

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Twentieth Session
Geneva, November 27 to December 1, 2017

PROGRESS REPORTS

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Annexes to this document contain:
 - (a) Progress reports on the following Development Agenda projects:
 - (i) Intellectual Property Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (Annex I);
 - (ii) Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II (Annex II);
 - (iii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II (Annex III);
 - (iv) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II (Annex IV);
 - (v) Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (Annex V); and
 - (vi) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (Annex VI).

(b) A progress report for the period from July 2016 to June 2017, on recommendations for immediate implementation (the 19 Recommendations). As agreed by the CDIP, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation and highlights the main achievements. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at: <http://www.wipo.int/tad>.

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

[Annexes follow]

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

<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, representing one of the main sources of income for many developing countries. In today's highly competitive globalized world, tourism is increasingly characterized by tailor-made demand for differentiated products and services which display added value. Tourism stakeholders can play a key role in providing high-quality products and services to tourists by responding to their most specific interests and needs. In so doing, they can strongly benefit from the strategic use of the IP system.</p> <p>The project therefore aims at analyzing, supporting and promoting awareness of the role of the IP system in tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture. For this purpose, it will take a close look at practical experiences where selected IP tools and strategies can assist tourism operators achieve competitiveness through innovative steps, cooperation and collaboration, exploiting synergies among outputs thus fostering overall economic improvement.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in four pilot countries, including Egypt, where it will aim at building capacities of key stakeholders and raising awareness of the intersection between IP and tourism, in the framework of growth and development policies.</p> <p>The experiences and best practices documented and the strategies, tools and practical guide developed in the course of the project will also contribute to guide policy decisions and raise public awareness on the use of IP in promotion of tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture, while increasing national economic, social and cultural benefits.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Francesca Toso</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.1:</i> National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p><i>Expected Result III.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Half-way into its implementation cycle (i.e. 18 months since its inception in January 2016), the project objectives continue to be pursued both at central, WIPO-led project management level, and through de-centralized, field-level implementation, in the four selected pilot countries, i.e. Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The practical guide on the use of IP systems and tools for tourism promotion is in its final stages of production. Its content has been the object of thorough, original research and has undergone several rounds of internal and external peer reviews. Draft copies have been shared, informally, with researchers in the four pilot countries, to guide and facilitate their research and provide “best practice” examples.</p> <p>In the four pilot countries, not only were lead agencies appointed, and tourism and other national stakeholders identified, for the purpose of overseeing and supporting the country-level implementation, but also were formal Steering Committees established, thus creating national mechanisms to represent a coalition of partners interested in leveraging the IP system to promote tourism and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Cooperation Agreements for country-level project implementation were signed between WIPO and the four leading institutions in the four countries, i.e. the National IP Office (IEPI), for Ecuador; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for Egypt; the National IP Office (BIPA) for Namibia; and the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) for Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Three national case studies (Ecuador, Namibia, Sri Lanka) have been finalized and one (Egypt) is underway. The studies are based on extensive qualitative and quantitative research carried out by (teams of) national consultants, under the guidance and with the approval of the national Steering Committees. The studies have provided a vast amount of documentary evidence on the current and/or potential use of the IP system to promote tourism in the countries concerned, and offered a series of practical recommendations for the consideration of national policy-makers and other stakeholders.</p>

Close coordination has been established with the lead institutions and National Steering Committees, following a series of meetings, including awareness-raising and project launch events six (6) national meetings), field visits to sensitize local stakeholders four (4), in addition to those carried out by national consultants in the course of their research), capacity-building workshops (3 workshops), resulting in higher levels of awareness and understanding of the economic benefits deriving from the use of IP for the promotion of tourism and culture in the respective countries. Several meetings (19) were also carried out using video-conference modalities, for the purpose of coordination and awareness-raising with national stakeholders.

Additional Sector-specific capacity building events are being planned in all four countries, together with the development of teaching and awareness-raising materials, in the remaining implementation period.

A breakdown of progress made and specific activities undertaken in each pilot country is given below:

Sri Lanka

National research and documentation phase completed and national study on “The Use of IP in Tourism and Culture in Sri Lanka” finalized.

Awareness raising and capacity building: one awareness-raising meeting held with national Steering Committee (project launch); one capacity-building workshop held with tourism stakeholders (government and private sector); one field visit carried out to validate research findings and raise awareness of tourism stakeholders (focus on eco-tourism and wellness tourism).

Institutional coordination: Cooperation Agreement signed with lead institution and country-plan under development; eight (8) video-conference meetings held with leading agency and Steering Committee, as well as with national consultant, to coordinate activities, discuss the focus of the national research study and continue to raise awareness on the role of IP in the promotion of national tourism.

Namibia

National research and documentation phase completed and national study on “Case studies on the Use of IP in Tourism and Culture in Namibia” finalized.

Awareness-raising and capacity-building: one awareness-raising workshop held with Steering Committee (project launch); one national capacity-building workshop held with tourism stakeholders (government and private sector); one field visit carried out to validate research findings and raise awareness of tourism stakeholders (focus on eco-tourism and cultural tourism).

	<p>Institutional coordination: Cooperation Agreement signed with lead institution and country plan under development; five (5) video-conference meetings held with leading agency and national consultants, to coordinate activities and discuss the focus of the country research study.</p> <p><u>Ecuador:</u></p> <p>National research and documentation phase completed and national study on “Case studies on the Use of IP in Tourism and Culture in Ecuador” finalized.</p> <p>Awareness-raising and capacity-building: two (2) awareness-raising workshops held with Steering Committee (project launch and progress implementation workshop); one (1) sectoral capacity-building workshop held with tourism stakeholders (government and private sector); two field visits carried out to validate research findings and raise awareness of tourism stakeholders in case-study localities.</p> <p>Institutional coordination: Cooperation Agreement signed with lead institution and country plan under development; six (6) video-conference meetings held with leading agency and national consultants, to coordinate activities and discuss the focus of the country research study.</p> <p><u>Egypt:</u></p> <p>National research and documentation phase underway for a national study on “IP, Tourism and Culture in Egypt”.</p> <p>Awareness-raising and capacity-building phase underway: 2 awareness-raising meetings held with Steering Committee (project launch and stakeholders coordination meeting).</p> <p>Institutional coordination: Exchange of letters not yet finalized with lead institution and country-plan not yet negotiated.</p>
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<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The results obtained at the present stage of project implementation indicate that there is interest at the country level in exploring the relationship between an effective use of the IP system and the promotion of tourism and cultural heritage. The creation of Steering Committees in all four countries, representing a cross-section of government and private sector stakeholders, attests to that.</p> <p>The involvement of the Steering Committees in subsequent project phases, involving the endorsement and adoption of national studies' recommendations (whether in the form of public policies, legislative reform, or business strategies for tourism stakeholders), remains to be seen.</p> <p>Experience so far has shown that an active involvement of Steering Committee members in the documentary research phase, together with national consultants, (for example, during the preparation and validation of the national studies), has leveraged stronger institutional support for the project and for the recommendations emerging from the national studies. Ongoing coordination and dialogue with the national Steering Committees also indicates the commitment of national authorities and stakeholders to develop and implement future projects for sustainable tourism development, through the use of IP tools and strategies. The national research phase suggests, in fact, that the present DA project might pave the way for the development of future national projects, where the use of the IP system could play a critical role in the branding of regions/cities/destinations of touristic interest, as well as in the promotion of their cultural heritage, their national/ local knowledge and traditions, ultimately fostering the social and economic development of sustainable tourism destinations.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Risks of delay in country-level project implementation have been occasionally encountered (and immediately addressed) with regard to: (a) slow response of the appointed lead agencies/institutions; (b) change of government and designated authorities responsible for national-level coordination of project activities; (c) lack of focus in research and documentation of national case studies carried out by national consultants.</p> <p>To mitigate these risks, close coordination is being maintained (through frequent videoconference meetings and missions held according to the project timeline) with the lead agencies/institutions and with appointed national consultants, especially with a view to validate, through field observations and stakeholders' inputs, the research and documentation of national case studies.</p> <p>Also, the conclusion of Cooperation Agreements/exchange of letters between WIPO and the lead agencies/institutions in the four pilot countries has created an institutional framework to establish and monitor the obligations of the Parties (WIPO and national lead agencies) toward the implementation of the project.</p>

<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>Having completed the research and documentation phase, both through centrally-based research (at Secretariat level) and field-research in the four pilot countries, the project will focus its upcoming activities on capacity-building and awareness-raising, with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disseminating research results and recommendations from national case studies among key tourism stakeholders; (b) Creating capacities for key tourism stakeholders on how to use IP tools and strategies to add value and diversify tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture; and (c) Raising awareness among the academic community of the intersection between IP and tourism in the framework of local growth and development policies, with a view to developing teaching materials and facilitating the inclusion of specialized curricula in tourism management schools and in national IP academies. <p>Such activities will take the form of ad-hoc workshops/seminars for selected target audiences in the pilot countries and will involve the development of information and teaching materials, as needed.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>The implementation timeline is expected to be in accordance with the project document. All activities have been/are being implemented as scheduled.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of September 2017 is: 50%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the second Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex I and was presented to the eighteenth session of the CDIP.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ¹ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
A Practical Guide on IP and tourism developed and four case studies documented	(a) A practical Guide on the use of IP systems and tools for tourism promotion, including through the promotion of national knowledge, traditions and culture; and	Practical guide is in final review stage	***
	(b) Four case studies conducted and documented (one per pilot country).	Three case studies completed; one underway	***
Three pilot countries selected (in addition to Egypt)	(a) Three countries selected (based on agreed selection criteria); and	(a) Ecuador, Namibia and Sri Lanka selected as pilot countries (in addition to Egypt)	****
	(b) Lead agencies/institutions appointed for country project implementation.	(b) IEPI (<i>Instituto Ecuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual</i> , Ecuador); BIPA (Business and Intellectual Property Authority, Namibia); SLTDA (Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, Sri Lanka); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Egypt)	****
Tourism stakeholders and national authorities identified	In each country, relevant tourism stakeholders identified in coordination with lead institutions.	Key stakeholders identified and organized in national Steering Committees in 4 countries, under the coordination of the lead agencies	****

¹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

Country-level project plans approved	Project implementation plans drafted (one per country)	Cooperation Agreements/Exchange of letters between WIPO and Lead agencies signed in 3 countries (Ecuador, Namibia, Sri Lanka) and country-level project plans being developed according to Cooperation Agreements; Egypt in progress.	***
Tourism stakeholders and national authorities, including IP offices, sensitized	In each pilot country, two capacity building events organized to sensitize tourism stakeholders and strengthen the capacities of national authorities to provide sector-specific support to tourism-related economic activity through the use of IP.	One capacity-building event held in each country, in addition to advocacy/sensitization meetings held with Steering Committee members in all four countries	**
Higher awareness among the academic community on the intersection between IP and tourism and the promotion of national and knowledge, traditions and culture for development	(a) Information/awareness-raising materials produced (at least one video documentary); and (b) Teaching/training materials developed (at least one set) and integrated in curricula.	Initial meetings held in 2 countries (Namibia, Sri Lanka) with the academic community and initial discussions held on the development of teaching materials and information/awareness-raising materials	**

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

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.	Tourism stakeholders in at least two countries have started/developed plans to use IP tools and strategies to strengthen their competitiveness and promote tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.	Not yet assessed. It is too early to assess this indicator, since the national studies on the use of IP tools to promote tourism – and their respective recommendations – have not yet been presented to national stakeholders.	NA
Raise awareness of the academic community of the intersection between IP and tourism in the framework of growth and development policies with a view to developing teaching materials and promoting the inclusion of specialized curricula in tourism management schools and in national IP academies.	Up to two schools of Tourism Management and at least one national IP Academy have adopted curricula and educational and training materials developed by the project.	Two schools of Tourism Management in two countries (Namibia, Sri Lanka) have already indicated their intention to develop and adopt curricula and educational/training materials on IP and Tourism.	**

[Annex II follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_35_37_02
<u>Title</u>	<i>Intellectual Property and Socio–Economic Development – Phase II</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 35:</i> To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 37:</i> Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 485,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel costs*: 316,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>*This includes the cost for a project officer, but excludes the contributions of WIPO staff.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 1, 2015
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Studies are implemented in coordination with Programs 8, 9 and 10.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project is a follow-up to the project <i>Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development</i> (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It continues to be an umbrella project for national and regional studies seeking to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime.</p> <p>While pursuing the same objectives of the original project, Phase II intends to promote the sustainability of the research initiated in the project's first phase and extend the study work to new countries and regions as well as to new topics not covered in Phase I.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Carsten Fink</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p>V.2 Wide and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Overall, the project has progressed well. We have embarked on various country and regional studies. The following summarizes the main developments for each study:</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> As outlined in documents CDIP/16/2 and CDIP/18/2, the Colombia study entails the creation of a unit-record IP database for economic analysis, an analysis of IP use in Colombia and an empirical evaluation of recent IP policy initiatives. The study has advanced well in accordance with the envisioned timeline and it is expected to conclude in mid-September 2017.</p> <p><u>Poland</u> As outlined in document CDIP/16/2 and CDIP/18/2, the Poland study seeks to explore the role of the IP system on innovation in the health sector. As part of the study implementation, an intermediate workshop was held in Krakow in September 2016. The main objective of the workshop was to involve key stakeholders from the health sector in discussing the preliminary results of the study. However, due to the need to change the main consultant in common agreement with the Polish Patent Office, the project has faced some delays. Recruitment of new consultants is underway.</p> <p><u>ASEAN</u> This study focuses on understanding the role of industrial designs in three Southeast Asian countries, namely; Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. At its core, the study entails conducting a large-scale survey of industrial design applicants. As previously indicated in CDIP/18/2, fact finding missions for the latter two countries were undertaken in June, 2016. The missions included local workshops in Manila and Bangkok that brought together key stakeholders in relation to the study's focus. These workshops helped set the substantive direction of the proposed study work. A similar event was held in Jakarta on March 1-2, 2017. Since then, the survey has been rolled out in Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia in April, June and August 2017, respectively.</p> <p><u>Central America and Dominican Republic</u> As outlined in document CDIP/18/2, the study analyzes the relationship between IP use and the commercial flows in the regional economic area. The regional study has progressed as planned. As part of the study implementation, a technical workshop with the participation of focal points of each participating country was held in El Salvador in March 2017, where the first draft of the study was discussed. Two rounds of technical discussions followed in April</p>

and June, including the national focal points and the missions in Geneva. In July 2017, a final presentation of the study was done during the technical meeting preparing the Fifth Central American Ministerial Meeting on IP, and a brief summary was presented to the Ministers during the plenary. The only pending activity is the external review.

Uganda

As outlined in CDIP/18/2, the objective of this study is to improve our understanding of the role of innovation and intellectual property (IP) in a least developed country (LDC). The study's particular focus is on the agro-based industry in Uganda. Among other elements, the study aims to identify business, technical, institutional, and policy constraints that limit or otherwise dilute the impact of agricultural R&D, innovation and technology diffusion in the Ugandan agricultural sector. A launch workshop was organized in Uganda on October, 2016. Currently, the pending study elements, and the associated field and survey work, are under elaboration for timely delivery and a concluding workshop is planned for the end of 2017.

Chile

This is follow-up study in Chile, which builds upon the results of the first phase of the present umbrella project (CDIP/5/7). This study explores the determinants of the use of IP rights by firms in Chile. Currently, the data have been assembled and the study is being implemented for timely delivery at the end of 2017.

The role of IP in the mining sector

This new study seeks to gather empirical evidence on the main global patterns of the mining sector in terms of innovation and use of intellectual property (IP). A technical workshop bringing together key stakeholders was held in Geneva in March, 2017. It helped set the substantive direction of the proposed study work. During the workshop the main roles and responsibilities were discussed and allocated to the participating parties and IP Offices. The study work to be conducted in Chile and Brazil are part of the follow-up to the first phase CDIP study work. Since then, the global patent mapping work has commenced and the consultants for Chile and Brazil have been selected.

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>It is too early to draw any lessons from the country studies launched so far, except that careful stakeholder consultations at the outset continue to be crucial to ensure country ownership of the study work and to define the precise direction of the research work.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>As mentioned in the previous progress report (CDIP/18/2), the recruitment process for the project officer took longer than initially envisaged. This has caused some delays in the overall implementation timetable. While each of the studies has been implemented in as timely a manner as possible, a 6-month extension of the project until mid-2018 is requested.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All studies will be finalized in accordance with the project implementation schedule (and in light of the requested 6-months extension). 2. Executive summaries of each study will be presented to the CDIP. 3. As indicated in the Proposed Program and Budget for the 2018/19 Biennium, further economic study work would be mainstreamed into the activities of Program 16.
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>As mentioned above, while the studies have been implemented in as timely a manner as possible, the initial delay in recruiting the project officer means that finalization of the study work would require a six months extension of the project.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of September 2017 is: 70%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the third report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first Progress Report is contained in document CDIP/16/2, Annex IV, and was submitted to the CDIP at its sixteenth session. The second Progress Report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex II, and was submitted to the eighteenth session of CDIP.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
4-5 new study projects at the country or regional level	Conduct of local workshops.	Workshops held in El Salvador, Indonesia, Poland and Uganda. A workshop with stakeholders of the mining sector and technical meetings with Central American missions were held in Geneva (see above).	***
	Delivery of studies and micro datasets.	Implementation of all studies is on its way.	**
Follow-up work in those countries that benefited from Phase I.	Conduct of local workshops; delivery of studies; maintenance of micro datasets.	Too early to assess.	
Final research symposium.	Successful conduct of symposium involving key researchers and policymakers.	Too early to assess.	

² As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making	Studies directly informing policy reforms.	Too early to assess.	NA
	Databases and studies being used/cited by policymakers, researchers, the media, and other stakeholders.	Too early to assess.	NA

[Annex III follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_30_31_03
<u>Title</u>	<i>Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 30:</i> WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 31:</i> To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel resources: 200,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel resources: 267,792 Swiss francs.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	July 2014
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Links to Programs 1, 9, 14 and 18.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	Pursuant to the objectives of the first phase of the project which was completed in April 2013, Phase II is designed to contribute to the national capacity of least developed countries (LDCs) in the management, administration and utilization of technical and scientific information with a view to building their appropriate technology bases and meeting nationally identified development needs which in turn would facilitate economic growth and contribute to the alleviation of poverty.

	<p>Key aspects of the project entail knowledge transfer, human capital formation, technological capacity building and the consideration of social, cultural and gender implications of the use of the identified technologies through the joint interaction with a National expert Group (NEG) and focal organizations in the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>In light of the above, the specific objectives of the project include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals;(b) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and(c) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner. <p>As this project aims to provide appropriate technological solutions to identified development need areas on the basis of national development plans, the delivery strategy requires collaboration and participation of a range of players from individuals to institutions in various sectors.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Kifle Shenkoru</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p><i>Strategic Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development, Program 9.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result III.2: Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result III.4: Strengthened cooperation mechanisms and programs tailored to the needs of developing countries and LDCs.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result IV.2: Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public, with the purpose to promote innovation and creativity.</i></p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>During the period July 2016 to June 2017, significant progress has been made in the achievement of a number of key deliverables in all three beneficiary countries, namely Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania.</p> <p>In particular, for all three beneficiary countries, the preparation of key project output documents, including patent search requests, patent search reports and technology landscape reports, which will aid the subsequent identification of the most appropriate technologies for the two priority needs areas for each country, have been concluded.</p> <p>During the course of project implementation, technological capacity building focusing on the use of technical and patent information has also been provided. In particular, a technological capacity building mission with participants from the three beneficiary countries to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was undertaken from March 20 to 24, 2017. This mission facilitated learning from the technological development experiences of other countries and the sharing of the construction of the various technology areas and their application to address the identified need areas.</p> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <p>During the period July 2016 to June 2017, consensus was reached by the NEG on two development priority needs areas namely, the need for (i) Solar Coffee Dryer technology which would prevent post-harvest losses and would improve the quality of coffee and thereby result in value addition and (ii) Fish Breeding technology which would alleviate domestic food security concerns and create employment as well as export opportunities.</p> <p>In particular, the finalization of the priority needs areas was undertaken after active consultations and discussions with regard to the impact of the identified technologies on the development objectives of Ethiopia.</p>

Two patent search documents were prepared on the basis of submitted patent search requests which provided a shortlist of appropriate technologies for each of the identified priority needs areas.

Utilizing the information provided in the patent search reports, the international consultant undertook the preparation of technology landscape reports which focused on the identification of the most relevant appropriate technology for each of the identified needs.

A National Expert Group (NEG) Meeting is envisaged in August 2017 which will include the participation of the national and international experts and WIPO. The meeting is expected to focus its discussion on the shortlist of technologies proposed for each of the needs areas and select the most appropriate technology for national implementation.

In this context, the last stage in the implementation process of the project in Ethiopia will be the preparation of business plans for each of the technologies, in order to ensure practical application and replication at the national level for the fulfillment of development objectives.

Rwanda

In Rwanda, the identification of two priority needs areas was successfully completed by the NEG. It is anticipated that the identification of appropriate technological solutions for two key development priority needs areas, namely (i) Solar water distillation technology and (ii) Fish breeding technology will result in enhanced and affordable access to clean drinking water for household communities and increased fish production which will contribute to national food security and income.

Thereafter, two patent search reports were prepared based on the identified priority needs areas which provided a detailed picture of the technical and scientific solutions available in the patent system.

Two technology landscape reports have been prepared by the international consultant which provided an overview of the most relevant technologies and which would guide the deliberation process of the NEG for the final approval of the technology for each need area.

An NEG meeting was held in Kigali from June 26 to 28, 2017, which resulted in the approval of an appropriate technology for each identified need area based on the patent search reports and technology landscape reports.

Business plans that will guide the use of technological solutions for the identified national problem areas, and then result in the achievement of development related objectives in a sustainable manner, are currently in the process of preparation.

	<p><u>Tanzania</u></p> <p>The use of national needs assessment in the form of national consultations by the NEG identified priority areas from the national development plan of Tanzania. In addition, multi stakeholder consultations were held which considered the report of the NEG and approved the two needs area, through national decision making.</p> <p>The two approved needs areas include (i) Processing of Seaweeds to extract carrageenan and (ii) Fish Breeding technology.</p> <p>Two patent search reports were thereafter prepared which put forward a shortlist of technologies based on available patent documents. These patent search reports facilitated the preparation of technology landscape reports for each of the needs areas.</p> <p>A NEG Meeting will be held in Dar-es-Salaam in July 2017 and is expected to result in the approval of a technology for each of the identified need areas, as well as in the consideration of any future steps for the national implementation of the identified technologies.</p> <p>Business plans for each of the two approved technologies are now currently in the process of formulation.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The institutionalization of National Expert Groups for each of the beneficiary countries ensures national ownership throughout the process and long term sustainability of the project. Project deliverables such as Business Plans for each of identified technologies are also formulated in order to achieve long term application and replication of the technologies at the national level.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p><i>Risk:</i> The project relies on the participation of a range of key national institutions such as Ministries of Science and Technology, Agriculture, Education, Health, Trade, Industry, Environment and Planning and Institutions of Higher Learning and Research. The participation of all of these national institutions requires coordination at the national level which takes time and may result in delays in the project implementation process.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> The appointment of National Experts with local expertise and knowledge ensures strengthened coordination and thereby risk mitigation.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>

<u>The Way Forward</u>	<p>The next step is to complete the last phase of implementation of the project in all the three selected beneficiary countries.</p> <p>This phase includes the finalization of the selection of the technology for each need area by the NEG's, and the preparation of business plans for the national application and commercialization of the identified appropriate technologies.</p>
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	<p>The implementation timeline is currently delayed due to ongoing national consultations with regard to the selection of technologies for each of the need areas.</p>
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of September 2017 is: 57%</p>
<u>Previous Reports</u>	<p>This is the fourth Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report for the project is contained in document CDIP/14/2, Annex VII, and was submitted to the CDIP at its fourteenth session. The second report is contained in document CDIP/16/2, Annex III, and was submitted to the CDIP at its sixteenth session. The third report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex III, and was submitted to the CDIP at its eighteenth session.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	N/P	N/A
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ³ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
National Expert Group	Expert group established in the three selected countries within 30 days of start of project.	A National Expert Group has been established in the beneficiary countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania).	****
AT Landscape Report	AT landscape report to be made available to the government and WIPO.	Technology Landscape Reports have been prepared for each of the identified national technological needs on the basis of information from patent search reports. The Technology Landscape Reports will be used by the National Expert Group to identify the most relevant appropriate technology to achieve national development objectives.	****
Business plan for implementing the selected appropriate technologies	One or more appropriate technologies would be selected for implementation and a business plan drafted to practically implement the project 6 months after the start of the project. Business Plans implemented.	The selection of technologies for all the identified need areas is in the process of completion. The preparation of Business Plans which will put forward guidance on the application and replication of the technologies at the national level is currently underway.	**
Outreach program	Sector-specific, targeted outreach program completed within 24 months of start of the project.	A recently completed technological capacity building mission with participants from the three beneficiary countries to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, also facilitated learning from the technological development experiences of other countries	****

³ As per the original Project Document (CDIP/13/9), Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs³</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		and the sharing of the construction of the various technology areas and their application to address the identified need areas.	

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Strengthened national capacity of LDCs in using appropriate technical and scientific solutions to address identified national development challenges	1. Number of organizations, communities and individuals at the national level that applied and used the Appropriate Technology (AT) as a solution to identified development challenges in LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A
Improved understanding of the use of technical and scientific information for innovation and national technology capacity-building.	1. Use of AT for development through patent searches, patent reports, technology landscapes and business plans. 2. Number of experts, National Expert Group members in LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A
Sustainability	1. Identified AT commercialized in LDCs. 2. Project replicated by other areas in LDCs with minimum support from WIPO. 3. Institutions established to continue working on AT at the national level. 4. Continuation and expansion of national technological capacity building programs on AT.	Too early to provide.	N/A

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<p>5. NEG made a permanent organ to promote work on AT in LDCs.</p> <p>6. Utilization of AT for economic development included in the national innovation and IP policies and strategies of LDCs.</p>		

[Annex IV follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_2_4_10_11
<u>Title</u>	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. Activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes for technical assistance programs should be country-specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 2</i> Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to financing activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property in these countries.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 4</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promoting a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Personnel costs: 110,000 Swiss francs Non-Personnel costs: 430,000 Swiss francs Total: 540,000 Swiss francs</p>

<u>Project Start Date</u>	June 2016
<u>Project Duration</u>	30 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Links to Programs 9, 11, 15, 16 and 17.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project is a follow-up to the project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries” document CDIP 9/13, which was based on a proposal by the delegation of Burkina Faso. It was further developed to include in the pilot phase three countries: Burkina Faso, Kenya and Senegal. Phase I was completed in December 2015.</p> <p>The aim of Phase II is to pursue the main objective of the original project and to accelerate the use of intellectual property (IP) to support the development and professionalization of the African audiovisual sector. Activities have been developed to increase the understanding and the use of the copyright system for supporting audiovisual financing, strengthening contractual practices, enhancing rights management and reaping the opportunities of the emerging African audiovisual digital market.</p> <p>Phase II is addressing new topics of a more focused nature and has been extended by the CDIP to cover two additional countries, Morocco and Cote d’Ivoire. The project is focused on a limited number of beneficiary countries, with the objective of ensuring successful synergy and exchange of experiences between some of the rapidly expanding African audio-visual industries.</p> <p>The project consists of three main components.</p> <p>The first component is in the field of research and distance learning; the second focuses on professional development and training; the third relates to regulatory and management frameworks.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Carole Croella</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p>Program 3</p> <p>Enhanced capacities and skills for the effective use and management of copyright and related rights in the financing and legitimate exploitation of audiovisual content, to support the development of the local audiovisual sector in the digital era, with a view of promoting economic, social and cultural development.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Background:</u></p> <p>Audiovisual stakeholders have had limited awareness of copyright and lack access to specialized legal training, resources and counsel. As a consequence, contracts are often non-existent leading to uncertainty in the ownership of rights and jeopardizing funding and investment opportunities for producers. Equally, revenues accrued by rights holders are by far not sufficient to finance a viable industry, due to insufficient distribution and exploitation opportunities.</p> <p>Upon conclusion of Phase I of the project and presentation of an evaluation by an independent consultant, a second phase of the project was proposed and approved at the seventeenth session of the CDIP in May 2016. The project experienced some delays in commencing activities. All countries were able to designate or confirm their national focal point for the implementation of the project by the end of 2016 with the exception of Morocco which provided the information in July 2017.</p> <p>The project implementation is based on the project document approved by the CDIP. Activities were further identified and discussed in the ambit of meetings held with the national focal points of the project.</p> <p>The following progress has been achieved for the period considered:</p> <p>2. <u>Study and Distance Learning</u></p> <p>Phase I highlighted the absence of reliable market data in the audio-visual sector of the beneficiary countries. A feasibility study has been commissioned to identify existing sources of information, assess market needs and propose a sustained approach towards data collection in the audiovisual industry. Such economic data are indispensable to monitor market developments and for the development of appropriate policy frameworks for the sector.</p> <p>A course for African film makers is under development, in collaboration with the WIPO Academy. The content development is at a final stage and the pilot testing phase is scheduled for the first quarter of 2018.</p>

3. Training and Professional Development: Investing in People

Training and capacity building activities were pursued and addressed some emerging challenges confronting the industry which include notably the following topics:

- Developments in the digital audiovisual market;
- Licensing of broadcasting channels; and
- How national authorities and stakeholders can promote local production through enabling policies.

New audiences such as broadcasting regulators and audiovisual students were also targeted.

Kenya

The Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) and the Kenya Film Commission (KFC) hosted a training seminar on the regulatory framework of the audiovisual industry. The training focused specifically on the impact of the digital market on production and distribution. Through case-study sessions, participants worked on real-life case scenarios to develop financing plans, drafting contracts and rights licensing schemes with digital platforms, distribution agreements, and performer's rights agreements. The workshop provided a step forward towards the establishment of a CMO structure for the AV sector which was considered to be both timely and necessary.

Burkina Faso

A training workshop was organized which coincided with the FESPACO Film Festival, one of the most important film gatherings in Africa. The training attracted representatives of the banking and financial community who exchanged information on various international funding schemes for the sector. They expressed interest in additional training on film finance as currently traditional funding sources, mainly public, are insufficient to meet rapidly expanding needs and the topic is critical for the successful performance of an indigenous AV industry. The participation of officials of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and of the West African Monetary Union (UEMOA) provided an opportunity to consider coordination of audiovisual policies in the region to improve investment opportunities.

Cote d'Ivoire

A high-level activity was organized for broadcasting and communication regulators. In addition to the 5 beneficiary countries, 17 African and non-African countries participated in the activity, organized with the support of the "*Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie*" (OIF). This was the first exposure to copyright for these stakeholders who currently play a significant role in monitoring the operations of broadcasting organizations. It is recalled that audiovisual right holders have to a large extent been unable to

license broadcasters for the broadcasting of their content. This situation excludes an important source of revenue for authors and producers who invest in content production and the possibility of negotiating presale funding of new works with broadcasters. Recommendations and a work program were adopted by participants to monitor progress in this area.

Senegal

A training workshop was organized in cooperation with the University of Saint Louis which hosts the only animation industry Master's degree program in the region. This was an effort to reach out to untapped categories of professionals outside of the capital. Further cooperation with the University is under discussion.

In addition, the Prosecutor General of Senegal supported the project and requested copyright training for prosecutors involved with a growing number of audiovisual cases.

4. Supporting Frameworks and Management

The objective is to increase the profitability of intellectual property-based transactions to enhance the viability of the industry and strengthen bargaining positions. The project continued to carry out initiatives notably:

- Providing advice for the revision of the copyright law in Burkina Faso.
- Following some consultations with the authorities, the country was able to accede to the Beijing Treaty on audiovisual performances in July 2017.
- Providing advice for the Communications and Press Bill in Senegal which regulates notably the audiovisual sector. In the first quarter of 2017, legislative advice was provided to Senegal. One highly qualified academic and one lawyer cooperated with the authorities of Senegal to ensure that the policy framework for the audiovisual sector was fit for digital age requirements and in line with international standards and the 2008 copyright law. A high-level select intergovernmental consultation took place in February 2017 to discuss the proposed amendments to the text.
- Some input was also provided by experts from Morocco. The Bill that was adopted by the Parliament in June 2017 includes most of the recommended amendments. The text sets a precedent for the regulation of the sector.

Support for rights management was covered through various training activities.

- A training was organized for some staff members of the *Bureau Ivoirien du Droit d'auteur* (BURIDA), in the area of audiovisual rights.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training was provided through cooperation with the audiovisual CMO of France, “<i>Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques</i>” (SACD). - Training was also provided in the area of audiovisual rights and performers rights to the new CMO of Senegal, “SODAV”. The training was undertaken through cooperation with the European Association of Performers Rights (AEPO). Following an expert mission, a workplan was established to support the development of the structure. The Project will monitor progress and results of SODAV. - In Kenya, based on the conclusions of the Study on <i>Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector</i>, document CDIP/14/INF/2, several initiatives have taken place between the local authorities, KECOBO and KFC, to bring together music and audiovisual stakeholders to set up a collective management of audiovisual rights. The Project will monitor developments. <p>In this area support is also provided by the Global Infrastructure Sector through the development of the WIPO CONNECT software. While it does not yet cover audiovisual rights, its development is followed by the CMO’s who consider it a useful tool to develop management in this area.</p> <p>The project looks at a combination of the individual exercise of rights and collective management.</p>
<p><u>Key lessons Learned</u></p>	<p>Each training workshop has promoted a structured dialogue among representatives of the audiovisual value chain (from directors to actors, producers, distributors, retailers, online platforms, broadcasters and representatives of the bank and finance sector).</p> <p>Beneficiary countries are markets in transition impacted by the transition to digital and the growth of video on demand (VOD) platforms such as Africa Magic, Iroko, Canal+, and Orange. These new avenues of distribution have been driving local producers to implement stricter requirements related to intellectual property in relation to chain of title and copyright documentation to take advantage of new distribution platforms.</p> <p>This has been reflected by more systematic use of IP contracts, clearer copyright documentation, registration of works and an improved tone in terms of relationships between the various sectors of the industry. One of the very first participants in the project, a film producer, is now a regular trainer. He has been able to market his productions in overseas international markets where he has been acclaimed and won top prizes.</p> <p>In addition, the project has provided an opportunity to further the dialogue between film professionals and government officials, contributing to increased government support initiatives in terms of</p>

	<p>promoting local content, coproduction treaties, film funds, and respect for copyright. The Project has also been useful in contributing to some policy developments at national level.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>The growing demand for training activities and the number of participation requests exceed available resources. The mitigation response has been to carry out priority projects and ensure targeted cross-country participation to facilitate exchange of experiences and develop local synergies. The project is also seeking to train producers and distributors who have an effective entrepreneurial capacity to develop complex audiovisual projects with a market-oriented approach.</p> <p>In addition, the project has to adapt to some external factors linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The accelerated switch to a digital television network which generates new needs in each country; and (b) Local political and security developments which can slow down or stunt the proper execution of the project. <p>Against this background, the project management has provided flexibility in the design and implementation of activities to meet evolving needs and external constraints. It strives to ensure coordination with local focal points who play a key role in ensuring the coherence of activities and facilitating progress in implementation.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>The countries have been requesting to increase the number of project activities to address in a comprehensive manner the practical needs of the financial and legal communities sectors, to strengthen the practice of international standards.</p> <p>While some examples of the desired changes are taking place, different but complementary activities would still be required over a sustained period beyond the allocated time to ensure that the industry develops on a firm foundation of a general understanding for copyright and the sustained use of contracts.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>The next steps are to complete the subsequent phases of the delivery strategy for the five selected beneficiary countries with a particular emphasis on selected projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - copyright training of professionals, lawyers, and regulators, particularly on contractual drafting and obligations; - training on film finance; - support to the rights management frameworks, including to meet challenges linked to digital licensing of audiovisual content on new platforms; and - completion of the distance learning project.

<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	The project will be implemented in accordance with the project document timeline.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per mid of September 2017 is: 40%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	This is the second Progress Report to be submitted to the CDIP. The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex VI and was presented to the CDIP at its eighteenth session.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁴ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Feasibility study on collection of market data	Completed	Focal points designated and activities agreed	****
	Completed study	Under progress	***
Expert workshops	In progress	Higher level of professional skills, organization of the sector and use of professional standards	***
On-site training/capacity building on collective licensing and collective management	[In progress?]	Improved licensing skills to distribute content to users	** *****
Development of the institutional infrastructure	In progress	Strengthening of the collective management infrastructure in relation to audiovisual rights.	** *****
Implementation of distance learning program and development of module for lawyers	Completion of new modules on contracts in the audiovisual sector. The DL will need to be completed by end of 2017 and deployed in 2018.	Establishment of a lasting training component for film professionals in Africa	** *****

⁴ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs⁴</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Development of Awareness raising and Outreach material	Brochure on copyright for film industry professionals developed and published.	Distribution and use of the brochure by film professionals in Kenya mainly.	**** *****

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
To contribute to enhanced use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works	Participants make greater use of the acquired skills for financing, producing and distributing audiovisual works (to be ascertained via evaluation questionnaire sent to participants after the completion of training)	Capacity building workshops and training activities regarding best practices organized with high level of satisfaction. Evaluation sheets available.	***
	Increase in the number of intellectual property related transactions in the audiovisual sector in relation to production and distribution.	Enhanced integration and use of IP in the contracts and improved copyright documentation.	
To advance the development of an effective infrastructure for intellectual property rights-based transactions and licensing and related skills to enhance financial returns to audiovisual creators and the industry	Increase in the number of intellectual property-based transactions for the licensing of audiovisual rights through collective negotiations and collective licensing practices and implementation of guidelines. (Baseline to be determined through the study.)	Too early to assess. Training to be pursued.	**

	<p>Develop and increase the infrastructure for the licensing of audiovisual rights compatible with international standards notably through collective management organizations.</p> <p>Progressive implementation of appropriate tools and business rules for the management of audiovisual works compatible with international standards.</p>	<p>Too early to assess but the project is influencing authorities in their policy reforms and support to the sector.</p> <p>Too early to assess.</p> <p>Enhanced use of IP confirmed through contractual practice, documentation and registration of works.</p>	
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[Annex V follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_16_20_03
<u>Title</u>	<i>Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 16:</i> Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 20:</i> To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 300,000 Swiss francs (2016-2017) and 250,000 Swiss francs (2018)*</p> <p>Personnel costs: 150,000 Swiss francs (2016-2017) and 100,000 Swiss francs (2018)*</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 2016
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Links to Programs 1, 9, 10, 14.

<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>The proposed project builds on ongoing program activities to establish and develop Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), the findings from previously established studies on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (patent component) and on Patents and the Public Domain, as well as on the existing legal status portal developed within the framework of the finalized Development Agenda project on Patent Legal Status Data.</p> <p>More specifically, the project aims to supplement the existing TISC services by adding new services and tools to those currently provided, allowing them to not only identify inventions in the public domain but also to support inventors, researchers and entrepreneurs in using this information to generate new research outputs and products and thereby contributing to a more effective exploitation and use of inventions in the public domain, as a source for the generation of local knowledge and local innovation and increasing the absorptive capacity of developing countries and LDC's in the adaptation and assimilation of different technologies.</p>
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* Subject to approval by the Program and Budget Committee

<p><u>Project Managers</u></p>	<p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña and Mr. Andrew Czajkowski</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p>III.2 (Program 9) Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>IV.2 (Programs 9 and 14) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Between July 2016 and October 2016, procedures for recruiting a temporary staff to coordinate project activities and for procuring external consultants to assist with various project activities were completed.</p> <p>1. <u>Practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain</u></p> <p>In line with the project's delivery strategy and the development, in particular, of two practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain, two lead subject matter experts were hired to prepare the guides and to develop associated training materials. In addition to the two lead experts responsible for the overall development of the guides, five associate subject matter experts were engaged to draft specific inputs on selected topics to be included in the guides, as per the original Project Document (Section 2.3.1).</p> <p>Initial draft versions of the guides were received by the Secretariat between January and February 2017, and were further revised and consolidated by the lead subject matter experts during the period from March until June 2017 after an initial review of the content by the Secretariat.</p> <p>According to the delivery strategy, it is foreseen in a second stage that selected TISCs across various national TISC networks will pilot the draft guides on identifying and using inventions in the public domain to ensure that the guides are adapted to the needs of TISC staff and their users in developing countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, after which the guides will be further revised and fine-tuned by the lead subject matter experts taking into account the feedback gathered during the pilot phase.</p> <p>In line with the above, preparations for the pilot phase were initiated during the period under review. Taking into account in particular considerations of geographical, social and economic diversity, the capacity of prospective TISCs to support new services for identifying and using inventions in the public domain beyond the provision of basic services, as well as their capacity to provide feedback on the</p>

applicability and appropriateness of the guides, eight national TISC networks with the capacity and resources to participate in this pilot process were identified, namely: Kenya and South Africa (Africa region), Morocco (Arab countries), Malaysia and the Philippines (Asia and the Pacific region), Colombia and Cuba (Latin America and the Caribbean region), and the Russian Federation (Transition and Developed Countries). To document the experiences of the pilot TISCs in applying the guides and to collect lessons learned and good practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain, the Secretariat also initiated, during the period under review, consultations with a number of stakeholders to identify suitable evaluation experts that will be leading the pilot exercise in each one of the selected national TISC networks (scheduled to take place between August and November 2017).

2. Improved legal status portal (Patent Register Portal)

Procedures to recruit a contractor to develop new features and improvements to the existing Patent Register Portal were finalized in September 2016. Further to a detailed needs and gap analysis by an external digital communication expert (including a survey sent to patent information user groups to gather feedback from users and suggestions for improvement, and internal discussions with stakeholders involved in the development of the Portal), a number of recommendations were made to make the Portal more user-friendly and adapted to users' needs. Technical solutions were explored as a result of this analysis, taking into account in particular the need to develop a more user-friendly and interactive map, and the need to offer users advanced search functionalities.

Following consultations with a variety of stakeholders such as the United Nations Geospatial Information Section (UNGIS) on the use of official UN international boundary data for the development of a new map, as well as discussions with relevant colleagues in the Communications Division and the Information and Communication Technology Department in WIPO on technical implementation options including possible map visualization software, in line with current organizational policies, a cost-effective solution was identified to develop a new interface which will include advanced search functionalities, enhanced content, and a new interactive map.

In addition to the work undertaken with regard to the development and design of the new interface, an expert was hired in the first quarter of 2017 to review the existing legal status information on the Portal, update information, and complete the existing information available on the Portal with additional data for new jurisdictions. In addition to this exercise, internal consultations were also held with colleagues in the International Classifications and Standards Division to identify links between the Patent Register Portal and the work undertaken by the Committee on WIPO Standards in relation to the exchange of legal status data and in particular the development of new standards on legal status information, to ensure that any relevant information will be taken into account in the design of the new Portal.

	<p>The development of the new interface, including new and updated content, is expected to be completed by the end of 2017.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Taking into account the early stage of implementation of the project, examples of success and project impact are limited.</p> <p>Worth noting at this stage, however, is the development, through the selection of lead and associate subject matter experts for the development of the two guides on identifying and using inventions in the public domain, of a pool of experts from different geographical regions, compiled in a roster, who will be able to act as resource persons for future activities linked to the implementation of the project and beyond, in supporting in particular TISCs in the use of the guides and in the development of their new services for identifying and using inventions in the public domain.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>As indicated in the Project Document:</p> <p>Risk: Insufficient capacity by TISC staff to understand and effectively use the information contained in the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain.</p> <p>Mitigation: The guides will be adapted to the assessed capabilities of TISC staff, and a roster of core experts will be established to offer interactive support on issues dealt with by the guide.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>As per the project's delivery strategy, it is foreseen in the next stage of the project to pilot the draft guides on identifying and using inventions in the public domain in selected TISCs across various national TISC networks. To that effect, preparations for launching the pilot phase (including selecting appropriate experts to lead the pilot projects in each region) will be completed by early July 2017.</p> <p>To launch the pilot process, a meeting of experts will be organized in July 2017 to discuss the content of the two guides with the lead subject matter experts and to develop and harmonize, in particular, effective approaches to the pilot process in each region. The selected TISCs will then have until November 2017 to test the guides and to provide feedback on their applicability in practice, based on their experiences. The lead subject matter experts responsible for developing the guides will revise and fine-tune the guides based on the feedback gathered during the pilot phase, and will prepare training materials to be used in connection with the guides for future technical assistance activities foreseen under the project (2018) and beyond.</p>

	<p>In parallel, the development and design of the new interface of the Patent Register Portal, including new and updated content, will be finalized in collaboration with the Communications Division and other relevant stakeholders, with the new Portal expected to be launched by the end of 2017.</p> <p>In 2018*, as per the project's delivery strategy, the final versions of the guides will be translated into the 6 official languages and disseminated to national TISC networks through a series of technical assistance activities.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Implementation is proceeding according to schedule:</p> <p>As indicated above, between July 2017 and December 2017, the draft guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain will be tested in selected national TISC networks and finalized based on the feedback gathered during the pilot phase.</p> <p>Documentation from the pilot projects (documentation of experiences and good practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain) and training materials are expected to be delivered, as scheduled, by the end of 2017.</p> <p>The network of experts to be established under the project, initially made up of the lead and associate subject matter experts involved in the development of the two guides, will be expanded with the addition of the experts that will lead the pilot process in the selected national TISC networks.</p> <p>The development and design of the new Patent Register Portal is expected to be completed by the end of 2017, as scheduled.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of September 2017 is: 36%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the second Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex V and was presented to the CDIP at its eighteenth session.</p>

* Subject to approval by the Program and Budget Committee

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁵ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain	Delivery of first finalized draft of the guides by end 2016.	Draft guides delivered to the Secretariat between January and February 2017, and further revised and consolidated based on an initial content review between March and June 2017. Final guides expected to be completed by the end of 2017.	***
2. Documentation of experiences and best practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain	Delivery of documentation from pilot projects by the end of 2017.	Preparations for the pilot phase underway, with pilot projects expected to be launched in August 2017.	**
3. Roster of core experts	Roster with at least two core experts per region established by end 2016.	Initial roster comprises the lead and associate subject matter experts involved in the preparation of the two guides, and will be further expanded with the experts involved in the pilot process (by end 2017).	**
4. Training materials	At least two presentations established based on the guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain by mid-2017.	N/A (training materials to be developed based on the final versions of the guides – expected to be completed by the end of 2017).	NA

⁵ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs⁵</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
5. Improved legal status portal	New interface developed by mid-2016. New help pages added by mid-2017. New form added by end 2017.	Development of the new interface with updated content and functionalities (including new help pages) expected to be completed by the end of 2017.	***
6. Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain in French and Spanish*	Delivery of the translated guides by mid-2018.	N/A	NA
7. Skills to administer and provide services related to inventions in the public domain**	Surveys completed at workshops by end 2018 indicating that the project has developed skills in administering and/or providing services related to inventions in the public domain.	N/A	N/A

* Translation in all 6 official languages, as per the *Report of the Eighteenth Session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property* (Document CDIP/18/11)

** Subject to approval by the Program and Budget Committee

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

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	Increases number of users across TISCs networks identifying and using information in the public domain.		

[Annex VI follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_3_10_45_01
<u>Title</u>	<i>Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p>Recommendation 3: Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting, inter alia, a development-oriented intellectual property culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on intellectual property.</p> <p>Recommendation 10: To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p>Recommendation 45: To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, with a view that “the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations”, in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	500,000 Swiss francs, all related to non-personnel costs.
<u>Project Start Date</u>	July 15, 2016
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Programs 9, 10 and 17

<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>Taking into consideration the national intellectual property rights (IPR) policy and strategy, and keeping in view the public interest, the main objective of the project is to build capacity for delivery of efficient and effective national IPR education and training programs for judges, including creation of self-learning/reference 'IPR Toolkits for Judges'. More specifically, the project aims at enhancing the understanding of substantive IPR law and application of such IPR knowledge by judges through development of coherent and logical thinking and critical analysis skills to enable the making of fair, efficient, well-informed and well-reasoned arguments and decisions concerning IPR disputes in IPR courts and tribunals.</p> <p>Selection of pilot judicial training institutions:</p> <p>Four pilot judicial training institutions to be selected, ideally one from each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab region), including an LDC, and representing diverse judicial traditions and backgrounds.</p> <p>The IPR education and training programs, including the self-learning/reference IPR Toolkits for Judges, would be tailored to the identified gaps, articulated needs, available learning infrastructure and absorptive capacities and preferred learning styles of the members of the respective judicial systems of the selected pilot developing and least developed countries.</p> <p>While implementing the project activities in the selected pilot developing and least developed countries, the following will be kept in view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) relevant IPR laws/frameworks/agreements;(b) relevant IPR policies and strategies;(c) judicial training gaps, needs and priorities as articulated in their national economic development frameworks; and(d) developmental considerations and public interest. <p>The project will be implemented through existing national judicial training institutions.</p> <p>As and when practicable, the project will use, as such or after adaptation/translation to the local context, existing IPR education, training and learning content of WIPO or of contributing institutions of Member States, be it on paper or in electronic form.</p> <p>Main project components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Selection of four pilot judicial training institutions;B. Assessment of IPR education and training needs of the judicial system in the selected pilot countries to determine the nature and scope of modular IPR education and training content and self-learning/reference "IPR Toolkits for Judges" to be developed;
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	<p>C. Fact-finding survey on ongoing IPR training initiatives for the judiciary in developing and least developed countries as well as in the developed countries to learn, amongst other things, from good practices in IPR training of the judiciary;</p> <p>D. Based on B and C above, develop tailored and modular IPR education and training content for (a) initial/induction IPR training and (b) in-service IPR training, keeping in view the preferred mode(s) of training delivery (face-to-face, blended or online) tailored to the identified gaps, expressed needs and key priorities of the selected country. The education and training content will include a self-learning/reference “IPR Toolkits for Judges,” one for each of the selected pilot institutions. These could include paper-based and electronic IPR content, such as IPR laws and policies, flexibilities in the IP system, landmark IPR court decisions, and other content as may be agreed during the needs assessment phase of the project and based on applicable good practices.</p> <p>E. Based on B, C and D, testing of the IPR education and training content, including the “IPR Toolkit for Judges” by delivering education and training programs and obtaining feedback to make improvements, if needed, to the learning objectives of the IPR education and training courses, curriculum design, content creation, mode(s) of delivery, and methods for assessment/evaluation of learning outcomes of IPR education and training courses;</p> <p>F. Foster networking and partnerships amongst national judicial training institutions for regular sharing of experiences to learn from one another about their IPR training initiatives and outcomes. Amongst other things, this may involve the creation of one or more online professional ‘communities of practice’ on IPR issues for social/networked peer-to-peer learning amongst magistrates, judges and prosecutors; and</p> <p>G. Assistance for the acquisition of reference books and manuals to build up the library of the beneficiary judiciary training institution.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Mohamed Abderraouf Bdioui</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p>Expected Result III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The WIPO Academy continues to implement the project in coordination with the four pilot countries (Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria). The project acknowledges, throughout its stages of implementation, several fundamental principles such as the importance of fully complying with the needs and priorities of the beneficiary countries, ensuring the sustainability of the project and using the project's outcomes for the benefit of additional countries.</p> <p>The WIPO Academy has made a strategic choice by opting for the development of a generic distance learning course, which would be adapted to the needs and priorities of each of the pilot countries. In addition to the cost-efficiency related to this measure, the generic course would set the stage for its subsequent use in a larger number of beneficiary countries. The WIPO Academy has received requests to provide assistance to judicial training institutions from other countries in addition to the four participating in the pilot phase of the project.</p> <p>Direct and continuous channels of communication have been established with the judicial training institutions and the other respective national authorities of the pilot countries. This has been achieved through the designated national focal points and through meetings that were held both jointly and separately with representatives of the said countries. Detailed responses to a needs-assessment questionnaire were received, in which areas of training and preferred methods for providing the said training were identified. The needs-assessment missions that were organized in each beneficiary country offered valuable opportunities to further discuss the project objectives and outcomes with the relevant national authorities, identify the national priorities and national needs, and agree on roadmaps, work plans and implementation modalities. Cooperation Agreements and project documents have been discussed and finalized with the pilot countries.</p> <p>Substantively, the WIPO Academy is using its training material, particularly from the distance learning courses, for the development of cohesive and practical training content for the judiciary. A Panel of renowned judges, representing different regions, has been selected to participate in this endeavor in coordination with the Academy and the relevant WIPO Sectors. The panel met in July 2017 to ensure that the course was comprehensive as a teaching tool and contained clearly identified learning objectives, reviewed and suggested relevant court cases and practical exercises to the course content, and discussed the appropriate methodologies for training judges.</p>

At the national level, the project is progressing well despite some delays in the overall implementation timeframe mainly due to the special statute of the beneficiary institutions, the necessary time they needed to get acquainted with the project's implementation modalities and to take appropriate decisions. The timeframe for the implementation of the project in the four pilot countries has therefore been slightly modified to take into account those delays, while maintaining July 2018 as the date for the end of the project.

To date, the following actions have been implemented in coordination with the pilot countries:

Costa Rica

As planned, a needs-assessment mission was organized in Costa Rica from July 4 to 7, 2017. Meetings were organized with the Edgar Cervantes Villalta School for the Judiciary (ECVSJ), the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court of Costa Rica, the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Intellectual Property (CIPPI), and the Senior Management Board of the National Register of Costa Rica.

A Cooperation Agreement was signed.

A panel of experienced judges and professors from Costa Rica were nominated by Costa Rica as the National Project Consultants to be in charge of the development of the training courses at the national level, in coordination with WIPO.

Costa Rica will designate 30 future trainers among members of the judiciary and a train the trainer program for Costa Rica will be launched shortly.

Lebanon

A needs-assessment mission to Lebanon was organized from July 4 to 6, 2017. Meetings were held with senior officials of the Institute of Judicial Studies (IJS), the Ministry of Justice, and the Supreme Council of Justice.

The provisions of a Cooperation Agreement have been discussed with the Lebanese authorities and it is expected that the Agreement would be signed soon.

An experienced professor in IP from Lebanon was also designated by the Ministry of Justice as the National Project Consultant to be in charge of the development of the training courses at the national level, in coordination with WIPO. A train the trainer program will be launched for training 15 to 30 members of the judiciary.

Nepal

A needs-assessment mission was organized in Nepal from May 22 to 24, 2017. Meetings were organized with senior officials and the academic team of the National Judicial Academy, Nepal (NJA), the Supreme Court of Nepal, the Department of Industry as well as the Copyright Registrar's Office.

A Cooperation Agreement was signed.

An experienced lawyer from Nepal was designated by the NJA as the National Project Consultant to be in charge of the development of the training courses at the national level, in coordination with WIPO.

Nepal designated 15 future trainers among members of the judiciary who would be entrusted with the responsibility of providing training in the field of IP. A train the trainer program for Nepal will be launched shortly.

Nigeria

A needs-assessment mission was organized in Nigeria from May 29 to 31, 2017. Meetings were held with senior officials of the National Judicial Institute (NJI), the National Copyright Commission (NCC), the Federal High Court, Abuja, the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment and National Office for Technology Acquisitions and Promotion (NOTAP).

A Cooperation Agreement was signed.

An experienced professor in IP from Nigeria was designated by NJI as the National Project Consultant to be in charge of the development of the training courses at the national level, in coordination with WIPO.

Nigeria is in the process of designating 15 future trainers among members of the judiciary and quasi-judiciary and a train the trainer program will be launched shortly.

All the missions, combined, with the replies to the needs-assessment questionnaires, permitted the WIPO Academy to assess the IPR education and training needs of the pilot countries, to determine the nature and scope of IP education and training content to be developed, and to agree on specific work plans for the implementation of the project at the national level.

Reference materials and books are now being identified with the pilot countries and will be acquired and made available soon.

Parallel to all the above mentioned actions, the WIPO Academy is currently preparing its electronic training platform (WIPO e-Learning Center) in order to host activities planned under the project, including the organization of special training sessions for national

	<p>trainers and the establishment of fora for exchange and peer-to-peer learning among the national judiciary and a network involving the judicial training institutions. It is also planned that direct access to courses and fora would be made available through smartphones and tablets.</p> <p>Moreover, the mapping on IPR training institutions and other training initiatives for the judiciary existing worldwide will be launched. A questionnaire has been developed for this purpose and will be distributed soon.</p> <p>Pilot countries suggested that once the project is finalized, WIPO would continue to offer assistance as a way to preserve the results that would be achieved.</p> <p>Unless further delays are experienced, the project will be concluded by July 2018, following the delivery of all the expected outputs, in particular the development of customized training modules for the judiciary that meet national priorities and requirements, the establishment of an informed and well-trained core of judges in the area of IP and the establishment of virtual forums and networks.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>In the course of the project implementation, the following risks may be envisaged:</p> <p>(a) Difficulties to organize continuous training for a busy judiciary. A key mitigation measure to counter such risks is to ensure having the full engagement and endorsement of the judicial training institution and/or the relevant authorities at all phases of the project. Development of the courses online would also help mitigating this risk;</p> <p>(b) Conditions in a selected pilot country may impede the project, in which case due discussions will be pursued. Should such discussions be unsuccessful, the project in the country may be suspended or postponed; and</p> <p>(c) The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) may face limitations that exist in developing and least developed countries, such as absence or low-speed Internet. A key mitigation measure to counter this high risk would be to ensure the print-publishing of the Judges IP Toolkit.</p>

<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>In anticipation of the increasing requests for assistance expressed by other countries, as a way to maximize efficiency in preparing training modules and a tool to build up the sustainability of the project as whole, the WIPO Academy opted for the development of a generic distance learning course which would then be fitted to the needs, priorities and specificities of the pilot countries, respectively, and any other requesting country. The course could be easily used in face-to-face training sessions. Access to the courses and other contents would be made available through smartphones and tablets in order to facilitate access to information and learning by the judiciary.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalizing the generic distance learning course for the judiciary; - Customizing the course to the national needs, priorities and judicial contexts of each of the pilot countries; - Developing a 'train the trainer' program for each pilot country; - Organizing pilot training sessions in coordination with the respective judicial training institutions; - Establishing virtual forums and networks for the judiciary; - Providing appropriate learning materials; and - Launching the mapping exercise with a view to compiling a database with relevant information on the existing judicial training institutions worldwide that offer training in IPR for the judiciary.
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>The project is implemented in accordance with the timeline contained in the project document.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of September 2017 is: 15%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the second Progress Report to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first report is contained in document CDIP/18/2, Annex IV and was presented to the CDIP at its eighteenth session.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁶ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
A mapping of IPR training institutions and other training initiatives for the judiciary existing worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping completed; and - Preliminary analysis made. 	NA A Survey on IP education and training for the judiciary existing worldwide is developed and will be circulated soon.	**
Customized IP training modules for judges and magistrates for each pilot project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modules completed and endorsed by the relevant national or regional authorities. - At least one training session (on-line, blended or on-site) organized in cooperation with each beneficiary training institution based on the newly developed modules, curricula and training technique for achieving the desired learning outcomes. 	A generic distance learning module is being developed. The customization process will be launched soon in coordination with the National Project Consultants of the four pilot countries.	**
A group of judges, including potential trainer(s), trained based on the developed modules	Beneficiaries completed the training session	NA	NA
A network connecting judicial training institutions established.	At least two judicial training institutions indicated their wish to establish contacts and cooperate more closely in the area of specialized training.	NA	NA

⁶ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Enhanced capacity and skills of magistrates, judges and prosecutors in developing and least developed countries to adjudicate efficiently and effectively IP disputes in cohesion with the identified developmental needs and priorities of the country.	At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors report they acquired new skills for adjudicating efficiently and effectively IP disputes.	NA	NA
A development-oriented IP culture in the judiciary that encourages local innovation and creativity as well as improves the environment for international collaboration, technology transfer and investment.	At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors acknowledge the relationship between effective and efficient adjudication and local innovation and creativity.	NA	NA
More efficient national IP dispute settlement institutions and fair balance between IPR protection and the public interest.	<p>At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors acknowledge the correlation between adjudication and public interest.</p> <p>At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors indicate the training has improved their dispute settlement skills.</p>	NA	NA

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>A development orientation among the judiciary for creating a balanced, efficient and effective IPR dispute settlement system that supports local talent, innovation and creativity while incentivizing, rewarding and protecting, in an equitable, fair and balanced manner, the rights and interests of all IPR holders, IPR users and the public interest.</p>	<p>At least 50% of beneficiary judges, magistrates and prosecutors acknowledge the importance of balance between the rights and interests of IPR holders, IPR users and the public interest.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>

[Annex VII follows]

Recommendation 1: WIPO technical assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development oriented, demand driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Technical assistance was undertaken at the request of Member States and designed, formulated and implemented, in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to fully respond to their specific needs, level of development and priorities, with special focus on the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Countries were assisted to formulate of national IP strategies involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these strategies was to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries by effectively using the IP system.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for elaborating the process rested with the countries concerned, with WIPO's full commitment in providing all the necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner.</p>	<p>Developing countries and LDCs continued to benefit of the assistance in the design, development and implementation of national IP strategies consistent with their overall development plans and responding to their needs and priorities.</p> <p>A total of 50 national IP strategies under implementation (30 in countries in Africa, 3 in the Arab region, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, and 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean), of which 22 are LDCs.</p> <p>Specialized databases continued to be used as effective documentation and reporting on the delivery of technical assistance, in particular the databases on IP Technical Assistance (IP-TAD, available at http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/) the Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC, available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/), and the recently revamped WIPO Match Database (available at http://www.wipo.int/wipo-match/en/).</p> <p>WIPO Match upgraded to a secured single website that works on a multiplatform environment accessible from different devices like a computer, tablet and smartphones. It facilitates the growth of existing partnerships (public-private, public-public, and private-private) in concrete projects and activities for the use of IP for development. Promotional activities undertaken with Member States as well as NGOs/IGOs/observers to sensitize them about this new Matchmaking platform and its benefits.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation, please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Programs 9 and 10.

Recommendation 3: Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting, *inter alia*, a development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of society regarding the important role that intellectual property plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continue to be an integral part of WIPO program and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encourages involvement of all national stakeholders through various programs and activities. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and target different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, diplomats, the judiciary, government officials and civil society.</p>	<p>More than 500 events (up 12 percent on 2016 figures) in 124 countries featured on the World IP Day Event Map, on the theme <i>Innovation – Improving lives</i>. As last year, four of the five countries with the highest numbers of the World IP Day Facebook fans were developing countries - India, Mexico, Brazil and Egypt.</p> <p>A promotion campaign for the <u>Marrakesh Treaty</u> engaged a wide range of the public and a cross-section of industries in helping to engage the interest of policy makers and the general public in this important breakthrough in copyright.</p> <p>As signatories to the <u>Charter for Accessible Publishing</u>, WIPO’s commitment to Accessibility operationalized in key domains since the last WIPO Assemblies meeting. All the publications related to the Marrakesh Treaty formatted for accessibility to persons with visual impairments or other print disabilities, in all official languages.</p> <p>The Organization adopted an <u>Open Access Policy</u> in October 2016, thereby contributing to the ease of sharing of knowledge and information across geographic boundaries. In the last year, 118 publications released under the CC BY IGO license, allowing online users to reproduce, distribute or adapt WIPO content without needing to seek permission.</p> <p>Industry-leading reference material published and distributed through its online platform, allowing users to search and use the knowledge contained in more than <u>1,355 WIPO publications and information products</u>. This service enjoyed more than 300,000 page views since the last Assemblies. All WIPO publications online available for download free of charge (including those formerly for sale), with an option to purchase hard copies through a print-on-demand service, further contributing to the ease of knowledge sharing across all Member States.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>The <u>WIPO Wire</u>, which shares important information and updates about WIPO activities and the IP industry to all Member States, reached close to 14,000 subscribers in over 175 countries. It is published bi-weekly in six languages enabling easy access to all Member States, ensuring timely sharing of news and knowledge.</p> <p>One hundred thirty one (131) new <u>video resources</u> produced by WIPO, many of which focused on the successful use of IP by diverse innovators and creators in developing countries. WIPO's YouTube channel, which featured these videos, received over 1.55 million views in the last year, fostering greater understanding among the wider public and among policymakers of the role IP plays in the development of dynamic economies.</p> <p>The Communications Division hosted 50 groups, reaching 1200 people through the <u>on-site briefings program</u>. A new program of monthly face-to-face meetings piloted, combined with a regular calendar of virtual webinar events open to attendees from around the world. By moving to a virtual platform, WIPO enables participants for every country to engage directly with the Organization.</p> <p>WIPO's <u>Depository Library Program</u> expanded to countries in Latin America, Africa and the Central-Eastern European regions.</p> <p>WIPO's <u>Customer Service Orientation</u> and management of incoming inquiries being improved through numerous initiatives, including upgrading its call distribution systems so that inquiries from any country in the world can be routed quickly to the correct departments.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about Communications achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2); Program 19.</p>

<p><i>Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels</i></p> <p>WIPO offered and developed joint programs with academic institutions leading to the award of degrees/diplomas. It developed strategic partnerships with academic institutions, in particular in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. Partnerships with academic institutions also involved the development of teaching and training materials and curricula on IP. New Distance Learning courses were developed and included in the curricula of institutions. The Professional Development Program gave particular emphasis to south-south partnerships to better ensure a development focus to the training of government officials. Across the Academy's programs there was an increased effort to include development-oriented aspects of the IP system. Academy.</p>	<p>All WIPO Academy programs continued to integrate the development component into their content and take into consideration the use of IP for the promotion of fair balance between IP protection and the public interest.</p> <p>IP education and training programs were provided to over 55,000 participants in 2016, and cooperation strengthened with a number of developing countries with the support of its partners.</p> <p>Training contents responded to education and training requests taking into consideration the development-orientated approach and geographical balance.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer trainings offered in partnership with developing countries to other developing countries and LDCs in response to their educational needs and requirement.</p> <p>The executive Distance Learning (DL) course entitled "Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation" was incorporated in the WIPO Academy catalogue in 2016. The course addresses the intersections among public health, IP and trade and was developed under the trilateral cooperation agreement between WHO, WIPO and the WTO in collaboration with the WIPO Academy.</p> <p>The advanced course on "Software Licensing Including Open Source" was also launched in 2016. The course increases awareness of the possibilities and implications of proprietary and open-source software.</p> <p>New Joint Master's programs introduced, as well as an increase in other forms of support to universities, facilitating access to high quality post-graduate IP education particularly for participants from developing countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>Assistance successfully provided to Member States to establish national self-sustaining IP training centers (Start-up Academies) focused on their specific national goals and priorities. New training resources with updated and customized content provided to existing national IP Academies.</p>
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	<p>Twenty per cent increase in participation in WIPO Summer Schools held around the world.</p> <p>In the context of the implementation of this recommendation, the project “Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries” was approved in 2016. The project aims at offering technical assistance to judicial training institutions in four pilot countries (Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria) for enhancing the capacity and skills of judges for dealing with IP-related disputes.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), Program 11 and to the publication “The WIPO Academy Year in Review 2016”.</p>
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Recommendation 4: Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Facilitate the development by member States of appropriate policies and strategies on IP for SMEs.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions to better use the IP system for enhanced competitiveness.</p> <p>Development of SMEs related content to guide the training and capacity building activities targeting primarily SME support institutions.</p> <p>A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities, WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business competitiveness and to create local capacity, by training the trainers through workshops, seminars and other face-to-face activities, as well as through the creation and dissemination of material (print and online content and publications, multimedia products, etc.) on IP for Business.</p>	<p>Extent of access, use and exploitation of the IP system by innovation stakeholders (including SMEs) determined through assessment missions undertaken to Latvia, Slovakia and Georgia. Recommendations made for consideration by policy makers for improving such access, use and exploitation.</p> <p>Exchange of experiences and strengthening of understanding on the importance of an IP strategy through a Sub-regional conference held in Georgia.</p> <p>Successful organization of capacity building trainings for SMEs and entrepreneurs on the strategic use of IP, IP management, the importance of branding, the IP commercialization and valuation of IP, through 16 national, sub-regional and regional events, training programs, workshops and seminars organized in 13 countries.</p> <p>Studies mandated on the challenges facing SMEs and MSMEs in the management of IP and how to address those challenges (Colombia); and on how to stimulate an strengthen the effective use of IP (Islamic Republic of Iran).</p> <p>Launching of the country project to be implemented in South Africa which addresses holistically the IP related challenges that face SMEs in South Africa and how these challenges can be alleviated.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>Finalization of needs assessment studies carried out in Egyptian SMEs in using the IP system, the gaps in the support provided by SME support institutions and explore policy interventions implemented elsewhere for meeting those challenges.</p> <p>Organization of regional Seminar on Creating an Intellectual Property Culture Amongst SMEs in Singapore to provide participants with tools, best practices and proven approaches to effectively build an IP culture within SME community in their respective countries. By inviting staff from the IP Office and the Government agency responsible for SMEs, WIPO offered an opportunity for a relationship to be built between the two important government organizations.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Studies were taken up on the “Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries”. The main objectives of the studies were to enable countries to identify copyright based industries and make a comparative analysis of economic contribution of such industries vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy or similar industries in other countries. The studies also enable policy makers to identify suitable policy options.</p> <p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors were also developed to meet sector-specific needs and used in seminars in a number of countries.</p> <p>Partnerships with interested governments and international organizations were sought and strengthened.</p>	<p>Launching and completion of a survey on the economic contribution of the copyright industry in Ecuador in May 2017 at a high level policy event in Quito, Ecuador.</p> <p>Finalization of a tool for small and medium sized publishers in the developing countries focusing on the management of copyright in the digital environment. Ongoing preparation of two additional tools on the use of IP by mobile applications developers and on IP considerations when using social media.</p> <p>Partnership on creative industries with the governments of the United States of America and Finland, as well as with CISAC and ICMP.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 3.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of universities and research institutions have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support focused on three main types of activities. Firstly, universities and research institutions were supported to develop institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates. Secondly, WIPO supported the creation of networks of research institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure. Thirdly, WIPO provided to universities and research institutions practical and customized training programs on institutional IP policies, technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, technology management and marketing.</p>	<p>Development of a Framework IP Policy for Universities of Botswana; development of IP policies in three universities/ research institutions (two in Mozambique and one in Botswana); and strengthening of IP policies in four universities/research institutions based in Georgia, Slovakia, Poland and Montenegro.</p> <p>Addition of 114 new policies from 15 new countries to the database IP policies for Universities and Public Research Institutions (PRIs) launched in June 2016, containing cumulatively 494 policies from 70 countries.</p> <p>Establishment of one Technology Transfer Office (TTO) at the Ministry of Science of Montenegro. Progress made towards strengthening 4 TTOs in Tunisia, to be operationally independent and sustainable in 2016.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 30.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national economic development planning. This involved the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries were taken into account while developing such national IP strategies.</p>	<p>Methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies developed in the form of a set of practical tools under the Project on Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity contained in document CDIP/3/INF/2 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_3/cdip_3_inf_2.pdf).</p> <p>Mainstreaming National IP Strategies and Plans into the regular work of the Organization with the view to ensuring national ownership and sustainability and to address the specific needs of each country.</p> <p>National IP strategies/development plans currently under implementation in a total of 50 countries (30 in Africa, 3 in the Arab region, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, and 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean), of which 22 in LDCs.</p> <p>IP Strategies/plans being formulated or entered a final approval stage in additional 34 countries.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 9 and 10.</p>
<p>A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.</p>	<p>The project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into the regular work of the Organization.</p> <p>Other countries benefitted from WIPO assistance to design IP and branding strategies for local agri-business and handicraft products. A</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>coalition of partners (including producers' associations, inter-governmental organizations and donors) established in Cambodia, Kenya and in the Caribbean region to optimize the competitiveness of flagship origin-linked products (i.e., premium rice for Cambodia, fine cocoa, selected fruits and vegetables for the Caribbean, and hand-woven baskets in Kenya).</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), Program 9.</p>
<p>A Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was launched.</p>	<p>The project was completed in April 2016 and evaluated in March 2017. A report on the mainstreaming of activities of the project presented to the current session of the Committee (document CDIP/20/4).</p>

Recommendation 6: WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Incorporate the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO.</p>	<p>New Office Instructions issued on workplace-related conflicts and grievances and on the application of disciplinary measures, providing a regulatory framework to resolve such issues fairly, diligently and expeditiously and therefore contributing to a respectful and harmonious workplace.</p>
<p>Improve awareness and enhance understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity systems.</p>	<p>WIPO personnel trained on the level of awareness on ethics issues. The Ethics Office continued to focus on developing standards, promoting awareness of ethical conduct and providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on situations raising ethical dilemmas.</p> <p>Continuous development of standards to promote awareness of ethical conduct and to provide confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on situations raising ethical dilemmas.</p>
<p>Develop WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p>	<p>WIPO's Internal Oversight Division (IOD) expanded its workforce from two to three full-time investigators.</p> <p>Identification of best practices in IOD's investigative work, through its participation in annual meetings of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services (UN-RIS) group, the Conference of International Investigators (CII), and the External Quality Assessment (EQA) of the investigation function of the World Food Programme (WFP).</p> <p>The Internal Oversight Charter revised in 2016 with additional provisions on internal investigations. The Investigation Policy and Manual revised accordingly in February 2017.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.	The Roster of Consultants presented updated and integrated with the project, "Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)" (Project DA_05_01). The roster is available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/ . A document addressing the WIPO's existing practices relating to the selection of consultants for technical assistance presented to the current session of the Committee (document CDIP/20/9).

Recommendation 7: Promote measures that will help countries deal with intellectual property related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between IPRs and competition policies.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO provides, on request, legislative assistance and advice aimed at preventing and/or resolving IP-related anti-competitive practices. This comprises consideration of the proper scope of exclusive IP rights, including appropriate exceptions and limitations to those rights, as well as the use of legal options such as compulsory licenses and other measures allowed under international norms. Advice is also provided, on request, on matters related to business-restrictive clauses and other contents of IP licensing contracts that may have an adverse effect on competition.</p> <p>In addition, under this recommendation a Thematic Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Active participation in international fora (namely the International Competition Network) and promoting exchange of information among international organizations (UNCTAD, WTO and OECD) on IP and Competition issues, with particular reference to developing and emerging economies.</p> <p>Advice provided to South Africa Competition Commission on competition enforcement matters in relation to excessive prices in the pharmaceutical industry.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 18.</p>

Recommendation 11: To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Training courses on IP protection and patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors and attorneys to improve the knowledge about the IP and patent system, strengthen ability of national IP generators, universities and R&D institutions to use the patent system, by applying different patent strategies and available tools, in order to effectively exploit their creations for sustainable development in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Developing practical tools to assist Member States and their R&D institutions to set up and implement efficient technology transfer systems.</p> <p>Enhancing the use of and the access to patent information.</p>	<p>Development of capacity building programs in the area of patent drafting. Organization of two regional, two sub-regional and six national patent drafting training courses in developing countries.</p> <p>Participation and contribution to the discussions in six International conferences on IP management and knowledge transfer in “Technology Transfer Offices” of academic institutions, universities and R&D institutions.</p> <p>Organization of eight national, sub-regional and regional workshops / seminars in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe to raise awareness and to allow the exchange of good practices on the technology transfer processes and on the marketing of university-developed technology. Several of these events also put an accent on the importance of developing institutional IP policies for universities and R&D institutions to manage technology transfer and use of the patent system.</p> <p>Translation of the WIPO/FIT Australia “WIPO IP Toolbox for Technology Transfer Offices” into Vietnamese.</p>
<p>Implementation of the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) to help under resourced inventors in developing countries to get professional assistance free of charge in relation to the patent grant procedure before their national/regional patent office.</p> <p>Providing assistance for free to under resourced in developing countries will improve the access to the patent system and improve local innovation.</p>	<p>Launching of the IAP program at the International Seminar on the Role of Pro Bono in Facilitating Access to the Patent System organized by WIPO in Geneva on October 17, 2016. The event was attended by more than 50 participants.</p> <p>Implementation of the IAP in three countries.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
Wide spreading culture on <i>pro-bono</i> services in the area of patents	Selection of eight new inventors, joining of four new sponsors and registration of 41 patent attorneys as volunteers.
Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.	<p>In the context of the Project “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries” – Phase II, the following achievements were made:</p> <p>Provided technical assistance to help reform the Collective Management Organization (CMO) “<i>Reproduction Rights Society of Kenya</i>” (KOPIKEN), Kenya, Nairobi, January – April 2017.</p> <p>Held a seminar on the <i>Contribution of copyright to the financing of the audiovisual sector in Africa</i>, Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou, March 1, 2017.</p> <p>Held an international colloquium on <i>Copyright and the regulation of the audiovisual sector in the digital era</i>, Ivory Coast, Abidjan, May 15 and 16, 2017.</p> <p>Provided assistance towards the reinforcement of the capacities of the CMO “<i>Sénégalaise du Droit d’Auteur et des Droits Voisins</i>” (SODAV), June 28-30, 2017.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 3.</p>

Recommendation 12: To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO’s substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO’s work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific development agenda recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on “Development Agenda Links” has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO’s regular programming process across the organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2014/2015 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO’s activities).</p>	<p>DA Recommendations continued to be fully integrated into the planning processes of the Organization, as reflected in the Program narratives in the Program and Budget 2016/17 and the implementation strategies in the proposed Program and Budget for the biennium 2018/19.</p> <p>Linkages between the Programs and the DA Recommendation more prominently featured in the proposed Program and Budget 2018/19, through the use of a graphical illustration.</p> <p>Extent of mainstreaming of development at WIPO measured by the development share of the Organization, which was 21.1% for the biennium 2016/17 based on the budget after transfers as at end 2016. Across the all Strategic Goals, a total of 27 of WIPO’s 39 Expected Results (ERs) have a development share in 2016/17.</p> <p>Design, planning and implementation of WIPO’s activities continued to be guided by the relevant DA recommendations. A detailed reporting on the implementation of the DA was provided in the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2).</p>

Recommendation 13: WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.

Recommendation 14: Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

Recommendation 17: In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO's technical assistance in the field of flexibilities is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-level consultations; - discussion and preparation of draft laws; - review of and advice on draft laws and regulations; - organization of and participation in meetings; - expert technical missions and study visits; - technical visits of government officials from capitals; and - training and capacity-building of local policy-makers. <p>Legislative assistance in the field of flexibilities is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral and confidential basis as rapidly as possible, given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and least-developed countries to make informed decisions on the use of legal options and flexibilities available</p>	<p>Organization of a number of seminars where flexibilities were dealt with, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) National Seminar on the WTO TRIPS Agreement in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in February 2017. (ii) National Seminar on Patent Law: the Multilateral Legal Framework and its National Implementation in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, in February 2017. (iii) WTO National Workshop on Intellectual Property and Public Health, in Lomé, Togo, in July 2017. <p>Specific mechanism put in place to regularly update the Database on Flexibilities available at: http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/search.jsp) to ensure access to accurate information by the users.</p> <p>Migration of the Database to a new platform where new search facilities were incorporated.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>in the international legal framework, including the TRIPS Agreement at the level of implementation in national laws.</p> <p>Within the framework of the WIPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and consultations have been organized with the WTO to improve mutual cooperation.</p> <p>Assistance is also provided, upon request, to countries with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties, including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions related to least-developed countries and their special needs are given full consideration.</p> <p>Legislative assistance with respect to awareness raising and implementation of flexibilities in the intellectual property system is provided at the request of countries, and takes into account the priorities and needs of each specific country.</p> <p>In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.</p> <p>WIPO's legislative advice takes account of norms that can be implemented in a flexible manner, bearing in mind the social and economic needs of each country.</p>	<p>In response to a request made by the eighteenth session of the Committee, a Report on the measures undertaken to disseminate the information contained in the Database of Flexibilities presented to the current session of the Committee (document CDIP/20/5).</p> <p>Increase of legislative assistance provided to Member States due to a number of reasons, namely, the accession of countries to the WIPO multilateral treaties or to the WTO, the interest to make the law compatible with national and regional policies, the revision of patent laws to incorporate new elements or modern trends/practices, the participation in regional economic integration processes, and preferential trade agreements. The advice provided was development-oriented, demand-driven, well balanced, neutral and tailored to the priorities and needs of each Member State.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, more information on WIPO's activities relating to flexibilities in WIPO's technical assistance and norm-setting activities is set out on the above-mentioned WIPO webpage on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property (IP) System, as well as in document CDIP/9/11, and the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 15: Norm-setting activities shall:

- (a) be inclusive and member-driven;
- (b) take into account different levels of development;
- (c) take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; and
- (d) be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs; and be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.

Recommendation 21: WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.

Recommendation 44: In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the Secretariat, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These Recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p>	<p>During the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), held from July 27 to 31, 2015, November 30 to December 4, 2015 and June 27 to 30, 2016, respectively, Member States continued to discuss, <i>inter alia</i>, the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology.</p> <p>A proposal on the revision of the WIPO Model Law for Developing countries on Inventions submitted by the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) was discussed under the agenda item "Other</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p>	<p>Issues”. At the twenty-sixth session, the SCP decided that, as the final deliberation of that proposal, the Secretariat would organize, during the twenty-seventh session of the SCP, an informative session on legislative assistance in the field of patents and related capacity building. For further information on the work of the SCP, please see the Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents presented to the General Assembly (document WO/GA/49/6).</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met three times since June 2016 and continues its discussion about the following items: Protection of Broadcasting Organizations, Limitations and exceptions: libraries and archives, and Limitations and Exceptions: educational and research institutions and persons with other disabilities. Furthermore the SCCR started discussion on other two issues, under “Other Matters”: the Analysis of Copyright Related to the Digital Environment and the Resale Right. For more information on the work of the SCCR please refer to the Report on the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights presented to the General Assembly (document WO/GA/49/5).</p> <p>Pursuant to its new mandate and work program agreed by the General Assembly in 2015, the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) met four times between June 2016 and July 2017, negotiating international legal instruments on traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.</p> <p>Organization of the following two seminars to build regional and cross-regional knowledge and consensus on issues related to IP and traditional knowledge and cultural expressions, respectively, with a focus on unresolved issues:</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Seminar on Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge on November 24 and 25, 2016; and- Seminar on Intellectual Property and Traditional Cultural Expressions on June 8 and 9, 2017. <p>For more information on the work of the IGC, please refer to the Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore presented to the General Assembly (document WO/GA/49/11).</p> <p>The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) met twice and continued discussions on the text of a basic proposal for the Design Law Treaty (DLT), with a view to finalizing the text, as mandated by the WIPO General Assembly. More detailed information contained in document WO/GA/49/8, Matters Concerning the Convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty (DLT).</p> <p>Options for a work program on geographical indications discussed at the thirty-sixth session of the SCT in line with the General Assembly request to the SCT to: “[...] examine the different systems for protection of geographical indications, within its current mandate and covering all aspects”.</p> <p>Steps forward taken towards the implementation of the Digital Access Service for Priority Documents (DAS) for industrial designs.</p> <p>For more information on the work of the SCT please refer to the Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (document WO/GA/49/7).</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>All the work of the Committees was inclusive, member-driven and based upon open and balanced consultations involving civil society at large.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations, please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

Recommendation 16: Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>This Recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/4/3) and of a Project on Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5/Rev).</p> <p>In addition, the Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge, which is clearly in the public domain, is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents.</p>	<p>The Project on IP and Public Domain (CDIP/4/3 Rev.) was successfully implemented. An evaluation report of this project presented to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/7). The project was mainstreamed in the relevant regular programs.</p> <p>The Project on Patents and the Public Domain was completed and a Self-evaluation Report (CDIP/13/7) presented to the CDIP at its thirteenth session. Under this project, a Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was presented to the Committee at its twelfth session.</p> <p>The Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4) approved in April 2016 at the CDIP/17. Annex V of this document contains more information on the implementation of the project.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

Recommendation 18: To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The IGC is driven by discussions of Member States, within the mandate and work program established by the General Assembly. Significant Secretariat resources and expertise are made available, at the request of Member States, to facilitate and create a conducive environment for the IGC's negotiations.</p>	<p>The WIPO General Assembly in 2015 renewed the IGC's mandate for the 2016/2017 biennium, and agreed on a work program.</p> <p>Pursuant to its mandate and work program, the IGC met four times between June 2016 and July 2017, negotiating international legal instruments on traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, and taking stock of progress made and making a recommendation to the 2017 General Assembly.</p> <p>A report (document WO/GA/49/11 "Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)") presented to the WIPO General Assembly in October 2017.</p> <p>Pursuant to the IGC's mandate, two Seminars organized to build regional and cross-regional knowledge and consensus on issues related to intellectual property and traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, with a focus on unresolved issues.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 4.</p>

Recommendation 19: To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In addition to the implementation of this recommendation by the programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15 as described in the Program Performance Report for 2014-2015, Recommendation 19 was addressed by the following projects approved by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/4/5 Rev.); (ii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information phase I and II (CDIP/4/6) and (CDIP/10/13) (iii) Completed Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges phase I (CDIP/5/6 Rev.), and phase II (CDIP/13/9) of the same project under implementation since June 2014. (iv) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/7/6). (v) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.). 	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15. For more information, please refer to the evaluation reports on the projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5); (ii) Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information Phases I and II (CDIP/10/6 and CDIP/14/6); (iii) Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges– Phase I (CDIP/12/3); (iv) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4); and (v) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/16/3). <p>Furthermore, please refer to the progress report on the project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges Phase II contained in Annex III of this document.</p>

Recommendation 35: To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.

Recommendation 37: Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Enhance the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP.</p>	<p>Significant progress made in the implementation of the Project on IP and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II (CDIP/18/2), as further detailed in the Annex II of this document. Most studies under this project implemented in collaboration with economists from developing countries and countries in transition and entail the creation of empirical databases durably strengthening research capacity.</p>
<p>Development of reference papers that provide an overview of the existing empirical economic research on IP rights, identify research gaps and suggest possible avenues for future research.</p>	<p>New working papers published on the WIPO website – notably on identifying gender in patent applications and measuring innovation clusters – provide methodological guidance to economic researchers from around the world.</p>
<p>These recommendations were directly addressed by the project entitled “Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development” (Project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.) and Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II (Project DA_35_37_02).</p>	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 16.</p>

Recommendation 42: To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review.

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The current procedures and requirements concerning the granting of observer status to WIPO for interested non-governmental and intergovernmental stakeholders continue to be consistent with this recommendation. The review process concerning the granting of observer status to an organization guarantees the seriousness and credibility of the applicant, as well as the relevance of its activities in the IP field, and this needs to be continued. In addition, in the case of applications by national NGOs, the practice of having consultations with the State concerned has also proven useful and important to ensure the participation of organizations that are relevant to WIPO activities as well as the Development Agenda recommendations. Beyond these accreditation procedures, WIPO continues to identify and pursue initiatives that facilitate the active participation of observers, and civil society at large, in its activities.</p>	<p>Numerous consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / civil society observers held, both in Geneva and in the field, to keep relevant stakeholders are up-to-date with WIPO's work, and to allow them to inform us of topical IP policy priorities.</p> <p>Groups with which consultations occurred in the 2016/2017 timeframe include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIPPI (International Association for the Protection of IP) • FICPI (International Federation of IP Attorneys) • AIPLA (American IP law Association) • IPO (intellectual Property Owners) • I3PM • Global IP Center/Chamber of Commerce • Copyright Industry (AEPO, ARTIS, ARIPO, CISAC, EBU, EPC, EVA, FIM, ICMP, IPA, IFPI, IFRRO Latin Artis, NORCODE, SAA, STM) • International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) • University of Milan Bocconi School of Management • German Association of Patent attorneys (GRUR) <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2016 (Document WO/PBC/26/2), in particular Program 20.</p>