Training and Academic Teaching

6. An important part of the trust is designed to support WIPO's growing training activities in the various regions. Experts from INPI and other institutions in France, including university professors, judges and lawyers, financed by FIT/FRIP, have contributed to WIPO seminars, meetings and workshops in developing countries and countries in transition, on different aspects of intellectual property, such as the law and administration of patents, trademarks, designs and geographical indications, patent information and documentation, licensing and the transfer of technology, enforcement of intellectual property rights, relevance of intellectual property to development, and promotion of innovation.

7. Moreover, FIT/FRIP has financed fellowships for postgraduate students to specialized postgraduate intellectual property programs of French universities, namely the universities of Montpellier and Nantes, as well as the *Centred'études internationales de la propriété intellectuelle (CEIPI)* in Strasbourg. Intellectual property law professors from developing countries have also benefited from the fund by undertaking study visits to French universities.

8. The fund also co-finances certain WIPO cooperation for development activities with universities to further develop intellectual property teaching on the university level. A WIPO fact-finding mission to three law faculties in the Islamic Republic of Iran was organized in early 2002 under the fund, and provided detailed comments on new teaching curricula drafted by each faculty. In addition, the fund has financed, over the past years, missions of French intellectual property law professors to La Sagesse University in Beirut, Lebanon, in order to give specific lectures in the intellectual property postgraduate program.

(c) Promotion and Protection of Geographical Indications

9. France has high-level expertise in the area of protection of geographical indications, and this area has been identified as particularly suitable for activities under the fund. In this framework, the activities financed under FIT/FRIP include fact-finding missions of French experts to advise on the protection of geographical indications. Study missions were also organized to specialized French institutions, such as the *Institut national des appellations d'origine (INAO)* and the *Ministère de l'agriculture et de la pêche*.

10. In addition, special projects on the development of a system for the protection of geographical indications, on the national as well as on the regional level, are carried out under FIT/FRIP, in cooperation with specialized institutions in France. A two-year special project for the promotion and protection of geographical indications in four West African countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea), started in 2002 under the fund. Another project is being implemented in the Latin American region (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala and Uruguay), to further develop the protection and use of appellations of origin in the region.

(d) Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

11. In 2000 and 2001, the fund financed the overall cost of a WIPO Academy on the enforcement of intellectual property rights for judges from 20 developing countries under continental law jurisdiction. This Academy was held in two sessions, in Paris and Geneva. It consisted of a number of lectures on intellectual property rights enforcement, exchange of case-law studies among the participating judges, and visits to French courts, police and customs institutions as well as to WIPO headquarters. The case-law studies have been compiled by WIPO in a publication, entitled *Recueil de Cas Pratiques*, which is designed to serve as a tool for training and further research on the enforcement of intellectual property rights in developing countries.

12. Based on the success of the first two sessions of this Academy, WIPO is organizing a third session, again to be funded by FIT/FRIP, in 2002, for judges of certain countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. As in the past, it is planned that the case-law submitted in this session will be published by WIPO.

C. French Funds -in-Trust: Copyright (FIT/FRCR)

13. The FIT/FRCR is designed to support WIPO's cooperation activities specifically in the area of copyright and related rights.

14. Over the past years, the fund has financed practical training for officials from developing countries and countries in transition at collective management societies in France, such as the *Société de perception et de distribution des droits des artistes -interprètes de la musique et de la danse (SPEDIDAM)* and the *Société des auteurs, compositeurs et éditeurs de musique (SACEM)* in Paris.

15. In addition, this fund -in-trust has co-financed, with WIPO, the Arab sub-regional workshop on collective management of copyright and related rights, held in Morocco in May 2001. In this meeting, the situation of the collective management systems in five Arab countries (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia) and related topics were extensively examined and a plan of action was established. Specific aspects of collective management, with a particular view to the practical implementation of a management system, were presented by experts in several workshops.

16. In 2002, the fund will again co-finance a WIPO sub-regional meeting on collective management of copyright and related rights, in the West-African region.

[Annex IV follows]



## BILATERAL FUNDS -IN-TRUST

Country/ Fund	Purpose	Major Projects/Objectives
Argentina (FIT/AR)	Modernization of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reduction of the backlog of pending patent applications and trademark renewals</li> <li>-Setting up of a filings system of paper documents that facilitates the access to information by INPI staff as well as by private users</li> <li>-To provide INPI with specialized bibliography, particularly on examination and classification of trademarks</li> </ul>
Brazil	Modernization and Computerization of the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development of an automated system for the production of INPI's paper documents and electronic images and for the management of their use</li> <li>-Production of a Brazilian Espace MIMOSAA -type CD -ROM</li> <li>-Improvement of INPI's presence on the Internet: purchase of equipment and the update and improvement of INPI's website</li> <li>-Training of INPI's staff at all levels;</li> <li>-Strengthening of INPI's managerial and institution building capacities</li> <li>-Adoption and use of International Classifications in the field of Industrial Property (Patents, Trademarks, Industrial Designs)</li> <li>-Strengthening of INPI's corporate image</li> </ul>

Country/ Fund	Purpose	MajorProjects/Objectives
CostaRica FIT/CR	Modernization of the IntellectualProperty Registry(RPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-ModernizationandstrengtheningofthetechnicalandadministrativeinfrastructureoftheRPI</li> <li>-Developmentofautomatedpatentandtrademarksystems</li> <li>-Settingupofindustrialpropertyandtechnologyinformationsservicesfortheusers</li> <li>-Developmentofhumanresourcesintheareasofmanagement,administrationanduseofthenewly establishedautomatedsystems</li> </ul>
ElSalvador FIT/SV	Modernizationand Strengtheningofthe IntellectualProperty System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Modernizationofthenationalintellectualpropertylegalframework</li> <li>-Developmentandsettingupofautomatedpatentandtrademarksystems</li> <li>-Adviceonthesettingupofsocietiesofcollectivemanagementofcopyrightandrelatedrights</li> <li>-Developmentofhumanresourcesintheareasofmanagement,administrationandautomationand settingupofintellectualpropertyteachingprograms</li> </ul>
LibyanArab Jamahiriya	Modernizingand Strengtheningofthe IntellectualProperty System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TostartinSeptember2002</li> </ul>
Nicaragua (FIT/SE: Financing agency: SIDA)	Modernizationofthe IndustrialProperty Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-ModernizationandstrengtheningofthetechnicalandadministrativeinfrastructureoftheRPI</li> <li>-Improvementandextensionofservicestotheusersof theIPsystemandreductioninthecostof theoperations</li> </ul>

Country/ Fund	Purpose	MajorProjects/Objectives
Uruguay FIT/UY	Modernizationofthe NationalIndustrial PropertyOffice (DNPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Compilingofindustrialpropertyjurisprudenceonelectronicmeans</li> <li>-Supporttoautomationactivitiesinthefieldofpatentsandtrademarks</li> </ul>
Uruguay FIT/UY-DNPI	Strengtheningand Institutional Developmentofthe NationalIndustrial PropertyOffice (DNPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-StrengtheningofthetechnicalinfrastructureoftheDNPI</li> <li>-ImprovementofthequalityandefficiencyoftheDNPI'sservicestotheusers</li> <li>-Developmentofhumanresources</li> <li>-IncreasingpresenceofnationalGovernmentauthoritiesininternationalandregionalmeetingson intellectualproperty</li> </ul>

[AnnexVfollows]

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE WIPO - AUSTRALIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT

1. The WIPO - Australia Joint Statement was signed on March 6, 2000, between WIPO and the Government of Australia. IP Australia has the lead role in coordinating and implementing Australia's commitments under the Agreement.

I. PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT:

2. The purpose of the Agreement is to strengthen and enhance mutual cooperation in providing legal and technical assistance to countries of Asia and the Pacific. Under the agreement, WIPO and Australia seek to provide such assistance in the most effective, practical and efficient way, while responding to the priorities and expressed needs of the developing countries of the region.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

A. Review of the Technical Assistance Needs in Countries of the Asia and Pacific Region

3. WIPO and Australia regularly exchange information on the existing and possible technical assistance needs of developing countries of the Asia and Pacific region. This information is obtained from contact and consultations with the developing countries, and enables formulation of programs that address the actual needs and concerns of these countries.

B. Documentation and Sharing of Information on the Existing Expertise, Programs and Resources Available to Meet the Intellectual Property Needs of the Region

4. The International Bureau of WIPO and the Government of Australia have together developed a database of human resources indicating a range of expertise available within the two parties, in the intellectual property (IP) field, including an extensive database of lectures/experts from or assigned to the Asia and Pacific region by WIPO. The experts included in the database are utilized in the delivery of intellectual property -related technical assistance in the region.

C. Developing and Delivering a Program of Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Programs Directed to Specific Priority Needs Identified by Partner Countries

5. Several priority areas have been identified by the two sides for technical assistance. These include intellectual property administration; information technology; development of an intellectual property system for the South Pacific sub-region; traditional knowledge; electronic commerce; domain names; geographical indications; distance learning; intellectual property teaching; long-term fellowships; collective management of copyright; enhancing the capacity of SMEs to benefit from intellectual property; and public outreach.

6. A number of activities under different projects or programs have been undertaken by WIPO and the Government of Australia in the identified priority areas. Most recently, these included activities related to enforcement of intellectual property rights (Cambodia, Pakistan), modernization of IP Office (India), protection of trademarks (Viet Nam), public outreach (Singapore), innovation and technology transfer (Thailand, Sri Lanka),

policy development and institution building (India), public administration and IP (Hong Kong SAR), access to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore (South Pacific sub-region). A synopsis of the activities/programs undertaken in the past two years is annexed.

D. Developing and Implementing Joint Projects

7. Joint projects were developed and undertaken in three broad areas which included promotion of policy dialogue to enhance understanding of emerging IP issues, activities in relation to use and administration of IP systems, and building skills to enable effective use of the IP system.

8. A major joint project for the fourteen Pacific Islands Forum Countries (FICs) that encompassed activities in all the above areas was formulated and successfully launched in October 2001. The project is a three-year Regionally Focused Action Plan (RFAP) for the Intellectual Property Development of the FICs. The overall objective of the Action Plan is to assist the FICs in their efforts to establish a regional IP infrastructure and to enable them to effectively use the IP system for sustainable economic development.

9. A High Level Meeting of IP Officials of the FICs and a Workshop on IP Legislation were organized in December 2001 as the first major activities under the RFAP. These events provided an opportunity for the senior IP officials of the region to discuss ways to effectively implement the RFAP, especially to put in place IP legislation that would meet national requirements and be in accordance with international standards. Over the course of the implementation of the RFAP a broad range of activities shall be undertaken in areas such as modernization of IP legislation, strengthening of IP administration, human resources development and awareness building.

10. A number of other projects are in progress. These include a case study on the use of traditional knowledge by indigenous persons/communities in Australia and preparation of training courses for staff of collective management societies.

[Annex VI follows]

UNDP/WORLDBANKPROJECTSFORWHICHWIPOISTHEEXECUTINGAGENCY

I. UNDP PROJECTS

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Purpose: Development of the Administration, Protection, and Effective Use of Intellectual Property.

Major Project Activities:

- The provision of legal advice in the drafting of legislation;
- The provision of hardware and software for the IPO office;
- Expert advisory missions; and
- A National Workshop in the Enforcement of IP Rights; a Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement for the Judiciary and Enforcement Agencies; and a National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY SECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH CENTRE (IRC), LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Purpose: Strengthening of the Industrial Property System; Promotion of Inventive Capacity.

Major Project Activities:

- Study visits for officials from the Libyan Industrial Research Center (IRC) to Egypt and Morocco.
- Provision of hardware and software for the Patent Office.

REGIONAL BUREAU FOR ARAB STATES, NEW YORK

Purpose: Strengthening and Mobilizing the Intellectual Property System for Promoting Technological, Industrial and Cultural Development.

Major Project Activities:

- Expert Missions to Arab Countries for the installation of Software for the Management of Automated Systems of Arab Industrial Property Offices;
- WIPO Arab Regional Conference on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Members of the Judiciary, Amman, Jordan; and
- Intellectual Property Casebook on Comparative Judicial Decisions.

## II. WORLD BANK PROJECT

### BHUTAN

Purpose: To establish the legislative basis and administrative infrastructure for a modern intellectual property system

#### Major Project Activities:

- Setting up of information technology (IT) infrastructure;
- Developing and implementing systems and procedures for conduct of modernizing the industrial property administration; and
- Awareness building and training, programs for members of judiciary, customs officials and officials of other law enforcement agencies.

[Annex VII follows]

## OTHER COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)</p>	<p>WIPO and ARIPO are parties to the WIPO/ARIPO/OAPI/ARCT Quadripartite Agreement which links the key intellectual property players in the Africa region at the regional and international levels.</p> <p>The purpose of cooperation between WIPO and ARIPO is to promote the protection of intellectual property in Africa and the exploitation of intellectual property as a tool for the economic and technological development of Africa.</p>	<p>- A WIPO/ <i>Fonds d'aide à la promotion de l'invention et de l'innovation</i> (FAPI) [a creation of OAPI] Workshop relating to the management of intellectual property rights within universities and research and development institutions has been organized in Dakar, Senegal, from June 25 to 28, 2002.</p> <p>- A meeting on geographical indications took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon, on November 6 and 7, 2001, to develop a strategy for the use of geographical indications in the subregion.</p> <p>- A Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property and the Protection of Expressions of Folklore and Traditional Knowledge was organized in cooperation with OAPI and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire from April 8 to 10, 2002, in Abidjan (112 participants); its aim was to strengthen the ability of African officials, communities and other stakeholders to participate effectively in the work of the IGC, with a view to defining a common African position on the issues to be discussed at the third session of the IGC.</p> <p>- Implementation of WIPONET Project completed.</p>



Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)</p>	<p>WIPO and OAPI are parties to the WIPO/ARIPO/OAPI/ARCT Quadripartite Agreement which links the key intellectual property players in the Africa region at the regional and international levels.</p> <p>The purpose of cooperation between WIPO and OAPI is to promote the protection of intellectual property in Africa and the exploitation of intellectual property as a tool for the economic, technological and cultural development of Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonization of ARIPO and OAPI systems. A meeting between WIPO, ARIPO and OAPI was organized in July 2001, in Yaoundé, Cameroon, to assess the OAPI automation system. Similarly, a study on harmonization of ARIPO and OAPI legislations and procedures will make it possible to take an informed decision on the harmonization process.</li> <li>- Automation of industrial property offices. The WIPO Automation Consultant at ARIPO is involved in the WIPO automation project which started with six pilot countries.</li> <li>- ARIPO/EPO/UK Patent Office Workshop on intellectual property issues was organized in Gaborone, Botswana, from October 15 to 17, 2001, with the participation of WIPO.</li> <li>- A Round Table on Certain Global Intellectual Property Issues was organized concurrently with the ARIPO Administrative Council in Accra, Ghana, in November 2001.</li> <li>- Implementation of WIPONET Project completed.</li> </ul>
<p>African Regional Center of Technology (ARCT)</p>	<p>WIPO and ARCT are parties to the WIPO/ARIPO/OAPI/ARCT Quadripartite Agreement which links the key intellectual property players in the Africa region at the regional and international levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A resource person was sent by WIPO to a meeting focused on women entrepreneurs' activities, organized by ARCT.</li> </ul>

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)	<p>To institutionalize and strengthen relations between ALECSO and WIPO</p> <p>To cooperate in areas of mutual interest, particularly in the field of copyright and related rights</p>	<p>- Expert Mission to revise the 1981 Arab Convention on Copyright and Related Rights at the Headquarters of ALECSO, Cairo, May 31 to June 4, 2001</p>
General Society of Authors in Spain (SGAE)	<p>Development and set-up of a regional Caribbean copyright system and assistance to national Caribbean authors' societies</p>	<p>- Follow-up of the functioning of the SGSS software produced by SGAE.</p> <p>- Monitoring of the activities performed by the authors' societies who are members of the Caribbean Copyright Link (CCL)</p> <p>- Training of staff.</p>
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	<p>To develop institutional collaboration in areas of mutual interest</p> <p>To cooperate for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property</p>	<p>- WIPO/ISESCO Conference on Intellectual Property, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from May 21 to 23, 2001. The aim of the Conference was to give the participants the opportunity to consider and discuss standards of copyright and related rights in the present environment created by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), and the policies and actions to be envisaged with a view to the exploitation and safeguarding of traditional and local knowledge.</p>

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>League of Arab States (LAS)</p>	<p>To institutionalize cooperation between the two organizations</p> <p>To coordinate and consult on technical assistance extended to Arab Countries in the field of intellectual property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of an Intellectual Property Unit in the General Secretariat of LAS and training of staff.</li> <li>- Organization of an Exhibition of Arab Artists at the Headquarters of WIPO. Artists selected were from Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Sudan and Morocco (7)</li> <li>- Briefing session on intellectual property, organized at the Headquarters of LAS in Cairo in April 2001 for the members of the permanent delegations to LAS in Cairo</li> <li>- A meeting for the Arab Permanent Representatives on the importance of intellectual property protection and WIPO's activities in the Arab region was held in New York in May 2001</li> <li>- Participation in the Inter-agency meeting organized by LAS for Arab Agencies and Organizations competent in the field of intellectual property to discuss cooperation in September 2001.</li> <li>- Participation in meetings organized respectively on matters of mutual interest.</li> <li>- Exchange of relevant information on the status of intellectual property protection in Arab Countries</li> </ul>

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU)	WIPO has been working in close cooperation with the OAU in the framework of the cooperation between the United Nations and this organization.	<p>-WIPO and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), launched in 1988, on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the OAU, the WIPO/OAU Gold Medal Award Scheme aimed at encouraging the search for innovative solutions to existing problems in Africa and at promoting the economic and social development of African countries by rewarding the best African inventors in the following important fields of human endeavor, namely: healthcare, food technology and energy.*</p> <p>-Expert Group Meeting on Intellectual Property and the Protection of Expressions of Folklore and Traditional Knowledge, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from May 12 to 14, 2002, in cooperation with the OAU and ECA [see also joint activities with ECA].</p> <p>-Participation of WIPO in OAU meetings and vice versa.</p>

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\* Last awards in this framework were given in 1999.

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)</p>	<p>To promote the attainment of the objectives laid down by the Convention establishing WIPO and the Treaty of Basseterre, 1981, establishing the OECS; and to act in close cooperation on matters of mutual interest with a view to harmonizing their efforts towards greater effectiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reciprocal invitation to participate in the deliberations of the two organizations on matters of particular concern to them;</li> <li>- Exchange of relevant information and documents;</li> <li>- Updating information on the laws and regulations relating to intellectual property rights in the Member States of the OECS through mutual exchange of data and information;</li> <li>- Formulating model intellectual property laws, guides and manuals to assist OECS Member States and where appropriate harmonize such laws, guides and manuals;</li> <li>- Developing an intellectual property database within the OECS Secretariat with the legal and technical assistance of WIPO;</li> <li>- Assisting Member States of the OECS to automate their intellectual property operations, supported by computerization and staff training in information technology;</li> <li>- Conducting periodically seminars, workshops and training programs on the latest trends concerning the evolution of laws relating to intellectual property in the Member States of the OECS;</li> <li>- Cooperation between the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center and the OECS; and</li> <li>- Supporting the development and implementation of an OECS Intellectual Property Virtual Private Network (VPN), within the WIPONET.</li> </ul>

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>Secretariat of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP)</p>	<p>To promote, through cooperation and mutual consultations, the attainment of the objectives laid down by the Convention establishing WIPO and the Statutes and Statutory Rules establishing CPLP; and to develop a working relationship and cooperation activities between the two organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reciprocal participation of the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of CPLP in their respective meetings organized on matters of mutual interest, and joint support of these meetings when considered appropriate.</li> <li>- Cooperation in the organization of meetings on matters related to the protection and promotion of intellectual property and other pertinent matters, specially in relation with Portuguese-speaking countries (e.g. the WIPO International Seminar on the Preservation, Promotion and Protection of Folklore and Traditional Knowledge, held in Sao Luis do Maranhao, Brazil, from March 11 to 13, 2002).</li> <li>- Undertaking of regular consultations between WIPO and CPLP to ensure activities that promote intellectual property policies and strategies and lead to wealth creation.</li> <li>- Exchange of information and documents on the protection and promotion of intellectual property.</li> <li>- Activities involving technical assistance from WIPO.</li> </ul>

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p><i>Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana (SIECA)</i></p>	<p>To promote, through cooperation and mutual consultations, the attainment of the objectives laid down by the Convention establishing WIPO and the Statutes and Statutory Rules establishing SIECA; and to develop a working relationship and cooperation activities between the two organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reciprocal invitation to participate in the meetings organized by the two organizations on matters of mutual interest, and joint support of these meetings when considered appropriate.</li> <li>- Exchange of information and documents on the protection and promotion of intellectual property.</li> <li>- Activities involving technical assistance from WIPO (e.g. WIPO legal assistance in the drafting of the Central American Convention for the Protection of Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs in the Framework of a Central American Customs Zone).</li> </ul>

Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)</p>	<p>The cooperation agreement between WIPO and ECA was built around the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education through distance learning</li> <li>- Topical global issues such as electronic commerce and traditional knowledge</li> <li>- WIPO NET</li> <li>- African Development Forum (ADF): ADF99 Post Forum Summit</li> <li>- Small and Medium -sized Enterprises (SMEs)</li> <li>- Partnership for information and communication technologies in Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WIPO participated in a meeting on New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), organized by ECA.</li> <li>- The third African Development Forum (ADF2001) took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from December 9 to 13, 2001, the theme of which was "Defining Priorities for Regional Integration."</li> <li>- Expert Group Meeting on Intellectual Property and the Protection of Expressions of Folklore and Traditional Knowledge, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from May 12 to 14, 2002, in cooperation with ECA and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The objective of the meeting was to enable African countries to review the outcome of recent regional meetings (Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Lusaka (Zambia) and São Luis de Maranhão (Brazil)), and develop a common position which was a valuable tool for effective and informed participation in the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on these issues.</li> </ul>



Organization	Purpose of Cooperation Agreement	Major Joint Activities
<p>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)</p>	<p>To cooperate in areas of common interest, particularly in the field of assistance extended to Arab Countries for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-WIPO/ESCWA Specialized Symposium on Intellectual Property for the Lebanese Judiciary, July 31 to August 2, 2002</li> <li>-Participation at the ESCWA Second Technical Committee on Trade Liberalization and Globalization, Manama, Bahrain, April 7 and 8, 2001</li> <li>-Participation at the Workshop on the Arab Businessmen Community and the TRIPS Agreement, ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon, June 3 and 4, 2002</li> <li>-Participation at the Expert Group Meeting on the Results of the WTO Fourth Ministerial Conference and the Preparation for Future Negotiation, ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon, June 5 and 6, 2002</li> <li>-Participation at the Regional Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Competitiveness through the Promotion of Innovative Approaches in SMEs, Manama, Bahrain, June 10 to 12, 2002</li> <li>-Participation at the WIPO/ESCWA Consultation and Coordination Meeting, June 16 and 17, 2002</li> <li>-Participation at ESCWA Meeting of the Regional Coordination Group, June 28, 2002</li> </ul>

[End of Annex VII and of document]