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## PROGRAM AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

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### PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2006

*Document prepared by the Secretariat*

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document (hereinafter referred to as the “Report”) presents the Program Performance Report for 2006, prepared in accordance with WIPO’s results-based programming and budgeting framework.
2. The Report is based on the criteria established in the Program and Budget 2006/07 (Publication No. 360E/PB0607) approved by the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (hereinafter referred to as “WIPO Assemblies”) in September 2005.
3. The Report provides an assessment of progress made towards achieving the expected results of WIPO’s programs during 2006 (Part II). The Report also provides an overview of progress made towards achieving the efficiency gains for 2006/07 (Publication No. 360E/PB0607, Chart 8) (Part III).
4. In line with the New Mechanism to further involve Member States in the Preparation and Follow-up of the WIPO Program and Budget (WO/PBC/10/5), approved by the WIPO Assemblies in September 2006, the Report is submitted to the WIPO Program and Budget Committee for Member States’ review concurrent to the review of the draft Program and Budget for 2008/09.
5. For ease of reference, the WIPO Strategic Framework is included in Annex I to this document. Annex II contains a List of Acronyms.

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## II. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN 2006

### STRATEGIC GOAL ONE: TO PROMOTE AN IP CULTURE

#### PROGRAM 1: Public Outreach and Communication

6. WIPO continued to expand and consolidate its links with the international and Swiss-based press. Heightened interest by civil society groups in WIPO's work led to more focus outside the specialized press on intellectual property (IP) issues with diverse commentary appearing in many Internet blogs and NGO publications. At the beginning of the year, WIPO mobilized media attention on the performance of its service areas in the previous calendar year, notably the PCT, Madrid System and domain names dispute resolution services. The first WIPO Patent Report also received significant attention in media around the world, with particular focus being paid to the growth of patent filings in Asian countries. Efforts also focused on publicizing WIPO's substantive work to achieve a better understanding of the complex issues on the Organization's agenda, including copyright, efforts to reform the international patent system, issues relating to IP and development, WIPO's work relating to traditional knowledge (TK), traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and access to genetic resources (GR), and developments in the international trademark system (notably the Diplomatic Conference that led to the adoption of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and the Singapore Resolution).

7. WIPO also continued its cooperation with other UN organizations and participated in the annual meeting of the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG), in June, in Vienna.

8. The successful restructuring and redesign of the WIPO public website, contributed a major step forward in the Organization's efforts to foster a broader understanding of IP and WIPO's work. The redesign was aimed at more fully addressing all stakeholders in the IP system and at disseminating, more rapidly, information on developments in IP and in WIPO's activities in an accessible, user-friendly fashion. To this end, inter alia, a more flexible, news-oriented portal was developed, and new, interactive features depicting IP in action were introduced in order to widely disseminate key messages on the value and benefits of IP.

9. To better inform the growing debate on IP, a key strategy was to disseminate all available information products via as many mechanisms as possible. This helped create a multiplier effect in broadly diffusing the Organization's messages to its key constituencies worldwide.

10. To ensure consistent quality, relevancy, and marketability of all WIPO publications, a WIPO Editorial Board was created. The Board aims at determining, before the start of any publication project, that the proposed publication is consistent with WIPO policy objectives, meets an identified need, and is an appropriate use of resources. In an ongoing effort to reduce publishing costs, the Board is also tasked with determining the most appropriate means of publishing, i.e., whether on paper, CD-ROM, or online.

11. As part of WIPO's efforts to promote a broader understanding of IP, the WIPO Outreach Guides, a new, cost-effective approach to assisting Member States in mounting IP outreach campaigns, were launched on the WIPO website. The Guides also include an "Outreach in Practice" section with links to ongoing campaigns in Member States.

12. Following an extensive reader survey, the WIPO Magazine was redesigned to feature more in-depth articles exploring topical IP issues of interest to readers. The launch of an HTML version of the Magazine on the WIPO website provided significantly broader access to the Magazine. This new version also ensures that more WIPO Magazine articles appear on external search engines in response to searches for information on specific IP topics or on WIPO itself.

13. WIPO continued to strengthen, promote and publicize the WIPO Awards program to raise awareness about the importance of IP and the valuable contributions made by inventors, creators and innovative enterprises to society at large and to economic development. In 2006, a total of 153 awards were bestowed at 51 national and international events: 102 Gold Medals for Inventors, 43 Creativity Medals and eight Trophies for Innovative Enterprises.

14. To raise awareness about the importance of IP and to build IP capacities among universities and research and development institutions in developing countries and countries in economic transition, WIPO continued to strengthen and promote the University Initiative network, in particular, by more than doubling the institutional membership of the network, improving communications with and among member institutions and organizing capacity building events.

15. To improve the visibility and use of the WIPO Library collection, both internally and externally, the conversion of the old library OPAC (Open Access Catalogue) to a new Library Management system was initiated. New services were also introduced to WIPO staff, and relationships formed with local academic institutions, such as the University of Geneva, to support the work of external IP professionals. In addition, the Electronic Collection of Laws (CLEA) database continued to be maintained.

**OBJECTIVE:** To promote a better understanding of WIPO and IP issues worldwide and enhance support for WIPO's mandate through a proactive communication strategy.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Higher global media profile for WIPO and IP issues in general.</b></p>	<p><b>At least five per cent increase in world press articles objectively reflecting WIPO's activities and an understanding of IP issues:</b></p> <p>A 26 per cent increase (from 2,483 to 3,130) was observed in the number of articles objectively reporting on WIPO's activities and showing a more in-depth understanding of IP issues.</p> <p><b>20 per cent increase in media contacts that regularly report on IP:</b></p> <p>2006 saw a 20 per cent increase (from 345 to 415) in the number of media contacts that regularly report on IP. This was largely due to a seminar organized in Geneva for</p>

<p><b>Broader understanding of the role of IP and of WIPO and its activities among policy makers and the general public.</b></p>	<p>journalists and an increase in the number of media who subscribe to the WIPO press mailing list.</p> <p><b>Core messages on the value of IP disseminated via printed materials, multimedia, and the WIPO website, for the general public and specialized audiences:</b></p> <p>Fifty two editions of “Intellectual Property in the News” were produced and sent to Geneva-based permanent missions.</p> <p>Thirteen art exhibitions were organized, drawing some 7,000 visitors.</p> <p>The WIPO website was restructured and redesigned.</p> <p>The WIPO Magazine was redesigned. Circulation of the Magazine grew by 14 per cent.</p> <p><b>IP educational materials for young people created and adapted for use by Member States in school systems:</b></p> <p>French and Spanish versions of “Learn from the past, create the future – Inventions and Patents” published. Latvia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey entered into agreements for translation into local languages and local publishing. Other Member States, with WIPO’s support, adapted the publication (Singapore) and displayed it on their national website (Tunisia). A request was received to translate the publication into Braille (South African Library for the Blind).</p> <p>A contract was signed with Cambridge University Press on the co-publishing of a major IP dictionary.</p>
<p><b>Increased awareness of WIPO’s international registration services.</b></p>	<p><b>Promotional materials created for WIPO’s international registration services and disseminated to specific audiences and regions according to the needs of each service:</b></p> <p>Complete updating and redesign (in cooperation with the PCT) of “Basic Facts about the PCT”, re-published as “Protecting Your Inventions Abroad: Frequently Asked Questions about the Patent Cooperation Treaty”.</p> <p>Five installments of “PCT portraits” were published in the WIPO Magazine.</p> <p>The WIPO Patent Report and the PCT Yearly Review were published (the latter in English, French and Spanish).</p> <p>A 20 minute video was produced explaining PCT application procedures.</p> <p>Extensive promotional materials were prepared for the Trademark Law Treaty Diplomatic Conference in Singapore, and work was initiated on promotional films for the Madrid System.</p>
<p><b>Strong library collection focused on IP and related global issues.</b></p>	<p><b>Number of holdings:</b></p> <p>Some 60 monographs were added to the library’s holdings in 2006. Journal subscriptions were reviewed and streamlined as appropriate. Electronic options were chosen, where possible, to increase cost and usage efficiency.</p> <p><b>Shelf reading statistics:</b></p> <p>No shelf reading statistics were compiled in 2006 due to the work carried out on the library catalogue. More complete statistics will be available in 2007.</p>

<p><b>Better outreach internally at WIPO and to the IP community at large.</b></p>	<p><b>Intranet/Internet usage statistics of OPAC (Open Access Catalogue):</b></p> <p>In 2006, the OPAC was not available for use on the Intranet/Internet as it was being converted to the new library management system. Work is still being performed and should be finalized by the second quarter of 2007.</p> <p><b>Number of requests from WIPO staff and the public dealt with:</b></p> <p>Some 15 new or updated entries on WIPO were provided to international yearbooks and other similar publications.</p> <p>The WIPO Outreach Guides were completed and published on the WIPO website. Several Member States provided examples of their own outreach campaigns for inclusion in the guides.</p> <p>Several film and multimedia products were produced, including a 30-second PSA television spot, broadcast on CNN, BBC World, EBU and other international and national networks.</p> <p>A wide range of new (213) information products were created and 47 such products were updated.</p> <p>Some 20,975 public information products were sold with a total income of about 1.6 million Swiss francs. Revenue generated via the electronic bookshop was about 217,000 Swiss francs from 1,309 orders. About 185,000 information products were distributed free-of-charge. Overall income represented a slight decrease compared to 2005.</p> <p>Some 66 Member States reported activities for World Intellectual Property Day, with some 76 summaries of their activities posted on the WIPO website, drawing 68,000 page visits.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 1 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 6,702,033</b></p>

## PROGRAM 2: External Coordination

16. WIPO continued to keep close institutional relations with other UN agencies and specialized bodies in Geneva, and internationally. The Section for Mobilization of Extrabudgetary Resources was established in November 2006.

17. WIPO continued to expand its cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Such cooperation included meetings organized by WIPO in Geneva for the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI) and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and WIPO attendance of several annual NGO meetings. A number of new NGOs, including consumers groups, obtained observer status at WIPO.

18. The WIPO Coordination Office in Brussels continued to maintain links with relevant decision makers and other stakeholders in Brussels. The Office provided information to WIPO headquarters, on a daily basis, on relevant events at the level of the European Union and its Member States, and other entities.

19. The WIPO Japan Office became operational on September 1, 2006. The Office's primary mandate is to coordinate IP related research in developing countries of the Asia

Pacific region in close cooperation with relevant sectors at WIPO headquarters in Geneva. The Office participated actively in local IP related events, which often included participants from outside Japan, ranging from specific training workshops for IP professionals to more general colloquia, such as symposiums at local Universities. Through these channels, a broader understanding of IP issues and WIPO's vision and objectives was facilitated.

20. The WIPO Coordination Office in New York continued to cover major United Nations meetings including: the Security Council; Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); Chief Executives Board (CEB); High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP); International Civil Service Commission (ICSC); United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); and the 61<sup>ST</sup> session of the General Assembly. The Office also met regularly with Ambassadors and diplomats from various countries, to discuss WIPO's activities and IP issues, and continued to expand its collaboration with IP professional associations. With regard to the latter, a partnership with the Chicago Intellectual Property Alliance (CIPA) led to two events in Chicago on the WIPO Copyright and Development Agendas. A third event on WIPO's work in the area of alternative dispute resolution was held in cooperation with the IP Section of the American Bar Association (ABA) and the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI), US Chapter. In collaboration with the International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPPI), an event on the WIPO Copyright Agenda was also organized in Washington, D.C. The Academic Outreach Programme included lectures on WIPO and IP in sixteen North American academic fora. In addition, the Office continued to respond to public enquiries, including on the Madrid Protocol, WIPO alternative dispute resolution services and the PCT.

21. The WIPO Singapore Office made significant progress in establishing WIPO's presence in the region and in promoting better understanding of WIPO's vision, objectives and activities. Outreach to traditional WIPO counterparts and new collaborators was ensured through the coordination and hosting of several regional meetings and training programs, organization of study visits for officials from the region, and participation in national, sub-regional and regional IP related events. In cooperation with WIPO sectors at headquarters, the Office also provided input to the following IP events: National Symposium on IP Education, Training & Research, with IP Philippines, Manila, Philippines, January; WIPO Roving Seminar on Economic Development based on IP: Capitalizing on R&D, Innovation and Entrepreneurial Strategies, with IP Philippines, Manila and Cebu, Philippines, June; Inventors Day, with the National Research Council of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, February; Sixth World IP Day celebration, Jakarta, Indonesia, April; Intellectual Property Forum 2006 – 8th Industrial Art and Technology Exhibition 2006 (INATEX 2006), with Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor, September; 2006 National Inventors' Week, with Technology Application Promotion Institute, Pasay City, Philippines, November; and National Training Program for Performers, with the International Federation of Musicians (FIM), the International Federation of Actors (FIA) and Chinese Music Association, Shanghai, China, December.

22. The Washington Liaison Office continued to interact with the agencies of the United States Government and Congress, including Departments of Commerce, State, and Justice, and USPTO, NGO's, Washington-based IP corporate offices, IP-related associations, diplomatic representatives, and law schools with IP curricula. During the period under review, the Office increased its number of contacts with all these sectors in order to promote a more positive understanding of WIPO's vision and goals. The number of individuals receiving the WIPO Wire Newsletter increased with seven per cent to over 1,600, compared

with 2005. WIPO was also referenced in legislation as appropriate consultant for the US government on IP and development.

**OBJECTIVE:** To promote a better understanding of WIPO's vision and objectives and to enhance WIPO's cooperation with the United Nations system and other inter-governmental organizations, as well as relevant institutions in the United States of America, the European Community and the ASEAN region.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Identification of further opportunities for cooperation and coordination with other international organizations, including UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, the World Bank, the WTO and UPOV, on IP issues.</b></p>	<p><b>Number of new joint initiatives or projects with other international organizations:</b></p> <p>In cooperation with the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin, and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, two information sessions on WIPO activities were conducted for Italian diplomatic staff, in May.</p> <p>In cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the WIPO Coordination Office in New York hosted another WIPO-UNITAR workshop on IP for diplomats, UN Secretariat staff and civil society. The event was supplemented on IP Day with a WIPO exhibition on UN Secretariat premises to raise awareness about WIPO and its mandate among UN staff and diplomats.</p> <p>The WIPO Coordination Office in New York, co-hosted the "People's Poet's Gathering: The Stones of Civilization" in collaboration with the New York City poetry organization "City Lore", the UN Forum for Indigenous Peoples, the UN Writer's Society, the Bowery Club and several other poets' organizations.</p> <p>In collaboration with the International Intellectual Property Society (IIPS), the WIPO Coordination Office in New York organized briefings on the PCT and WIPO alternative dispute resolution services.</p> <p>The WIPO Singapore Office, in cooperation with ASEAN, relevant government institutions in Singapore and relevant sectors at WIPO headquarters, co-organized the following events: WIPO Regional Symposium on Promoting University-Industry Collaboration Through Technology Transfer and IP Transactions in ASEAN Countries, January; WIPO ASEAN Workshop on Feasibility Study on the Establishment of IP Business Development Services (IP-BDS) Hubs in ASEAN, January; study visit of IP Philippine official to Singapore on subject of IP training and research; WIPO Regional Workshop on Technology Managements, July; WIPO-Singapore-Japan Patent Office (JPO) Regional Workshop on Patent Drafting, November; and WIPO Regional Meeting on Extending Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks, November.</p> <p>In cooperation with the United Nations University, the WIPO Japan Office commenced its first research project.</p> <p>Some 20 joint initiatives between the WIPO Washington Office and other international, governmental, educational, and</p>



<p><b>Greater inter-agency cooperation and coordination on UN common system matters and furtherance of UN system goals and objectives.</b></p>	<p>industry organizations were organized, including the Congressional Caucus on Intellectual Property, the Creative and Innovative Economy Center (CIEC), American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), and the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA).</p> <p>The bilateral agreement on technical cooperation with the World Trade organization (WTO) was reviewed.</p> <p>WIPO participated in the Intergovernmental Working Group on IP, Public Health and Innovation with the aim of drafting a plan of action and strategy for research and development and financing of new medicines for neglected diseases.</p> <p><b>CEB agreements, policies and initiatives to which WIPO has contributed:</b></p> <p>Within the framework of the High level Committee on Management (HLCM) and the High level Committee for Programmes (HLCP), WIPO contributed to: negotiations on cost-sharing of security related matters; further harmonization of business practices; advancement of the process of implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS); discussion on the UN High-Level Panel Report on system-wide coherence; and mainstreaming of gender issues.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 2 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 5,322,420</b></p>

### PROGRAM 3: Strategic Use of IP for Development

23. In 2006, activities focused on analyzing and demonstrating the economic benefits of the IP system and deliberating on, developing and implementing strategic approaches to making use of it as an effective tool for development. Supporting Member States in integrating IP into national strategies in a tailored manner, in accordance with the specific circumstances of the countries, was in particular emphasized.

24. Several studies of specific economic sectors were conducted, aimed at assisting policy makers to assess the potential role that IP could play to strengthen these sectors for them to be a source for local economic growth. They included nation branding, technology management, biotechnology, geographical indications and the effect of IP on investment and trade. There is still a wide gap between the need and availability of such rigorous analysis and research studies, and efforts in this regard will therefore be further strengthened during the second half of the biennium.

25. With a view to enhancing the capacity of policy-makers to take decisions on IP issues of policy concern, a series of activities were organized to sensitize policy-makers on the new challenges facing the system, discuss policy options and their potential impact on economic development and different strategic approaches for using IP as a development tool.

26. This Program was also responsible for facilitating the process for establishment of a WIPO Development Agenda. The First and Second Sessions of the Provisional Committee on Proposals Related to a WIPO Development Agenda (PCDA) were organized in February and June.

27. With regard to creative industries, assistance was provided to Member States focusing on: undertaking analysis of the potential of their creative sector; developing methodologies

for a better assessment of the creative industries and the economic impact of piracy; development of practical tools for assisting creators in efficiently managing their IP assets; and awareness raising activities on the economic potential of creative industries that use the IP system strategically. This included five studies on the national economic contribution of the copyright-based industries and new surveys being launched in another 15 Member States. A major activity in 2006 consisted of compiling guidelines on assessing the negative impact of non-compliance with IP regimes, including the impact of copyright piracy.

28. Cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) was strengthened, and in particular, joint activities were initiated with UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, ITC, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and OECD to study creative industries and their importance for developing economies. Input was also provided to the ongoing review of international standards classification for occupations (ISCO) aimed at facilitating data collection on the contribution of creative industries to employment and job creation. Cooperation with national governments, the civil society and the academic community also continued.

29. The main emphasis of activities targeting SMEs continued to be the cooperation with suitable partners at the international, regional, national and institutional levels in the governmental, private and NGOs sectors in countries that formulate IP policies and provide IP related services to SMEs. This resulted in enhanced awareness of the role and relevance of IP for enterprise competitiveness in an increasingly knowledge-driven economy, and improved effectiveness of existing awareness and capacity building efforts. To this end, user-friendly material on IP relevant to businesses continued to be made available on the WIPO SME web site and in the monthly e-newsletter. Some of the material on the SMEs website is being used by educational institutions as part of their required reading for student assignments, by large corporations for the training of their staff, and by research institutes in their publications for guidance to researchers. Selected content has also been included in a range of magazines, guides and other publications on IP.

30. The year 2006 also saw the publication of the fourth guide in the WIPO IP for Business Series “Creative Expression” which deals with business related aspects of copyright and related rights. In addition, the modules 6 to 10 of IP PANORAMA, an interactive E-learning tool developed jointly by WIPO, the Korean Intellectual Property Office and the Korea Invention Promotion Association were completed. A significant increase was also experienced in the number of countries requesting the right to translate and/or adapt SMEs related publications into their respective national contexts, and of educational institutions for training of management, engineering and law students in IP for business.

31. Another main area of activities concerned the enhancement of IP asset management capacity, through the preparation of practical tools and capacity-building programs, including models of curricula, programs, procedures and standard presentations for Member States’ own use, and the organization of inter-active training workshops on IP strategy and IP audit, technology transfer and Successful Technology Licensing (STL), IP management and commercialization, IP policies for research institutions and patent drafting.

32. Network projects were also implemented with a view to supporting Member States to evaluate and use network strategies and IP Hub services to strengthen research results protection and IP asset management in R&D institutions.

33. In 2006, the development of practical tools, such as the IP Audit Tool, received high priority to assist policy-makers in government and research institutions in formulating IP-based strategies. The training of trainers was also considered key, with a view to creating local trainers and national experts in IP asset development, protection and management.

**OBJECTIVE:** To assist Member States in effectively utilizing the IP system for development, extending support to SMEs and enhancing IP assets management capacity.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Strengthened documented evidence on the effects of IP protection on economic development and greater understanding among policy makers on the relationship between the use of IP and development strategies.</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic partnerships initiated and joint activities and research undertaken in Member States at the macro-level in cooperation with intergovernmental agencies, universities, public research institutions and business entities:</b></p> <p>On the initiative of the ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Cooperation (AWGIPC), WIPO produced a compilation of manuals, guidelines and directories in the area of IP portfolio management for ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam). The document serves as a guide for the use of IP as a corporate business strategy, and can be used as a marketing tool for reinforcing the brand image of ASEAN countries. This resulted in a request by ASEAN Member States for another project on the impact of IP on different sectors in those States and the manner in which companies in these sectors have been making use of the different elements of IP to leverage their competitiveness and enhance trade.</p> <p>As part of the WIPO-ECLAC Study on "Intellectual Property Systems and Technology Management in Open Economies: A Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean" three new input papers were commissioned. The study is expected to be completed in 2007 and looks into how countries in the region can better integrate IP into science and technology policies.</p> <p>Cooperation was also enhanced with: the University of Catania, Italy (Jean Monnet Seminar on Cultural Policies and European Integration); the OECD (Measuring Piracy, and Workshop on International Measurement of Culture); Caribbean Publishers Network (CAPNET) and The University of the West Indies (UWI) (Sub-Regional Workshops on the Management of IP in the Publishing Industries in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago); UNESCO, UNDP, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and World Bank (Inter-Agency Working Group on Developing a Methodology for Data Collection on Asian Cultural Industries in Bhutan); CEDA (How to Market and Protect your Creative Intellectual Property Assets and a Annual Caribbean Gift &amp; Craft Show); International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPI) and USPTO (conference on IP Used to Support Culture-Based Industries).</p>

**Enhanced international exchange of research results on the effects of IP on development.**

**Case studies undertaken at the national level in developing countries and countries in transition to document single country experiences:**

Studies were undertaken in Bhutan and Jamaica to promote competitiveness through nation branding

National studies on the assessment of economic contribution of copyright-based industries (Canada, Hungary, Latvia, Singapore and United States of America) were finalized. National studies were launched or prepared for launching in Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Croatia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Malaysia, Peru, Romania, Tanzania, and Ukraine.

**Case studies undertaken at the industry level to document effects on issues such as technology transfer:**

A legal-economic analysis of geographical indications for the tea, sapphire and cinnamon sectors was conducted in Sri Lanka, which suggested that a geographical indications strategy would be beneficial for all three sectors. National authorities have been following up the study.

A study was conducted on the Growth and Potential of the Biotechnology Industry in India which demonstrated the increasing importance IP rights plays in this area. National authorities have been following up the study.

**Organization of seminars and publication of WIPO research results:**

A series of seminars "WIPO International Seminar on the Strategic Use of Intellectual Property for Economic and Social Development" were organized to facilitate interregional dialogue (New Delhi, India; Muscat, Oman; Nairobi, Kenya; Bratislava, Slovakia; and Bogota, Colombia).

"National studies on the economic contribution of the copyright-based industries" containing assessments conducted in Canada, Hungary, Latvia, Singapore and United States of America were published in a single publication.

**Availability and regular updating of a WIPO database and other practical tools for policymakers:**

Information on WIPO's development cooperation activities is currently being updated and a database on the WIPO website is expected to be launched in 2007.

**Strategic partnerships and joint activities with other organizations and institutions to bundle resources and expertise:**

A strategic partnership was established between the International Trade Center (ITC) and WIPO to deal with national branding, IP and export strategy. As a result, a joint International Seminar on National Branding was organized in Bucharest, Romania.

A partnership with the African International Media Summit was established and a WIPO National Workshop

<p><b>Strengthened partnerships with all stakeholders, both public and private, leading to greater evidence on the relationship between the protection of IP and economic development.</b></p>          <p><b>Enhanced awareness and capacity of SMEs and SME support institutions to use the IP system tools.</b></p>          <p><b>Improved capacity by SME support institutions to deliver IP services to their constituencies.</b></p>	<p>on IP as a Tool for Developing National Branding Strategies within the context of the African International Media was organized in Accra, Ghana.</p> <p>Cooperation continued with: UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDP, ILO, ITC on the preparation of the creative economy report; UNESCO, World Bank, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), UNIDO, OECD on improving data collection for cultural industries; and OECD on measuring copyright piracy.</p> <p>Cooperation agreements were signed with the USPTO and Ministry of Education and Culture of Finland on funding arrangements for activities in the field of creative industries.</p> <p><b>Policy decisions in Member States reflecting WIPO research findings:</b></p> <p>Some sector specific studies have been completed and results communicated to governments concerned. The conclusions of those studies are still being considered.</p> <p><b>Discussions at the national level regarding IP protection, making specific references to WIPO research:</b></p> <p>A workshop focusing on the role of patents and patent information in corporate strategies (Mexico City, Mexico) aimed at linking university and research institutions and resulted in the identification and linking up of an SME with an incubator which could source funding for the development of the company.</p> <p>Several national activities on the economic contribution of the copyright-based industries explicitly made reference to relevant WIPO publications.</p> <p><b>Significant increases in page views or downloads per month from the WIPO SMEs web site and in subscribers to the WIPO SMEs electronic newsletter:</b></p> <p>The number of subscribers to the e-newsletter increased from 19,000 to 25,000 (an increase of 32 per cent over 2005), whereas the number of page views of the SMEs website increased from 117,000 to 200,000 per month (an increase of 71 per cent over 2005).</p> <p><b>Publication of nationally customized versions of the WIPO SMEs IP for Business Guides in additional countries:</b></p> <p>By the end of 2005, 40 agreements had been signed with 35 countries and by the end of 2006 this number had increased to 45 agreements in 36 countries. This translated into a total of 37 publications completed and printed by the end of 2005 increasing, by the end of 2006, to a total of 69 publications.</p> <p><b>Increased quantity and improved quality of information and services rendered by SME support institutions as indicated by surveys/questionnaires:</b></p> <p>The National Institute of Fashion Technology and the Biotechnology Consortium, both in India, have been actively supporting SMEs in their sectors, holding</p>
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## PROGRAM 4: Use of Copyright in the Digital Environment

34. Further studies were undertaken on the role of digital rights management (DRM) technologies as a tool for implementation of limitations and exceptions to copyright in the digital environment. A study on “Automated Rights Management Systems and Copyright Limitations and Exceptions” was published in May, which focused on two groups of beneficiaries: the distance learning community and visually impaired persons. The study

described the law and practice in five countries, namely, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

35. Work continued on Information Communication Technologies (ICT) standards, especially in the field of DRM. WIPO contributed to discussions on copyright issues in relation to standards at fora organized by the International Standards Organization (ISO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), and the WIPO-ISO Joint Working Group on IP and Standards.

36. Work also advanced on the “Copyright for Creators” program, exploring ways in which rightholders and creators of copyright works could best manage and protect their rights.

37. Avenues continue to be explored for improving the protection of audiovisual performers, and discussions continue with Governments and stakeholders (mainly performers and producers) over ways to promote evolution of international legal standards. In addition, at the national level, WIPO provided assistance on issues such as collective management, development of guilds and collective bargaining, legislation and licensing to improve the situation of actors.

38. WIPO participated in the follow up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), by monitoring copyright-related issues and developments concerning Internet governance. It also attended the first meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens.

39. WIPO also deepened its cooperation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the broader IP community, inter alia, by providing advice related to secured transactions and financing involving IP assets, as UNCITRAL nears the conclusion of its negotiations on drafting a Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions.

40. WIPO continued its outreach activities, raising awareness among the private sector and civil society on the role of copyright in the digital environment. Such activities involved cooperation with the NGO community, such as the Alliance Towards Harnessing Global Opportunities (ATHGO) at a meeting in November 2006, and with the private sector, including a copyright update given by WIPO in partnership with the Chicago Intellectual Property Alliance in October 2006.

**OBJECTIVE:** To enhance awareness of the challenges and opportunities for copyright in the digital environment.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Increased practical understanding of the possibilities for commercial exploitation of copyright in the digital environment.</b></p>	<p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO’s support and input in the development of new online businesses for legitimate delivery of digital copyright content in 10 Member States:</b></p> <p>Discussions on emerging business models were held with the NGO community including the Alliance Towards Harnessing Global Opportunities (ATHGO), Creative Commons, the Computer Law Association and the Chicago Intellectual Property Alliance, where input from WIPO was cited favorably in moving issues forward.</p>

<p><b>Greater awareness of the contribution of copyright to narrowing the Digital Divide.</b></p> <p><b>Greater understanding of the impact of emerging technologies on creation, access to and use of copyright content.</b></p>	<p>Structured debates took place with academic and research institutions, including in the World Congress on Computer Law and the China-Europe International Conference on Intellectual Property in Digital Media.</p> <p><b>5,000 page views of the WIPO Copyright website consulted/downloaded by users worldwide every month:</b></p> <p>31,000 page views of the WIPO Copyright website were consulted/downloaded per month</p> <p><b>3,000 worldwide subscribers to the Copyright E-Commerce electronic newsletter:</b></p> <p>The Copyright and Related Rights Electronic Newsletter is expected to be launched in early 2007.</p> <p><b>National public discussions on copyright and digital technologies in five Member States where WIPO has provided assistance</b></p> <p>Seminars on copyright and digital technologies were held in 16 countries at the request of Member States or other stakeholders, building on WIPO assistance and issue-identification.</p> <p>WIPO contributed to discussions in the Internet Governance Forum on copyright issues</p> <p><b>In regular meetings of the SCCR, identification of issues of common global concern in the relationship between copyright and emerging technologies, resulting in commonly agreed conclusions by the Chair:</b></p> <p>A Study on Automated Rights Management Systems and Copyright Exceptions and Limitations was presented to the SCCR, which the Chair cited as a basis for future work.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 4 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 562,975</b>

## PROGRAM 5: IP and Public Policy

41. This Program continued to support international policy discussions on life sciences issues, through promoting practical understanding of the impact of IP in this field, and building capacity of policymakers to assess and explore the full range of policy options. Input was provided into other international processes, in particular those of other international agencies, including the CBD, the FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, the UNU, the WHO, and the WTO. Technical input and expert consultation was also enhanced on a range of policy processes and discussions relating to IP, such as agricultural biotechnology, public health, medical innovation on neglected diseases, pharmaceuticals and bioethics.

42. Further progress was made on establishing a series of background information materials, empirical surveys of current issues, case studies, patent landscapes and other forms of policy oriented analysis of patent data in the life sciences domain, to yield a coordinated set of practically-oriented and factual contributions to critical debates on IP and life sciences issues. These materials aim at assisting policy makers objectively assess policy options and formulate recommendations at the national level on IP-related questions in this area, while ensuring full understanding of the range of implications and policy flexibilities available within the international framework.



43. Technical advice, information, training and briefings were provided to other WIPO program areas, and to the work of the WHO, the Global Forum on Health Research, UNESCO, the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics (UNIACB), the FAO, the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), and the UN Interagency Biotechnology Committee convened by UNCTAD. First steps were taken to establish patent landscapes on key technologies in the life sciences domain. WIPO consolidated its input to a range of collaborative analytical processes, including those with a focus on assessing new forms of innovation for public welfare, such as the WHO Commission on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Public Health (CIPIH) and the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD). The CIPIH report, issued in April 2006, substantiated the relevance and priority attached to the existing policy directions under development within the context of this Program.

44. WIPO hosted the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics (UNIACB) and was tasked by the Committee to develop a draft issues paper for potential use as a policy resource within the UN system. This draft was subsequently reviewed by the Committee and was agreed as the basis for further collaboration. In collaboration with the Centre for the Management of Intellectual Property in Health Research and Development (MIHR), WIPO hosted an informal workshop on patent pools for vaccine development in the face of epidemics, as the basis for further technical collaboration with key stakeholders and the development of necessary information resources in this field. A series of public information materials was developed, focusing on current patent issues relating to concerns over mutations of avian influenza, and on current bioethics issues. Substantive contribution was also provided to a WIPO Worldwide Academy draft distance learning course on biotechnology and IP. In addition, WIPO contributed to a meeting convened by the Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD) on the politics and ideology of IP, and to regional policy dialogue analysis on issues such as the bioethical implications of global pandemics, and the interplay between IP, public health policy and human rights issues, in coordination with Program 15. Upon request, specialist input was also provided on the development of programs on IP and biotechnology issues in several developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to major conferences of pharmaceutical scientists and agricultural economics, the first major conference on IP of the ICGEB, work of the UN system on statistical questions, and a workshop on open source approaches to biotechnology.

**OBJECTIVE:** To ensure that public policies take duly into account IP issues to achieve beneficial public welfare outcomes.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Enhanced understanding among policy makers and the public at large of the interface between IP and public policies.</b></p>	<p><b>National policy papers on IP and public policy published which reflect the international debate to which WIPO contributed:</b></p> <p>WIPO worked closely with several developing countries and countries with economies in transition on policy and practical questions relating to the life sciences, building on direct feedback from the stakeholders concerned.</p> <p>Member State demand increased for direct input into specialized capacity building and policy consultation processes.</p>

	<p><b>Recognition of WIPO's input in international debates and processes on IP and public policy:</b></p> <p>Participants and organizers welcomed WIPO's contribution in a series of international policy processes, including UNIACB, ICGEB, WHO and the Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD).</p> <p>WIPO provided the first draft of an issues paper on IP and bioethics issues as the basis for ongoing work of the UNIACB.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 5 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 63,005</b>

## **STRATEGIC GOAL TWO: TO INTEGRATE IP IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

### **PROGRAM 6: Africa, Arab, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean Countries, LDCs**

45. In 2006, the WIPO Technical Assistance and Capacity Building (TACB) activities were directed towards the integration of IP in national development policies and programs, in line with WIPO's Strategic Goal Two and in the context of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

46. A reorientation of WIPO's approach to development activities was initiated in order to: adapt to the changing national and global IP rights environment; respond to new development expectations and strategic needs of developing countries; capitalize on past technical and legal assistance; develop synergies with other providers of technical assistance in the area of IP; and, focus on creation, management and utilization of IP. Activities continued to be carried out in close cooperation with Member States, and with other IGOs and NGOs. Particular attention was given to the specific needs of LDCs.

47. During the period under review, there was an overall enhanced awareness of the strategic role played by IP as a tool for economic development. Legislative advice was provided to countries that were in the process of upgrading their legislative framework, including the utilization of options and flexibilities available in the international IP regime. Several countries have included IP in national public policies and some IGOs have included IP in their work programs. Institutional capacity to administer IP systems through the use of new and modern information technology tools (procedures, methods, systems and manuals) for administration and management of IP rights and for the provision of value added services in the field of IP was also upgraded.

#### *Africa*

48. The implementation of the work program, covering 40 countries, progressed as planned and, in various countries, it included the undertaking of national IP audits, the introduction of IP in national development policies, and the formulation of IP policies for universities and R&D institutions. Five countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, and Uganda) initiated the formulation of a national IP strategy. Cooperation with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) was strengthened; cooperation with other regional intergovernmental organizations was

further enhanced and IP considerations were increasingly included in their work programs. Taking into account the level of available resources, the work program was adjusted with a specific emphasis on enhancing partnerships both inside and outside the Organization in order to fully implement activities planned for the 2006-07 biennium.

#### *Arab States*

49. The work program in the Arab States was enhanced by focusing on new relevant IP areas such as the efficient use of licensing, transfer of technology, and patent drafting. The facilitation of regional and inter-regional cooperation was in particular emphasized in order to create the necessary pre-conditions for national technology transfer. In addition, a pilot project assessing four Arab copyright offices' hardware needs was undertaken as a basis for future automation of copyright registrations, and several countries initiated IP audit strategies. Geographical indications, appellations of origin, handicrafts and industrial designs received specific attention and bridge-building events were organized to bring together industries and SMEs with research centers and universities.

#### *Asia and the Pacific*

50. In the Asia and the Pacific region, two country projects on promoting an integrated and effective management system of IP (Pakistan), and assisting in the modernization of the IP system (Bhutan) were successfully completed. A new capacity building program in the field of patent drafting was also conducted, responding to an urgent and emerging need of the countries in the region. Two studies were finalized: Guide on Valuation of Intellectual Property; and Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property and Effective University-Industry Partnerships. In order to expand the scope and nature of the technical assistance and capacity building programs in the region, two new cooperation agreements were concluded (Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Singapore and a new funds-in-trust between WIPO and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Korea). There was also increased attention to the delivery of technical assistance within the framework of nationally focused action plans (NFAPs) and special country projects, to ensure the consistency of program activities with national development policies, strategies and objectives.

#### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

51. The awareness in the region of the strategic role of IP as a tool for economic development was enhanced, and several IGOs, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have included IP in their work programs. Five countries in the region (Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica and Uruguay) initiated the formulation of IP national strategic plans and policies. One country completed a national IP audit. Eight countries benefited from legislative assistance for the modernization of their IP legal framework. WIPO also continued to contribute to the development of human resources for the administration of IP rights and the implementation of effective enforcement mechanisms.

52. Cooperation continued with federations of industries, chambers of commerce, academic and research institutions, including universities and SMEs, to develop linkages and specific tools for the management and exploitation of IP assets. In this context, three publications on the use of the IP system by SMEs were published in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and studies

were initiated on the economic contribution of copyright and related rights industries to the national economic development of five countries in the LAC region.

#### *LDCs*

53. To address the IP capacity building needs of LDCs, training and awareness raising programs for senior officials were conducted on IP and its relationship with economic growth and development (Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Sweden and Tanzania). Also, in cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO), awareness raising programs were organized on IP and its use for the promotion of trade and development as well as on the various flexibilities of the TRIPS Agreements. In addition, considerable progress was made in the preparation of a training manual on technology licensing for Ethiopia, Nepal, Tanzania, and Uganda.

54. The Mid-term review process of the implementation of the Program of Action for the LDCs, resulted in the incorporation of IP in the work programs of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific. The establishment of IP Advisory Services and Information Centers was initiated in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Tanzania (the latter due for inauguration in March 2007). Studies were also initiated on the identification, cataloging and analyzing the IP viability and economic benefits of folklore (Bangladesh and Senegal), and 13 French speaking LCDs established focal points on TK.

**OBJECTIVE:** To assist developing countries, including the LDCs, to include IP considerations in national and regional development policies, strategies and action plans and to optimize IP infrastructure for economic, social, cultural and sustainable development.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Increased integration of IP in development policies.</b></p>	<p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's support and input in initiatives undertaken to formulate policies to integrate IP concerns in national development strategies:</b></p> <p>A considerable number of activities were implemented pertaining to the formulation of policies for the integration of IP concerns in national development strategies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ministerial Conference of Portuguese-speaking African Countries (PALOPS);</li> <li>– Ministerial-Level Meeting on IP for Caribbean Countries;</li> <li>– High-Level Forum on IP Policy and Strategy (Asia and the Pacific);</li> <li>– International Seminar on the Strategic use of IP for Economic and Social Development (Asia and the Pacific);</li> <li>– Regional Meetings for Heads of IP Offices (Latin America and the Caribbean);</li> <li>– Regional Seminar on International Negotiations on IP (Asia and the Pacific);</li> <li>– National workshops and seminars on: Developing IP Policies and Establishing IP and Transfer of Technology Offices in Tertiary and R&amp;D Institutions (Africa);</li> </ul>

<p><b>Enhanced awareness of policy-makers and user groups in LDCs, as well as of international, subregional and regional organizations of IP and its contribution to development.</b></p>	<p>Developing IP Strategies; IP for Ambassadors and Diplomats (Africa, Arab States); Developing National IP Policy and Strategy (Asia and the Pacific); the Doha Program and its Implications for LDCs; and IP, science, technology and innovation policies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Academy Session on IP and National Development (Africa);</li> <li>– Government delegation retreat for the development of a national IP strategy (Latin America and the Caribbean);</li> <li>– Expert/Advisory missions to enhance IP in Development Policies and for the development of national IP strategies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Up to eight countries are conducting national IP audits and initiating IP awareness programs, and/or national development policies with an IP component:</b></p> <p>IP audits were undertaken in 20 African countries and in some countries in other regions. Some of these countries are in the process of developing national IP strategies;</p> <p>IP awareness programs initiated by countries, with the assistance of WIPO, included: Inter-regional Workshop on IP and Public Awareness (Asia and the Pacific); IP sensitization seminar for Cameroonian researchers; a meeting organized by the Arab School for Science and Technology (Arab States); the development of a radio feature series on IP, and the development and production of the “Creative Caribbean Multi-Media IP Outreach Tool” (Latin America and the Caribbean).</p> <p>WIPO assistance in the framework of awareness programs and inclusion of IP in national development policies comprised, <i>inter alia</i>: an International Congress on IP; National Seminars on IP, science, technology, innovation policies, IP issues for media representatives, and Industrial Property for Universities; Seminars for Judiciary and Lawyers; a Workshop on the Formulation and Implementation of IP Outreach Strategies for LDCs, with Emphasis on Invention and Innovation ; expert/advisory missions, including to the Coordination Committee for the Industrial Research Centers of Arab Countries, and to the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) of Egypt; and study visits on policy measures and management techniques for the strategic use of IP.</p> <p>Public IP Awareness Material was developed; Brochures for IP Offices and other IP materials were customized.</p> <p>Thirty African LDCs and twelve LDCs from Asia and the Pacific benefited from general IP awareness raising events.</p> <p><b>Inclusion of IP considerations in work programs of up to eight relevant sub-regional, regional and international organizations:</b></p> <p>Organizations that integrated IP considerations in their work programs included the following: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC); East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), African Union (AU), Economic commission for Africa (ECA), OAPI, ARIPO, Ministerial Conference of Portuguese-speaking</p>
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<p>Updated IP legislation in support of development goals.</p> <p>More efficient IP infrastructure in developing countries and the LDCs.</p>	<p>African Countries (PALOPS), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), League of Arab States (LAS), Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Islamic WIPO Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), United Nations (UN High Representative for the Least Developed, Land Locked and Island Developing countries), and WTO.</p> <p><b>Modernized IP legislation in up to ten developing countries that conforms to relevant international treaties, reflecting WIPO's advice:</b></p> <p>Modernization of industrial property legislation in six countries;</p> <p>Modernization of copyright and related rights legislation in eight countries;</p> <p>In addition, 18 countries benefited from WIPO's assistance in the ongoing revision of their IP legislation.</p> <p><b>Up to eight IP offices have implemented revised administrative processes based on WIPO's advice:</b></p> <p>Over 30 IP offices in all regions implemented new or revised administrative processes.</p> <p>Equipment was supplied and assistance provided for the installation of management software at Industrial Property Offices and Collective Management Societies.</p> <p>IT capacity building activities, including on the upgrading of business processes, were organized as follows: Workshop on Automation of IP Offices and Development of IP Databases; Training Course on Use of IT in IP Administration; Regional meetings on IP automation; implementation of a Manual on Patent Applications (jointly organized by the EPO and Funds-in-Trust (Spain), the IPC, and administration of copyright and related rights.</p> <p>Joint planning and coordination of activities took place with national IP authorities and other entities (EPO, Spanish Patent and Trademarks Office (OEPM), etc.), such as for the LATIPAT project aimed at establishing a common place for the on-line publication of patent documents of Latin American countries in the Spanish and Portuguese languages</p> <p>Training was provided on patent information services utilization of technical information contained in patent documents, the PCT, and the Madrid and the Hague Systems.</p> <p>Assistance was also provided to some offices on the substantive examination of patents.</p> <p>Progress was made in the establishment of IP Advisory Services and Information Center in two LDCs in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>The Manual on the Processing of Patent Applications in Central American Countries was finalized and was adopted by</p>
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<p>Improved exploitation of the IP system in developing countries.</p>	<p>the relevant IP Offices.</p> <p><b>Strengthened administrative capacity for protection and enforcement of IPRs in at least 10 countries:</b></p> <p>A number of activities were implemented to strengthen capacities for protecting and enforcing IPRs, in all regions, including: high-level seminars on the enforcement of IPRs; sub-regional and national seminars for Magistrates and Lawyers; regional and sub-regional meetings for the judiciary and on documentation and access mechanisms to legal and administrative decisions; national seminars on Counterfeiting of Drugs, and Fighting Piracy of Literary and Artistic Works, the Enforcement of Copyright, Related Rights and Collective Management, Protection of Copyright in the Publishing Industry; on the Role of IP Courts in Enforcement of IPRs; national meetings for judges, police and customs officials and on licensing of IPRs; WIPO/CISAC Joint Regional Colloquium for the Judiciary on Copyright and Related Rights WIPO/IFRRO National Seminar in Indonesia; study-visits on Patents, Trademarks, Copyright and Customs.</p> <p><b>Plans of action, mechanisms and support programs initiated in developing countries:</b></p> <p>Formulation of guidelines on development of IP policies for universities and R&amp;D institutions in Nigeria (NOTAP)</p> <p>Sub-regional and regional seminars, workshops, symposia and roundtables on: Promoting University-Industry Collaboration Through Technology Transfer and IP Transactions (Asia and the Pacific); Technology Management for Promoting Transfer of Technology and IP Transactions (Asia and the Pacific); Valorization of Medicine and Traditional Pharmacopeia (Africa); Branding and the Madrid System (Asia and the Pacific); Operationalization of the Madrid System in Developing Countries: Challenges and Benefits (China); Copyright-based Business: Authorship, Publishing and Access to Knowledge (Sri Lanka); and Use and Protection of Copyright Works in the Media Industry: Multimedia Productions in the Digital Environment, (Asia and the Pacific).</p> <p>Finalization of a Study on the use of the IP System by SMEs in Brazil.</p> <p>Regional meetings co-organized with other entities on the management of IP in the publishing industries and the use of the IP system among SMEs in the Agro-Business Sector.</p>
<p>Development, management and use of IP for investment, employment and revenue generation at the national level.</p>	<p><b>Development of benchmarks for assessing the performance of the IP system in developing countries:</b></p> <p>Preparatory work on this activity started at the end of 2006.</p> <p><b>Increase in domestic patent/trademark/industrial design applications and overall percentage of applications by local creators, enterprises and R&amp;D institutions in developing countries and LDCs:</b></p> <p>Statistical data not available.</p>
<p>Knowledge and comparative advantages, including traditional</p>	<p><b>Identification of comparative advantages in IP based products:</b></p> <p>Assistance to ARIPO and OAPI for the drafting and adoption</p>

<p><b>knowledge and folklore, are transformed into products and services in domestic and international markets.</b></p>	<p>of a Treaty on Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Folklore.</p> <p>Pilot Project on Geographical Indications in four African countries</p> <p>National, regional and inter-regional seminars, workshops and fora on: New Tools for the Dissemination of Knowledge and the Promotion of Innovation and Creativity; TK, TCEs and GR (Asia and the Pacific); Using the IP System for Protection, Valuation and Commercial Exploitation of "One Tambon-One Product" (OTOP) Products in the Domestic and Export Markets; Women, IP and Handicrafts; and The role of IP for the protection and commercialization of TK, TCEs and folklore for indigenous communities and women.</p> <p>Initiation of a national study on IP assets development and management in the field of beauty products and finalization of studies in the identification, recording and analyzing the economic use of folklore (Bangladesh and Senegal).</p> <p>TK focal points were established in 13 French speaking LDCs.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 6 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 15,579,611</b></p>

## **PROGRAM 7: Certain Countries in Europe and Asia**

55. In 2006, this Program continued to focus on enhancing the effective use of IP systems in certain countries in Europe and Asia. Activities concentrated mainly on human resource development, awareness-raising and regional and international cooperation.

56. In particular, cooperation continued with nine countries for the development and implementation of Nationally Focused Action Plans (NFAP), six bilateral cooperation programs and two memoranda of understanding, aimed at assisting national authorities achieve more efficient management and use of IP systems.

57. As 10 countries in the region became members of the European Union (EU) as of May 1, 2004, and two other countries as of January 1, 2007, WIPO continued to coordinate its technical assistance on IP related matters with the EU. As part of this cooperation, WIPO provided input to national events organized and financed by the Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX), Enlargement Directorate General, Commission of the European Union, in Croatia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. Furthermore, WIPO actively supported an IP rights awareness and protection campaign organized by the government of Bulgaria and the Commission of the EU in May 2006, on the occasion of the forthcoming accession of Bulgaria to the EU.

58. WIPO also continued its cooperation with the European Patent Organization (EPO) in implementing the Community Assistance for Reconstruction Development and Stability (CARDS) Program under which the EU's technical and financial assistance to the Western Balkan countries is carried out. In this respect, WIPO participated in the Consultation Meeting concerning the CARDS workplan for 2006, and in two Coordination Committee Meetings.

59. Collaboration also continued with a number of organizations being active in the region, such as the EPO, Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), the Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS



Member States (IPA CIS), the Community Trademark Office (OHIM), the Hungarian Authors' Society (ARTISJUS), the International Federation of Societies of Authors' and Composers (CISAC), and Cedars-Sinai Medical Research Center (USA).

60. For the promotion of creativity and innovation, several awards were offered to inventors, creators and innovative companies in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan.

**OBJECTIVE:** To strengthen the capacity of certain countries in Europe and Asia to fully utilize the IP system for national economic, social and cultural development.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Enhanced role of IP in the development of national policies by better use of the IP system to support national policy objectives.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced compliance of national laws with relevant international standards and trends and increased accession to, and implementation of, WIPO-administered treaties.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced efficiency of national IP administrations.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced capacity of R&amp;D organizations, academic institutions, universities, chambers of commerce and industry to identify,</b></p>	<p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's support and input in formulation of national IP strategies and policy directives in a number of countries:</b></p> <p>WIPO contributed to the formulation of a national strategy for the development of the IP system in Croatia for the years 2005 to 2010.</p> <p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's input in drafting or revision of national laws and regulations on IP in a number of countries:</b></p> <p>WIPO provided legal advice on the copyright legislation of Turkmenistan, comments on the draft Macedonian Law in respect of the incorporation of the Directive 98/44EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the Legal Protection of Biotechnological Inventions and assisted in drafting the new patent law of Armenia.</p> <p>In 2006, eight countries ratified and 15 acceded to WIPO-administered treaties and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro declared that 16 treaties continue to be applicable in respect of the territory of the Republic of Montenegro.</p> <p><b>More efficient delivery of IP titles, through automation of administrative processes in at least five additional IP administrations:</b></p> <p>Three countries enhanced the computerization of their IP office operations (Albania, Azerbaijan and Serbia).</p> <p><b>Improved public service capacity of up to 10 national IP administrations:</b></p> <p>National IP administrations strengthened their infrastructures and increased their efficiency as a result of bilateral cooperation programs (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, and Russian Federation), two memoranda of understanding (Latvia and Slovakia) and one nationally focused action plan (Israel).</p> <p><b>Number of new IP service units established by R&amp;D organizations, academic institutions and local chambers of commerce and industry:</b></p> <p>With the assistance of the WIPO University Initiative, new units</p>

## PROGRAM 8: Business Modernization of IP Institutions

62. In addition, evaluations were undertaken at some institutions where automation systems have been deployed for more than a year, to assess the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the assistance provided. Important lessons were learned that led to adjustments in the approach for subsequent assistance activities (e.g., focus on close follow-up and capacity building). The evaluations also highlighted critical challenges faced by the institutions themselves in making optimum use of WIPO support, and underscored that the level of success depended as much on the quality of the assistance provided as on the expected contribution from the recipient institution.

**OBJECTIVE:** To enhance the efficiency of IP registration activities through the simplification and automation of business processes.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Enhanced efficiency in business processing through increased use of	<p>Reduction/elimination of backlog of IP applications at 34 industrial property offices:</p> <p>Backlog of IP applications was gradually reduced in 30</p>

<p><b>IT by IP institutions.</b></p>          <p><b>Access to new sets of IP data through the establishment of an Electronic Register of IP assets in developing countries.</b></p>          <p><b>Use of electronic means of communication for work relating to WIPO Registration Treaties.</b></p>          <p><b>Enhanced use of WIPONET.</b></p>	<p>industrial property Offices (four in Asia and the Pacific, eight in Africa, six in Arab States, nine in Latin America and the Caribbean and three in certain countries in Europe and Asia) through faster processing times and a continuing increase in the number of IP files examined by an examiner per month.</p> <p><b>Improved management of IP titles and related records and their efficient retrieval using electronic tools at 34 industrial property offices:</b></p> <p>Management of IP titles using electronic tools was improved in 30 industrial property Offices (e.g., simplified procedures; faster search and examination; faster dissemination of IP information through automatically generated official gazettes, notifications, etc.).</p> <p><b>Establishment of electronic databases and capturing of previous records at 34 IP institutions:</b></p> <p>Databases for trademarks and patents were established in 30 IP Offices and capturing of previous paper records was completed in some Offices and continuing in others.</p> <p><b>Reduction in time and inaccuracies in the distribution of royalties at eight collective management organizations:</b></p> <p>Enhanced efficiency in the distribution of royalties in four collective management organizations (three in Africa and one in certain countries in Europe and Asia) through faster processing time, data accuracy and gradual transition from manual to automated processing.</p> <p><b>34 IP institutions contribute their IP data to a central register on WIPONET:</b></p> <p>The legal, financial and technical aspects of keeping national IP data in a central register are under consideration.</p> <p><b>34 IP institutions are using the Register of IP assets for improved examination of IP applications:</b></p> <p>Through the establishment of trademarks and patents databases, 30 IP Offices have improved the search and examination of applications. The more complete and validated their databases are, the better the quality of their searches and less their manual use of paper registers.</p> <p><b>Additional industrial property offices undertaking electronic communication with WIPO relating to the Madrid Agreement and additional PCT Receiving Offices undertaking electronic communication with WIPO:</b></p> <p>Three industrial property Offices were enabled to electronically download international marks from the Madrid System thus saving time, cost and manual work of re-capturing the data from paper records.</p> <p><b>An increased number of IP institutions are publishing their web sites on WIPONET:</b></p> <p>The general trend of IP Institutions is to host their web sites on their own, typically as part of the related Ministry's web site or similar authority or on their own premises, as applicable. This is part of the ownership process by the countries.</p>
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	<p><b>Increase in IP specific use of WIPONET services by IP institutions:</b></p> <p>As for the web sites mentioned above, the general trend of IP Institutions is also to have their own e-mail and Internet related services. This is again part of the ownership process by the countries.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 8 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 1,999,418</b>

## **PROGRAM 9: Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights**

63. Activities undertaken by this Program were carried out in close cooperation with Programs 6 and 7 and in coordination with partner NGOs, such as the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO), the European Performers' Organisations (AEPO-ARTIS) and the Societies Council for the Collective Management of Performers Rights (SCAPR).

64. A number of countries have updated their legislation in the field of copyright and related rights in line with the WIPO Internet treaties (WCT and WPPT), thereby facilitating the establishment of collective management organizations and the use of digital technologies in their operations. In this context, WIPO assistance was provided to several developing countries to set up and to strengthen collective management organizations in the field of copyright and related rights.

65. In the framework of regional development in the Caribbean region, the goals and strategies of the Caribbean Copyright Link (CCL) were revised in order to improve the distribution of royalties to the societies members of CCL, to clarify CCL's role as back office, and to facilitate access to other regional and international databases. To this end, a range of measures related to the use of the Sistema de gestión de Sociedades (SGS) software, by the Spanish Sociedad General de Autores y Editores (SGAE), were implemented to optimize and simplify certain functions.

66. In addition to reinforcing existing societies, the need for other countries to create collective management organizations and to join the CCL has been one of the objectives in that region. To complete the analysis that led to the establishment of the CCL, WIPO commissioned a Study on the Feasibility of Establishing Collective Management Organizations Administering Rights in Multiple Types of Subject Matter ("Multi-Disciplinary collective management organizations") in Developing Countries". The study in particular addressed issues related to small territories where a multi-disciplinary organization eventually could be more viable than several collective management organizations for each category of works.

67. WIPO also contributed and participated, as appropriate, in several national, regional and sub-regional meetings on copyright and related rights, in which collective management was one of the key issues.

68. The need to update the Africos software has become apparent, to make the software compliant with international rules, norms and standards (such as those established by CISAC) and to secure access to international databases, which is a key element of the documentation

needed by collective management organizations for the distribution of royalties. In addition, newly created collective management organization should be provided with adequate training in the use of the software.

69. WIPO closely followed the recent developments in the European Union as a result of the recommendations of the European Commission, in particular the consequences of the Recommendation on Collective Cross-Border Management of Copyright and Related Rights adopted on October 18, 2005, on existing European authors' societies.

70. A model cooperation agreement between WIPO and NGOs responsible for performers' protection and the setting up of adequate infrastructure of performers' societies in developing countries in particular, along the lines of those concluded with CISAC and IFRRO, has been drafted. Such agreements, when signed, will facilitate exchange of information, organization of training programs, creation and strengthening of collective management organizations, streamlining of procedures for the exchange of documentation among performers' societies, and facilitation of access to international databases and systems.

71. Finally, the Fourth Training Course for Latin American performers' organizations was organized. The event resulted in the establishment of performers' collective management organizations in Costa Rica and Panama. WIPO also participated in meetings organized by NGOs, and facilitated, with the assistance of the French collective administration for the rights of authors in the visual arts (*la Société des Auteurs dans les Arts Graphiques et Plastiques* (ADAGP)), the creation of a society in the field of visual arts in the Dominican Republic.

**OBJECTIVE: To enhance copyright and related rights collective management structures.**

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Implementation of global strategies for improved knowledge of copyright and related rights management.</b></p> <p><b>Improvement in existing copyright and related rights management organizations, including the integration of digital technologies in their operations.</b></p> <p><b>Facilitation of the creation of copyright and related rights management organizations.</b></p>	<p><b>Up to twelve joint initiatives undertaken in cooperation with CISAC and IFRRO for board members and managers of rights management organizations:</b></p> <p>A number of seminars at both national and regional levels were organized, jointly with Programs 6 and 7, and in cooperation with CISAC and IFRRO.</p> <p><b>Up to ten national and regional databases/systems for more effective management of rights developed and implemented:</b></p> <p>In Argentina, the development of a legal framework and an appropriate system for the creation of a visual arts collective management organization was initiated.</p> <p><b>Up to six newly created copyright and related rights management organizations worldwide:</b></p> <p>Establishment of collective management organizations in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Panama.</p> <p>New orientation for the Caribbean Copyright Link (CCL) was facilitated in cooperation with CISAC and the Spanish authors' society <i>Sociedad General de Autores y Editores</i> (SGAE)</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 9 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 149,802</b>

## PROGRAM 10: IPR Enforcement

72. During the period under review, work continued to promote and support a balanced international dialogue on IP enforcement matters, with WIPO taking a leading role in the coordination of enforcement-related activities at the international level. The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held its third session, and again expressed its appreciation of this body as a forum for such international dialogue. Constructive debates resulted in the agreement on a theme to be examined at the fourth session of the ACE, namely coordination and cooperation at the international, regional and national levels in the field of enforcement. Moreover, in 2006, WIPO took over the chairmanship of the Steering Committee of the Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting. This resulted in close cooperation with the co-conveners of the Global Congress, namely Interpol and the World Customs Organization (WCO), as well as with the supporting organizations, namely the International Trademark Association (INTA), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Security Management Association (ISMA) and the Global Business Leaders Alliance Against Counterfeiting (GBLAAC), during the preparations for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, held in Bucharest, in 2006, and for the Third Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, hosted by WIPO in Geneva in 2007. WIPO also participated in the work of the WHO International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT). Furthermore, cooperation was strengthened with the IPR Expert Group of the group of G8-countries which identified IP enforcement as a priority in 2006 during two G8 IP expert meetings in Moscow and the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg. This cooperation is expected to continue in 2007 during the forthcoming G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany.

73. WIPO also received explicit recognition for its input on legal aspects of a OECD study on the economic impacts of counterfeiting and piracy and on comments provided on the IP-related aspects of the Explanatory Report on the Hague Choice of Court Convention.

74. Support and input was also provided into the formulation of strategic IP enforcement approaches in three sub-regions and two additional Member States. Moreover, WIPO assisted in the finalization of the enforcement-related parts of draft laws in two more Member States.

75. Finally, training of law enforcement officials continued in Member States. This work was explicitly acknowledged by the ACE.

**OBJECTIVE:** To assist Member States in strengthening their systems and infrastructure for the enforcement of IP rights and to support and enhance an informed policy debate at the international level.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Recognition of IP enforcement as a common global concern and a priority for an intensive and balanced international policy dialogue.	<p><b>In the annual sessions of the ACE, identification of issues of common global concern in the field of IP enforcement, resulting in commonly agreed conclusions by the Chair:</b></p> <p>In the third session of the ACE, in May, particular appreciation was expressed for the work of the Committee as a forum for exchange of views on enforcement matters.</p> <p>A range of issues of common concern were identified and summarized in the agreed conclusions by the Chair (paragraphs 8-11, document WIPO/ACE/3/17).</p>

<p>Integration of IP issues in relevant international and regional agreements, and non-binding instruments.</p> <p>Implementation of efficient national, regional or sub-regional IP enforcement systems.</p>	<p>Agreement was reached by the Members of the ACE on a theme for its fourth session, namely an exchange of views on coordination and cooperation at the international, regional and national levels in the field of enforcement.</p> <p><b>New strategic partnership and joint activities with other IGOs and NGOs to bundle resources and expertise and make IP enforcement action more coherent and effective:</b></p> <p>Close cooperation with the co-conveners of the Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, Interpol and WCO, as well as with the supporting organizations: International Trademark Association (INTA), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Security Management Association (ISMA) and the Global Business Leaders Alliance Against Counterfeiting (GBLAAC), in preparing the Third Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, hosted by WIPO in Geneva, in January 2007, and the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy (Bucharest, July).</p> <p>Increased cooperation with the IPR Expert Group of the group of "G8 countries", with the aim of developing joint or coordinated technical assistance in the field of IP enforcement.</p> <p>Close cooperation with WHO within the framework of the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT) for combating counterfeit medicines of which WIPO is a member.</p> <p>Organization of joint IP enforcement training activities with WCO (Senegal), OAPI (Niger), and the EPO (IP Enforcement Week in Munich).</p> <p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's support and input in at least one relevant new international or regional agency or process:</b></p> <p>Recognition by OECD of the contribution provided on legal aspects of the OECD study on the economic impacts of counterfeiting and piracy.</p> <p>Recognition, by the Hague Conference on Private International Law and by its Members and Observers, of WIPO's comments on the IP-related aspects of the Explanatory Report on the Hague Choice of Court Convention.</p> <p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's support and input in the formulation of concerted IP enforcement strategies in at least four Member States/ sub-regions:</b></p> <p>Recognition by the Member States concerned, of WIPO's assistance in formulating a strategic approach to IP enforcement, at the sub-regional level (three regional workshops held in Japan, Mongolia, and India, respectively), and at the national level (two national workshops, held in Dominica and Pakistan, respectively).</p> <p>Recognition by the Member States concerned of the legislative assistance provided on the enforcement-related parts of their draft laws, namely the China Draft Regulations on the Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Network, and the Saudi Arabia Copyright Law and its Implementing Regulations.</p>
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<p><b>Enhanced knowledge and experience of law enforcement officials in handling enforcement matters.</b></p>	<p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's support and input in the establishment of more efficient border measures by customs and police officials in additional countries:</b></p> <p>Acknowledgement by the ACE of the considerable number of WIPO IP enforcement training courses. In 2006, some 21 such IP enforcement courses were organized or co-organized by WIPO in cooperation with Member States or international organizations.</p> <p>The WIPO Publication "The Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: A Case Book", published by WIPO in 2005, was extensively used in training activities for judges and lawyers for the handling of IP cases in common law countries. Preparatory steps were taken to update this publication and finalize a case book on the enforcement of IP rights from a civil law perspective, the publication of which is expected in the first half of 2007.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 10 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 1,152,188</b></p>

## **PROGRAM 11: The WIPO Worldwide Academy**

76. In 2006, participation in the WIPO Worldwide Academy programs increased: Over 20,000 participants from over 175 countries followed distance learning courses, representing an increase of 5,000 participants compared to the 2004/05 biennium, and exceeding the original estimated increase of 3,000 for the entire 2006/07 biennium. In addition, 473 participants benefited from the Education Degree/Diploma program including: 189 students who participated in the Post-graduate Diploma in IP at the Indira Ghandhi National Open University, India (compared to 100 students in 2005); 36 students who successfully completed the Master of Laws (LLM) in IP at the University of Turin (compared to 39 students in 2004/05); and, 11 students who participated in the LLM in Human Rights Law & IP, University of Lund, Sweden (compared to eight in 2005).

77. A major challenge in 2006 consisted of responding to more sophisticated and diverse education and training demands. In 2006, eight new language versions of the Distance Learning courses were launched (DL-201 French and Portuguese; DL-202 French, Portuguese and Spanish; and, DL-205 German, French and Spanish). With a view to facilitating access to IP course content in many languages, the WIPO Worldwide Academy responded positively to requests to translate the DL-001 and DL-101 in local languages (Japanese, Thai, Romanian and Polish). During the period under review, four new advanced courses were also completed (Patents, Patent Search, Patent Drafting, and Arbitration and Mediation) and the development of four new courses (Copyright Licensing, Trademarks, SMEs and IP, and IP for Kids) initiated.

78. Furthermore, 24 different courses were organized under the Policy Development program, for 1,100 participants from 65 countries, and one regional intergovernmental organization. New target groups and institutions were reached through various events, including a Colloquium on IP for Judges, Academy Sessions on IP for Diplomats, and IP Capacity Building for Policy Makers. Beneficiaries included decision-makers from local government and trade and economic development ministries. Moreover, a Research and Executive Program was launched to enhance research in the Academy. Some 50 senior executives from 21 countries attended the first executive program, in September, at WIPO



**OBJECTIVE:** To strengthen national IP human resources capacity and enhance access to IP knowledge.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Increased knowledge of IP.	<p><b>3,000 more participants (15,000 in the 2004/05 biennium):</b></p> <p>20,012 participants from over 175 countries completed the distance learning courses. This represents an increase of over 5,000 new participants compared with the 2004/05 biennium.</p> <p><b>70 per cent completion rate of distance learning courses:</b></p> <p>DL-001: 50 per cent completion rate  DL-101: 45 per cent completion rate  DL-201: 73 per cent completion rate  DL-202: 77 per cent completion rate  DL-204: 76 per cent completion rate  DL-205: 78 per cent completion rate  DL-KL-101: 86 per cent completion rate.</p>
Enhanced IP skills of government officials in Member States.	<p><b>90 per cent satisfaction rate with the Academy professional training courses:</b></p> <p>Evaluation feedback by participants:</p> <p>Interregional Intermediate Seminar on Industrial Property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 98 per cent of participants rated the seminar as "very useful";</li> <li>- 100 per cent of participants would recommend the program to others;</li> <li>- The professional needs of 91 per cent of participants were fully met.</li> </ul> <p>Interregional Intermediate Seminar on Copyright and Related Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 95 per cent of participants rated the seminar as "very useful";</li> <li>- 100 per cent of participants would recommend the program to others;</li> <li>- The professional needs of 90 per cent of participants were fully met.</li> </ul>
Enhanced capacity of IP decision-makers to formulate appropriate policies and make informed decisions for the protection, administration and enforcement of IPRs.	<p><b>90 per cent satisfaction rate with the Academy policy development courses:</b></p> <p>Over 95 per cent of the participants rated the policy development courses as "very useful" or "useful" for their work and indicated that the courses had met their expectations.</p>
Increased availability of IP law teaching at tertiary (university) level world-wide.	<p><b>Three additional academic institutions include IP law in their curricula based on WIPO advice:</b></p> <p>Two IP curricula were developed for engineering students at the University of Lagos and for law students at the Intellectual Property Law Academy of Sao Paulo, Brazil.</p>

## STRATEGIC GOAL THREE: PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL IP LAW

79. Following a decision by Member States at the WIPO General Assembly in 2005, discussions on the development of the international patent system, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in the area of patent law and practice, took place: in an informal Open Forum on the draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT), in Geneva, in March, on all issues that had been raised in the draft SPLT or that Member States wished to include in that draft; and at a three-day informal session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), held in April, which took into account the discussions of the Open Forum.

80. Discussions at the meetings were constructive and enabled delegations to arrive at a clearer understanding of their respective positions and objectives for the work program of the SCP. Member States also acknowledged the importance of the issues raised by the different delegations, and several useful contributions and proposals were submitted with a view to bridging the existing differences between those who wanted a larger number of issues to be addressed by the SCP and those who expressed a preference for an approach limited to fewer issues. While many delegations indicated flexibility in the course of discussions, the debate also revealed that some of the existing differences could not be resolved at this moment. Nevertheless, Member States emphasized their support for the continuation of the work of the SCP. At the General Assembly, the decision was taken to carry on with working towards agreement on a work program for the SCP through consultations to be held by the Chair of the General Assembly.

81. In 2006, the PLT Assembly decided that certain amendments and modifications to the PCT, its Regulations and the Administrative Instructions under the PCT, which took place between May 28, 2005 and June 15, 2006, applied for the purposes of the PLT. The PLT Assembly consequently approved the establishment of a number of Model International Forms and the Request Form under the PLT.

82. In order to improve the possibilities of Member States to comment on PLT matters, in particular, on draft Model International Forms under the PLT, an electronic web forum was established.

83. During the period under review, WIPO started a series of Colloquia on a number of patent issues, two of which "The Research Exemption" and "Standards and Patents" were held in 2006. Also, in cooperation with the PCT, work on the implementation of a digital access system for priority documents commenced, following a decision of the WIPO Assemblies in 2006.

84. In 2006, Uzbekistan acceded to the Patent Law Treaty (PLT). The total number of accessions or ratifications to the PLT thus reached 14 States at the end of 2006. Also, one country (Yemen) joined the Paris Convention, and four countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) joined the Budapest Treaty.

**OBJECTIVE:** To improve the role of WIPO as a forum for discussion of patent related issues and to further develop the international patent system, in accordance with the interests and policies of all Member States, and with a view to meeting the needs of users and society as a whole.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system.</b></p> <p><b>Greater understanding of the role of the patent system, including in establishing national policy strategies, and of the application of the relevant patent law principles.</b></p>	<p><b>Agreement in SCP on work plan and outcome of work plan:</b></p> <p>In 2006, discussions at the SCP revealed that some existing differences could not yet be resolved. Nevertheless, Member States emphasized their support for the continuation of the work of the SCP. At the WIPO General Assembly in 2006, the decision was taken to continue working towards an agreement on a work program for the SCP through consultations to be held by the Chair of the General Assembly.</p> <p><b>Statements made by Member States in relevant WIPO fora:</b></p> <p>A number of delegations acknowledged increased awareness of the important role of IP and, more specifically, the patent system, in innovation and development, and noted ongoing developments of the patent system at the national/regional level, such as legislative changes, action plans, policy strategies and projects.</p> <p>A number of delegations expressed the view that events organized by, or held at, WIPO, such as the Open Forum on the draft SPLT, had resulted in fruitful exchanges of views which had contributed to facilitating a better understanding of the issues and concerns at stake.</p>

<p><b>Further international cooperation as regards the Budapest Treaty and its possible development.</b></p>	<p><b>Member States decide to examine further developments and improvements of the Budapest Treaty:</b></p> <p>WIPO continued exploring issues relating to the need and feasibility of revising the Budapest Treaty. In view of other priorities and in the absence of requests from Member States to that effect, it was decided, however, not to proceed with work on a concrete revision during 2006. The administration of the Budapest Treaty led, nevertheless, to enhanced cooperation among Member States, International Depositary Authorities (IDAs) and WIPO, which was reflected, inter alia, by additional accessions to the Treaty in 2006 and the publishing of a revised version of the Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 12 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 1,291,397</b></p>

### **PROGRAM 13: Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications**

85. On March 27, 2006, the Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Revised Trademark Law Treaty adopted the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (“the Singapore Treaty”) and a resolution supplementary to the Singapore Treaty (“the Singapore Resolution”).

86. The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) agreed, at its 16<sup>th</sup> session, to pursue work on a number of specific topics with a view to further develop the international law on trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications. Thus, work will be undertaken in the area of new types of marks (representation and description of these signs and the application of trademark principles to them), on trademark opposition procedures, on trademarks and their relation with literary and artistic works, and on industrial design protection issues (registration formalities and relationship between industrial designs and works of applied art and three-dimensional marks).

87. In response to requests from States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and from certain international intergovernmental organizations, the Secretariat continued to ensure efficient administration of Article 6<sup>ter</sup> communication procedures. Certain procedural and legal issues relating to the administration of Article 6<sup>ter</sup> communication procedures were taken up by the SCT, which requested the Secretariat to prepare a working document on those issues.

**OBJECTIVE:** To modernize the international legal framework for trademark office administrative procedures and to approximate diverging national and regional approaches in the area of trademark, industrial designs and geographical indications law, including the law against unfair competition.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Revised Trademark Law Treaty.</b></p>	<p><b>Adoption of the revised TLT by a Diplomatic Conference:</b></p> <p>Unanimous adoption of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of</p>

<p><b>Approximation of Member States' laws in the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.</b></p>          <p><b>Efficient administration of Article 6<sup>ter</sup> of the Paris Convention.</b></p>	<p>Trademarks, on March 27, 2006, by 146 WIPO Member States.</p> <p>Signature of the Treaty, in 2006, by 48 States.</p> <p><b>Agreement by the SCT on at least two new specific topics to be taken up for further work:</b></p> <p>The SCT agreed, at its 16<sup>th</sup> session, to work on the following five new items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Types of Marks;</li> <li>Trademark Opposition Procedures;</li> <li>Trademarks and Their Relation with Literary and Artistic Works;</li> <li>Legal and Administrative Aspects of Article 6<sup>ter</sup> of the Paris Convention;</li> <li>Formalities Concerning Procedures for Design Registration and the Relation between Industrial Designs, Works of Applied Art and Three-Dimensional Marks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Processing of 24 Article 6<sup>ter</sup> communications within a timeframe of three weeks as from the receipt of the request for communication:</b></p> <p>12 communications (four emanating from States, eight from international intergovernmental organizations) were processed in 2006.</p> <p><b>Following the processing of each request for communication, immediate updating of the Article 6<sup>ter</sup> on-line database; and, yearly updating of the database on hard carrier:</b></p> <p>All 12 communications processed in 2006 were entered into the Article 6<sup>ter</sup> on-line database without delay.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 13 in 2006:</b></p>	<p align="right"><b>Sfr 2,077,657</b></p>

## PROGRAM 14: Law of Copyright and Related Rights

88. Work continued on the promotion of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) which were adhered to by a number of countries with more ratifications expected in 2007.

89. The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) convened in two sessions and made progress towards convening a diplomatic conference on the protection of the rights of broadcasting organizations. The Committee agreed to bifurcate its discussions and leave the question of a possible protection of webcasting (or netcasting) and simultaneous transmission over the air and the Internet (simulcasting) for discussions at a later time. The Committee also recommended the convening of a Diplomatic Conference to the WIPO General Assembly which in turn requested that the Standing Committee convene in two special sessions which should aim to agree and finalize, on a signal-based approach, the objectives, specific scope and object of protection with a view to submitting to the Diplomatic Conference a revised basic proposal.

90. The Standing Committee also took the first steps towards opening discussions concerning limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights in respect of visually impaired persons, libraries and archives and the teaching, research and science sectors.

**OBJECTIVE: To improve the protection of copyright and related rights and reach a broad consensus on international copyright law and developments.**

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Wider adherence and implementation of the WCT and WPPT.</b></p> <p><b>Clarification of the international protection of audiovisual performances and broadcasting organizations.</b></p> <p><b>Improved understanding of non-original databases.</b></p> <p><b>Substantive progress on emerging copyright issues.</b></p>	<p><b>Additional accessions to the WCT:</b></p> <p>Five countries (Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Ghana and Montenegro) joined the WCT, bringing the total number of Contracting Parties to 61 on December 31, 2006.</p> <p><b>Additional accessions to the WPPT:</b></p> <p>Four countries (Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin and Montenegro) joined the WPPT, bringing the total number of Contracting Parties to 59 on December 31, 2006.</p> <p><b>Additional States have adopted effective policies for the implementation of the WCT and WPPT:</b></p> <p>France and Spain passed national legislation implementing the WCT and the WPPT.</p> <p><b>Decisions made concerning the future international protection of broadcasting organizations:</b></p> <p>The WIPO General Assembly requested that the Standing Committee convene in two special sessions which should aim to agree and finalize, on a signal-based approach, the objectives, specific scope and object of protection with a view to submitting to the Diplomatic Conference a revised basic proposal.</p> <p><b>Decisions made on the future work regarding the protection of audiovisual performances:</b></p> <p>In September 2006, the WIPO General Assembly took note of the situation, and decided that the issue should remain on the Agenda for its session in September 2007.</p> <p><b>Decisions made concerning the future work on the protection of non-original databases:</b></p> <p>At the November 2005 session of the Standing Committee, it was decided that the issue would only reappear on the Committee's agenda if requested by a Member State. No such request was made.</p> <p><b>New emerging issues being addressed by the SCCR:</b></p> <p>A study on Automated Rights Management Systems and Copyright Limitations and Exceptions was presented to the SCCR. A study on copyright and visually impaired persons is under preparation.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 14 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 3,400,390</b>

## **PROGRAM 15: Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources**

91. The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) consolidated ongoing work on two sets of draft provisions outlining policy objectives and core principles to protect TK and TCEs against misappropriation and misuse. Even as draft documents, the provisions were widely used beyond the IGC as a guide to analyzing policy issues, as a benchmark for effective protection, and as a legislation and policy development resource, with a number of international processes and national and regional consultations drawing on the draft texts directly.

92. The IGC oversaw many initiatives to ensure that voices of indigenous and local communities were central to WIPO's work in this field. The WIPO Voluntary Fund was successfully launched and funded the participation of all applicants deemed eligible by an independent panel. Two sessions of indigenous-led IGC panels included experts from 16 indigenous communities to present their concerns and recommendations directly to the IGC. The list of accredited organizations exceeded 150, the majority representing indigenous and local communities. The WIPO Voluntary Fund was welcomed by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

93. International cooperation on policy questions was complemented by strengthened practical cooperation and capacity building. In association with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, WIPO convened two side events including a workshop on practical use of IP tools to protect TK and TCEs for the advancement of indigenous women and community development. The Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) continued to provide a useful vehicle for interagency sharing of information and cooperation on indigenous issues.

94. Engagement continued with the work of UNESCO and other agencies, such as the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU). A key project worked to pool experiences and develop guidelines for safeguarding the interests of custodians of TCEs during cultural heritage recording, inventorying, archiving and digitization processes. This included cooperation with the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and similar bodies. First steps were also taken towards project-based cooperation with other agencies, programs and funds such as the ILO and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

95. WIPO provided technical input and other forms of support on IP issues related to TK, TCEs and GR to other agencies and processes such as the CBD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the UN Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations University (UNU) and the World Bank. This included advice on the UNU's proposed establishment of an international Research and Training Centre on TK, and technical work with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and UNU on issues of indigenous customary law. Close cooperation and coordination was also maintained with key regional bodies such as the African Union, ARIPO, ASEAN, the African-Asian Legal Consultative Organization, the Andean Community, OAPI and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). Regional policy forums were convened in Cochin and Henan to promote more structured South-South interregional cooperation on the protection of TK and TCEs. WIPO actively supported work by ARIPO and OAPI to develop an African regional instrument on TK and TCEs.

96. Engagement continued with a broader policy community in the areas of human rights, and interaction between human rights, competition policy and IP, and work intensified on the interplay between IP and the customary law of indigenous and local communities. WIPO also continued its engagement with the deliberations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP). The IGC texts served as points of reference in many of these processes concerning indigenous peoples issues, and in turn the human-rights based approaches of these bodies informed discussions within the IGC.

97. Capacity-building and policy information continued to be provided to TK holders and bearers of TCEs, national authorities and regional bodies. Practical tools were also provided, including the Practical Guide on Intellectual Property and Traditional Cultural Expressions and Folklore, a practical handbook on IP, TCEs and museums and archives, and a draft toolkit for use by TK holders to ensure that their interests are protected and maintained during any documentation of their TK. Outreach activities were supplemented by booklets on TK and TCEs for a general audience, as well as more specialized briefing papers and studies. Solid groundwork was laid for a range of new patent information tools and products to support international policy discussions in areas such as plant GR, biodiversity and technology transfer under the CBD, in close consultation with international agencies concerned, principally the CBD and the FAO.

**OBJECTIVE:** To enhance the appropriate and effective protection of TK, TCEs and IP aspects of genetic resources for the benefit and sustainable development of traditional communities.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Consolidation of the legal and policy framework for the protection of TK and TCEs.</b></p>	<p><b>Formulation of one or more international instruments:</b></p> <p>In the absence of political agreement on their status, the WIPO provisions on TK and TCEs were consolidated as informal international benchmarks for protection.</p> <p>The provisions were supplemented by a comprehensive review of options for international instruments, and authoritative detailed reviews of policy options and legal measures for effective protection at the level of national laws.</p> <p><b>Use of WIPO policy documents and outcomes in at least one more:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regional/sub-regional cooperation initiative;</li> <li>- national policy and capacity building process in an area not previously covered; and,</li> <li>- community and civil society level process involving a range of stakeholders not previously covered:</li> </ul> <p>The WIPO provisions on TK and TCEs were being widely used as a resource for policy consultations, and development of legislation and other legal texts.</p> <p>In 2006, WIPO policy documents were used in initiatives in the Bangladesh India Myanmar Sri Lanka Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC) region, in eight more national processes, and in consultations with an increasing range of additional communities and civil society NGOs.</p>



<p><b>Enhanced cooperation and coordination between WIPO and other international and regional fora and processes.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced capacity in Member States to support the IP protection of TK and TCEs and to manage the IP aspects of genetic resources, for the benefit of the owners of TK/TCEs and custodians of genetic resources.</b></p> <p><b>More effective legal mechanisms in Member States for the protection of TK, TCEs and IP aspects of genetic resources for the benefit of the owners of TK/TCEs and custodians of genetic resources.</b></p>	<p><b>Explicit recognition of WIPO's support and input in at least one additional international and regional agency or process:</b></p> <p>An extensive contribution was provided to a joint study on the transfer of technology under the CBD, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and UNCTAD, with the CBD Conference of Parties (COP) welcoming the successive studies that WIPO had provided to it.</p> <p><b>At least two additional on-going processes in Member States adapting and applying specific policy and practical tools:</b></p> <p>New capacity-building partnerships in the fields of TK, TCEs and genetic resources were created with at least eight Member States.</p> <p>A new consultation and policy development process was launched to address the safeguarding of the interests of bearers of traditional cultural heritage in the course of archiving, recording and related activities.</p> <p><b>Evidence of specific benefits arising from the use of IP tools by holders of TK/TCEs and custodians of genetic resources:</b></p> <p>Data not yet available.</p> <p><b>Legal mechanisms adapted or introduced in Member States in at least one region which reflect WIPO legal assistance:</b></p> <p>Draft laws or policies were under development in several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America with input from WIPO.</p> <p><b>Evidence of specific benefits to owners of TK/TCEs and custodians of genetic resources arising from more effective legal mechanisms:</b></p> <p>Immediate benefits were reported in terms of enhanced capacity of communities to engage in domestic and international policy and legal processes, which, following the inevitable time lag for implementation, is expected to translate into concrete benefits in the medium term.</p>
Total expenditure for Program 15 in 2006:	Sfr 2,651,520

## STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR: DELIVERY OF QUALITY SERVICE IN GLOBAL IP PROTECTION SYSTEMS

### PROGRAM 16: Administration of the PCT System

98. In 2006, a total of 148,772 international applications were received and processed, i.e., an increase of 11.4 per cent compared to the previous year (133,545). The most significant growth has come from East Asian countries, namely China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, which accounted for 25 per cent of applications filed.

99. For the second consecutive year, more PCT international applications were filed using electronic media than paper. Also, since 2006, the International Bureau and other Offices

103. The PCT successfully implemented the amendments to the Regulations which entered into force on April 1, 2006. Eleven Rules were amended.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Increased use of the PCT system.</b></p>	<p><b>126,000 to 128,000 international PCT applications received and processed in a timely manner in 2006:</b></p> <p>148,772 record copies were received by the International Bureau in 2006.</p> <p><b>132,000 international PCT applications received and processed in a timely manner in 2007:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Increased quality of service.</b></p>	<p><b>Issue notifications and communications, publish applications, and deliver the required products within the required timelines under the Treaty and Regulations, while the number of international applications to be processed will increase:</b></p> <p>Timeliness of publication improved compared to 2005, in particular due to greater reliance by the International Bureau on outsourcing, which has allowed for larger weekly publication lists.</p> <p>Some regression in timeliness was observed in respect of acknowledgement of the receipt of the record copy, which is issued after formal examination. This was due to transitional problems experienced in the shift from a paper-based to a paperless processing environment, continued growing filing rates and the need to avoid, as much as possible, increases in the size of the workforce.</p> <p><b>Maintain the yearly number of problem cases caused by the International Bureau below 0.1 per cent of the total number of PCT applications (in 2004, there were 122 such cases):</b></p>

<p>Increased productivity.</p>	<p>92 problem cases caused by the International Bureau were submitted to and/or resolved by the PCT Legal Division in 2006.</p> <p><b>Maintain the yearly number of queries seeking clarification of notifications and communications below 20 per cent of the total number of PCT applications (in 2004, such queries amounted to some 24,400, which corresponds to the 80-20 rule: 80 per cent cases will generally require no explanations while 20 per cent will):</b></p> <p>During 2006, clarification was provided to approximately 15,000 queries, representing 10 per cent of the total 148,772 international applications received and processed.</p>
<p>Simplification of the interface with applicants.</p>	<p><b>Without increasing the total number of personnel (staff on posts and all other types of employees) in a linear manner (that is, with only a limited increase of staff in areas where increased workloads cannot be absorbed by productivity measures, such as translation), receive and process the increasing total number of PCT applications, as referred to above:</b></p> <p>The number of personnel working directly on PCT matters was reduced from 387 in 2005 to 375 in 2006.</p> <p><b>Reduction by at least one form (out of an average of seven) in the number of notifications and communications issued to applicants in an average case:</b></p> <p>Analysis of how communications to applicants can be simplified is ongoing.</p>
<p>Further moving from the mixed paper and IT-based internal processes to full automation for basic processes.</p>	<p><b>Availability of at least one on-line service for applicants to access confidential information about their PCT applications:</b></p> <p>The International Bureau has conducted informal consultations with users of the PCT System and continues to investigate options for making such a service available in the future in a cost-effective manner.</p> <p><b>Availability of more than one on-line service for third parties to access public information about all PCT applications:</b></p> <p>The PatentScope database and search engine provide access to all PCT international applications published since 1978 and to the most important publicly available documents related to international applications. Since April 2006, PCT publication takes place in electronic form only via PatentScope.</p>
<p>Daily operations of PCT information systems are maintained.</p>	<p><b>10 additional processes have become fully automated:</b></p> <p>In 2006, the International Bureau migrated from a paper-based processing system to a paper-less system. This was a more fundamental achievement than the full or partial automation of a finite number of discreet processes.</p> <p><b>10 additional processes have become partly automated:</b></p> <p>As above.</p> <p><b>98 per cent availability for all operations systems during core hours (except planned maintenance):</b></p> <p>PCT information systems operated at or above 98 per cent</p>

<p><b>Enhanced awareness of the availability of PCT legal advice to applicants and their agents on specific problem cases.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced awareness of the availability of legal advice and interpretation of legal texts to Member States and IP Offices on general PCT matters.</b></p> <p><b>Increased availability of updated collections of all PCT legal and informative texts in new user-friendly formats.</b></p>	<p>availability, during core hours (except planned maintenance)</p> <p><b>95 per cent of publication deadlines met:</b></p> <p>Timeliness of publication improved compared to 2005, in particular due to greater reliance by the International Bureau on outsourcing, which has allowed for larger weekly publication lists. In addition, a more flexible Optical Character Recognition (OCR) workflow has improved the publication preparation process. 99 per cent of publications occurred between 18 and 19 months from priority dates.</p> <p><b>50 requests for legal advice received from applicants:</b></p> <p>Requests for legal advice from the private sector were received on 513 occasions, of which 87.9 per cent were provided to users from industrialized countries, 4.9 per cent from certain countries in Europe and Asia and 7.2 per cent from developing countries.</p> <p>The PCT Legal Division dealt with 2,521 international applications which required special handling and the resolution of legal-related problems, noting a 2.3 per cent increase over 2005.</p> <p>The PCT Information Service received 12,018 inquiries relating to general information about the PCT, an increase of 0.7 per cent over 2005.</p> <p><b>10 articles, references and quotations are referring to PCT legal advice given:</b></p> <p>Data not available.</p> <p><b>50 requests for legal advice or interpretation of legal texts received from Member States and IP Offices:</b></p> <p>Requests for legal advice were received from both Contracting States and non-Contracting States on a total of 444 occasions, of which 24.1 per cent were provided to industrialized countries, 15.5 per cent to certain countries in Europe and Asia, 55.9 per cent to developing countries and 4.5 per cent to least developed countries.</p> <p>The national laws of six States (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Singapore and Thailand) were analyzed for compliance with the PCT.</p> <p><b>Availability of updated texts of the PCT, the Regulations and other legal texts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in English and French in sufficient time in advance of their entry into force;</li> <li>- in Chinese, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish before their entry into force;</li> <li>- in other languages, in particular Arabic, as soon as possible after their entry into force.</li> </ul> <p>Updated versions of the PCT and Regulations under the PCT as in force from April 1, 2006, were made available in English and French in both PDF and html formats before the date of entry into force of these Regulations. Shortly thereafter, these texts were made available in PDF format in Chinese, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish. Paper editions of all of these (except the Japanese) were also prepared and made available by the International Bureau.</p>
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<p><b>Improved understanding by the International Bureau of the needs and IP strategies of the top PCT applicants worldwide.</b></p> <p><b>State-of-the-art internal management policies and practices.</b></p>	<p>Updated versions of the PCT and Regulations under the PCT as in force from October 12, 2006, were made available in English and French in both PDF and html formats before the date of entry into force of these Regulations. Shortly thereafter, these texts were made available in PDF format in German and Spanish.</p> <p>Updated versions of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT as in force from April 1, 2006, were made available in English and French in PDF format. The html format of this text was launched in October 2006.</p> <p>Updated versions of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT as in force from October 12, 2006, were made available in English and French in PDF and html format.</p> <p>Updated versions of the PCT Receiving Office Guidelines as in force from April 1, 2006, were made available in English and French in PDF format before the date of entry into force of these Guidelines.</p> <p>Updates were made to the Agreements between the International Bureau of WIPO relating to the functioning of the Austrian Patent Office, National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland, European Patent Office, Korean Intellectual Property Office, Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and Swedish Patent and Registration Office as International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT. All of the texts were made available on PatentScope, in English only, in PDF format.</p> <p><b>Introduction of at least one new type of format for publishing at least the main PCT legal and informative texts:</b></p> <p>As from April 1, 2006, the PCT Gazette was no longer available in paper form, but was published entirely in electronic form on the international publication date on PatentScope.</p> <p>At the request of PCT Member States, an online repository of information on emergency preparedness measures in place in twenty-two of those States was set up on PatentScope.</p> <p>The PCT Time Limit Calculator was launched in March 2006. It assists applicants in the computing of essential PCT time limits and provides full explanations of all the time limits, as well as references to relevant PCT Articles or Rules. The Calculator is available free of charge on PatentScope.</p> <p><b>Regular contacts established with the 50 top PCT applicants worldwide at the policy level:</b></p> <p>With a view to better understanding the requirements and policies of the top applicants, contacts were made with a significant number of PCT top applicants.</p> <p><b>Five new policies or practices introduced:</b></p> <p>Terms of Reference for short-term employees and consultants were created and processed;</p> <p>The management of staffing matters was streamlined;</p>
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	A tracking system and database for budget control purposes was created.
<b>Total expenditure for Program 16 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 74,812,080</b>

## PROGRAM 17: PCT Reform

104. The consideration of proposals for reform of the PCT system progressed with the convening of the eighth session of the Working Group on Reform of the PCT, in May, and the adoption of further amendments to the PCT Regulations by the PCT Union Assembly in October.

105. In 2006, work continued to be carried out in relation to the improvement of the legal and procedural framework of the PCT, in line with the objectives of PCT reform set out by the PCT Union Assembly, including simplifying and streamlining of procedures, reducing costs for applicants, maintaining balance between workload of PCT Authorities and quality of services provided, aligning PCT provisions with those of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT), and ensuring that the system works to the advantage of all Offices, irrespective of their size.

106. At its eighth session held in May, the Working Group on Reform of the PCT approved a number of proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations, with a view to their submission to the PCT Union Assembly for adoption. The Working Group felt that further discussion was required with regard to other proposed amendments to the Regulations concerning international publication in multiple languages and supplementary international searches. The Working Group also agreed that consideration of the proposals by Switzerland regarding the declaration of the source of GR and TK in patent applications should be postponed to the next session of the Working Group, and noted a brief outline by the Secretariat of the development of plans for response for possible emergency situations, in particular a bird flu pandemic.

107. Based on the preparatory work by the Working Group, the PCT Union Assembly in October adopted proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations, with effect from April 1, 2007, concerning minimum requirements for International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities (quality management systems), physical requirements of the international application (size of text matter and procedure for making corrections), language related requirements of the international application (minor corrections and clarifications); and corrigenda and consequential amendments further to the amendments adopted by the Assembly in 2005.

**OBJECTIVE:** To further modernize, improve and strengthen the PCT system to ensure that the system continues to meet the needs of applicants and all Offices, irrespective of size, and of third parties, resulting in greater reliance on the system and hence less work duplication.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Simplified and improved procedures relating to the filing and processing of international applications.	Adoption by the PCT Assembly of amendments to the PCT Regulations regarding the restoration of the right of priority, remedies where parts are missing, and rectification of obvious mistakes:

<p><b>New value-added services and more useful products available under the PCT system.</b></p>	<p>Amendments to the PCT Regulations concerning restoration of the right of priority, rectification of obvious mistakes and remedies where elements or parts of an international application are missing were adopted by the PCT Union Assembly in October 2005, with effect from April 1, 2007.</p> <p>Amendments to the PCT Regulations concerning minimum requirements for International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities (quality management systems), physical requirements of the international application, language related requirements of the international application, and corrigenda and consequential amendments further to the amendments adopted by the Assembly in 2005, were adopted by the PCT Union Assembly in October 2006, with effect from April 1, 2007.</p> <p><b>Feedback from applicants:</b></p> <p>Appreciation expressed by representatives of user groups in both the Working Group and PCT Union Assembly for the PCT reform related work of the Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Feedback from Offices:</b></p> <p>Unanimous adoption by the PCT Union Assembly of amendments of PCT Regulations based on preparatory work by the Working Group. Appreciation expressed by Member States in both Working Group and PCT Union Assembly for the PCT reform related work of the Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Adoption by the PCT Assembly of amendments to the PCT Regulations concerning supplementary international searches, central recording of changes, signature requirements, and international publication in multiple languages:</b></p> <p>The Working Group felt that further discussion was required with regard to proposed amendments to the Regulations concerning supplementary international searches, international publication in multiple languages and signature requirements. The Working Group decided (already in May 2005) not to consider further proposals concerning the central recording of changes by the International Bureau with effect for the national as well as the international phase of the PCT procedure.</p> <p><b>Feedback from applicants:</b></p> <p>Appreciation expressed by representatives of user groups in both Working Group and PCT Union Assembly for the PCT reform related work of the Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Feedback from Offices:</b></p> <p>Appreciation expressed by Member States in both Working Group and PCT Union Assembly for the PCT reform related work of the Secretariat.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 17 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 1,064,015</b></p>

**PROGRAM 18: Madrid, The Hague and Lisbon Registration Systems***The Madrid System*

108. The demand for services under the Madrid System continued to increase significantly in 2006. The International Bureau received, indexed and gave entry into the examination phase to 36,471 international applications (an increase of 2,894 or 8.6 per cent, over the previous year) and recorded, notified and published 37,224 international registrations (an increase of 4,055 or 12.2 per cent, over the previous year). During the same period, the International Bureau also processed (i.e., received, examined, recorded, notified and published) 15,205 renewals (an increase of 7,709 or 102.8 per cent, over the previous year), 10,978 subsequent designations (an increase of 751 or 7.3 per cent, over the previous year) and 70,687 other changes to existing registrations (an increase of 4,258 or 6.4 per cent, over the previous year). The International Bureau also processed 212,941 refusals and related notifications (i.e., grants of protection, final decisions following a refusal, invalidations, extensions of the time-limit for refusals based on oppositions) received from Offices of Contracting Parties (an increase of 41,270 or 24 per cent, over the previous year).

109. During the year 2006, the International Bureau gave priority to the reduction of the backlog in the processing of international applications and requests for the recording of modifications. Where, at the end of 2005, there was a backlog of 2,148 international applications and 2,600 requests for the recording of modifications, these figures were reduced gradually throughout 2006. By the end of the year, this backlog amounted to 304 and 1,600, respectively. This reduction was achieved in spite of a greater than expected increase of incoming applications in 2006. The efficiency of processing international applications counted from their receipt by the International Bureau up to their recording in the International Register as well as of processing modifications was also enhanced.

110. Progress was made on the development of an internal classification database enabling examiners to process applications more expeditiously. However, there were also decelerating factors, such as the increased number of applications filed with simultaneous requests for limitation.

111. The review of working procedures under the Madrid System, initiated in 2005, was intensified. The development of examination guidelines in the form of a manual was also initiated. It was decided to move away from the present single-task examination approach to a multi-task structure with a view to improving the quality of the service provided to applicants, holders and national Offices. A test team is to be put in place early 2007.

112. The ROMARIN database was improved and a number of new search facilities were added to its interface as from September 2006.

113. WIPO continued to encourage Offices of Madrid Member States to engage more and more in electronic communication of documents under the Madrid procedures with the International Bureau. By the end of 2006, the Offices of six Contracting Parties were regularly transmitting international applications electronically to the International Bureau. These represent some 33 per cent of the applications received by the International Bureau in 2006. In addition, in 2006, some Offices were using electronic means for the transmission of refusals (three), statements of grant of protection (two) or modifications (four). Vice versa,



the number of Offices to which the International Bureau sends Madrid notifications in electronic form had increased to 43 by the end of 2006 (four more than at the end of the previous year).

114. In April 2006, an e-renewal facility was opened on the Madrid website for on-line renewal of international marks. Furthermore, the Madrid website was frequently updated to publish or notify news about the Madrid System, including the publication of the Madrid Newsletter.

#### *The Hague System*

115. The number of international registrations under the Hague System in 2006 remained stable compared to the previous year. As regards renewals of international registrations, they totaled 3,889 (i.e., a 0.1 per cent increase over the previous year). The number of designs contained in these registrations was 13.7 per cent lower than the previous year.

#### *The Lisbon System*

116. During the reporting period, two new appellations of origin were recorded in the International Register and notified to the member countries. None were cancelled. As a result, the total number of appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon System increased from 867 to 869 by the end of 2006 and the total number of those still in force by that date from 793 to 795. The number of changes to data concerning registered appellations of origin that were recorded in the International Register and notified to the member countries amounted to three and the number of refusals so recorded and notified to 45. In addition, notifications of the existing stock of registered appellations of origin were prepared on the occasion of the accession of three new member countries (the Islamic Republic of Iran, Montenegro and Nicaragua).

117. The electronic database of appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon Agreement ("Lisbon Express"), made available on-line at the beginning of 2005, was expanded in the course of 2006 with information concerning refusals as recorded in the International Register.

#### *Development and promotion of the international registration systems*

118. In 2006, the membership of the Madrid Union expanded from 78 to 80 Contracting Parties and the accumulated number of Contracting Parties to the three Acts of the Hague Agreement increased from 42 to 45. This resulted in the following geographical distribution: Madrid System: 44 Members in Europe, 20 in Asia and the Pacific, 13 in Africa and three in the Americas; Hague System: 27 members in Europe, ten in Africa, six in Asia and the Pacific and two in the Americas.

119. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued its activities to promote awareness and expand knowledge of the Madrid and Hague Systems and their effective use, in particular through the organization of seminars and training programs aimed at trademark practitioners and national Offices, often in cooperation with national Offices, IGOs or NGOs.

120. Also in 2006, WIPO organized seminars in Geneva for the private sector (trademark owners and IP agents) and national industrial property Offices on the procedures of and recent

developments regarding the Madrid and Hague Systems, as well as a forum on the Madrid System for the diplomatic community in Geneva.

121. In addition, advisory missions and other meetings were organized for the benefit of users and potential users of the Madrid System in 20 Member States, and regional seminars were held in Bahrain, China, Kenya and Uzbekistan. For the benefit of users and potential users of the Hague System, WIPO organized national events in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Paraguay and South Africa, and regional seminars in Bulgaria and Uzbekistan. For the benefit of users and potential users of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, WIPO organized events in Nicaragua and Poland.

122. In order to improve the WIPO public website, and make it more user-friendly, a Trademark Gateway was created to link all existing trademark-related web pages to facilitate access to information on trademarks, including the Madrid website.

123. In January 2006, an amendment to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol came into force to provide for a reduction in the amount of the basic fee payable in connection with the international registration of a mark under the Madrid System for applicants originating from least-developed countries members of the Madrid Union. Furthermore, a second meeting of the Ad hoc Working Group was convened in 2006 to make recommendations to the Madrid Union Assembly concerning the review of the refusal procedure and the safeguard clause envisaged in the Madrid Protocol, and possible amendments to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. Based on these recommendations, the Assembly of the Madrid Union adopted, in October 2006, an amendment of the Protocol (with respect to the refusal procedure) and a number of amendments to the Common Regulations.

**OBJECTIVE:** To maintain efficient and cost-effective administration of the international registration systems and to promote their development and use.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS																																	
Increased use of the Madrid System.	<p>Applications for international trademark registration and renewals received and processed as follows:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>2006</td><td>2007</td></tr><tr><td>Int. applications:</td><td>34,400</td><td>35,400</td></tr><tr><td>Renewals:</td><td>13,700</td><td>14,200</td></tr><tr><td>Total:</td><td>48,100</td><td>49,600</td></tr><tr><td>Subsequent Designations:</td><td>11,000</td><td>11,500</td></tr><tr><td>Other changes:</td><td>68,700</td><td>72,100</td></tr><tr><td>Refusals and related Notifications:</td><td>166,200</td><td>174,500</td></tr></table> <p><u>Madrid System 2006 statistics:</u></p> <table><tr><td>International registrations:</td><td>37,224</td></tr><tr><td>Renewals:</td><td>15,205</td></tr><tr><td>Total (registrations and renewals):</td><td>52,429</td></tr><tr><td>Subsequent designations:</td><td>10,978</td></tr><tr><td>Other changes:</td><td>70,687</td></tr><tr><td>Refusals and related notifications:</td><td>212,941</td></tr></table>		2006	2007	Int. applications:	34,400	35,400	Renewals:	13,700	14,200	Total:	48,100	49,600	Subsequent Designations:	11,000	11,500	Other changes:	68,700	72,100	Refusals and related Notifications:	166,200	174,500	International registrations:	37,224	Renewals:	15,205	Total (registrations and renewals):	52,429	Subsequent designations:	10,978	Other changes:	70,687	Refusals and related notifications:	212,941
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**Increased use of the Hague System.**

**Applications for international industrial design registration and renewals received and processed as follows:**

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Int. applications:</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>Renewals:</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,400</b>
<b>Total number of designs contained in the Applications</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Changes:</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,000</b>

Hague System 2006 statistics:

International registrations:	1,143
Renewals:	3,889
Total (registrations and renewals):	5,032
Total number of designs contained in the registrations:	5,828
Changes:	2,411

Lisbon System 2006 statistics:

International registrations:	2
Changes:	3
Refusals:	45

**Swift, reliable and cost-effective processing of transactions under the international registration systems.**

**Timeliness of registration and other recordings:**

Under the Madrid System, the average time required for the processing of international applications containing no irregularities up to the recording of the corresponding registration was about seven weeks after their receipt by the International Bureau. The average processing time for subsequent designations and other modifications was about ten weeks. However, by the end of the year, these figures were five and 8.5 weeks, respectively.

Under the Hague System, the average processing time for the recording of an international registration was 22 days and for the recording of changes to existing registrations was 10 days.

**Efficiency-gains in the processing of Madrid and Hague applications:**

Under the Madrid System:

- the number of international registrations recorded in 2006 increased by 12.2 per cent compared to 2005, while the examination capacity in number of man/days decreased by 0.7 per cent – a 12.9 per cent increase of productivity achieved as a result of the streamlining of internal procedures;

- compared to 2005, the number of subsequent designations recorded in 2006 increased by 7.3 per cent and the number of other changes by six per cent, while the examination capacity

in number of man/days increased by ten per cent – a slight decrease in productivity due to a higher than usual complexity of some of the files (notably, requests for limitation);

- the number of refusals and related notifications recorded in the International Register during the reporting period increased by 23 per cent compared to 2005, while the examination capacity in number of man/days increased by 16 per cent –

<p>Increased international coverage of the Madrid and Hague systems.</p>	<p>again, an increase (seven per cent) achieved thanks to the streamlining of internal procedures.</p> <p>Under the Hague System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the International Bureau recorded 1,143 registrations in 2006 (0.5 per cent more than in 2005), 2,411 modifications (13.7 per cent less than in 2005) and 3,889 renewals (0.1 per cent more than in 2005), while the number of staff involved in the handling of the relevant applications remained unchanged.</li> </ul> <p>Under both Systems, in relation to all the above activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in spite of an increase, compared to 2005, in the volume of incoming communications and notifications dispatched – 15.6 and 33 per cent, respectively - the functional support capacity (i.e., mail receipt and indexation, data entry, scanning and notification) remained unchanged, while economies were achieved by increased automation and by the outsourcing of part of the work, in particular, data entry of incoming communications;</li> <li>- the translation capacity increased by 20 per cent compared to 2005 – thus, it was possible to cope with the increased workload and to accelerate the preparation of a trilingual data base which, once finalized, will allow for a reduction of the translation costs in the future. Also in this respect, economies are envisaged by outsourcing part of the work and preparations to this effect were made.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New contracting parties to the Madrid Protocol:</b></p> <p>Four States (Botswana, Montenegro, Viet Nam and Uzbekistan) became party to the Madrid Protocol. At the end of 2006, the Madrid Protocol had 71 Contracting Parties. At the end of 2006, of the 80 members of the Madrid Union, (79 States and one IGO), 48 were bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol, nine were bound by the Agreement only and 23 were bound by the Protocol only.</p> <p><b>New contracting parties to the 1999 Act of the Hague Agreement:</b></p> <p>Two States (Botswana and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) became party to the 1999 Act of the Hague Agreement. At the end of 2006, the 1999 Act had 21 Contracting Parties. In addition, France deposited its instrument of ratification to the 1999 Act on December 18, 2006 (entry into effect on March 18, 2007).</p> <p>Two other States (Mali and Montenegro) became party to the 1960 Act. At the end of 2006, the 1960 Act had 33 Contracting Parties. The Holy See denounced the 1934 Act on August 4, 2006 (entry into effect on August 4, 2007). At the end of the year, the 1934 Act had 15 Contracting Parties.</p> <p><b>Adoption by the Madrid Union Assembly of amended provisions to the Common Regulations and the Madrid Protocol:</b></p> <p>On January 1, 2006, an amendment to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol came into force providing for a reduction in the amount of the basic fee payable by applicants originating from least-developed countries members of the Madrid Union in connection with the international registration of a mark under the Madrid System.</p>

	<p>On October 3, 2006, the Madrid Union Assembly adopted an amendment to Article 5 of the Madrid Protocol and an interpretative statement whereby the Assembly is allowed to keep under review the refusal procedure established under the Protocol.</p> <p>On October 3, 2006, the Madrid Union Assembly adopted amendments to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. Some amendments with immediate effect extended the procedure of continuation in case of State succession to rights acquired under the Protocol. Other amendments will enter into force in April 2007 and will notably introduce more liberty in the appointment of representatives before the International Bureau.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 18 in 2006:</b>	
	<b>Sfr 21,645,349</b>

## **PROGRAM 19: Patent Information, Classification and IP Standards**

124. With regard to the International Patent Classification (IPC), the new revision procedure for the core and advanced levels was implemented. Some adjustments were made to the working procedure of the Advanced Level Subcommittee so as to better coordinate the revision of the advanced and core levels of the IPC. Two sessions of the Advanced Level Subcommittee took place (Berlin and Tokyo) and two revision projects were adopted (containing more than 75 amendments). The first new version of the advanced level containing those amendments was successfully published on time with entry into force on January 1, 2007.

125. Two sessions of the IPC Committee of Experts took place and several amendments to the core level of the IPC were adopted following the new procedure. A new reclassification procedure for the core level was also adopted, where a wider participation of patent Offices in the reclassification process may be achieved. This will allow projects emanating from Offices other than the Trilateral (in particular, from developing countries) to be more easily adopted.

126. Two sessions of the IPC Revision Working Group took place and several amendments and improvements to the core level of the IPC were approved, in particular, relating to the implementation of new features of the IPC reform. Approximately 90 training examples were developed, with detailed instructions on their classification, to be used for training in the use of the reformed IPC.

127. A number of training events were also organized in order to familiarize examiners, other patent professionals and users of patent information with the features of the reformed IPC.

128. A comprehensive review was undertaken of the concept, definition and content of the PCT minimum documentation and a Search Guidance Intellectual Property Digital Library (SGIPDL) was developed. Both projects were carried out by task forces established by the Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) and project status reports were submitted for discussion to the meeting of the PCT/MIA in May.

129. With regard to WIPO IP standards and documentation, support was provided to a session of the Standing Committee on Information Technologies (SCIT) Standards and Documentation Working Group (SDWG), held in May/June, including the preparation of the working documents and the report. The SDWG continued its progress regarding the proposal

on an application number prototype format for all industrial property rights (i.e., revision of WIPO Standards ST.10/C and ST.13). The SDWG considered surveys on the presentation of application numbers in the notification of the first filing and in the certificate of priority of patent applications; the formats for figurative elements of marks; and the status of correction procedures in patent offices (i.e., implementation of WIPO Standard ST.50). With regard to the latter, the SDWG approved the survey's conclusions and proposals. The SDWG created a task to prepare a revision of WIPO Standard ST.22, concerning the optical character recognition (OCR) of patent applications. Two revisions of WIPO Standard ST.3, an update of the Appendix to WIPO Standard ST.10/C, and Appendix 1 to WIPO Standard ST.14, as well as an update of the PCT minimum documentation – List of Periodicals to be used for search and examination, were carried out and published on WIPO's website. A new example of WIPO Standard ST.36 data, concerning the XML (eXtensible Markup Language) standard for patents, was also published on the website.

130. Two additional SDWG Task Forces were established for preparing a new XML standard for the electronic processing and exchange of trademark data, and for the revision of WIPO Standard ST.22. The work of 10 SDWG Task Forces was coordinated, eight of which were led by the International Bureau. The new contents of the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation (English version), including a revised Glossary of Terms, were made available on WIPO's website, and enhanced throughout the year for testing and comments by the Renewal of the WIPO Handbook Task Force. Work on the French and Spanish versions was also initiated.

131. Some 93 Annual Technical Reports on patent, trademark and industrial design information activities (ATRs) in 2006 were prepared by IP offices, and, subsequently, processed and published on the WIPO website. The online ATR Management System and the Guidelines for preparing the ATRs were updated and improved. A web-based survey was carried out in order to clarify the objectives of the ATRs and target users' requirements. The survey, which will be presented for consideration by the SDWG in 2007, also aimed at improving the current contents of the ATRs.

132. Within the framework of the WIPO IP Information Services for Developing Countries program (WPIS), WIPO processed, with the assistance of donor countries, some 1,206 state-of-the-art search requests from developing countries, including 232 requests for search and examination reports on patent applications under the International Cooperation for the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI) program. Most of the requests were submitted by Argentina, Chile, Jordan, Morocco, Syria and Viet Nam.

133. Some 555 online searches were carried out by the International Bureau and copies of patent documents were delivered at the request of developing countries.

134. A number of seminars, training sessions, lectures and workshops were organized in several industrialized and developing countries on WIPO industrial property information services, access to patent information and online databases.

135. After the entry into force of the reformed IPC on January 1, 2006, IT operations and support for the IPC focused on the preparation of the first revision of the advanced level of the IPC using RIPCIS (a system for the management of IPC revision and publication), the IPC revision management system, in particular, on the preparation of IPC master files and implementation of quality control procedures. Preparatory work for providing access to RIPCIS to IPC Member States was also initiated. In view of the expected acceleration of the

IPC revision, IT automation efforts were devoted to reducing the delay for the preparation of reformed IPC publications from two months to one week, thus allowing for the timely publication of the first advanced level revision and some of its associated products.

136. IT support was also provided to Trilateral Offices to facilitate discussions on the harmonization of their patent classification systems, possibly resulting in new revision proposals for the IPC. New procedures and a website were created to centralize all data communications at WIPO in relation to the reclassification of patent collections associated with each IPC revision. Implementation scenarios were also prepared for more automated procedures and for the provision of IT assistance to the IPC revision process through the clustering-based techniques for the analysis of patent collections, with a view to suggesting future IPC revision changes.

137. A feasibility analysis for a Chinese version of the IPC categorization assistance system IPCCAT was conducted, and a prototype demonstrated to the IPC Member States during the 38<sup>th</sup> session of the IPC Committee of Experts.

138. Following the publication of the reformed IPC in Spanish in January 2006, ES-IPC8-CL, a CD-ROM containing the core level of the IPC in the Spanish language, was developed for use in small and medium-sized IP offices. Like the Spanish CD-ROM version of the IPCCAT, ES-IPC8-CL was distributed to all Spanish-speaking IP offices in Latin America. Strengthening of the IPCCAT in Spanish for bulk submission of queries over the Internet and bringing it in compliance with the reformed IPC were completed for delivery in 2007.

**OBJECTIVE:** To increase the efficiency of the use of IP information and documentation by IP Offices, applicants and the general public worldwide.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Enhanced ease of use of IPDL databases.</b></p> <p><b>Improved and consistent access to databases containing scientific and technical literature.</b></p> <p><b>Broad use of the reformed IPC by IP Offices.</b></p>	<p><b>Adoption of recommended standards for IPDL data contents and formats:</b></p> <p>A prototype of the Search Guidance IPDL was developed, providing assistance to examiners of IP Offices in the choice of documentation when conducting an international search.</p> <p><b>All PCT International Searching Authorities are regularly using the databases containing scientific and technical literature:</b></p> <p>PCT International Authorities use the databases providing access to the non-patent literature part of the PCT minimum documentation, where 13 traditional knowledge periodicals have been additionally included.</p> <p><b>All IP Offices using the current edition of the IPC (about 100 as of December 2004) are effectively applying the reformed IPC:</b></p> <p>By the end of 2006, 54 IP Offices have been assigning the symbols of the reformed IPC to their published patent documents.</p>

<p><b>Efficient functioning of the new IPC revision procedure.</b></p> <p><b>More consistent and efficient documentation, dissemination, exchange, sharing and retrieval of IP information.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced awareness of activities carried out by IP Offices worldwide.</b></p> <p><b>Timely electronic publication of the Advanced level of the RIPC.</b></p> <p><b>Enhanced facilities for using CLAIMS categorizations and natural language search in the RIPC.</b></p> <p><b>Improved access to IP information and increased use of WIPO industrial property information services.</b></p>	<p><b>Increase in the number of entries and other amendments introduced in the eighth edition of the IPC:</b></p> <p>216 amendments have been introduced in the core level of the eighth edition of the IPC and 75 amendments in the advanced level, in the framework of the new IPC revision procedure.</p> <p><b>New WIPO Standards and revisions to existing WIPO Standards adopted by the SCIT Standards and Documentation Working Group (SDWG):</b></p> <p>The SDWG adopted four revisions of WIPO Standards, a new example of WIPO Standard ST.36 data, a survey concerning WIPO Standard ST.50 ("Correction Procedures") and approved revision of a List of periodicals under the PCT minimum documentation and revision of Glossary of Terms concerning IP information and documentation.</p> <p><b>The number of Annual Technical Reports on patent, trademark and industrial design activities made available on WIPO's website:</b></p> <p>93 Annual Technical Reports on patent, trademark and industrial design activities were published on WIPO's website.</p> <p><b>Publication of new versions of the advanced level of the RIPC within the timeframe prescribed by the IPC revision procedure:</b></p> <p>The first new version of the IPC advanced level (IPC 2007.01) was published as scheduled on October 5, 2006, and entered into force on January 1, 2007.</p> <p><b>Three additional working RIPC languages supported by CLAIMS categorization and by natural language search in the RIPC:</b></p> <p>The IPC categorizer in the Spanish language and the IPC natural language search system in the English and French languages have been brought in compliance with the reformed IPC. Feasibility analysis and prototyping of the IPC categorizer in the Chinese language have been completed.</p> <p><b>Online search tools available developed in cooperation with KIPO and JPO:</b></p> <p>WIPO and some users are testing these search tools. The JPO tools are mainly used for the provision of Japanese patent documentation.</p> <p><b>10 per cent increase in searches carried out by WIPO and partner organizations per year:</b></p> <p>232 requests for search and examination of patent applications have been processed in 2006 (212 such requests in 2005).</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 19 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 3,264,774</b></p>



## **PROGRAM 20: International Classification in the Field of Trademarks and Industrial Designs**

139. In 2006, the most recent (ninth) edition of the Nice Classification was published on paper and electronically in English and French. The electronic publication, NIVILO:CLASS 2.0, containing the latest editions of the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications, was made available on CD-ROM and on the Internet. The on-line version of NIVILO:CLASS is a dynamic and user-friendly web publication, which introduces navigation and search possibilities. It constitutes a significant improvement over the previous version.

140. The first part of the in-house preparations for the publication of the new (sixth) edition of the Vienna Classification was concluded, reflecting all the changes to the previous edition adopted by the Committee of Experts of the Vienna Union in November 2006.

141. In the course of 2006, the number of countries party to the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Agreements increased, while the total number of countries actually applying those classifications remained stable.

142. In addition, by giving advice on the classification of some 7,500 indications of goods and services, WIPO contributed largely towards the development of an electronic classification and translation tool for use by WIPO in the administration of the Madrid System, and possibly by the public in the future.

**OBJECTIVE:** To enhance the administration of the international trademark and design systems.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Updated and improved international classifications.	<p><b>Adoption of new entries and amendments to the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications:</b></p> <p>The Committee of Experts of the Vienna Union, in November 2006, adopted 46 amendments and additions to the Vienna Classification out of 60 submitted proposals.</p> <p><b>Publication of a new edition of the Nice Classification:</b></p> <p>The ninth edition of the Nice Classification, in English and French, was published on paper in June 2006. The CD-ROM and Internet versions were published soon after. Some 340 modifications were introduced in this new edition. Copies of the paper and the CD-ROM publications were distributed to the countries of the Paris Union.</p> <p><b>Preparation of new editions of the Locarno and Vienna Classifications:</b></p> <p>A document containing the amendments and additions to the fifth edition of the Vienna Classification in English and French, as adopted by the Committee of Experts of the Vienna Union, was prepared and transmitted to the external contractor that will update the electronic data base for publication of the sixth edition.</p>

<b>Wider acceptance and more effective use of the international classifications</b>	<p><b>New Contracting Parties to the Classification Agreements:</b></p> <p>Two States (Montenegro and Turkmenistan) adhered to the Nice Agreement, bringing the total number of Contracting Parties to 80 on December 31, 2006.</p> <p>Two States (Croatia and Turkmenistan) adhered to the Vienna Agreement, bringing the overall number of Contracting Parties to 23 on December 31, 2006.</p> <p>Three States (Montenegro, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) adhered to the Locarno Agreement, bringing the overall number of Contracting Parties to 48 on December 31, 2006.</p> <p><b>Increase in the number of countries applying the latest version of the international classifications:</b></p> <p>The total number of countries actually applying the international classifications remained stable. By the end of 2006, 155 countries and four organizations were using the Nice Classification, 51 countries and three organizations were using the Vienna Classification, and 56 countries and three organizations were using the Locarno Classification.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 20 in 2006:</b>	
<b>Sfr 541,837</b>	

## **PROGRAM 21: Arbitration and Mediation Services and Domain Name Policies and Procedures**

### *Arbitration and Mediation Services*

143. Requiring international, neutral and efficient dispute solutions, transactions such as cross-border licenses or technology transfer agreements increasingly provide for the submission of disputes to mediation and arbitration under WIPO-administered rules. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center witnessed a further increase in arbitration and mediation cases, for example, in relation to patent licensing, patent infringement, technology collaboration, and art marketing. The Center continued working to ensure time and cost effectiveness for parties, in the face of the increasing complexity and rapid evolution of the technological, business and legal conditions underlying IP and disputes arising in relation thereto. Examples of such conditions include the collaborative basis on which much IP is created, which can give rise to multiparty disputes, and the increasingly dynamic cycle of innovation and commercialization, which puts a premium on the timely conclusion of related disputes.

144. The WIPO Electronic Case Facility (WIPO ECAF), introduced in 2005, further enhanced the efficiency of the Center's dispute resolution procedures. This WIPO-developed case management tool, which is accessible from any location at any time, allows parties and neutrals to file, store and retrieve case submissions in a secure web-based electronic docket. In 2006, the parties in one of the more complex WIPO cases successfully opted to use WIPO ECAF. Furthermore, a customized version of this case management tool also began to be used for disputes under the Jury procedure of the America's Cup yachting competition.

145. In addition to its case work, the Center continued to promote awareness in industry and among professionals of the appropriateness of alternatives to court litigation for resolving IP disputes. This involved continuous dialogue with IP owners and users, inter alia, through the production and dissemination of new brochures, web guidance, presentations and replies to

queries. In addition, three workshops for arbitrators and mediators in IP disputes were organized in 2006.

#### *Domain Name Policies and Procedures*

146. The Center's tasks as the leading Internet domain name dispute resolution provider are increasingly subject to the highly dynamic evolution of the domain name registration environment. Under the core policy administered by the Center, the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), which applies principally to .com, .net and .org, as well as to a number of more recently introduced generic top-level domains (gTLDs), the Center in 2006 received 1,823 cases, an increase of 25 per cent compared to 2005. This included, on November 27, WIPO's 10,000<sup>th</sup> UDRP complaint. The number of WIPO party countries grew from 127 to 137. The filing and resolution of these cases was facilitated by the Center's organization of a Panelists Meeting and a domain name workshop. The Center also drafted two start-up dispute policies for the new .mobi gTLD, pursuant to which the Center processed another 123 cases. The explosive growth of the Domain Name System encompasses not only registrations in gTLDs, but also in country code top-level domains (ccTLDs). In addition to giving policy input to several ccTLD registries, the Center in 2006 commenced processing cases in relation to the .es (Spain) domain, bringing to 47 the number of ccTLDs for which WIPO provides such services.

147. In the context of its domain name policy activities, WIPO continued discussions with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and its various constituencies. This concerned follow-up on the recommendations made by the WIPO Member States in connection with the Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, as well as discussion of the IP aspects of the introduction of further gTLDs.

**OBJECTIVE:** To enhance IP protection through the resolution of IP disputes by arbitration and mediation, and to enhance and the legal framework for the protection of IP in the Internet Domain Name System.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
International and domestic IP disputes are increasingly resolved through arbitration and mediation services.	<b>10 per cent increase in the number of arbitration and mediation cases handled by the Center:</b>  42 cases under all rules in 2006, representing a 14 per cent increase compared to 2005.
Effective IP protection in the gTLDs.	<b>2,200 gTLD UDRP cases resolved:</b>  1,823 UDRP-based cases resolved in 2006.
Effective IP protection in the ccTLDs.	<b>Implementation by ICANN and other relevant bodies of the recommendations and decisions by the WIPO General Assembly including issues raised by the WIPO Internet Domain Name Processes:</b>  Consideration by ICANN of protection in the Domain Name System of the names and acronyms of Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs).  <b>140 ccTLD UDRP-based cases resolved:</b>  169 ccTLD UDRP-based cases resolved in 2006.

	<p><b>Eight more ccTLD administrators with improved design or administration of IP protection mechanisms, including dispute resolution procedures:</b></p> <p>Four additional ccTLD administrators implemented domain name dispute resolution mechanisms following the Center's advice.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 21 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 3,081,584</b>

## **STRATEGIC GOAL FIVE: GREATER EFFICIENCY OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT PROCESSES WITHIN WIPO**

### **PROGRAM 22: Direction and Executive Management**

148. In 2006, significant progress was made in achieving greater coordination within the Secretariat, and providing efficient and effective administrative, logistic and protocol-related support to the Director General. Most notably, measures were taken to strengthen mechanisms to, firstly, coordinate inputs from concerned units on policy issues and, secondly, monitor and follow up on the Director General's policy decisions to ensure effective implementation. In this regard, the Cabinet of the Director General was reinforced and greater use was made of Task Forces and Working Groups to address cross-sectoral issues. These measures enhanced the Organization's ability to meet the needs of its Member States and other stakeholders, and more fully incorporate Member States directives in the process of strategic planning and policy development. The effectiveness of these measures was reflected in the outcome of the WIPO Assemblies in September 2006. The Assemblies approved a number of new proposals and initiatives, such as a new mechanism for the preparation and follow up of the program and budget, and measures to strengthen budgetary control and managerial processes, including, in particular, the development of a comprehensive human resources strategy, revision of a number of human resources policies, the comprehensive revision of procurement rules and procedures, and the strengthening of internal oversight. Evidence that the needs of the market sector were also being satisfactorily met was reflected in the continuing growth in the use of WIPO's market oriented services.

149. The Legal Counsel, during the reporting period, saw a significant increase in its workload in relation to meetings of Member States, contractual work of the Organization and complaints before the WIPO Appeal Board (WAB) and the International Labor Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT). In particular, legal work related to the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks, in March, constituted a major task, which included the negotiation of the host agreement with the Government of Singapore.

150. Adherence to the conventions and agreements administered by WIPO as well as requests for observer status from NGOs continued to be administered. Requests were received from three international NGOs and from nine national NGOs for observer status with WIPO, all of which fulfilled the relevant criteria and were granted permanent observer status by the Assemblies of the Member States. All treaty-related actions were notified to Member States and other relevant entities, and were systematically published on the Internet.

151. Advice continued to be provided internally on legal aspects of human resources issues and other administrative law matters. The unprecedented increase in the workload related to internal staff appeals experienced in 2005 continued in 2006, including initial appeals to the Director General, appeals before the WAB and the ILOAT. In addition, legal advice was provided on proposed improvements to the administration of justice at WIPO, and with respect to amendments to the WIPO Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, including with respect to outside activities in accordance with a mandate given specifically to the International Bureau by the Member States.

152. The re-launch of the project for the construction of the new WIPO administrative building under a completely different management structure, as mandated by Member States, required extensive legal work, ranging from legal advice on the selection process of the external project management company (the “project pilot”) to participation in several internal bodies, which play a significant role in the management of the project, such as the Internal Monitoring Team, the Construction Committee and the Contracts Review Committee.

153. The year 2006 also saw the selection and the award of a contract to an External Firm, for the execution of the desk-to-desk review as mandated by Member States, which required legal advice regarding the evaluation of the offers received from different bidders, the selection process, the drafting of the service agreement, and further negotiations.

**OBJECTIVE:** To assist the Director General in the effective and efficient management of WIPO’s programs and responsiveness to the global IP challenges, and to assist and advise the Director General, the constituent organs of the Member States and the Secretariat on legal, administrative and constitutional matters, and to ensure that WIPO complies with its internal regulations and rules and applicable law.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>Appropriate reflection in WIPO’s strategic planning, policy development and programs of the policy input and strategic direction provided by the Assemblies of the Member States, international policy trends and the needs of the market sector.</p> <p>Timely quality advice and assistance to the Director General, the Member States and the Secretariat, on a wide range of legal issues related to the work of the Organization.</p>	<p><b>Member States’ support for WIPO planning documents (Medium-term Plan and Program and Budget documents) and Program Performance Reports:</b></p> <p>At the WIPO Assemblies in September 2006, Member States approved the Program Performance Report for the Biennium 2004-2005, noted the Program Implementation Report, January – June 2006, and welcomed progress on Member States directives regarding implementation of JIU recommendations and Secretariat initiatives on budgetary control and managerial processes.</p> <p><b>Positive feedback on the appropriateness, timeliness and effectiveness of the advice provided:</b></p> <p>Positive feedback was received both from internal and external recipients of legal advice in respect of: permission to reproduce WIPO documents in various publications and to use the WIPO emblem; requests for certified copies of WIPO-administered treaties and model instruments of accession and ratification of several WIPO treaties; preparation of notes on the advantages of accession to certain WIPO treaties; and provision of information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the WIPO treaties.</p> <p>In 2006, the Legal Counsel represented the Organization in</p>

<p><b>Enhanced efficiency of the Organization's depository functions, including registration and certification.</b></p> <p><b>Availability of an easily accessible treaties database.</b></p> <p><b>Legally satisfactory conclusion of questions concerning contracts, construction, purchases, licenses, insurance, Funds-in-Trust and banking agreements.</b></p>	<p>respect of a disciplinary case before the Joint Advisory Committee, 11 new cases before the WAB and eight new cases before the ILOAT.</p> <p>Advice was also provided internally on the interpretation of various provisions of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, and on matters relating to relations with the host country. Several changes to the procedures relating to the WIPO Appeal Board to enhance due process were proposed and issued by the Director General.</p> <p><b>Reduction in the time for processing the notifications of adherence and other treaty actions from an average of seven days in 2005 to an average of four days:</b></p> <p>Adherence to the conventions and agreements administered by WIPO during the period under review included the receipt and processing of 43 new instruments of ratification or accession and one declaration of continued application. Some 55 notifications of treaty actions were issued in respect of WIPO-administered treaties. The processing time for notifications of adherence and other treaty actions was reduced from an average of seven to four days.</p> <p><b>Finalization and maintenance of the treaties Database:</b></p> <p>A WIPO administered treaties database was finalized on the WIPO web site and a mechanism for its periodical update was put in place.</p> <p>The treaties mailing list (treaties.mail) had 5,939 subscribers, compared with the 6,064 in 2005 while the treaties website (wipo.int/treaties) reached the number of 4,372,433 page views during the reporting period, compared to the 1,663,805 in 2005.</p> <p><b>Reduction of legal claims in respect of agreements between WIPO and third parties:</b></p> <p>In 2006, no legal claims in respect of agreements between WIPO and third parties were raised.</p> <p>Different requests were handled related to negotiation, revision, drafting, implementation, amendments, interpretation, early termination, etc., regarding 81 contracts, representing an increase of eight per cent compared to 2005 and 77 per cent compared to 2004. This increase was due mainly to the re-launching of the new construction project.</p> <p><b>Satisfactory performance of the Organization vis-à-vis its legal obligations:</b></p> <p>Positive feedback was received regarding the performance of the Organization vis-à-vis its legal obligations. In 2006 no claims were raised by or against the Organization.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 22 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 5,858,811</b></p>

**PROGRAM 23: Budget Control and Resource Mobilization**

154. During the period under review, the work of this Program was greatly influenced by the growth in the income sectors, multiple management reform initiatives and the development of a new mechanism for the preparation and follow-up of the Program and Budget.

155. Efforts, in particular, focused on the preparation of the Financial Management Report for the 2004/05 biennium; the development of a new mechanism to further involve Member States in the preparation and follow up of the WIPO Program and Budget, which, including a transition mechanism for the 2008/09 biennium, was approved by the WIPO Assemblies in 2006; and preparation of the Director General's Outline for the Program and Budget for 2008/09, supported by a mid-term financial scenario, based on the new mechanism as well as Member States' responses to the Director General's questionnaire. In addition, several internal systems, processes, procedures and controls were reviewed in order to strengthen these and laying a more robust foundation for the preparation of the 2008/09 Program and Budget and the Revised Budget for 2006/07. This review resulted in several improvements, including the establishment of a data warehouse for personnel and personnel cost, the establishment of improved tools and checklists for expenditure certification (including funds-in-trust), and the implementation of a set of standard reports for the monitoring of expenditure and delivery.

156. As a follow up to the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) (document JIU/REP/2005/1), a report on progress made in respect of the implementation of the JIU recommendations since the 2005 Assemblies (document A/42/10) was submitted to the WIPO Assemblies in 2006, together with a report (document A/42/11) outlining initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat to strengthen budgetary control and managerial processes. Furthermore, preparations for the recommended desk-to-desk assessment of WIPO's human and financial resources were completed according to plan and a contract awarded to the selected External Firm in December 2006. Member States were updated on the progress of the desk-to-desk assessment in the informal session of the Program and Budget Committee in December 2006.

157. Following the request of the WIPO Assemblies in 2006, a comprehensive revision of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Organization was initiated and a first comprehensive draft was submitted to the WIPO Audit Committee in March 2007.

158. In addition, a more proactive strategy for extrabudgetary resource mobilization for WIPO activities, in particular, for technical co-operation activities, was developed. In this respect, an Organization-wide comprehensive survey of existing extrabudgetary resource support to WIPO (including in-kind contributions and cost-sharing arrangements) was conducted, providing a basis for the extra-budgetary resource mobilization strategy currently being developed. With a view to improving internal coordination of approaches to donors and to mobilization of resources, the Extrabudgetary Resources Section was transferred to the Coordination Sector for External Relations, Industry, Communication and Outreach.

159. Input was also provided, as required, for the sessions of the Audit Committee held during 2006.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>More efficient budgeting and use of WIPO's resources.</b></p>	<p><b>Progress on efficiency targets set out in the Program and Budget document (reported on in quarterly financial reports to senior management and the regular program performance reports to Member States):</b></p> <p>Please see Table I: Efficiency gains in 2006 on page 80.</p> <p><b>No remarks in the biennium from the External Auditor or the Internal Auditor concerning budget control and budget management practices:</b></p> <p>N/A in 2006.</p>
<p><b>An increase in the availability of extrabudgetary resources for WIPO program activities, in particular technical cooperation.</b></p>	<p><b>Additional extrabudgetary funding schemes under negotiation as agreed:</b></p> <p>Four new donor agreements (Finland, US, EU/Sri Lanka, Republic of Korea (Copyright) were concluded since the preparation of the Program and Budget 2006/07 (Publication No. 360E/PB0607, Table X). In addition, the IGC Voluntary Fund obtained additional funding from France and Sweden. The total voluntary contributions from donors, in 2006, amounted to about 6.1 million Swiss francs.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 23 in 2006:</b></p>	
<p><b>Sfr 2,196,491</b></p>	

160. During the period under review, the Program Performance Report for the 2004-2005 biennium (document A/42/2) and the Program Implementation Overview, January 1 to June 30, 2006 (document A/42/3) were prepared based on program managers' submissions.

162. A workshop on Evaluation and Impact Analysis was organized by the Economic Development Sector (Geneva, March) with the participation of international evaluation experts. The workshop provided an insight into international development evaluation best practices. The experts made a series of recommendations designed to guide WIPO's evaluation activities, and stressed the need, inter alia, to develop an adequate evaluation framework at WIPO in line with other United Nations and international organizations.

163. Following approval of the WIPO Internal Audit Charter at the WIPO Assemblies in September 2005, the implementation of the Charter constituted a main priority in 2006. Efforts were in particular directed towards the integration of the Charter into the WIPO Financial Regulations and Rules, the initiation and completion of investigations, the provision of expert internal advice on various issues concerning internal control procedures,



164. The WIPO Assemblies in September 2005 approved the establishment of the WIPO Audit Committee. The Committee has nine members appointed by the Member States and a Chairman elected by and amongst themselves. The Audit Committee met three times in regular meetings in 2006 and also met to oversee the WIPO New Construction project and the desk-to-desk assessment of WIPO's human and financial resources. In accordance with the Internal Audit Charter, WIPO's Internal Oversight function provided the required support services for the effective functioning of the Committee during this period.

**OBJECTIVE:** To enhance the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and integrity of the Organization's operations and activities.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Evaluation is integrated into WIPO's Results-Based Management system:</b></p>	<p><b>An evaluation plan outlining major evaluations to be conducted is approved and implemented:</b></p> <p>An Evaluation Plan will be developed upon approval of the WIPO Evaluation Policy.</p> <p><b>A mechanism for the dissemination of lessons learned and follow-up of recommendations is approved and implemented:</b></p> <p>A formal mechanism for the dissemination of lessons learned and follow-up to evaluation recommendations will be developed upon approval of the WIPO Evaluation Policy.</p> <p><b>WIPO Evaluation Policy is approved internally and presented to Member States:</b></p> <p>A WIPO Evaluation Policy has been drafted and will be approved in 2007.</p>
<p><b>Stronger in-house commitment to, and skills for, evaluation:</b></p>	<p><b>Evaluation components are added to the planning and monitoring phases of 50 per cent of new WIPO's projects, including funds-in-trust:</b></p> <p>The adding of evaluation components to new WIPO projects, including funds-in-trust, is progressing on an ad-hoc basis. Progress towards the biennial target is still slow.</p> <p><b>Member States note an increased focus on outcomes in WIPO Program Performance Reports:</b></p> <p>The Program Performance Report for 2006 will be considered by Member States at the Program and Budget Committee Session in June 2007.</p>
<p><b>Full compliance, by the Organization, with WIPO's regulations, rules and procedures:</b></p>	<p><b>External and Internal Auditors' recommendations are fully implemented:</b></p> <p>All oversight recommendations required to be implemented by</p>

<p><b>A streamlined investigation framework is in place:</b></p>	<p>WIPO management are monitored and systematically followed up by the Audit Committee and the Internal Auditor as required by the Audit Committee Terms of Reference and the Internal Audit Charter.</p> <p><b>All audit reports recommending an investigation are duly followed-up:</b></p> <p>Resources for investigation will be strengthened in 2007.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 24 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 781,085</b></p>

## PROGRAM 25: Human Resources Management

166. In 2006, work was undertaken to develop a comprehensive human resource strategy in line with recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) in its Report “Review of Management and Administration in WIPO” (February 2005). A preliminary version of the strategy was presented to the WIPO Assemblies in 2006 (document A/42/10 Annex V). In addition, also in line with the JIU recommendations, an independent external firm began an Organization-wide desk-to-desk assessment of WIPO’s human and financial resources.

167. During the period under review, limits on recruitment were eased and posts filled to levels approved by Member States, including posts made available through application of the PCT flexibility clause. Nonetheless, recruitment remained low with only 21 staff recruitments (six fixed-term staff, including three Junior Professional Officers, and 15 temporary employees), and 28 new staff appointments (22 professionals and six General Service staff). Some 30 translators were also contracted on Special Service Agreements in response to the increased workload in the Trademark Sector. Appointments to posts were made exclusively through competition, the practice of direct recruitment having now been discontinued. As a result of low recruitment levels, no important impact was observed on staff gender balance and geographical distribution. Low recruitment levels also saw efforts continuing towards redeployment of existing short-term resources to satisfy the Organization’s ongoing operational demand.

168. In addition, 45 competitions were announced (for 35 Professional and 18 General Service posts), some 3,400 job applications processed, and 24 interns employed under the WIPO ad hoc internship program. Approximately 690 contract extensions for temporary employees were processed, a reduction compared to previous years, following the introduction, in 2005, of 51-week duration contracts for General Service short-term employees working at WIPO for five years or more.

169. In 2006, the existing computerized on-line information system was enhanced and additional electronic forms introduced to improve efficiency. The following work was also carried out: monitoring and payment of 378 education grant-related claims; issue of 278 Swiss identity cards and United Nations Special Agencies “Laissez-passer”; preparation of 1,052 attestations and work related certificates; review of 727 periodical performance reports and authorization of in-grade annual step increases; treatment of 787 claims for dependency allowances; and, calculation and authorization for payment of 268 rental subsidy claims. Input was also provided for the preparation of Information Circulars and Office Instructions related to staff administrative issues or to internal re-organization. Ongoing revision of post classification for each category of posts in accordance with the ICSC standards also continued.

170. At the end of 2006, the Organization's United Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) had 1,124 participants, including 12 new staff members and employees, and the group medical insurance scheme 3,037 insured members. Some 37 UNJSPF separation cases were calculated. For the WIPO (closed) Pension Fund, the second step of reduction of pension supplements, concerning 64 retired staff members, was introduced with a view to re-establishing an actuarial balance. Work was also carried out to implement a decision to increase the professional accident coverage for the short term employee category and for internships as of January 1, 2007. The insurance and pension files of 304 pensioners were also managed and over 370 loss-of-earnings claims for short-term employees dealt with, as were calculations of the yearly premiums for three accident insurance policies. Furthermore, insurance arrangements were made for seminar participants and fellows, and information sessions organized to improve staff awareness of pension and insurance conditions. Finally, there was a minor increase in health insurance premiums.

171. Requests for assistance to the Staff Welfare Unit received prompt action. Regular follow up was provided for those on extended sick leave, as well as active help to facilitate their return to work. Newcomers were assisted with housing and schooling. As in previous years, a summer camp (Children's Club) was organized in partnership with ITU and UNHCR. In March, in co-operation with the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), a pre-retirement seminar was organized for those 55 years and over.

172. During the period under review, staff training focused on language, management, communication, and technical skills. Specifically, 593 WIPO employees benefited from language courses, with 37 sitting UN Proficiency Examinations; 49 participated in Microsoft software training classes at UNOG; 25 completed the on-line WIPO Worldwide Academy IP training course; 164 attended specific management training programs notably in team building; and, 62 attended courses related to specific professional needs.

173. In 2006, all healthcare requests by staff, retirees and foreign delegates were satisfactorily met. Some 4,508 consultations and interventions were undertaken, 29 emergency cases addressed, 169 vaccinations administered, and 25 medical clearances and 62 pre-travel briefings given. Several public health programs were also launched, focusing on disease prevention, work ergonomics and smoking cessation. Some nine food hygiene inspection tests were carried out in WIPO's cafeterias. An on-site ophthalmology facility was also established.

174. The Office of the Ombudsman was re-established in June. In an office specially designed and situated to ensure confidential discussions, the Ombudsman met with WIPO staff members to hear grievances, answer questions and generally help them to identify options for resolving conflicts or uncertainties in the workplace. Usually, initial discussions necessitated fact-finding and informal mediation in order to arrive at mutually agreed solutions. In some cases, confusion about the proper interpretation of rules, policies and practices were identified and corrective measures proposed.

**OBJECTIVE:** To provide efficient and cost-effective management of human resources.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Staffing needs are met more efficiently and cost effectively, and reflect gender equity and geographical distribution.</b></p> <p><b>More efficient administration of entitlements and classification services.</b></p> <p><b>Improved performance appraisal of employees.</b></p> <p><b>Improved staff well-being.</b></p> <p><b>Improved work-related conflict resolution.</b></p>	<p><b>Geographical distribution is maintained at the level of 2004 and gender balance of staff is improved:</b></p> <p>At the end of 2006, some 890 staff represented 94 countries (at the end of 2004, some 935 staff represented 95 countries). Regional distribution remained stable. Compared to the end of 2004, the percentage of women at P4 level and above remained the same, at 28 per cent, and the percentage of women in the Professional and higher categories increased from 41.5 to 42.3 per cent. The percentage of women staff overall rose from 53.6 to 54.0 per cent.</p> <p><b>20 per cent decrease in the number of staff inquiries concerning entitlements:</b></p> <p>Queries relating to sick leave decreased by 35 per cent partly attributable to the introduction in 2006 of new electronic tools. However, the decrease in queries generally was approximately nine per cent, possibly due to the high levels of activity in relation to classification and promotion in 2006.</p> <p><b>Development of revised performance appraisal system:</b></p> <p>A pilot project was launched in 2006 in the PCT. Around 100 employees participated in the project and around 80 per cent evaluated the system as good or very good.</p> <p><b>30 per cent decrease in complaints of workplace-related illness:</b></p> <p>Complaints related to workplace-related illness declined, following a number of ergonomic measures, the cleaning of the air systems, and enhanced distribution of general hygiene products.</p> <p><b>30 per cent decrease in sick leave:</b></p> <p>In 2006, there was an increase of three per cent in the number of sick leave days taken by staff members and employees, in comparison to 2005. The reviewing of the existing sick leave related policies and the implementation of new staff well-being projects will allow WIPO to provide better assistance to staff on long-term sick leave and to encourage them to revert to work.</p> <p><b>The number of appeals to the WIPO Appeal Board does not increase:</b></p> <p>In 2006, there were 11 new cases before the WIPO Appeal Board compared to three cases in 2005.</p> <p><b>The number of appeals to the ILOAT does not increase:</b></p> <p>In 2006, there were eight new cases before the ILOAT compared to one case in 2005.</p> <p><b>60 per cent of cases referred to the Ombudsman are resolved using mediation or conciliation:</b></p> <p>Through the informal Ombudsman channel, some of the problems raised have been readily solved, and most are</p>

	settled eventually, but a few have called for formal procedures within WIPO's system of administration of justice. In general, by providing a neutral, independent instance where staff can raise their concerns without fear of reprisal or ill feeling, the Organization has helped to reduce workplace stresses, to clarify points of conflict, to identify practices that can be improved, and to induce constructive changes in working relations.
<b>Total expenditure for Program 25 in 2006:</b>	
<b>Sfr 7,874,814</b>	

## PROGRAM 26: Financial Operations

175. Sound financial management continued, with accurate records kept of all income and expenditure transactions, and monthly and annual accounts maintained in accordance with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the Organization. The financial situation as at December 31, 2006, will be reflected in a detailed intermediate financial report for 2006, to be prepared in 2007.

176. Further progress was made on the Administration Information Management System (AIMS) project, which has considerably facilitated financial management and reporting procedures, and contributed to improved efficiency through automation of day-to-day operations. A formal process was also put in place to log requests for further improvements of the system according to priorities.

177. All available funds continued to be fully invested. The Investment Advisory Committee continued to meet on a regular basis and agreed that, with capital safeguarded, the best option was the placement of investment funds with the Swiss Central Bank, which yielded an average of 2.41 per cent, i.e., a total of 5.8 million Swiss francs in the year 2006.

**OBJECTIVE: To ensure efficient, transparent and accountable financial operations at WIPO in conformity with applicable rules and regulations.**

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Ensure efficiency of financial operations.</b></p> <p><b>All financial operations executed with probity.</b></p>	<p><b>Improvements to the AIMS income, expenditure and budget control modules completed, including adaptation to the current evolution of activities.</b></p> <p>AIMS income and expenditure modules were improved, resulting in enhanced efficiency, in particular, in the International Registrations Department. A formal procedure was introduced whereby incidents are identified and described and in response, the appropriate enhancements are defined, prioritized and implemented. Although most new activities have now been accounted for in the new system, further enhancements are still needed.</p> <p><b>Financial operations conform to the provisions of the applicable WIPO conventions and treaties, the WIPO Financial Rules and Regulations and the United Nations Accounting Standards.</b></p> <p>Financial reports submitted in a timely manner.</p>

<p><b>Investment funds are safeguarded and maximum return achieved.</b></p>       <p><b>Full transparency and accountability in the use of financial resources</b></p>	<p>Timely distribution to Member States of fees collected under the Madrid and Hague systems.</p> <p>Payments made promptly with deadlines respected.</p> <p><b>Satisfactory financial report from the external auditors confirming the conformity of accounting operations with applicable regulations, rules and standards:</b></p> <p>Satisfactory audit reports obtained for the 2004-2005 biennium. No major weaknesses noted in the course of the 2006 interim audit.</p> <p><b>Prudence observed whilst attempting to maximize returns obtained on invested funds based on the decisions of the Investment Advisory Committee (possible comparisons with commercial earnings):</b></p> <p>Return on investments totaled 5.8 million Swiss francs in 2006, corresponding to an average rate of interest of 2.41 per cent, which was better than expected.</p> <p><b>All accounting transactions fully documented and disclosed to the external auditors upon request:</b></p> <p>All accounts were reconciled periodically and no major negative comments were made by the External Auditors. Satisfactory and timely financial reporting continued to be provided to the Member States and to program managers within the Secretariat, thereby promoting transparency, accountability and the effective use of resources.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 26 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 5,779,205</b></p>

## PROGRAM 27: Information Technology

178. Cost containment remains a key focus throughout the current biennium. For a more long term approach to IT investments, preparation of a revised IT Strategic Plan was initiated and is expected to be presented to Member States in 2007. In addition, with a view to improve project management capacities and business alignment of IT service delivery, a number of IT staff received training in the Prince 2 project management methodology and in the Information Technology Infrastructure Libraries (ITIL).

179. Regarding WIPO's financial system AIMS, significant progress was made in taking over most of the system support from the external partner. To this end, the PeopleSoft skills of the internal support team were strengthened, and the team commenced work on a wide range of enhancements to the AIMS system, including changes to improve productivity within Finance and new interfaces with other WIPO systems. Configuration of the financial and budget structure for the new biennium (2006/07) was completed and verified, and the team assisted with year-end reconciliation and the financial audit. Furthermore, internal training courses were held for Finance users, and an IT audit of Finance operations was conducted.

180. In order to facilitate the processing of the expected increase in the volume of renewals under the Madrid Protocol, an online facility for the renewal of trademarks (E-Renewal) was implemented. Payments can now be made by either credit card or current account transfer, and internal processing has therefore become almost entirely automatic. Also, following a study on the various options available for “certified” email for secure communications under

the Madrid System, work on communications to Owners/Representatives via certified email was initiated.

181. As regards the WIPO website ([www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)), the average number of page views per month in 2006, amounted to about 25 million. A new interface with a more consistent design and better usability than the previous version was implemented.

182. On the WIPO website, the PatentScope Search International Patent Applications service was launched, with PatentScope patent search results made available in Really Simple Syndication (RSS). Online data delivery for the ROMARIN database was significantly improved and the online database was offered free of charge in 2006. In addition, the WIPO Electronic Case Facility (WIPO ECAF) was launched, allowing parties and all other actors in a case under the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration, and Expedited Arbitration Rules to submit communications electronically.

183. In line with new business requirements, internal systems were also progressively being made accessible through the Internet. Specifically, new web servers were deployed to host, and to make remotely accessible, the Isiview translation system and the CLAIMS and RIPCIS systems.

184. To facilitate the management and publishing of information on the Organization's Intranet, the Opensource Content Management System (OpenCMS) software was implemented as the standard web publishing tool of the Organization.

185. Also in 2006, a new anti-virus facility was added on the web traffic gateway. The internal and external vulnerability verification facilities, as well as the regular web applications security checks, maintained an adequate level of vulnerability management. This was confirmed by the absence of significant malicious attack incidents, despite the growing number of malicious exploits.

186. In preparation for the migration of approximately 1,500 PC workstations to the Windows XP platform and to Microsoft Office 2003, the required procurement procedures were completed, over 200 WIPO software applications were inventoried, and by the end of 2006, the basic XP workstation prototype had been developed and the User Pilot successfully completed on 50 workstations.

187. Another major project in 2006 consisted of providing IT support to the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of the Singapore Treaty.

188. As part of the IT infrastructure consolidation effort, new Storage Area Network (SAN) switches were put into production. This, together with the testing and gradual deployment of office automation server clustering solutions, allowed enhanced system availability and fault tolerance of critical network services such as User Authentication, Identity Management and e-mail systems. Migration to a new network printing service used by all WIPO staff has also been completed.

189. The Integrated Lights Out (ILO) remote server administration software was deployed on all new file servers, in order to enhance remote server administration capabilities.

190. The Operating Systems on all servers hosting PCT Applications were migrated to the latest version. The Printshop CD/DVD Production environment, used by the PCT and Madrid

Applications, was rationalized and consolidated. A new entry-level Storage Area Network (SAN) storage system was put into production for use by the Madrid Application. The Servers hosting the AIMS Financial System were reconfigured in order to increase their performance. A project to migrate the AIMS system to version 8.9 of PeopleSoft and to host the administration of the system at the UN International Computer Center was also launched.

191. During the period under review more than 35,000 requests for IT support were handled leading to about 17,000 interventions. In addition, some 300 IT material purchase requests were handled.

**OBJECTIVE:** To ensure the reliable, secure, sustainable and cost-efficient operation of all the Organization's IT systems whilst exploiting them to improve business processes.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Reduced dependence on external resources.</b></p> <p><b>Simplified and improved business processes with faster access to information.</b></p> <p><b>Efficient IT security risk management.</b></p> <p><b>High system availability of mission-critical systems.</b></p>	<p><b>35 per cent reduction in the number of external consultancy days per year (in comparison with an estimated 500 days in 2005):</b></p> <p>The number of consultancy days per month has been reduced to 20 days (i.e., 240 days per year).</p> <p><b>No backlogs or delays in closure and completion of accounts due to AIMS system issues:</b></p> <p>No backlogs or delays were experienced for the closure of the 2004/05 biennium accounts.</p> <p><b>User feedback:</b></p> <p>Positive feedback from AIMS users.</p> <p><b>80 per cent of servers and 95 per cent of desktops are information security policy compliant systems:</b></p> <p>Significant progress has been made in increasing the number of information security policy compliant operation systems, and the target is expected to be progressively achieved with the deployment of the XP migration project.</p> <p><b>Vulnerability window for announced critical exploits/viruses reduced to two hours from 48 hours in 2005:</b></p> <p>The target is expected to be progressively achieved with the full deployment of the XP migration project.</p> <p><b>Availability of Mainframe and In-house Databases and business systems remains greater than 99.8 per cent:</b></p> <p>Production Oracle Databases availability (24/7): 99.97 per cent;</p> <p>Production HPUX Database (IB/COR) availability (24/7): 99.94 per cent;</p> <p>Production AIX Database availability (24/7): 99.94 per cent;</p> <p>Production Mainframe and ADABAS databases for mission critical systems:</p> <p>Standard working hours(8:30 to 17:30)</p>



	<p>CASPIA/CASPRO 99.90 per cent or a system loss of 2h21</p> <p>MAPS/DMAPS 100.00 per cent</p> <p>Extended working hours</p> <p>CASPIA/CASPRO (07:00 to 21:00) 99.85 per cent</p> <p>MAPS/DMAPS (07:00 to 22:00) 99.97 per cent</p> <p><b>Availability of key network services (file, print, email) remains greater than 99.7 per cent:</b></p> <p>Availability of WIPO Network, 99.85 per cent</p> <p>Availability of file system, 99.85 per cent</p> <p>Average Availability of E-mail Post Offices, 99.85 per cent</p> <p>Availability of E-mail Access from OUTSIDE WIPO, 99.93 per cent</p> <p>Availability of Network Print Services, 99.85 per cent</p> <p><b>Service Delivery Agreements are established for more than 80 per cent of mission-critical IT systems, up from five per cent in 2005:</b></p> <p>A Service Delivery Agreement template was prepared.</p> <p>Implementation of the Agreements is planned as of 2007.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 27 in 2006:</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Sfr 19,966,087</b></span></p>	

## PROGRAM 28: Conference, Language, Printing and Archives

192. Logistical arrangements and support, including interpretation, sound recording and documents were provided for 86 meetings in Geneva and 189 meetings elsewhere (for a total of approximately 6,000 participants), including the Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Revised Trademark Law Treaty in Singapore.

193. Over 11.5 million document pages were printed and distributed, representing 1.5 million printed pages less than in 2005. In line with the long-term objective to reduce paper mailings substantially, the distribution of paper press-related communications was replaced by e-mail. The number of paper copies distributed was limited to one per recipient in the required language.

194. The original benchmark figure for the cost of telephone calls per call of 0.28 Swiss francs was, in reality, not representative for the whole 2004/05 period (the actual figure was 0.43 Swiss francs)<sup>1</sup>. Following a tender exercise in the second half of 2005, call costs went down significantly, with an average cost per call of 0.27 Swiss francs in 2006. The infrastructure cost of telecommunications services was significantly lowered by some 60 per cent in 2006 compared to 2005 following the buy-back of leased equipment. An increase in usage of mobile phones resulted in slightly higher costs for mobile phone communications in 2006, but with enhanced flexibility and ease of communications between and by staff.

195. For outgoing mail services, the volume in 2006 (1,583,000 items) was much higher than the benchmark figure of 1,000,000 items, due to substantial operational volume increase by

<sup>1</sup> See Table I: Efficiency gains in 2006, page XXX

the PCT and Trademarks sectors. However, due to much greater use of electronic supports for mailings, the overall weight of mailings and, consequently, the average weight per item, decreased sharply in 2006, with the overall mailing cost increase being limited to four per cent.<sup>1</sup>

196. About 38 per cent more incoming documents, in paper and electronic format, were handled in 2006 compared to 2005. The new scanning system introduced in late 2005 proved to be an effective and cost-efficient way of handling paper documents, with a large backlog from 2005 of some 12,000 documents cleared through the system. Further improvements included a pilot project for electronic access to historical documents, as part of the electronic document management and archive system (EDMS). Under the auspices of the International Council of Archives, WIPO participated actively with other UN Organizations in Geneva to develop harmonized records management and archives policies and practices within the UN system, including standards on handling documents in all media.

197. Translation services were provided in all six official UN languages, as well as in German, Portuguese and Italian, with the quality of translated, edited, proof-read and revised documents maintained while ensuring the briefest turnaround in document dissemination. The overall demand for translation services remained high, but could not be fully met due to resource constraints.

198. An efficiency gain in translations of eight per cent was achieved in 2006 compared to 2004<sup>2</sup>, as a result of streamlining of internal processes and formalization of translation policies and procedures.

199. The in-house printing service continued to print documents, publications, promotion material for seminars and congresses, brochures and catalogues for various WIPO sectors in paper and electronic format. The year 2006 saw a reduction in the number of black and white paper copies printed due to the fact that the PCT Gazette is no longer printed in paper form and the general move towards greater use of color printing. However the production of CDs/DVDs increased by 40 per cent compared with 2005.

200. Cost-savings were obtained by increasing the amount of printing and binding carried out in-house and thereby reducing, on the one hand, the level of work to be outsourced and on the other hand, the associated administrative tasks.

**OBJECTIVE:** To provide more efficient and cost-effective conference, language, printing and archive services.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Efficient and responsive conference and meeting services to delegates and the Secretariat.	<b>Feedback from delegates and the Secretariat:</b> Positive feedback was received from WIPO staff and delegates/participants attending a total of 86 meetings in Geneva and 189 meetings elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> See Table I: Efficiency gains in 2006, page XXX

<p><b>Meeting documents available to Member States, including on the WIPO website, and at less cost.</b></p> <p><b>More cost-effective telecommunications.</b></p> <p><b>Effective and efficient records management, archiving, mail and messenger-driver services.</b></p> <p><b>Balance maintained between cost-effectiveness and quality in the translation and revision of documents</b></p> <p><b>More efficient and cost-effective printing services.</b></p>	<p><b>Document mailing cost savings of some 40 per cent compared with the 2004/05 biennium due to electronic distribution and Internet publishing:</b></p> <p>Although cost savings were achieved and Internet publishing of all documents for meetings in Geneva was carried out in a timely manner, the progress towards a reduction of 40 per cent in costs was still relatively small. To achieve the target, policy decisions may be required, including at the level of the different standing committees and/or unions.</p> <p><b>Average telecommunication call costs inferior to the 2004/05 level:</b></p> <p>The average call cost was 0.27 Swiss francs in 2006, compared with 0.43 Swiss francs for the complete 2004/05 period (see Table I, page 80).</p> <p><b>Average costs inferior to 2004/05 levels:</b></p> <p>The average weight per item of mail dispatched in 2006 was 94 grams, considerably lower than the efficiency target for the 2006/07 biennium of 170 grams (see Table I, page 80).</p> <p><b>Productivity standards: 1,500 words/translator day (general text); 1,000 words/translator day (legal text):</b></p> <p>Productivity standards continued to be met. Translations, and edited or proof-read documents, represented an output of some 30,000 standard pages of text.</p> <p>Internal processes were adapted and streamlined as necessary to help improve efficiency. A call for tender for translation services was drafted. Efficiency gains were achieved compared with the target (see Table I, page 80).</p> <p><b>Staff and delegate response to quality of translated and revised documents:</b></p> <p>Delegates and staff expressed satisfaction with the quality of translations.</p> <p><b>50 per cent increase in in-house printing and a corresponding reduction in the cost of outside suppliers:</b></p> <p>Progress is being made towards achieving this target. In 2006, a cost saving of 37 per cent was obtained by reducing the use of outside suppliers and by increasing in-house printing.</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 28 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 20,626,654</b></p>

## PROGRAM 29: Premises Management

201. With a view to further rationalize the use of WIPO premises taking duly into account the Organization's current and future needs, several additional measures were taken during the period under review. These included the termination of the rental lease for the *Giuseppe-Motta* building and the handing over of the rented premises in *Chambésy* before the contractual deadline. Furthermore, the use of work spaces was optimized following several internal reorganizations. Also, additional storage areas and shelving were built in the storage warehouses used by the PCT outside WIPO headquarters, and preparations for the move of WIPO staff from the *Giuseppe-Motta* building to other WIPO buildings at the beginning of

2007 were finalized. In addition, studies for a planned recording studio for the copyright and related rights sector began.

202. During 2006, new maintenance contracts for the regular maintenance of technical installations (mainly audiovisual equipment, drainage networks, access control system for the former WMO building and sprinkler installations in the Arpad Bogsch (AB) and former World Meteorological Organization (WMO) buildings), work spaces and external fittings (in particular for maintaining the gardens) entered into force. Certain installations in the AB building were improved, including the carriage used to maintain the building facades, the cooling towers, the roof, and air conditioning installations in the AB Data Center. Furthermore, the gas leaks detection systems in the AB and former WMO buildings and fire detection systems in the *Meyrin*, *Collex* and *Sablières* storage warehouses were updated in line with industry standards. Other installations were replaced such as the second cooling engine, the electricity panels on different floors, the emergency generators, and the electricity panels for the entry doors to the garage. In addition, specifications for requests for proposals to be launched in 2007, were prepared for the renovation of the heating equipment in the AB building, insurance coverage for the buildings and their contents, waste collection, the supply of electrical material, and the replacement of window glasses in the AB building.

203. Also, avian flu preventive measures were introduced consisting, in particular, of the dusting of ventilation inductors and the replacement of the filters on the monobloc units in all buildings.

204. Concerning security at WIPO premises, a security risk assessment was undertaken in March to determine the security posture of the WIPO security management system, and to suggest improvements for the security of staff, information and property. As a result of this assessment, the scope and level of generic security services in WIPO have had to be increased substantially in line with UN Headquarters Minimum Operating Security Standards (UN H-MOSS). To this end, a security change project was initiated in June to enable the effective implementation of the recommendations. In view of the magnitude of the project, this implementation will take place over several biennia. Security risk assessments have also been carried out for WIPO Coordination Offices. Liaison on security issues at WIPO Headquarters has been established with the Host Country, and with the UN Department of Safety and Security at UN headquarters in New York and the UN Office at Geneva. WIPO has also been initiating the development of an effective operational network amongst UN security professionals within Geneva, and has become an active member of the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Management Network.

**OBJECTIVE:** To manage, rationalize and maintain WIPO premises in an effective and cost efficient way and to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the safety and security of all WIPO staff, visitors to WIPO buildings and delegates to WIPO meetings.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<b>Rationalization and optimum use of WIPO premises.</b>	<b>Decrease in rental costs compared to 2004/05:</b>  At the end of 2006, the occupancy rate of WIPO premises was 88 per cent, and the number of rented premises was reduced from four to three. In addition, the rental leases for parking spaces and the storage warehouse at <i>Giuseppe-Motta</i> was

<p><b>Premises functioning as per WIPO standards.</b></p>          <p><b>Compliance with MOSS, both at Headquarters and in all WIPO Coordination Offices</b></p>	<p>terminated with effect from June 30, 2007, and the <i>Chambésy</i> premises were handed over 10 months before the contractual deadline of December 31, 2006.</p> <p>The cost of rents and charges in 2006 amounted to 12,026,000 Swiss francs compared to 14,158,000 Swiss francs in 2005, i.e., a 15 per cent reduction due mainly to the handing over of the <i>Chambésy</i> building before the scheduled date.</p> <p>Streamlining of space in existing buildings resulted in about 30 additional workspaces as compared to 2005, the creation of 10 additional offices and new archive space (on the ground floor of the P&amp;G building), and a doubling of the PCT archiving area (in the <i>Sablières II</i> storage warehouse).</p> <p><b>All WIPO premises comply with WIPO standards:</b></p> <p>As a first part of the project to ensure that all WIPO buildings comply with WIPO standards, six important installations in the AB building were renovated or modernized including, the carriage used to maintain the building facades, cooling towers, repairs to the roof, second cooling engine, electricity panels on different floors and air conditioning of the AB Data Center.</p> <p><b>100 per cent compliance with the relevant elements of MOSS:</b></p> <p>All activities required to achieve 100 per cent compliance have now been identified, and initial estimates of costs and timescales obtained.</p> <p><b>100 per cent compliance with those optional MOSS obligations that are deemed to be applicable to WIPO:</b></p> <p>Full compliance will take several years from when the funding is approved.</p> <p>All necessary improvements to WIPO Coordination Offices were identified and are currently in the process of being implemented.</p>
<b>Total expenditure for Program 29 in 2006:</b>	<b>Sfr 25,679,614</b>

## PROGRAM 30: Travel and Procurement

205. During the period under review, cost-saving measures for WIPO staff and third party participants traveling to Geneva or participating in meetings organized by WIPO abroad were introduced. This resulted in a 25 per cent savings on tickets globally for ticket fares directly negotiated by WIPO as part of the UN negotiating group with airline companies, tickets negotiated by the WIPO in-house travel agent, and tickets purchased through the in-house travel agent network for third party travel<sup>3</sup>. Savings resulting from special fares negotiated with airline companies for travel from Geneva represented 4,042,027 Swiss francs. The number of prepaid tickets during 2006 (the first full year of implementation of this new policy) was reduced to a minimum, and the number of tickets purchased through UNDP represented about 28 per cent of the total number of tickets. The latter is not expected to be reduced significantly because the in-house travel agent network is not available for

<sup>3</sup> See also Table I: Efficiency gains in 2006, page XXX

206. Travel authorizations (3,068 in 2006 versus 2,326 in 2005) and visas (1,709 visa applications versus 1,458 in 2005) continued to be processed in a timely manner and related administrative procedures continued to be streamlined. The electronic travel authorization system was tested during 2006 and its implementation is expected by the end of the second quarter of 2007.

207. The Procurement and Contracts Division (PCD) continued to provide efficient services to obtain needed materials, products, and services to support WIPO operations. Outsourcing continued when justified by cost savings. Some 46 cases were presented to fourteen sessions of the Contracts Review Committee in 2006. During the period under review, procurement activities resulted in: the issuance of 1,101 purchase orders and 59 requests for quotations, invitations to bid and requests for proposals, for a total value of approximately 39 million Swiss francs. With regards to technical assistance related activities, 43 air freight shipments and 48 local purchases were realized.

**OBJECTIVE:** To provide more cost-effective and efficient travel and procurement services.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Greater cost-efficiency of travel by WIPO staff and third party participants.</b></p>	<p><b>25 to 30 per cent costs savings in negotiated corporate fares:</b></p> <p>25 per cent savings were obtained on tickets globally (more than 30 per cent savings were made on corporate fare tickets negotiated directly with the airline companies for travel departing from Geneva).</p> <p><b>20 per cent increase in the use of low cost airlines/special low cost fares, for European travel compared to 2004/05:</b></p> <p>About 2.5 per cent increase in the use of low cost airlines or special low cost fares for European travel.</p> <p><b>25 per cent savings in tickets issued in the USA compared to 2004/05:</b></p> <p>No particular savings can be reported on this item as third party travelers coming from the USA were instructed to use the travel agent network rather than the WIPO Liaison Office in New York. In this context, it should be noted that travel in this category is only marginal (1.5 per cent of all travel in 2005 and 2006).</p>
<p><b>More efficient travel and visa administration.</b></p>	<p><b>Travel authorization requests are processed more rapidly than in 2004/05:</b></p> <p>The electronic travel authorization system was not implemented in 2006 as expected due to various technical problems.</p>

<p><b>Maintained efficiency of the procurement process.</b></p> <p><b>Better prices and contractual conditions obtained a wider diversification and geographical distribution of suppliers.</b></p>	<p>However, the total number of travel authorization requests processed in 2006, in a timely manner, represented an increase of 32 per cent over 2005, without any additional staff.</p> <p><b>Visa requests are received by the Travel Section three to four weeks before travel departure:</b></p> <p>Most visa requests continued to be received too close to the date of travel departure.</p> <p>The total number of visa requests processed in 2006, in a timely manner, represented a 17 per cent increase over 2005. The visa requests for third party travel had to be simplified through the systematic use of the "facsimile visa request form". Furthermore, WIPO assistance for visas needed abroad was eliminated.</p> <p><b>Ratio of purchase orders compared to procurement staff in WIPO remains above the average ratio in the UN system:</b></p> <p>In 2006, the ratio amounted to 110 purchase orders, i.e., 7,848,224 Swiss francs, per procurement officer. The average ratio in the UN system is US\$5 million per procurement officer.</p> <p><b>Savings on purchases through the UN Joint Purchase Service (UNJPS):</b></p> <p>Total savings in 2006 on such purchases amounted to 412,500 Swiss francs (paper, toner cartridges, rental of photocopy machines, laptops and PC screens).</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 30 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 4,216,574</b></p>

## PROGRAM 31: The New Construction

208. At the WIPO Assemblies in September 2005, Member States approved the revised new construction project, its financing through a bank loan, and the proposal to engage the services of a company ("project pilot") for the external management of project implementation.

209. At the same session, Member States also approved the establishment of the WIPO Audit Committee, whose terms of reference include the supervision of the project. At its first meeting, in April 2006, the Committee recommended that a project cost audit be carried out before continuing with the project, a revised version of the Project Charter, and the indicative project timetable included therein, be produced, and an independent Selection Board be convened. Finally, the Committee recommended that the future project pilot participate in the preparation of the documents for the request for proposals procedure for the general contractor.

210. Within the above framework, a Construction Committee was established by the Secretariat to internally monitor the project. The Committee prepared, in June 2006, a revised Project Charter, including a revised indicative timetable for the start and completion of the construction work, and requested the External Auditor to carry out the project cost audit. The audit report was submitted in December 2006.

211. In addition, following the pre-selection by the independent Selection Board in June 2006 of several companies and firms, a firm was selected in October 2006 for the project pilot, with which a contract was signed in November 2006. The pilot took up its duties immediately thereafter and assisted in the preparation of the call for expressions of interest for the general contractor, which was launched in December 2006.

212. Furthermore, an additional application for a building permit, corresponding to the revised project, was finalized and submitted to the Cantonal Authorities in October 2006.

213. As part of the improvement of security in WIPO's buildings, a preliminary cost estimate for security measures related to the new construction project was developed based on recommendations by the WIPO Security Section.

**OBJECTIVE: To deliver the new construction on time (early 2008) and within budget.**

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p><b>Timely implementation of the construction works.</b></p>	<p><b>All approved deadlines are respected:</b></p> <p>Following decisions of Member States and the recommendations of the WIPO Audit Committee, the construction could not begin in 2006, as foreseen in the Program and Budget for 2006/07. According to the revised indicative timetable for the project, the building site is due to open in February 2008 with an expected completion date of the building in April 2010.</p> <p><b>Construction works advance in accordance with approved schedules and plans:</b></p> <p>In 2006, tasks related to the new construction progressed as follows:</p> <p>Selection of Project pilot:</p> <p>June 2006: pre-selection by the independent Selection Board of the firms to be invited to respond to the request for proposals;</p> <p>August 2006: launch of request for proposals;</p> <p>October 2006: selection by the Selection Committee of the project pilot;</p> <p>November 2006: signing of the contract;</p> <p>End of November 2006: project pilot took up its duties and prepared, with the Secretariat, the call for expression of interest for the general contractor.</p> <p>Selection of general contractor:</p> <p>December 2006: launch of the call for expressions of interest</p> <p>Project Charter:</p> <p>A revised Project Charter was produced in June and October 2006, and submitted to the corresponding meetings of the WIPO Audit Committee</p>



<p><b>Implementation of the construction works at the approved quality levels.</b></p>	<p>Project cost audit:</p> <p>Following a recommendation by the Audit Committee in April 2006, the Secretariat requested the External Auditor to carry out a cost audit of the project, which was issued in December 2006.</p> <p><b>Ensure compliance of the general contractor with the approved choice of construction materials and processes:</b></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><b>Ensure satisfaction on the part of principal stakeholders, including the delegates, visitors and other users of WIPO's facilities:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Total expenditure for Program 31 in 2006:</b></p>	<p><b>Sfr 286,678</b></p>

### III. EFFICIENCY GAINS IN 2006

214. Table I "Efficiency gains in 2006", provides an overview of actual efficiency gains achieved in 2006 compared to the targets for the 2006/07 biennium, as contained in Chart 8 in the Program and Budget for 2006/07 (Publication No. 360E/PB0607).

215. Following experience gained during the monitoring of the proposed efficiency measures in 2006, certain measures have been further refined to provide additional key performance information.

216. More detailed information on main means used in 2006 to achieve the actual efficiency gains can be found in Part II of the Report: Program Performance in 2006, in particular under Programs 28 and 30.

**Table I: Efficiency gains in 2006**

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Area	Baseline/ Benchmark	Efficiency / Benchmark Target 2006/07	Actual Figures / Ratios end December 2006	Anticipated Efficiency Gain over 2004/05	Actual efficiency gain in 2006	Comment / Explanation
Ratio of PCT staff to number of PCT applications	1:498 (489/243,500) (2004/05)	1:523 (493/258,000)	1:705 (428/301,602)	5 per cent	42 per cent	The efficiency gain in 2006 was achieved as a result of: restructuring and streamlining of working procedures within the PCT sector; outsourcing of parts of the translation work since the end of 2005; and deployment of fully electronic processing of patent applications.
Ratio of PCT staff plus the equivalent number of outsourced translators to number of PCT applications			1:606 (498/301,602)		22 per cent	By adding the number of translators (+70) that would have been employed by WIPO if it did not outsource part of its PCT translations, the estimated efficiency gain over 2004/05 remains positive.
Cost of translation (average cost per page)	246 Swiss francs (2004)	221 Swiss francs per page	226 Swiss francs per page	10 per cent	8 per cent	Streamlining of internal processes and formalization of translation policies and procedures.  Outsourcing of 33 per cent of the workload to experienced translators to help contain costs while maintaining high work quality.
Cost of air travel:  Average ticket costs for the 12 most frequent destinations in 2004  Average price/mile flown for the 12 most frequent destinations in 2004  Average ticket costs for the 12 most frequent destinations in 2006  Average price/mile flown for the 12 most frequent destinations in 2006	2,535 Swiss francs  0.45 Swiss francs	1,900 Swiss francs	2,456 Swiss francs  0.43 Swiss francs  2,717 Swiss francs  0.34 Swiss francs	25 per cent	4.4 per cent   - 7.2 per cent  24.4 per cent	The efficiency gain was achieved as a result of: air fares negotiated from airlines; centralized ticket purchase via the in-house travel agency; and stricter control of ticket prices.  Efficiency comparisons based on the average ticket cost is less accurate than comparisons based on the average price per mile flown as the former would be directly affected by the distances flown, whereas the latter would not.
Average cost of telephone calls, per call	0.28 Swiss francs (2004) (0.60 Swiss francs in 2000)	0.23 Swiss francs	0.27 Swiss francs	18 per cent	3.6 per cent	The original benchmark figure of 0.28 Swiss francs is not considered representative for the whole period of 2004/05. A revised benchmark of 0.43 Swiss francs reflects actual costs for the 2004/05 biennium. Using this as a basis, the efficiency gain in 2006 amounts to 37 per cent.
Mail Services:  Number of items  Average weight per item	1.1 million (2004)  186 grams	1.0 million  170 grams	1.58 million  94 grams	9 per cent  9 per cent	-  49 per cent	While the number of mail items increased significantly, mailing costs increased only by 4 per cent due to lower average weight per item.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

217. The information contained in this Report summarizes the progress made by WIPO Programs in 2006 towards achieving the biennial objectives and expected results in the Program and Budget for the 2006/07 biennium.

*218. The Program and Budget Committee is invited to review the Program Performance Report for 2006 and recommend its approval to the General Assembly.*

[Annexes follow]

## WIPO STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

**Vision: IP is an important tool for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries**

### Strategic Goal One

To Promote an IP Culture

#### Priority Area I.A

Positive Public Understanding of IP

- 1 Public Outreach and Communication
- 2 External Coordination

#### Priority Area I.B

Strategic Role of IP for Development

- 3 Strategic Use of IP for Development
- 4 Use of Copyright in the Digital Environment
- 5 IP and Public Policy

### Strategic Goal Two

To Integrate IP in National Development Policies and Programs

#### Priority Area II.A

Enhancing IP's Role in Development at the National, Regional and Intraregional Level

- 6 Africa, Arab, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean Countries, LDCs
- 7 Certain Countries in Europe and Asia

#### Priority Area II.B

Strengthening IP Infrastructure and Institutions

- 8 Business Modernization of IP Institutions
- 9 Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights
- 10 IPR Enforcement

#### Priority Area II.C

Strengthening IP Human Resources

- 11 The WIPO Worldwide Academy

### Strategic Goal Three

Progressive Development of International IP Law

#### Priority Area III.A

Further Development of International IP Law

- 12 Law of Patents
- 13 Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications
- 14 Law of Copyright and Related Rights

#### Priority Area III.B

Development of the International Policy and Legal Platform for IP and TK, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources

- 15 TK, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources

### Strategic Goal Four

Delivery of Quality Services in Global IP Protection Systems

#### Priority Area IV.A

Further Development and Increased Use of the PCT System

- 16 Administration of the PCT System
- 17 PCT Reform

#### Priority Area IV.B

Further Development and Increased Use of the International Registration Systems

- 18 Madrid, The Hague and Lisbon Registration Systems

#### Priority Area IV.C

Further Development and Use of IP Standards and International Classification Systems

- 19 Patent Information, Classification and IP Standards
- 20 International Classifications in the Field of Trademarks and Industrial Designs

#### Priority Area IV.D

Increased Recognition and Use of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

- 21 Arbitration and Mediation Services and Domain Names Policies and Procedures

### Strategic Goal Five

Greater Efficiency of Management and Administrative Support Processes within WIPO

#### Priority Area V.A

Enhanced Effectiveness of Management, Program and Budget Processes

- 22 Direction and Executive Management
- 23 Budget Control and Resource Mobilization
- 24 Internal Oversight

#### Priority Area V.B

Enhanced Effectiveness of Administrative Support Services

- 25 Human Resources Management
- 26 Financial Operations
- 27 Information Technology
- 29 Premises Management
- 30 Travel and Procurement
- 31 The New Construction

[Annex II follows]

## ANNEX II

### ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

ACE	Advisory Committee on Enforcement
AIMS	Administration Integrated Management System
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATR	Annual Technical Reports on patent, trademark and industrial design information activity
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
ccTLD	Country code top-level domains
CIPHI	WHO Commission on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Public Health
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CLAIMS	Classification Automated Information System
CLEA	Collection of Laws for Electronic Access
COR	Communication on Request
DNS	Domain Name System
DRM	Digital Rights Management
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
ECAF	Electronic Case Facility
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GR	Genetic Resources
gTLD	Generic top-level domains
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICC	United Nations International Computing Centre
ICGEB	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IDA	International Depositary Authority
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations
IGC	Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IPI	International Intellectual Property Institute
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILOAT	International Labor Organization Administrative Tribunal
INTA	International Trademark Association
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IP	Intellectual Property
IPC	International Patent Classification
IPCCAT	International Patent Classification (IPC) categorization assistance system
IPDL	Intellectual Property Digital Library
IPO	Intellectual Property Office
IPRs	Intellectual Property Rights
ISO	International Standards Organization
IT	Information Technology

ITC	International Trade Center
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
JPO	Japan Patent Office
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OECD	Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation
OPAC	Open Access Catalogue
PCDA	Provisional Committee on Proposals Related to a WIPO Development Agenda
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
PCT/MIA	Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT
PLT	Patent Law Treaty
R&D	Research & Development
SCCR	Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights
RIPCIS	System for the management of International Patent Classification (IPC) revision and publication
RIPC	reformed International Patent Classification
SCIT	Standing Committee on Information Technologies
SCP	Standing Committee on the Law of Patents
SCT	Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications
SDWG	Standards and Documentation Working Group

SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SPLT	Substantive Patent Law Treaty
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange unit of Directorate-General Enlargement, European Commission
TCE	Traditional Cultural Expressions
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TLT	Trademark Law Treaty
TRIPS Agreement	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UDRP	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNJSPF	United Joint Staff Pension Fund
UN H-MOSS	UN Headquarters Minimum Operating Security Standards
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNU	United Nations University
UPOV	Union for the Protection of the New Varieties of Plants
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WAB	WIPO Appeal Board
WCO	World Customs Organization



WCT	WIPO Copyright Treaty
WGIG	UN Working Group on Internet Governance
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPOnet	WIPO Global Information Network
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPPT	WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
WTO	World Trade Organization
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

[End of Annex II and of document]