

WIPO General Assembly

Fifty-Sixth (26th Ordinary) Session Geneva, July 6 to 14, 2023

REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (CDIP) AND REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RECOMMENDATIONS

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) met twice, in a hybrid format, since the fifty-fifth (30th Extraordinary) session of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) General Assembly, held from July 14 to 22, 2022, namely, the twenty-ninth session held from October 17 to 21, 2022, and thirtieth session held from April 24 to 28, 2023.

2. The CDIP decided that the summaries by the Chair of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, together with the Director General's Report on the Implementation of the Development Agenda, will constitute the Committee's report to the WIPO General Assembly.

3. Accordingly, the present document contains the said summaries and report.

4. The WIPO General Assembly is invited to take note of the "Report on the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) and Review of the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations" (document WO/GA/56/9).

[Summaries and document CDIP/30/2 follow]

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Twenty-Ninth Session
Geneva, October 17 to 21, 2022

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIR

1. The twenty-ninth session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) was held from October 17 to 21, 2022, in a hybrid format. The CDIP session was attended by 101 Member States and 23 Observers. The session was opened by Mr. Hasan Kleib, Deputy Director General, Regional and National Development Sector of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The session was chaired by Her Excellency, Ms. Patricia Benedetti, Ambassador of El Salvador to the World Trade Organization and WIPO.
2. Under Agenda Item 2, the Committee adopted the Draft Agenda contained in document CDIP/29/1 Prov. 2.
3. Under Agenda Item 3, the Committee listened to general statements. Referring to the 15-Year Anniversary of the Development Agenda, the Delegations expressed their happiness on the progress made by the Committee in implementing and mainstreaming the Development Agenda Recommendations across the Organization. Delegations further reiterated their commitment to have constructive discussions and to contribute to the Agenda of the current session.
4. Under Agenda Item 4, the Committee considered the following:
 - 4.1. Progress Reports – Ongoing Development Agenda Projects contained in document CDIP/29/2. The Committee took note of the information provided in the document and its Annexes. The Committee approved a twelve-month extension in the implementation of the project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, and a six-month extension in the implementation of the project on Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue, both with no budgetary implications. The Committee further welcomed the revised reporting forms of the document that provided a more user-friendly view of the implementation of the

Development Agenda projects. The Committee encouraged the Secretariat to continue reporting on that basis.

4.2. Completion Report of the Development Agenda (DA) Project on Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals contained in document CDIP/29/4. The Committee took note of the information provided in the document.

4.3. Evaluation Report of the Development Agenda (DA) Project on Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals contained in document CDIP/29/5. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to further mainstream the outputs developed in the context of the said project into the regular work of WIPO, to keep those outputs updated, to provide customized trainings on project development and implementation to Member States and other relevant stakeholders, as well as to conduct a small-scale review of the project's success in 2024.

4.4. Progress Report on the Implementation of the 45 Development Agenda Recommendations contained in document CDIP/29/10. The Committee considered the document based on the six Development Agenda Clusters. Member States shared their experiences as regards technical assistance activities informed by the Cluster A. The Committee commended the updated structure of the report and appreciated the Secretariat's efforts to link the Development Agenda Recommendations to the strategic directions set out by the Organization.

4.5. Presentation of the Evaluation of WIPO Match by the Internal Oversight Division contained in document EVAL 2020-05. The Committee took note of the presentation of that report and requested the Secretariat to continue to provide regular updates.

5. Under Agenda Item 4 (i), the Committee continued to discuss the following:

5.1. WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, based on the Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO's Technical Assistance contained in document CDIP/24/8. The Committee will consider closing document CDIP/24/8 at its next session.

5.2. Future Webinars contained in document CDIP/26/6. The Committee agreed that Member States should submit to the Secretariat their comments to document CDIP/26/6 by January 30, 2023. The Secretariat will present a revised document to the next session of the Committee, based on the comments made by Member States during the current session and those that may be received before the mentioned deadline.

6. Under Agenda Item 5, the Committee considered the following:

6.1. Proposal by the African Group concerning the Biennial Organization of an International Conference on Intellectual Property and Development contained in document CDIP/29/3. The Committee decided to convene three consecutive one-day biennial International Conferences on IP and Development on the first day within the CDIP week, starting from the 34th session of the CDIP. The sub-topics of the conferences are subject to the agreement by Member States. The Committee tasked the Secretariat to implement the decision on the basis of the principles of balance and fairness, including in the selection of speakers and format, and to allocate human and financial resources for that purpose.

6.2. Implementation of the Adopted Recommendations of the Independent Review – Updated Proposal by the Secretariat and Member States Inputs contained in document CDIP/29/6. The Committee:

- i. Recalled that in previous sessions, it had adopted implementation strategies 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
- ii. Closed implementation strategies 3 and 7.
- iii. Adopted implementation strategy 2 as follows:

The four upcoming one-day International Conferences on IP and Development, which will be held on a biennial basis according to the decisions of the CDIP at its twenty-second and twenty-ninth sessions, could also be used as a forum for higher-level debate on emerging issues related to IP. The Conferences provide a forum for a more open discussion in which not only Member States but also academia, civil society and other IGOs participate and add to the debate, which will also spread information about the DA.

- iv. Adopted implementation strategy 4 as follows:

Relevant UN development agencies could be invited to CDIP sessions to share their experiences, as they relate to WIPO's mandate and DA implementation, in the implementation of SDGs. This would build upon WIPO's existing approach to encourage other entities' participation in meetings and events organized by WIPO.

- v. Adopted implementation strategy 15 with the following modality:

Upon the request of Member States, the DACD would organize briefings and presentations that contribute to an enhanced understanding of the DA.

- vi. Decided to continue the discussion on implementation strategy 1 proposed by the Secretariat, and 16 proposed by the delegation of South Africa, at its following session.

The Committee agreed on the reporting option I and on the reviewing option II. The Secretariat was requested to start the implementation of the adopted strategies and to make available the necessary resources for that.

6.3. Compilation of WIPO Case Studies on Intellectual Property Management by Small and Medium-sized Enterprises contained in document CDIP/29/7. The Committee appreciated the content of the document and encouraged the Secretariat to continue its support to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

6.4. Proposal for a Phase II of the project on Enhancing the use of Intellectual Property for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector contained in document CDIP/29/8. The Committee approved the Phase II of the project, with some changes proposed by Member States, as reflected in document CDIP/29/8 REV.

6.5. Proposal by the African Group for an Independent External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development contained in document CDIP/29/9. The Committee welcomed the proposal by the African Group and requested the Secretariat to prepare draft Terms of Reference (ToR) based on the introduction and goal in the above-mentioned proposal, the UNEG Norms and Standards, WIPO's Evaluation Policy, the relevant elements of the Terms of Reference for the Independent Review of the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations contained in the Annex to document CDIP/14/SUMMARY, and other relevant documents, in consultation with interested Member States and the Internal Oversight Division of WIPO, to be considered by the Committee at its 30th session. The review will cover

WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation for development implemented from 2017 to 2022. The Committee invited the Secretariat to make available the draft ToR at least two months before the 30th session of the CDIP.

6.6. Revised Project Proposal by Tunisia on Reducing Work-Related Accidents and Occupational Diseases through Innovation and Intellectual Property contained in document CDIP/29/11. Following wide support expressed by Delegations, the Committee approved the project proposal, as contained in that document and requested the Secretariat to start its implementation.

7. Under Agenda Item 6 on “Intellectual Property and Development”, the Committee discussed the topic of “IP Commercialization and Technology Transfer”. The Committee listened to two presentations by the Secretariat on that topic, followed by contributions by a number of delegations on their national experiences. The rich discussion on this topic included sharing of national policies, practices and available tools to support and promote IP commercialization and technology transfer in their respective countries.

8. Under Agenda Item 7 on Future Work, the Committee agreed upon a list of issues and documents for the next session, as read out by the Secretariat.

9. The Committee noted that, in line with paragraph 30 of the Summary Report of the sixty-second series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO ([A/62/12](#)), the verbatim reports of the CDIP sessions would be replaced by automated speech-to-text transcripts and translations, synchronized with the video recording. Accordingly, the report of the current session will be made available in that form. In order to help improve the automated speech-to-text technology, Delegations are requested to provide corrections of substantial nature to the Secretariat, preferably four weeks before the following session of the Committee.

10. This Summary will constitute the Committee’s report to the General Assembly.

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Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Thirtieth Session
Geneva, April 24 to 28, 2023

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIR

1. The thirtieth session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) was held from April 24 to 28, 2023, in a hybrid format. The CDIP session was attended by 84 Member States and 26 Observers. The session was opened by Mr. Hasan Kleib, Deputy Director General, Regional and National Development Sector of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
2. Under Agenda Item 2, the Committee elected His Excellency, Mr. Khalil-ur-Rahman Hashmi, Ambassador and the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, as Chair; Ms. Diana Passinke, Senior Policy Advisor at the Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom and Mr. Gilbert Agaba, Director for Intellectual Property of the Uganda Registration Services Bureau as Vice-Chairs, for a period of one year.
3. Under Agenda Item 3, the Committee adopted the Draft Agenda contained in document CDIP/30/1 Prov. 2.
4. Under Agenda Item 4, the Committee listened to general statements. Delegations reiterated their support for the progress made by WIPO in implementing the Development Agenda (DA) Recommendations. Member States expressed their appreciation for the convening of the International Conference on Intellectual Property and Development – Intellectual Property and Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture, held on April 24, 2023, acknowledging the success of the event in terms of the quality of the presentations, structure and logistical arrangements. Delegations also expressed their commitment to have constructive discussions and to contribute to the current session.

5. Under Agenda Item 5, the Committee considered the following:
 - 5.1. Director General's Report on the Implementation of the Development Agenda contained in document CDIP/30/2. Delegations appreciated the usefulness of the Report as a tool to review the progress in the implementation and mainstreaming of the WIPO's Development Agenda across the Organization. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document and its Annexes.
 - 5.2. Completion Report of the Project on Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property contained in document CDIP/30/5. Delegations commended the successful implementation of the project in the four beneficiary countries, despite the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document.
 - 5.3. Completion Report of the Project on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System contained in document CDIP/30/6. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document, while appreciating the achievements of the project and its excellent implementation.
 - 5.4. Evaluation Report of the Project on Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property contained in document CDIP/30/10. The Committee took note of the recommendations contained in the document.
 - 5.5. Evaluation Report of the Project on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System contained in document CDIP/30/11. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document and requested the Secretariat to further mainstream the work done under the project, in particular the mentorship program, into its regular work. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to assess further work to be undertaken in this area and to report back to the Committee in due course.
 - 5.6. Report on WIPO's Contribution to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and its Associated Targets contained in document CDIP/30/14. Delegations commended WIPO's efforts in playing an important role in the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Committee took note of the information contained in that document.
6. Under Agenda Item 5 (i), the Committee discussed the following:
 - 6.1. WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, based on the Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO's Technical Assistance contained in document CDIP/24/8. The Committee decided to close discussion on document CDIP/24/8, in view of the adoption of the Terms of Reference for an Independent External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development contained in document CDIP/30/3.
 - 6.2. Revised Document on Future Webinars contained in document CDIP/30/8. The Committee approved a revised version of the document, as contained in CDIP/30/8 REV., and requested the Secretariat to start the implementation of this decision.

7. Under Agenda Item 6, the Committee considered the following:
 - 7.1. Implementation of the Adopted Recommendations of the Independent Review – Updated Proposal by the Secretariat and Member States Inputs contained in document CDIP/29/6. The Committee decided to continue the discussion on implementation strategy 1 proposed by the Secretariat, and implementation strategy 16 proposed by the Delegation of South Africa, at its following session.
 - 7.2. Terms of Reference for an Independent External Review of WIPO’s Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development contained in document CDIP/30/3. The Committee adopted the Terms of Reference, as contained in document CDIP/30/3. The Secretariat was requested to start the implementation of the said Review, starting from the fourth quarter of 2023.
 - 7.3. Project Proposal Submitted by Kenya on Development of Strategies and Tools to Address Online Copyright Piracy in the African Digital Market contained in document CDIP/30/4. The Committee approved the project, with changes proposed by Member States, as contained in document CDIP/30/4 REV., and requested the Secretariat to start its implementation.
 - 7.4. Proposal for a Phase II of the project on Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, submitted by Peru, Cameroon, Malaysia and Morocco, and contained in document CDIP/30/7. The Committee approved the Proposal for a Phase II, with some changes proposed by Member States, as contained in document CDIP/30/7 REV.
 - 7.5. Pilot Project on Text and Data Mining (TDM) to Support Research and Innovation in Universities and Other Research-Oriented Institutions in Africa, submitted by the African Group and contained in document CDIP/30/9. The Committee approved the project, with changes proposed by Member States, as contained in document CDIP/30/9 REV., and requested the Secretariat to start its implementation
 - 7.6. Project Proposal on Empowering Youth (K-12) to Innovate for a Better Future, submitted by the United States of America and the Republic of Korea and, as announced by the Delegation of the USA, co-sponsored by Canada, contained in document CDIP/30/15. The Committee approved the project, with changes proposed by Member States, as contained in document CDIP/30/15 REV., and requested the Secretariat to start its implementation.
 - 7.7. Executive Summary of the Scoping Study on Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Creative Industries in the Digital Era in Chile, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay contained in document CDIP/30/INF/2. Following appreciation expressed by a number of Delegations, the Committee took note of the information contained in that document.
 - 7.8. Presentation by the Secretariat on Outputs of the DA project on Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue. The Committee appreciated the project implementation and its delivery, and took note of the information contained in the presentation.
8. Under Agenda Item 7 on “Intellectual Property and Development”:
 - 8.1. The Committee discussed the topic of “IP and youth: investing in the future”. A presentation made by the Secretariat was highly appreciated by Member States, who

requested that the said presentation be made available by WIPO. Following the presentation, Delegations presented their national educational programs, projects and other initiatives that are aimed at empowering youth to use IP to innovate and create. Member States highlighted the importance of enhanced knowledge and awareness on IP rights amongst the youth and commended the work undertaken by WIPO in this domain.

8.2. The Committee revisited the topic of “Women and IP” as decided by the Committee at its twenty-sixth session. The Committee considered the following reports on Women and IP:

- (i) Internal and External Activities, Strategic Direction contained in document CDIP/30/12. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document. Delegations recognized the continuous commitment of WIPO to integrate gender perspective across the Organization, as well as welcomed the newly established IP and Gender Action Plan of the Organization, highlighting the importance of building IP capacity of women entrepreneurs, innovators and creators across all industries and regions. Delegations encouraged the Secretariat to continue implementing activities in this domain.
- (ii) Compilation and Sharing of Data contained in document CDIP/30/13. The Committee took note of the information contained in the document. Delegations stressed the importance of accurate sex-disaggregated data in the field of IP and shared their national experiences on the matter. The Committee encouraged the Secretariat to continue implementing activities in this domain.

9. Under Agenda Item 8 on Future Work, the Committee agreed upon a list of issues and documents for the next session, as read out by the Secretariat. In particular, the Committee agreed on the following points:

- Proposals for a sub-topic for the International Conference on IP and Development to be held in 2025 should be sent to the Secretariat by August 27, 2023.
- Proposals for topics to be discussed under Agenda Item on “IP and Development” beyond the thirty-first session of the Committee should be sent to the Secretariat by August 27, 2023.
- The Secretariat informed that the next topic to be discussed under Agenda Item on “IP and Development” is “Addressing Climate Change: IP Helps Achieve the Goals of Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality”. In that context, Member States agreed as follows:

“The Secretariat will invite, on exceptional basis, UN development agencies relevant to the topic and without any prejudice to ongoing discussion on Implementation Strategies. A list of UN development agencies will be established in consultation with Member States.”

10. The Committee noted that, in line with paragraph 30 of the Summary Report of the sixty-second series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO ([A/62/12](#)), the verbatim reports of the CDIP sessions would be replaced by automated speech-to-text transcripts and translations, synchronized with the video recording. Accordingly, the report of the current session will be made available in that form. In order to help improve the automated speech-to-text technology, Delegations are requested to provide corrections of substantial nature to the Secretariat, preferably four weeks before the following session of the Committee.

11. This summary together with Summary by the Chair of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee, and the Director General's Report on the Implementation of the Development Agenda, contained in document CDIP/30/2, will constitute the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

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Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Thirtieth Session
Geneva, April 24 to 28, 2023

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

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The present document contains the Director General's report on the implementation of the Development Agenda (DA) for the year 2022. This is the thirteenth such report, which provides an overview of the activities undertaken by WIPO for the implementation of the DA and its mainstreaming across relevant programs of the Organization.
2. Following the new structure introduced at the twenty-eighth session of the CDIP, the report portrays the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA, clustered under main areas of work of each WIPO Sector: Regional and National Development; Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Copyright and Creative Industries; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems; and Administration, Finance and Management. Each part of the report provides a general overview of the Sector's work linked to IP and development, provides an update on the work of the relevant WIPO Bodies, as well as an overview of the ongoing and mainstreamed DA projects under those areas of work.
3. The report also responds to the Committee's request to link the DA Recommendations to Expected Results, and present them in Annex I of the DG's annual report on the implementation of the DA, as reflected in paragraph 8.3 of the Summary by the Chair of the twenty-second session. The Annex II presents a list of DA projects as of 2022.

INTRODUCTION

4. Since its adoption, the DA has served as a guide for the Organization to ensure that development considerations form an integral part of its work, triggering an ongoing process of mainstreaming the development dimension in the programs and activities of the Organization. As a result, development has become a cornerstone for WIPO. Underlying the DA is the notion that words and intentions need to be translated into action on the ground, guided by Member States. The WIPO's current Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2022 – 2026¹ further strengthened the DA by placing an even greater focus on development and creation of real impact through close collaboration with Member States.

5. During the reporting period, the Organization successfully reinforced its internal coordination and continued to leverage synergies across WIPO Sectors. Such an approach allowed to build on the areas of traditional strengths of the Organization and to engage much more widely, with an increased focus on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), Women and Youth. The Organization continued its work with key partners and stakeholders to address current challenges, including close engagement with Member States to provide targeted and customized support to their post-COVID economic recovery efforts.

I. REGIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

6. The Regional and National Development Sector (RNDS) continued to act as the Organization's gateway for Member States in their endeavor to use IP for development. The Sector maintained its global reach and active engagement with Member States through the Regional Divisions,² External Offices³ and WIPO Academy. Moreover, during the reporting period, steps were taken to expand the range of stakeholders that the Sector engages with, as well as to ensure that the Organization's development cooperation responds to specific needs of Member States. The Sector's restructuring, which entailed the establishment of the RNDS Projects team, was carried out with a view to implementing IP-related urgent strategic cooperation initiatives in WIPO Member States. This has allowed for greater internal collaboration and as a result, the Sector is able to deliver concrete outcomes and maximize the developmental impact of its initiatives on the ground in a timely manner.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

7. The Sector's technical assistance and capacity building continued to respond to the DA Recommendations. Demand-driven and development-oriented, these initiatives included the delivery of training and building of skills on IP, awareness-raising, facilitation of policy dialogues, development of national IP strategies and legislative assistance, covering a wide range of IP fields. As COVID-19 restrictions gradually eased up, the implementation of activities and projects started to return to their normal rhythm of engagement. In addition, the challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from the delivery of technical assistance in times of COVID allowed the Organization to upscale its digital solutions and increase the reach of its activities. A few examples of such activities are: (i) *Regional Meeting for East African Community) on Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation Start-Ups*;⁴ (ii) *WIPO – League of Arab States (LAS) Regional Meeting on IP, Innovation Incubators and Techno Parks*;⁵ (iii) *Remote Mentorship*

¹ The Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2022 – 2026 is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=541373

² Division for Africa, Division for Least-Developed Countries, Division for Arab Countries, Division for Asia and the Pacific, Division for Latin America and the Caribbean, Division for Transition and Developed Countries.

³ WIPO has External Offices in Algeria, Brazil, China, Japan, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Singapore.

⁴ More information can be found at: www.wipo.int/tad/en/activitydetails.jsp?id=25842

⁵ The details are available at: www.wipo.int/technology-transfer/en/news/2022/news_0004.html

*Program for Technology Transfer Offices and Research Institutions in Asia and the Pacific;*⁶ (iv) *IV Regional Meeting and Forum on IP, Innovation and Gender Equality for Latin American countries in Chile;*⁷ as well as (v) *Regional Hybrid Workshop on Leveling UP your IP: Strategies for Videogame Developers for Central European and Baltic States and Mediterranean Countries.*⁸

8. The Organization continued to provide tailored support measures to assist Member States in addressing the challenges caused by the pandemic and supporting their recovery efforts. For this purpose, an amount of 3 million Swiss francs was dedicated for the 2022/23 biennium. Briefing sessions under the response package were held for Member States to provide information about the planned and ongoing WIPO activities under the response package and how to access such support.⁹ In addition, the WIPO Academy organized training of trainers modules on IP and public health *via* the network of IP Training Institutions. Particular emphasis was put on supporting the private sector in their economic recovery. Help was provided to IP Offices to offer post-COVID economic recovery training for SMEs and entrepreneurs by developing tailored training programs and related resources, as well as Executive Programs were offered in partnership with selected universities with a focus on technology transfer skills for the private sector.

9. To contribute to the relevant goals set in the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the Decade 2022-2031,¹⁰ the Organization embarked on the implementation of the “*WIPO Deliverables for the LDCs for 2022-2031*” initiative.¹¹ The overall objective of the initiative is to provide focused, needs-based and impact-driven assistance and support for LDCs in using IP as a tool for growth and development. The year 2022 also marked the launch of the *WIPO’s Graduation Support Package* for LDCs,¹² in response to the requests of the LDC Member States, and to the call made in the Doha Programme of Action for enhanced international support measures to graduating and graduated LDCs. The aim of this initiative is to provide targeted IP-related technical assistance to LDCs to support their preparation for graduation. Specifically, it aims at assisting in developing and upgrading their national IP systems to meet IP-related obligations after graduation, as well as exploiting IP and innovation for attaining graduation goals relating to structural transformation, enhancing productive capacity, economic competitiveness and diversification. As of the end of 2022, WIPO received requests for IP-related technical assistance from Angola, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and São Tomé and Príncipe.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

10. The WIPO Academy continued to increase the range, reach and accessibility of the courses it provides and supports, bearing in mind a fair geographical balance in its deployment of resources. Specifically, a total of 383 courses in up to 16 languages¹³ were offered, and conducted by 368 tutors. In so doing, the number of people benefitting from the Academy’s

⁶ Namely, in Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam under the Enabling Innovation Environment (EIE) Project for IP and Technology, with support from the Japan Patent Office. Further information can be found at: www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/funds_in_trust/japan_fitip_global/news/2022/news_0009.html

⁷ The Meeting was attended by the Directors of 11 Latin American Industrial Property Offices. UN Women and a regional gender expert also participated in the session.

⁸ More information can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=72351

⁹ WIPO’s COVID-19 Related Services and Support can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/covid-19/en/

¹⁰ The new Doha Programme of Action acknowledges the critical importance of science, technology and innovation, including inclusive and enabling innovation ecosystems, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It contains more specific targets and actions relating to IP, innovation and creativity.

¹¹ The WIPO deliverables were considered and adopted by the LDC Member States at WIPO Pre-Conference Forum, held in Geneva on December 13 to 14, 2021, in preparation for the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs, and is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=563348

¹² The package is available at: www.un.org/ldcportal/content/wipos-graduation-support-package-ldcs#:~:text=Launched%20in%20July%202022%2C%20the,to%20graduating%20and%20graduated%20LDCs

¹³ The six official languages of the United Nations and ten additional languages.

Distance Learning (DL) Program reached 101,457 in 2022, which represents the third consecutive year of more than 100,000 enrolments. The catalogue of DL courses was further expanded to introduce more specialized certification and executive courses focused on IP skill development for Member States, the private sector/SMEs, as well as training needs of WIPO Sectors. Examples of such courses included: (i) *International Patent Drafting Training Program* (IPDTP);¹⁴ (ii) *Specialized Course on Developing Successful Development Agenda Projects* (DL-620);¹⁵ (iii) *WIPO Connect Training* (DL-550) for Collective Management Organizations (CMOs);¹⁶ and (iv) revamped *IP Panorama 2.0*, which focuses on the topics of IP commercialization and IP as a collateral, by providing practical guidance for SME's on how to take innovations and inventions to the market.¹⁷ The Academy responded to continued demand for adaptation of its entry-level and youth-focused learning tools to national target audiences, building on new and existing agreements for customization with 14 IP Offices.¹⁸ Under the Professional Development Program (PDP) of the WIPO Academy, 242 government officials from developing countries, countries in transition and LDCs benefitted from advanced courses, offered online or in a hybrid format¹⁹ by the Academy jointly with its partner institutions. With the new format of the PDP curriculum based on skills-development,²⁰ government officials undertook research for 16 weeks on specific topics of interest for their respective national Offices to produce a total of 206 projects, which were implemented.

11. Joint Master's programs represented another key strand of the Academy's work aimed particularly at participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. In 2022, the Academy offered eight Joint Master's programs to 251 participants, and further supported universities through the development of curricula, provision of IP reference materials, and support for international lecturers. The WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Colloquium, organized in Geneva, additionally offered support to IP teachers and researchers.

IP AND DEVELOPMENT

12. The CDIP, under the agenda item "*IP and Development*", continued to discuss one topic per session, based on the topics proposed and agreed upon by Member States.²¹ This agenda item serves as a platform for in-depth discussion on the selected topic, as well as WIPO's existing work and future direction in that area. It also provides an opportunity for Member States to share experiences and their expectations of the Organization's work and technical assistance in various fields of IP. During its twenty-eighth session, held from May 16 to 20, 2022, the Committee discussed the topic "*IP and Innovation: Trademarks and Design Strategies for Entrepreneurs*". Following a detailed presentation by the Secretariat,²² the Member States shared their views, experiences and practices related to trademarks and design strategies for entrepreneurs in their respective countries. At its twenty-ninth session, held from October 17 to 21, 2022, the Committee discussed the topic "*IP Commercialization and Technology Transfer*". The Committee listened to two presentations by the Secretariat²³ on that

¹⁴ This course offers patent professionals technical skills and knowledge necessary to prepare and file successful patent applications, which can also be integrated into national/regional qualification and training of patent professionals of WIPO Member States.

¹⁵ This course incorporates WIPO's best practices on results-based management and other good practices in project preparation, monitoring and evaluation.

¹⁶ This course aims to train CMO staff on the use of the WIPO-developed rights management software.

¹⁷ This course will commence face-to-face, in collaboration with the Republic of Korea, in Seoul in 2023.

¹⁸ These include the IP Offices of Albania, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Egypt, Latvia, Slovakia, South Africa, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil.

¹⁹ Most of these advanced courses were offered online with the exception of two delivered in a hybrid format.

²⁰ The format of the PDP curriculum was changed in 2021.

²¹ In this regard, to facilitate discussions, a Roster of Topics with proposals from Member States has been established and is being periodically updated. Member States are invited to submit their proposals for IP and development-related topics at any time.

²² The Secretariat's presentation is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=576651

²³ The Secretariat's Presentations are available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=589492

topic, which was followed by contributions by a number of delegations on their national experiences. The rich discussion on this topic included sharing of national policies, practices and available tools to support and promote IP commercialization and technology transfer in their respective countries. In addition, the Committee agreed upon the topics to be addressed under this agenda item beyond the twenty-ninth session of the CDIP, namely, to discuss the topic “*IP and youth: investing in the future*” at the thirtieth session, and the topic “*Addressing Climate Change: IP Helps Achieve the Goals of Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality*” at the thirty-first session of the CDIP.

13. While considering the Report on the second International Conference on IP and Development, with the theme “*Innovation in Green Technologies for Sustainable Development*”,²⁴ the Committee commended the efforts by the Secretariat to organize the Conference and appreciated the presentations made by the speakers. The Committee decided that the sub-topic for the biennial International Conference on IP and Development, to be organized in 2023, would be “*Intellectual Property and Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture*”. Furthermore, the Committee agreed upon the *Proposal by the African Group*²⁵ to hold three additional biennial International Conferences on IP and Development on the first day within the CDIP week, starting from the thirty-fourth CDIP session. The sub-topics of the conferences are subject to the agreement by Member States.

FLEXIBILITIES IN THE IP SYSTEM

14. The information contained in the Database on Flexibilities²⁶ continued to be disseminated, as presented in the document CDIP/20/5,²⁷ which, *inter alia*, describes the measures to disseminate the information contained in this Database. The Database allows to search for implementation of flexibilities in national IP laws in selected jurisdictions. As agreed by the Committee at its eighteenth session in 2016, the entry page of the Database includes information on its updating mechanism. The Mechanism requires Member States to provide to the Secretariat, through an official communication, with the update(s) of their national provisions related to the flexibilities included in the Database.²⁸ The notified update is immediately included in the Database in a new field named “Updates by Member States”. In 2022, no updates were submitted by Member States.

WOMEN AND IP

15. WIPO continued to promote gender balance and empower Women participation in the field of IP. Following a decision by the CDIP, a forum to raise awareness on the importance of empowering and increasing women’s participation in the IP ecosystem has been established through a series of sharing sessions on “*Closing the Gender Gap in IP*”. At its twenty-eighth session in May 2022, while considering the Report on the Sharing Sessions on Women and IP,²⁹ the Committee expressed appreciation for the successful convening of the three sessions, which looked at the barriers that women face in accessing the IP system, as well as explored good practices and existing multi-stakeholder initiatives in this domain. In 2022, one such session on *Women, IP and Tourism* took place on November 15, 2022.³⁰ Through practical examples from local handicraft production and wine tourism through to astrotourism and agritourism, the women experts and entrepreneurs across different regions highlighted how IP

²⁴ See document CDIP/28/3, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=568113

²⁵ See document CDIP/29/3, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=579081

²⁶ The Database was established in June 2013, as agreed by the Committee at its sixth session: www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/database.html

²⁷ The document CDIP/20/5 is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=387181

²⁸ The update(s) notified by Member States could refer to: (i) a modification of one or several articles already included in the Database; and/or (ii) a previously non-existing article(s), newly adopted in their national law pertaining to the flexibilities contained in the Database.

²⁹ See document CDIP/28/8, available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=569442

³⁰ Further information can be found at: www.wipo.int/women-and-ip/en/news/2022/news_0006.html

rights can be used to support the growth of tourism-related businesses and to encourage women's participation in and contribution to the sector. More than 300 participants from over 110 countries attended the sharing session. This series of sessions will continue with other topics that could help bridge the gender gap in IP.

16. The Sector continued the implementation of the *Project on IP for Women Entrepreneurs* in Uganda,³¹ aiming at mentoring women entrepreneurs in using the IP system for branding, product development and commercialization. The mentorship of 70 women entrepreneurs enabled the registration of 70 trademark certificates at the Uganda Registration Services Bureau for products, ranging from fashion wears, cosmetic products, packed food products through to liquid detergent, solid soap and wines. The successful project implementation allowed WIPO to build a sustainable project model, resulting in its replication in other LDCs, such as Sudan and Cambodia. The Project's practical mentorship phase on commercialization and entrepreneurship focused on impacts on the ground, namely: (i) helped to amplify the business opportunities for women entrepreneurs, by promoting their brands and connecting them to more manufacturers and customers; (ii) increased the sale of the products; (iii) contributed to alleviating poverty by creating local jobs; and (iv) strengthened the business networking among the 70 women entrepreneurs. The pilot project also enabled the beneficiary women entrepreneurs to share their experiences and to inspire other women entrepreneurs to exploit the potential of IP for the growth of their businesses. Bhutan and Tanzania have also expressed interest in collaborating on similar activities. The *Asia-Pacific Women Innovators and Entrepreneurs Program*³² was also launched in 2022, with 12 episodes of weekly webinars, attended by 50 participants every week from Sri Lanka, Nepal, Viet Nam, India, and China. The program was later expanded to Indonesia with a kick-off session "*IP Conversations with Women Innovators and Entrepreneurs in Indonesia*", participated by 80 women. The *Latin American Network of IP and Gender*³³ is another initiative worth mentioning. In 2022, six additional IP offices joined the Network,³⁴ bringing its total membership to 10 IP Offices. WIPO proposed the conceptual approach of the Network, including its structure and functions. WIPO also facilitated and participated in the General Assembly meetings of the Network, and supported the development of actions in the context of its Technical Committees, in particular the organization of a contest for innovative women. In addition, support was provided for the development of the Network's webpage, as well as for the inclusion of Portuguese and English languages.

17. The WIPO Academy continued its collaboration with the L'Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science program to offer blended online and offline IP training opportunities to women scientists. An agreement was reached to use the Korean Funds-in-Trust to extend the program to include a five-day training in IP, science and innovation. An IP and Innovation in Sciences Booklet was developed to serve as a take-home, practical guide for female scientists attending the training program.

WIPO BODIES

18. The Sector serves as the custodian of the WIPO DA. The cross-organizational coordination of the DA enables the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA Recommendations throughout WIPO, based on the guidance of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP).

³¹ Ms. Lilian Nantume, Founder and Managing Director of Grooming a Successful Woman with Intellectual Mind (GSWIM), who has been mentoring women entrepreneurs in Uganda together with WIPO, has set up a website with the top 10 best success stories, which are available at: www.gswim.org/gswimwomensuccessstories

³² Further information is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=71368

³³ The Network was created in 2021, for which a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the IP Offices of Chile, Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and WIPO, as an honorary member.

³⁴ Namely, Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay.

19. During the reporting period, the CDIP met twice, in a hybrid format, at its twenty-eighth session held from May 16 to 20, 2022, and at its twenty-ninth session held from October 17 to 21, 2022. Member States continued to show commitment to the work of the CDIP and expressed their support for the progress made by WIPO in implementing and mainstreaming the DA Recommendations. Two new project proposals were approved by the CDIP, increasing the total number of DA projects approved by the end of the 2022 to 48. Both the following projects were approved at the twenty-ninth CDIP session:

- i) Revised Project Proposal submitted by Tunisia on *Reducing Work-Related Accidents and Occupational Diseases through Innovation and Intellectual Property*. The project implementation has started in January 2023. It aims at implementing the DA Recommendations 1, 10, 19, 30, 31 and 45.
- ii) Proposal for a Phase II of the project on *Enhancing the use of Intellectual Property for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector*. The project implementation has started in January 2023. It aims at implementing the DA Recommendations 4, 11, 23, 24 and 27.

20. The process of carrying out independent evaluation of completed DA projects continued to be an essential tool for Member States to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of these projects and to provide guidance for future DA initiatives. The WIPO Secretariat continued to take into account recommendations emanating from the evaluations, ensuring that the agreed recommendations made by the evaluators were duly implemented. The Committee discussed and considered completion and final independent evaluation reports for two DA projects, namely, the project on *Enhancing the Use of Intellectual Property for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector* and the project on *Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals*. Nine DA projects were ongoing in 2022, the implementation of which was presented to the Committee through a *Progress Report*.³⁵ The Committee welcomed the revised reporting forms of the document that provided a more user-friendly view of projects' implementation.³⁶ In addition, the CDIP took note of the sixth *Report on WIPO's Contribution to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and its Associated Targets*, and of some of the outputs (studies and guides) developed in the context of DA projects.

21. The Committee also made progress in some of the long-standing issues. Specifically, most of the strategies for implementing the Adopted Recommendations of the Independent Review,³⁷ as well as the reviewing and reporting mechanisms were adopted and the Secretariat was requested to start their implementation. The Committee also agreed upon the *Proposal by the African Group for an Independent External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development*³⁸, and requested the Secretariat to prepare the draft Terms of Reference for such review for consideration at its thirtieth session.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

22. Below are highlights of the work related to the mainstreamed DA projects during 2022:

- (i) *Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies*, currently the *Intellectual Property Training Institutions (IPTIs) Project*: the WIPO Academy continued to support Member States in building their own IP training capacities through the establishment of self-sustaining IPTIs focused on specific national goals and priorities. In 2022, the IPTIs reported the organization of over 1,300 IP training activities, reaching more than 88,800 participants. This is an evidence of the multiplier effect that these projects can achieve.

³⁵ See document CDIP/29/2, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=582745

³⁶ The reporting forms of the Progress Report were updated as a result of the implementation of the DA Project on *Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals*.

³⁷ See document CDIP/29/6, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=581143

³⁸ See document CDIP/29/9, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=582427

In light of the momentum gained by IPTIs, the scope of the project has evolved to better accommodate the actual needs of countries in terms of building their training capacities. Specifically, the following activities, grouped into three main pillars, were undertaken:

Firstly, the project supported the establishment of new IPTIs. By 2022, 14 national IPTIs were established in 12 Member States.³⁹ Thirteen other projects are underway and numerous further requests for such assistance were received. In terms of the project implementation, 18 training of trainers (ToT) modules for more than 418 participants from 20 countries were effectively delivered during the reporting period. Moreover, the ToT program was fully conducted in the new blended-learning format, benefiting from complementary asynchronous skills-based activities held in the WIPO Academy Learning Management System Platform.

Secondly, the project provided *ad hoc* cooperation to 10 requesting IPTIs for the delivery of a total of 24 projects/activities⁴⁰ that reached more than 2,100 participants. This included activities on IP as a tool for post-COVID economic recovery, and training targeting key domestic economic sectors and women.

Thirdly, a number of collective resources for enhancing IPTIs' operations were launched in English, Spanish and Arabic in 2022.⁴¹ It should also be mentioned that the first International Conference of IPTIs was organized on May 23 and 24, 2022. Thirteen IPTIs from 11 countries presented their success strategies and stories on the delivery of skills-building programs to key elements of IP and innovation ecosystems at the national and regional levels, such as SMEs, entrepreneurs, the broader private sector, women, and young people. The Conference registered 539 attendees from 120 countries, including education administrators, entrepreneurs, IP and innovation managers, and government representatives.⁴² Furthermore, expanded functionalities, including a public calendar for WIPO Academy IPTIs, allowed to promote activities of IPTIs and increase their visibility.

- (ii) *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges*: through facilitating the use of technical and scientific information from patent documents, the project aims at identifying appropriate technologies to address specific development needs in LDCs, and to enhance the national capacity in this area. In this context, steps were taken to enhance the developmental impact of these projects in the beneficiary countries and communities by exploring partnerships with relevant partner institutions and stakeholders to facilitate the deployment of identified appropriate technologies. The national projects in Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda entered the important phase of completing business plans for the identified appropriate technologies.⁴³ Work is

³⁹ Namely, in Azerbaijan, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia. In Colombia and the Dominican Republic, two IPTIs were established in each country, one at the Industrial Property Office (*Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio* (SIC) in Colombia and *Oficina Nacional de Propiedad Industrial* (ONAPI) in Dominican Republic), and one at the Copyright Office (*Dirección Nacional de Derecho de Autor* (DNDA) in Colombia and *Oficina Nacional de Derechos de Autor* (ONDA) in the Dominican Republic).

⁴⁰ Seven of these projects are ongoing.

⁴¹ These courses equipped IPTIs with skills and capabilities to design and deliver specialized skills-based programs in key audiences, as well as with tools to automatize part of its training (self-paced courses, education guides, continuous training for their trainers, among others).

⁴² 63% of participants were women. 99% of the satisfaction survey respondents rated the conference as highly satisfied.

⁴³ These include the following appropriate technologies: (i) Fish incubator adapted for the production of high quality "tilapia fry"; and (ii) Design and production of anaerobic digesters for conversion of waste into biogas and bio fertilizers in Mozambique. (i) Easy and sustainable drying of fruit (onion and mango); and (ii) Extraction of oils for waste recovery and value addition in Senegal. (i) Alternative technologies to wood firing of bricks; and (ii) Rainwater harvesting and treatment in Uganda.

underway to prepare national outreach workshops in the three respective countries⁴⁴ to present the Business Plans to different stakeholders and generate funding, support and partnerships for their implementation.

- (iii) *The IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)*⁴⁵ continued to accommodate the technical assistance activities that were conducted virtually and in a hybrid format. The Database presented information related to the Organization's technical assistance activities, capturing data from different WIPO Programs and Sectors, which perform development-oriented cooperation activities. The Database recorded 831 technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO in 2022, with participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition.
- (iv) *The WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (IP-ROC)* contains information of consultants engaged by WIPO to undertake specific IP Technical assistance activities.⁴⁶ A consultant can be an expert in more than one IP subject area and more than one language. The search function of the database allows identifying consultants by areas of specialization and performed assignments. In particular, consultants can be searched by various criteria, such as gender, nationality, language, name, expertise by IP field, beneficiary country, and year of assignment. There were 2,208 experts/consultants active in the IP-ROC in 2022.
- (v) *IP Development Matchmaking Database*, currently the *WIPO Match*: during its twenty-eighth session held in April 2022, at the request of Member States, the Committee considered a document on the "*Strategy for Future Enhancement of WIPO Match*".⁴⁷ The document proposed to technically improve, restructure, and expand the WIPO Match platform, to provide more tools, services and functionalities that would help deliver better results. In addition to that, the strategy proposed to utilize the WIPO Match platform as the backbone platform to increase transparent exchange of information among the stakeholders in the IP ecosystem, encourage cooperation amongst them, and facilitate South-South, North-South and Triangular initiatives. Member States welcomed the strategy and requested the Secretariat to present the evaluation of WIPO Match, published in 2021 by the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) of WIPO. As requested by the Committee, the WIPO IOD presented the findings, conclusions and recommendation from the WIPO Match Evaluation during the twenty-ninth session of the CDIP, held in October 2022. The Evaluation found that WIPO Match was in line with WIPO's strategic priorities and the DA Recommendation 9. However, the Evaluation suggested that the WIPO Match web platform technology was outdated, which did not comply with modern platform standards. The document recommended to upgrade the platform, and strengthen its governance structure and reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, the Evaluation recommended that resources should be made available to support the effective and efficient management and sustainability of the WIPO Match. The Committee took note of the presentation of the report and requested the Secretariat to continue to provide regular updates. Work was thus initiated towards the implementation of the plans for enhancement of the platform.
- (vi) *Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs*: the DA Recommendations and the Sustainable Development Goals provide a focus on WIPO's role in facilitating and strengthening horizontal cooperation among its Member States, and in ramping up efforts leading to improved South-South and Triangular cooperation. Following the transfer of this subject matter to

⁴⁴ Workshops are scheduled to be held during second and third quarters of 2023.

⁴⁵ IP-TAD provides information on technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO where the beneficiary countries were either a developing country, a LDC, or a country in transition.

⁴⁶ These consultants do not work in the headquarters or in WIPO External Offices.

⁴⁷ See document CDIP/28/5, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=570471

the Development Agenda Coordination Division, WIPO revitalized its work in this area in 2022. A first Experts Roundtable on Fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Context of WIPO DA was held on October 14, 2022. The purpose of the Roundtable was to reinvigorate WIPO's work in this area, and define some concrete actions that would promote more effective cooperation between the countries of the South. It brought together beneficiaries and supporters of DA projects to share their experience and expertise, in order to encourage South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives in the field of IP, and at the same time, scale-up the results of these projects. The Roundtable explored the matter of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in IP as a mechanism for enhancing education, a driver of competitiveness for local businesses, and a vehicle to implement the WIPO DA. During the Roundtable, 14 experts from different countries shared experiences in delivering development-oriented projects, showcased successful results of the use of IP by developing countries and LDCs, and shared their perspectives with regard to the opportunities that the South-South and Triangular Cooperation mechanisms can provide to support and spur development cooperation. The event was attended by more than 60 participants who represented Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). The Roundtable concluded with some concrete recommendations for action that would encourage and facilitate more South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives. These actions will be implemented in 2023 and beyond. In addition, a new webpage dedicated to WIPO's work on South-South and Triangular Cooperation has been under preparation since November 2022.

- (vii) *Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals* was completed in 2022. The objective of the project was to develop and deliver tools that would facilitate the development and implementation of DA projects and to contribute to a better understanding of the roles of stakeholders in the project implementation and its overall lifecycle. The project delivered the following outcomes: (i) a Guidebook for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of DA projects; (ii) a searchable online Catalogue on all DA projects and outputs; (iii) a Distance Learning (DL) course on DA Project Management; and (iv) some informative videos and infographics.⁴⁸ In addition, during the twenty-ninth session of the CDIP, the Committee considered the completion⁴⁹ and evaluation⁵⁰ reports of the project and decided to mainstream the outputs into the regular work of WIPO, to keep them updated, to provide customized trainings on project development and implementation to Member States and other relevant stakeholders, as well as to conduct a small-scale review of the project's success in 2024.
- (viii) *IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs*: the outputs of this project have proved effective in the conception, design and implementation of a project on an *Enabling Innovation Environment to Strengthen Business Competitiveness through Brands and Designs*. An institutional structure in the form of a "Branding Bureaus" was established in five countries⁵¹ to facilitate brand development endeavors of SMEs and community-based enterprises. To provide a wider scope of services to the business community struggling to recover from the effect of the pandemic, these Bureaus are to be transformed into "Business Support Units". *A Regional Forum for a Project-Based Approach to Strengthening Brands, Designs, and Geographical Indications in Selected Asia-Pacific Countries* was organized from November 28 to December 2, 2022 in Nakhon Ratchasima Province and Bangkok to

⁴⁸ All outputs were presented to the CDIP during various sessions, and were made available at:

dacatalogue.wipo.int/projects/DA_01_05_01

⁴⁹ See document CDIP/29/4, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=581111

⁵⁰ See document CDIP/29/5, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=580962

⁵¹ Namely, in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Samoa.

signal the start of the transformation.⁵² In addition, the DA project activities were mainstreamed into the regular work of the Sector and in its delivery of the technical assistance in the areas of product branding and business development. Examples included branding assistance projects for Mondulkiri Honey in Cambodia, Oceans Conversation Credit (OCC) in Niue, One District One Products (ODOP) in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Black Tiger Shrimp industry and the Shatranji carpet industry in Bangladesh, Saffron and Pistachio industries in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as a training and mentorship program for water industry in Bhutan.

II. PATENTS AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

23. The Patents and Technology Sector continued to support Member States in developing their legislative framework to protect valuable innovative assets in their territories. The Sector led the Member State-driven normative process, enabling a conducive environment for dialogue and collaboration. During the reporting period, the Sector expanded its outreach through training and capacity building activities in LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition. Moreover, the Sector coordinated the efforts of the Organization to develop WIPO's strategic direction for supporting women in innovation and IP under WIPO's newly established IP and Gender program.

PATENT AND TECHNOLOGY LAW AND PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

24. In the area of patents, utility models, trade secrets and layout designs of integrated circuits, the Sector provided legislative and policy advice to 21 developing countries and LDCs,⁵³ being mindful of their priorities and special needs, the balanced rights and obligations that are inherent to the IP system, as well as different development levels of beneficiary countries. Such assistance allowed to further contribute to the fulfillment of the DA Recommendations 13, 14 and 17.

25. As the provider of a global service for international protection of inventions through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Sector supported the international dissemination of the technical information related to innovations *via* the WIPO's free-of-charge PATENTSCOPE database.⁵⁴ On average, more than 5,000 new PCT applications (containing the disclosure of the invention) became available on PATENTSCOPE every week.⁵⁵ To facilitate access to and use of the database, 13 PATENTSCOPE-related webinars were delivered and attended by more than 4,000 participants.

26. The Sector continued to deliver user outreach programs and support, as well as training and capacity building, taking into account the needs and circumstances of beneficiary Member States. To address the increased demand for rapid assistance and constraints on travel, the training content and interaction techniques of most activities were redesigned and shifted to online delivery modalities. This change continued to reveal the lack of technological access and suitable infrastructure on IT equipment of some developing countries and LDCs, even to some extent in countries with economies in transition. Such a shift required learning to use information technology (IT) tools and adjusting the technical training content to the new virtual communication context, which implied adjustments in the skills of staff, as well as experts and beneficiaries. In coordination with the given Member States, the Sector organized,

⁵² The forum attracted 45 participants (53% female) from seven countries in the Asia and the Pacific region. The participants included senior leadership in IP offices, notably, the heads of IP offices of Bangladesh and Cambodia, among others.

⁵³ Three in the Africa region, four in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and three in transition and developed countries.

⁵⁴ The PATENTSCOPE database can be accessed at: patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf

⁵⁵ The maximum number of applications was 8,396, while the minimum number was 3,271.

coordinated, and/or participated in 80 PCT-related events for the benefit of developing countries, LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, such as webinars and e-workshops. Most of the events were held virtually and were attended by more than 6,200 participants from around 95 countries, including IP Office staff, potential users of the system and other stakeholders.⁵⁶ Furthermore, international applications filed by natural persons from developing countries and all applicants from LDCs continued to receive discounts of 90% on their international filing fee and certain other fees.

IP AND GENDER

27. In 2022, the Sector led the Organization's efforts to develop the first WIPO IP and Gender Action Plan (IPGAP) for WIPO's newly established IP and Gender program. The IPGAP represents WIPO's contribution to overarching and worldwide efforts toward achieving economic equality and empowerment for women and girls. Implementation of the IPGAP commenced in the second half of 2022. It was designed to dovetail with the WIPO's 2022–2026 MTSP timeline, flowing from it and complementing its pillars of work. The vision of the IPGAP is a world where innovation and creativity by women anywhere are supported by IP for the good of everyone. Specifically, the IPGAP's initiatives include: (i) government support for incorporating a gender perspective into IP legislation, policies, programs, and projects; (ii) research to identify the scope and nature of the gender gap in IP and ways to close it; and (iii) pilot gender-oriented projects in the IP environment to effectively educate and enhance the IP skills of women and the institutions that support them.

WIPO BODIES

28. The Sector continued to support the work of a number of WIPO bodies, including the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group (PCT WG).

29. The SCP held its thirty-fourth session, in a hybrid format, from September 26 to 30, 2022. In accordance with the DA Recommendations, the activities of the SCP continued to be Member State-driven and inclusive, supporting an environment conducive to engagement and dialogue among Member States and taking into account their different levels of development. Member States continued to discuss, *inter alia*, 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. In particular, Member States shared information on their laws, practices and experiences with respect to exhaustion of patent rights, patentability of inventions using artificial intelligence (AI) and by AI, expedited patent examination mechanisms, publicly accessible databases of patent status information concerning medicines and vaccines, cross-border aspects of confidentiality of communication between clients and their patent advisors, as well as contributions of the patent system in enhancing innovation, technology transfer and industrial development.⁵⁷

30. The PCT WG held its fifteenth session, in a hybrid format, from October 3 to 7, 2022. The WG considered a report prepared by the International Bureau on technical assistance and capacity-building activities⁵⁸ that have a direct bearing on the use of the PCT system by developing countries, and on technical assistance activities related to the PCT that are carried out under the supervision of other WIPO bodies, notably, the CDIP, the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) and the WIPO General Assembly. The WG noted an update from the

⁵⁶ See document PCT/WG/15/10, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=583294

⁵⁷ See document SCP/34/8, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=586551

⁵⁸ Such reports are included, as a regular item, on the agenda of every session of the PCT WG. See document PCT/WG/15/10 on PCT technical assistance activities undertaken by the International Bureau in 2021 and 2022, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=583294

International Bureau on the discussions under the sub-agenda item “*WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development*” that had taken place at the twenty-eighth session of the CDIP held from May 16 to 20, 2022.⁵⁹ Furthermore, the WG continued its discussions on the development of a framework of technical competencies for substantive patent examiners and a learning management system for managing the training of patent examiners.⁶⁰ The WG reiterated its approval that the International Bureau conducts a survey, with a widened scope, among small and medium-sized Offices, to ascertain their current training policies, methodologies, and infrastructures, assess their needs for technical assistance to develop such policies, methodologies, and infrastructures, and request their views on the organization of technical assistance and supply of training for its delivery in a timely and efficient manner. Finally, the WG took stock of the compilation of e-learning resources suitable for substantive patent examiners, which is regularly updated by the International Bureau.⁶¹ In this context, the WG invited the International Bureau to develop further proposals for the creation of an independent repository for e-learning resources.⁶² Such a repository will improve access to resources and promote the use of e-learning to train patent examiners, thereby contributing to capacity building in developing countries and LDCs, based on the options opened up by the pilot Learning Management System.

III. BRANDS AND DESIGNS SECTOR

31. The Brands and Designs Sector continued to support Member States in developing their legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications. During 2022, the Sector supported the practical application of brands and designs by Member States, through provision of Member State-driven legislative and policy advice, tailored to their socio-economic objectives. In addition, steps were taken to expand the reach of training and capacity-building activities for LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

32. The Sector’s technical assistance and capacity building continued to be guided by the DA Recommendations. Specifically, in 2022, the Sector responded to 13 requests of legislative advice from seven countries,⁶³ of which five related to trademarks, three to industrial designs, two to geographical indications, and three to IP strategy. Meanwhile, the Sector expanded its outreach further through capacity-building and awareness activities, of which 12 related to industrial designs, 19 to trademarks and five to geographical indications.⁶⁴ Particularly notable is that the first phase of two new trademark manual projects⁶⁵ was successfully achieved, specifically: (i) the elaboration of *Guidelines for the Examination of Trademark Applications for the Directorate of Foreign Trade and Intellectual Property*, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Kingdom of Bahrain; and (ii) the Review and Update of the *Andean Community Trademarks Manual*. Such projects were welcomed by the beneficiary countries as trademark offices need to secure the transmission of examination expertise when they undergo staff and infrastructural changes. It should also be mentioned that the *Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) – WIPO Pilot Project on Designs* was launched in early 2022, with the primary objective of raising awareness about the value and role of industrial designs in product commercialization for businesses in West Africa. Starting with the pilot countries, Cote d’Ivoire

⁵⁹ See document PCT/WG/15/10, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=583294

⁶⁰ See document PCT/WG/15/7, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=582418

⁶¹ See document PCT/WG/15/4, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=580516

⁶² Implemented, for instance, in the form of a web-based e-learning platform through the use of a Learning Management System.

⁶³ One from the Arab region; one from the Africa region; two from the Latin America and the Caribbean region; two from transition and developed countries and one from the Asia and the Pacific region.

⁶⁴ Some activities related to two or three modes of IP.

⁶⁵ The Projects are implemented in cooperation with the WIPO Regional and National Development Sector.

and Ghana, roundtables were organized in the economic centers of Abidjan and Accra and were principally attended by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. A centerpiece of the pilot project is the creation of a mobile app (a first of its kind in WIPO and for all project partners), which is envisioned to serve as the principal tool for information-sharing, including story-telling about industrial designs in the West African region.⁶⁶ Another project that the Sector was involved in during the reporting period aimed at assisting countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in harmonizing and further simplifying their national design registration systems to improve the competitiveness of the region.⁶⁷

33. The Sector continued to work closely with local communities to develop, protect and commercialize their geographical indications, such as the Cambodian producers of “Kampot Sea Salt”, the Senegalese producers of “Madd de Casamance”,⁶⁸ the Togolese producers of “Riz de Kovié” and the Mexican producers of “Seda de Cajonos”.⁶⁹ In addition, under the Resolution Supplementary to the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT), WIPO continued to provide additional and adequate technical assistance for the implementation of the Treaty. In 2022, WIPO supported the implementation of the STLT in the laws and regulations of two Member States.⁷⁰ Moreover, four capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were undertaken.⁷¹

WIPO BODIES

34. The Sector continued to support the work of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT). The forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of SCT were held from March 28 to 30 and from November 21 to 23, respectively. The work of the SCT regarding industrial designs, the protection of country names against registration and use as trademarks, as well as geographical indications, continued to be in line with the DA Recommendation 15.

35. The possible convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty was addressed by the fifty-fifth (30th extraordinary) session of the WIPO General Assembly (GA).⁷² Deliberations were conducted in an inclusive and member-driven manner and concluded in a decision by the WIPO GA to convene, no later than 2024, a Diplomatic Conference to conclude and adopt a Design Law Treaty.⁷³

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

36. The project on *IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries* was completed in April 2016, and evaluated in March 2017. At its twentieth session in December 2017, the CDIP approved the follow-up to the project, subsequent to the review of the project evaluation. Accordingly, during the reporting period, the project activities continued to be mainstreamed into the regular awareness and capacity-building work of the Organization.

⁶⁶ It is scheduled for public launching in the middle of 2023.

⁶⁷ A report containing recommendations to ASEAN Member States is due in March 2023.

⁶⁸ A short article describing the Case of Madd de Casamance can be found at:

www.wipo.int/ipadvantage/en/details.jsp?id=11582

⁶⁹ The implementation of field projects are often carried out with the support of WIPO Member States, in particular with the financial support of the WIPO Fund-in-Trust (FIT) China, and in collaboration with external partners, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

⁷⁰ One from the Latin America and the Caribbean region and two from the Africa region.

⁷¹ Three in transition and developed countries and one in the Arab region.

⁷² See document WO/GA/55/4.

⁷³ See document WO/GA/55/12, paragraph 309.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

37. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) *Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period:* the following preparatory and pre-implementation activities were carried out in 2022: (i) selection of beneficiary countries;⁷⁴ (ii) selection of one national coordinator in each beneficiary country; (iii) launch of discussion with beneficiary countries to select a GI or collective/certification mark for the project;⁷⁵ and (iv) recruitment of a Fellow to support the project implementation starting from January 2023.
- (ii) *IP and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through IP* was successfully concluded in October 2022. During the reporting period, the analysis of IP-related areas of the value chain of selected culinary traditions was finalized in Morocco, Malaysia and Cameroon. Meanwhile, national seminars were organized to present the recommendations and results of the IP analysis in each beneficiary country. Specifically, (i) in Peru, a national seminar was organized by WIPO and the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) in June 2022; (ii) in Morocco, a national seminar was organized by WIPO and Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC) in September 2022; (iii) in Malaysia, a national seminar was organized by WIPO and Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia (MyIPO) in June 2022; and (iv) in Cameroon, a national seminar was organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure (MINTOUL) in June 2022. As part of the project's concluding activities, an international workshop was organized on October 18, 2022, at WIPO Headquarters in Geneva, which brought together the four participating countries and experts, who shared their experience in the project deployment and discussed conclusions and ideas for future action. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) also attended the workshop to explore with the countries ways to disseminate and pursue the tourism component of the project. It should also be mentioned that a side event took place in the margins of the twenty-ninth session of the CDIP, in which the participating countries presented the project's takeaways to Member States.
- (iii) *Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue*, managed by the Development Agenda Coordination Division, continued to progress during 2022. Its goal is to support the use of collective marks by local businesses in the four beneficiary countries.⁷⁶ The implementation strategy focuses on facilitating the development and registration of a pilot collective mark for a group of local producers in each beneficiary country, as well as delivering capacity-building activities and developing awareness-raising materials. At the end of 2022, the collective mark had been developed and registered in the Philippines; two were fully developed and under registration with the relevant IP Offices in Tunisia and Brazil; and for Bolivia, the regulations of use and logo were being finalized. Progress was also made on the production of awareness-raising materials, such as practical guides, leaflets and videos, and a webpage dedicated to the project was published.⁷⁷

⁷⁴ Namely, Algeria, Brazil, Pakistan, and Uganda.

⁷⁵ One per beneficiary country.

⁷⁶ Namely, Bolivia, Brazil, the Philippines and Tunisia.

⁷⁷ The webpage of the project is available at: www.wipo.int/collective-marks/en/index.html

IV. COPYRIGHT AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

38. Copyright and Creative Industries Sector continued to assist Member States in enhancing their institutional capacities, as well as updating knowledge and practical skills to use the copyright ecosystem as a tool for sustainable development. During the reporting period, the Sector supported the use of copyright and related rights by Member States, through provision of Member States-driven legislative, policy, infrastructure and management advice. Steps were taken to expand the reach of training and capacity-building activities for LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition. In addition, the Sector led WIPO's efforts to raise global awareness on the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere, including through the WIPO website and WIPO publications. This outreach was also supported by an expanded WIPO Global Awards Program, celebrating exceptional enterprises and individuals, who used IP to make a positive impact at home and abroad.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

39. The Sector's technical assistance and capacity building continued to be guided by the DA Recommendations. Specifically, a tailored legislative advice was provided to 20 developing countries and LDCs. Meanwhile, a broad range of technical assistance and capacity-building programs reached 5,920 participants in 87 developing countries and LDCs, as well as two regional inter-governmental organizations, ranging from policy makers to professionals and managers of cultural and creative sectors. Notable are the following projects/activities: (i) Development of national IP/copyright policies and strategies in support of creative economy; (ii) WIPO-ARIPO Sub-Regional Conference: Shaping the Copyright and Related Rights Landscape in Africa; (iii) Webinars on the Role of Copyright in the Creative Industries for Egypt; (iv) Performance Coaching Programs under the WIPO Publishers' Circle Initiative for various regions; (v) Coaching Programs on Copyright System in Support of Creative Start-up Companies in the Music and Visual Arts Sectors for Asian and Pacific Countries; (vi) Sub-regional Series of Webinars for Authors and SMEs in the Publishing Industry: "The Journey of A Book" for Caribbean countries; (vii) Series of Mentorship Webinars for Creators and SMEs of Latin American countries with particular focus on youth and women; as well as (viii) the United States Copyright Office-WIPO 2022 International Copyright Institute.

40. During the reporting period, a particular emphasis was put on the needs of SMEs, in line with the DA Recommendation 4. For example, as requested by the Nigerian Copyright Commission (NCC), the *Licensing and Operations Manual for Collective Management Organizations in Nigeria* was developed jointly with the NCC. The objective is to empower the Nigerian Collective Management Organizations (CMOs) by providing practical and up-to-date information on CMOs operations, and to promote a culture of transparency and good practices within CMOs, enabling them to design, implement and adapt an effective licensing strategy. Another example is the development of the *WIPO Copyright Policy Template and Guidelines for Customization for Universities and Public Research Institutions*.⁷⁸ The objective is to support universities and research institutions to develop institutional copyright policies to facilitate appropriate management of copyright asset and use of copyright works. It is also notable that 19 copyright infrastructure webinars were organized.⁷⁹

41. The year 2022 also marked the launch of the WIPO Global Awards⁸⁰ to promote the commercialization of IP framed around the innovative and creative energies of SMEs, women, and youth. As an annual competition, the program is set to showcase and reward outstanding uses of the IP system for the commercialization of goods and services that make a positive

⁷⁸ In collaboration with the WIPO IP and Innovation Ecosystems, as well as the Global Challenges and Partnerships Sectors.

⁷⁹ Further information can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/topic.jsp?group_id=346

⁸⁰ More information is available at: www.wipo.int/global-awards/en/

contribution to society. In its inaugural year, 261 SMEs from around the world applied for consideration for the award. Consequently, 20 were shortlisted and five winners were selected from different countries. Winners were provided international promotion and tailored mentoring to scale up their IP strategies. Lessons learned from the pilot year will guide the program on its global and inclusive outreach.

42. Throughout the reporting period, the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) continued to offer a practical implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty, for the benefit of people who are blind, visually impaired, or otherwise print disabled. ABC's activities focused around three initiatives.⁸¹ Firstly, ABC implemented new training and technical assistance projects in developing countries and LDCs, which follow a two-year cycle. The primary purpose of these projects is the transfer of knowledge to regional organizations to ensure that they are able to independently produce accessible titles in a sustainable way. As of the end of 2022, 18,000 accessible format copies of educational titles have been produced in national languages in 28 countries. In 2022, 11 new projects were established for the 2022-2023 period. It is worth mentioning that 120 participants registered to the ABC's online training course for NGOs on how to produce accessible format copies of books, which is offered with interactive online sessions led by expert trainers.⁸² Secondly, it continued to provide the ABC Global Book Service, which is an online catalogue of books in accessible digital formats that provides libraries for the blind, known as Authorized Entities (AEs) in the Marrakesh Treaty, with the ability to exchange accessible digital copies of books across borders, free of charge. The ABC GBS is offered through two applications: (i) The AE Application, which is a library-to-library service. As of the end of 2022, 113 AEs, including 57 from developing countries and LDCs, have signed an agreement with WIPO to participate in the AE application. More than 800,000 titles are available to them for exchange under the provisions of the Marrakesh Treaty; (ii) The Supplementary Application (SA), launched in 2021, which enables AEs to offer to their print-disabled patrons the ability to independently search and immediately download titles from the ABC GBS. As of the end of 2022, 35 AEs, including ten from developing countries and LDCs, have agreed to offer the SA to their patrons. Lastly, ABC continued to promote the principles of "born accessible" publishing, which ensure that newly published books be fully usable by all persons regardless of their abilities. Publishers and publisher associations around the world are invited to sign the ABC Charter for Accessible Publishing. The Charter contains eight high-level aspirational principles relating to digital publications in accessible formats. As of the end of 2022, 130 publishers, including 95 (73%) from developing countries or LDCs, have signed the Charter. Moreover, in September 2022, ABC launched the *ABC Accessible Publishing Concepts Course for Publishers*. This new online course, which is designed for publishers but also targets a broader audience, covers key accessibility topics to consider in the field of publishing. The course is open to the public and is free of charge.⁸³

43. In the framework of the WIPO's response to COVID-19, a pilot project for the museum sector was conceptualized. Specifically, the project aims at operationalizing a wider strategy, including preparing and implementing a secure legal framework, to support the development of digitalization and online access. In this context, preparatory work started to develop guidance materials based on the analysis of how certain museums were able not only to maintain their online educational activities during the pandemic, but also to shift to a new approach of innovative online educational programs for school students.

⁸¹ Namely, ABC Training and Technical assistance; ABC Global Book Service; and promotion of Accessible Publishing.

⁸² Twenty participants have already completed the training and the rest will complete it in 2023.

⁸³ Interested persons can register at: learning.daisy.org. ABC online courses are accessible to people who are print disabled, with highly structured navigable lesson content, accessible quizzes, described images and captioned videos.

WIPO BODIES

44. The Sector continued to support the work of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), which met once in 2022. The forty-second session was held from May 9 to 13, 2022, in a hybrid format. As requested by the Committee at its forty-first session, the Secretariat organized a half-day information session on the topic of the impact of COVID-19 on the cultural, creative and educational ecosystem, including copyright, related rights, and limitations and exceptions on the first day of the SCCR. During that session, Members and Observers had the opportunity to submit information and engage in discussions. During the SCCR session, the Committee discussed the Revised Draft Text for the *WIPO Broadcasting Organizations Treaty*,⁸⁴ prepared by the Chair, Vice-Chairs and Facilitators. Comments were invited and the drafters were asked to prepare further revisions for the next SCCR session to be held in 2023. Under the agenda items on limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives, as well as for educational and research institutions and for persons with other disabilities, the African Group presented its *Proposal for a Draft Work Program on Exceptions and Limitations*,⁸⁵ which was modified in light of the interventions made during the SCCR. This was followed by a recap by the Secretariat of the work done pursuant to the *Action Plan for Libraries, Archives, and Museums and the Action Plan for Educational and Research Institutions and Persons with Other Disabilities*,⁸⁶ as well as the *Report on Regional Seminars and International Conference*.⁸⁷ The Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare the following for the forty-third session of the SCCR: (i) presentations on the cross-border uses of copyrighted works in the online cross-border environment; (ii) a scoping study on limitations and exceptions for research; and (iii) a toolkit on preservation. The Committee also requested to organize an “*Information session on the music streaming market*” at the next session of the SCCR, which was proposed by the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries. It should also be mentioned that the Committee had five presentations, as well as one video presentation regarding the topic of Copyright in the Digital Environment.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

45. Below are highlights of the work related to the mainstreamed DA projects during 2022:

- (i) *IP and the Public Domain*: continuous emphasis was put on the copyright documentation systems. Specifically, legislative advice and awareness raising on voluntary registration systems continued to be a part of the day-to-day work of the Sector, in close coordination with other relevant units across WIPO.
- (ii) *IP, Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge*, and the approved *New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content*:⁸⁸ technical assistance, capacity building and awareness-raising activities in relation to open licensing and open source continued to be undertaken. Presentations and interventions took place in different fora, including with a specific focus on open science.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

46. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

⁸⁴ See document SCCR/42/3, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=568092

⁸⁵ See document SCCR/42/4, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=568491

⁸⁶ See document SCCR/36/7, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=408219

⁸⁷ See document SCCR/40/2, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=515597

⁸⁸ See document CDIP 13/11, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=272841

- (i) *Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment*:⁸⁹ two subregional meetings were held in Peru and Argentina in 2022. Experts and participants underlined the key role that copyright and related rights play for the audiovisual industry, and discussed the impact of the digital distribution of audiovisual content for creators and rights holders. They also explored the possible role that government authorities could have in adapting local legislation to the market.
- (ii) *Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Monetary Economic and Union (WAEMU)*: the project implementation started in January 2022. It should be mentioned that the geographical scope of the project was expanded to include all eight WAEMU Countries. During the reporting period, a preliminary study describing the current music business environment and the regulatory framework relevant to the sector was developed. The first coordination meeting among the eight participating countries and WAEMU took place in Abidjan in December 2022 and was attended by the project focal points from the eight participating countries, in addition to the WAEMU. The meeting reviewed the activities proposed in 2019 and amended them to adapt to the current situation in every country. Representatives from private and music sectors also participated in the meeting.
- (iii) *Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era*: the project implementation started in April 2022. Chile, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay were selected as beneficiary countries of the project. During the reporting period, national focal points for beneficiary countries were identified and coordination modalities were put in place. In the framework of the project, a scoping study on the specific situation in the selected creative industries in the beneficiary countries was completed. A guide on organizing awareness-raising activities was also prepared. In addition, a workshop on managing IP in the videogames industry was held in October 2022 in Chile.
- (iv) *Enhancing the Use of Intellectual Property for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector*: the Phase II of the project was approved at the twenty-ninth CDIP session. It aims at ensuring the long-term sustainability of the outputs developed under the Phase I of the project, by incorporating them in a comprehensive training course material. The Phase II also focuses on enhancing the use of IP protection to support the mobile app industry in music, publishing, videogames and audiovisual content. It should be mentioned that the Phase I of the project was successfully completed⁹⁰ in December 2021, and was evaluated⁹¹ in March 2022. The project improved the understanding of the value of IP protection in mobile apps and empowered the stakeholders to better protect their commercial interests.

V. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLATFORMS SECTOR

47. The work of the Infrastructure and Platforms Sector continued to focus on the provision of tailored and high-quality IP services, knowledge and data to IP Offices, IP professionals, researchers and other specialized users in IP and innovation ecosystems. During the reporting period, the Sector continued to lead WIPO's efforts in enhancing and promoting WIPO's public global databases, namely, PATENTSCOPE, the Global Brand Database and the Global Design Database, the coverage of which continued to grow in 2022. Three new national collections were added to the PATENTSCOPE, two to the Global Brand Database and three to the Global

⁸⁹ The project is focused on the audiovisual market in Latin America. The beneficiary countries are Brazil, Costa Rica, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

⁹⁰ See document CDIP/28/7, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=569511

⁹¹ See document CDIP/28/6, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=569485

Design Database. In addition, a new source of non-patent literature was integrated in PATENTSCOPE with the open access contents from the publisher MDPI. Resilience and response time of PATENTSCOPE were also improved by upgrading its server infrastructure in WIPO premises at Geneva and also by identifying and restricting some rare user queries that were slowing down the overall system. The PATENTSCOPE functionality was extended to cover the visualization of sequence listings in the new ST-26 XML format and the availability of the PCT ST-37 authority file. Meanwhile, the Global Brand Database system was completely rewritten with the latest internet technologies and was deployed in the cloud to improve its response time and scalability. It should also be mentioned that Pat-INFORMED⁹² was revamped, offering performance improvements and a new user interface, with a much better matching of the patents submitted by the pharmaceutical companies with PATENTSCOPE. As a result, the pharmaceutical companies gained access to a complete, stable and easy to use tool to input their data.

48. The research on artificial intelligence (AI) continued to be driven by the Advanced Technology Applications Center (ATAC), which works on enhancing functions and processes at WIPO. AI tools have been developed in four main areas: translation, image search, automatic classification and speech-to-text. In this context, the Sector continued to lead and enable cooperation amongst IP Offices, notably, in the field of machine learning. During the reporting period, the Sector deployed a new portal, integrating WIPO conferences' webcasting facilities and WIPO's automated speech-to-text transcript in the six UN languages. This new tool aims at facilitating the cooperation throughout the discussion during Conferences and Meetings, while providing links to documents under discussion and ability to search by agenda item, and/or Member State's statements. WIPO's Vienna classification assistant was also upgraded to support the German and Spanish languages and development of Vienna 9 version of the Vienna classification assistant. Furthermore, a new Machine Translation Quality estimator was developed to assist the PCT translation for English-French and Chinese-English workflows. Noticeable translation quality improvements were obtained by retraining the WIPO Translate models for patent texts with newly available training data. Ground-breaking quality WIPO Translate models were trained for new non-English language pairs like Chinese to Korean. Finally, a machine translation workflow was set up to translate into English the full text of all new PCT applications published every week. In such a way, a new PCT electronic product was created, which is available for subscription to the IP industry and is available for free on request for the IP Offices of the WIPO Member States contributing to the PATENTSCOPE database.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

49. The DA *Smart IP Institutions Project*: the deployment of components and business solutions customized for modernizing IP infrastructure of national and regional IP institutions had aimed at assisting Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities. The project continued to be mainstreamed in 2022 through the WIPO's program of IP Office Business Solutions, in line with the DA Recommendation 10. The program aims to enhance business systems and technical infrastructure of national and regional IP Offices in order to help them to provide more cost-effective and higher-quality services to their stakeholders. In this context, the following services continued to be provided: (i) technical consultancy; (ii) business needs assessment; (iii) project scoping and planning; (iv) business process analysis; (iv) ongoing development and deployment of customized business system solutions for the administration of IP rights, for the exchange of priority documents and search of examination results; (v) establishment of IP databases; (vi) assistance with digitization of IP records and preparation of data for online

⁹²Pat-INFORMED is an initiative of WIPO, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations, and 20 leading, research-based biopharmaceutical companies. Launched in 2018, it provides a search engine and open-access database to facilitate easy access for procurement agencies and the public about the patent status of medicines.

publications and electronic data exchange; (vii) training and knowledge transfer to staff of IP institutions and support for the systems provided by WIPO. The assistance took into account WIPO Standards on IP data and information, where appropriate. On-site or virtual training, mentoring and regional training workshops accounted for a significant portion of the activities and were critical in achieving the desired results. At the end of 2022, 87 IP Offices from developing countries in all regions, including 20 LDCs, were actively using WIPO Business Solutions for the administration of their IP rights. Fifty-eight IP Offices were participating in one of the online exchange platforms, offered by WIPO, namely, the Centralized Access to Search and Examination and the Digital Access Service. A key focus was to upgrade the service level of IP Offices, by assisting them to move to online services for filing and for IP information dissemination.⁹³

VI. GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND PARTNERSHIPS SECTOR

50. The Global Challenges and Partnerships Sector continued to lead WIPO's efforts in bringing the international community together to address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level in the areas of IP, innovation and creativity. During the reporting period, the Sector built on and expanded partnerships with stakeholders, including those from international, business and civil society sectors. In addition, steps were taken to raise awareness on potential and importance of IP for youth. This outreach was also supported by the 2022 World IP Day celebration, which focused on young change makers who are innovating for a better future.

ENGAGING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS

51. To support Member States in their post-COVID-19 crisis recovery efforts, the Sector led WIPO's engagement in the work of the UN system and relevant Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs). Particularly notable is the trilateral cooperation on public health, IP and trade with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). In their meetings of June 2021 and February 2022,⁹⁴ the Directors General of WHO, WIPO and WTO agreed to enhance support in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic within the existing trilateral cooperation framework. In particular, they agreed to organize a series of capacity-building workshops and to implement a joint platform for tripartite technical assistance. In this regard, the following three workshops took place: (i) *Intellectual property licensing, technology transfer, and sharing of know-how and clinical trial information* on September 27, 2022;⁹⁵ (ii) *Accessing and Using Information Resources for the Pandemic Response* on February 28, 2022;⁹⁶ and (iii) *Innovation and Access to diagnostics for COVID-19 and beyond* on October 28, 2022.⁹⁷ Furthermore, WHO, WIPO and WTO launched a new *Trilateral COVID-19 Technical Assistance Platform* in April 2022.⁹⁸ The Platform gives an overview of trilateral technical assistance activities and facilitates requests for such activities with a view to making full use of all available options. In this context, it is also notable that WIPO continued to monitor and to contribute, as requested, to WTO and WHO processes on trade and health, including the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Council and the WHO Intergovernmental Negotiating Body, to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other instrument on pandemic preparedness and response. WIPO's involvement in this process has supported a holistic understanding of IP as a tool to enable innovation and access to the outcome of that innovation.

⁹³ More information is available at: www.wipo.int/global_ip/en/activities/ip_office_business_solutions/

⁹⁴ A joint news item on the Meeting is available at: www.wto.org/english/news_e/news22_e/igo_01feb22_e.htm

⁹⁵ Details of the workshop can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=65948

⁹⁶ Details of the workshop can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=69028

⁹⁷ Details of the workshop can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=73869

⁹⁸ The platform can be accessed at: www.who-wipo-wto-trilateral.org/

52. In 2022, the Organization deepened its cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to support women-led digital enterprises by empowering them to use IP tools to protect their brands. As a member of the UNCTAD-led *eTrade for all* initiative, WIPO piloted a successful training session on IP during an *eTrade for Women* masterclass held from 5 to 7 October 2022. The masterclass was attended by 22 women digital entrepreneurs from six French-speaking African countries.⁹⁹ An event on the *Video games sector at the time of non-fungible tokens (NFTs) and the Metaverse* should also be noted. It was organized during the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 2022. The session discussed how the video games sector had been navigating and shaping the new scenarios opened by the Metaverse and NFTs markets. By bringing together examples from different regions, it also showed how creators, start-ups and SMEs were protecting their creativity and innovation through IP tools.

53. Engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) remained important for the Organization throughout 2022. Examples of such engagement included the organization of a side event titled “*Strengthening IP Ecosystems for Sustainable Growth and Development*”, in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce, at the sixty-third Assemblies of Member States of WIPO in July 2022. The event drew participants from 81 countries. Panelists came from global giants, including Microsoft, Nestle, and Intel, as well as from SMEs around the world. Panelists also hailed from firms specialized in IP valuation and economic assessments of IP and competition law. Online attendees varied between 120 and 140 for the three roundtables. Another example is the organization of the WIPO-AUTM International Knowledge and Technology Transfer Leadership Summit in October 2022, together with the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM). Topics discussed included diversity and inclusion across the innovation system, gender inclusion in academic IP commercialization processes, and supporting youth to become future creators and innovators.

54. WIPO’s assistance to Member States in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) continued to be guided by the DA. The Organization’s efforts focused on the promotion of innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for their economic, technological, social and cultural development. The wide range of projects and activities implemented sought to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere. While WIPO’s work relates mainly to SDG 9, it also contributes to many other goals and targets due to the importance that innovation and creativity have in achieving them.

IP AND YOUTH

55. The Organization made headway in its efforts to interact with youth around IP. The appointment of a Youth Engagement Facilitator in early 2022 provided a structure through which youth inclusion in the IP and innovation ecosystem could be operationalized. The 2022 World IP Day¹⁰⁰ was the first major moment in WIPO’s youth engagement efforts and laid the foundation for subsequent activities, cumulatively reaching over 30,000 young people throughout the year. Specifically, in close cooperation with the International Trade Centre (ITC), WIPO organized a series of events that included: (i) a webinar¹⁰¹ that highlighted intergenerational solidarity and its importance to leverage the full potential of all generations to achieve the SDGs; (ii) an ITC-WIPO Youth Movie Night,¹⁰² and (iii) a Youth Art and Innovation Fair.¹⁰³ These activities sparked curiosity and raised awareness about the benefits of IP amongst youth in a relatable, youth-friendly manner. By virtue of being designed and implemented by young people of diverse backgrounds, they were truly for youth and by youth.

⁹⁹ The masterclass addressed some challenges faced by women entrepreneurs, including gender stereotypes, limited access to finance, scant digital and entrepreneurial skills and insufficient knowledge about IP registration.

¹⁰⁰ The webpage can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/ip-outreach/en/ipday/2022/youth-gallery.html

¹⁰¹ More information can be found at: www.wipo.int/ip-outreach/en/ipday/2022/international-youth-day-2022.html

¹⁰² More information can be found at: www.wipo.int/ip-outreach/en/ipday/2022/youth-movie-night.html

¹⁰³ More information is available at: www.wipo.int/ip-outreach/en/ipday/2022/youth-art-and-innovation-fair.html

Furthermore, a World IP Day event titled “*IP and Youth: Innovating for Better Health: Supporting Young Innovators through IP*” was organized,¹⁰⁴ in collaboration with the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations (IFPMA). The event highlighted accomplishments of young innovators from around the world, and the positive role IP plays in enabling them to bring their ideas to market. It included specific focus on young women innovators. Nearly 500 individuals participated on site or virtually. WIPO also actively contributed to international discourse around the systematic inclusion of youth in the multilateral system. This is part of the Organization’s efforts to ensure that youth voices on the interaction of IP with pertinent policy issues, such as climate change, global health, peace and sustainable development, are heard. Most noteworthy are the International Telecommunication Union’s (ITU) World Summit on the Information Society Forum,¹⁰⁵ the Industrial Property Lusophone Conference, the WTO Public Forum,¹⁰⁶ Geneva Peace Week hosted by the Geneva Peace Platform, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Youth Dialogues.¹⁰⁷ Through such interactions, WIPO offered the kind of thought leadership needed to create the most enabling policy and material environment to assist young people across the world to benefit from their creative, inventive and entrepreneurial works. Overall, the youth engagement activities of 2022 have positioned WIPO as part of the international community that is actively prioritizing youth in its work. Many young people were introduced to WIPO’s normative vision of youth inclusion and empowerment in the IP system and enough momentum has been gathered to roll out practical, impact-driven initiatives in the years to come.

WIPO GREEN AND WIPO RE:SEARCH

56. The WIPO GREEN and WIPO Re:Search platforms continued to facilitate the knowledge transfer and technology adaptation in Member States. Specifically, in 2022, 15 private and public institutions joined WIPO GREEN, bringing the total number of partners¹⁰⁸ to 150. The number of registered database users grew to over 2,000.¹⁰⁹ Acceleration projects¹¹⁰ constitute the platform’s core means of engagement. An acceleration project in Latin America on climate smart agriculture¹¹¹ continued to uncover sustainable technology solutions and find further connections between technology seekers and providers. The second phase of the project ended in 2022, with subsequent startup of the third phase with an increased focus on matchmaking. Another project was launched in China seeking solutions to environmental needs in cities.¹¹² The project’s objective is to support China in achieving its commitment of reducing carbon emissions by 2030 and reaching carbon neutrality by 2060. The project has an initial focus on Beijing with expected expansion into other large cities. Two agreements resulted from the project: (i) a composting technology to deal with kitchen waste in a hotel complex; and (ii) a charging station for electric vehicles. It should also be mentioned that a *Global Challenges in Focus: Progress in hydrogen fuel cell technology development and deployment in China*¹¹³ was published, in collaboration with WIPO GREEN Partner, Bluetech Clean Air Alliance. The report provides an overview of current hydrogen and fuel cell technology trends internationally, and with a specific focus on developments and implementation in China. Moreover, WIPO, in cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, launched the first edition of the *Green*

¹⁰⁴ The webcasting is available at: webcast.wipo.int/video/WIPO_WIPD_2022_2022-04-26_PM_115159

¹⁰⁵ More information is available at: www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2022/Agenda/Session/262

¹⁰⁶ More information is available at: www.wto.org/english/news_e/news22_e/pf22_30sep22_e.htm

¹⁰⁷ More information is available at: unece.org/info/events/event/373517

¹⁰⁸ Further information about WIPO GREEN Partners is available at: www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/partners/

¹⁰⁹ Since its launch in 2013, the platform has facilitated more than 1,000 connections among network members.

¹¹⁰ The WIPO GREEN Acceleration projects can be accessed at: www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/projects/

¹¹¹ The national IP offices and other government entities in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru are partners in the project.

¹¹² These climate change needs include energy, water, pollution and waste challenges and can be found in the China Cities collection in the WIPO Green platform.

¹¹³ The Report is available at: www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4583

*Technology Book*¹¹⁴ at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Egypt. The publication covers climate change adaptation technologies that aim to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate impacts, especially in developing countries, where the effects are most heavily borne. 2022 also marked the launch of the IPO GREEN¹¹⁵ initiative with funding from the Japan Patent Office. The initiative brings IP Offices together to share their experiences and insights, as well as provides research and analysis about IP Offices' activities that help to stimulate the development and deployment of new green technology solutions. In addition, the WIPO GREEN hosted an IP Management Clinic on *technologies for Sustainable Fashion*,¹¹⁶ providing expert IP management advice to five SMEs.

57. Since 2011, WIPO Re:Search – a public-private consortium founded by WIPO and BIO Ventures for Global Health (BVGH) – has catalyzed research and development (R&D) for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), tuberculosis (TB) and malaria through the sharing of IP assets, including compounds, technologies, laboratory capacities and expertise. WIPO Re:Search has facilitated 185 research collaborations and established R&D fellowships funded by the Australian government, supporting nearly 30 scientists from Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs). Over the past decade, there has been a marked increase in R&D for NTDs. While much work on NTDs remains, the outlook is brighter. Although WIPO Re:Search came to a close on December 31, 2022, WIPO will continue its work in global health, maintaining NTDs as a priority area. Guided by WIPO's Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2022-2026, WIPO will ensure that through its activities at the intersection of global health and IP, health innovation benefits people everywhere.

BUILDING RESPECT FOR IP

58. The Global Challenges and Partnership Sector continued to assist Member States in establishing a sustainable environment of respect for IP. In accordance with the DA Recommendation 45, broader societal interests and development-oriented concerns were taken into account along the process. In this area, legislative¹¹⁷ and capacity-building assistance to Member States continued to be provided. Specifically, in 2022, legislative assistance was provided to eight¹¹⁸ Member States in the process of amending and/or adopting relevant legal frameworks towards effective IP enforcement in line with Part III of the TRIPS Agreement.

59. During the reporting period, eight¹¹⁹ capacity-building and training activities, either online or in a hybrid format, were organized to address issues related to IP enforcement and building respect for IP at either the national, sub-regional or the regional level.¹²⁰ A continuous emphasis was put on the close collaboration with IGOs, NGOs and Member States to strengthen international efforts to increase IP enforcement capacities and build respect for IP. In this regard, the annual *IGO Coordination Meeting*, organized by WIPO, took place on June 21, 2022, and was attended by ten IGOs working in the area of IP enforcement and building respect for IP. Moreover, the first *Private Sector Associations Meeting* was organized on October 3, 2022, which brought together 18 private sector organizations that play a role in IP enforcement and building respect for IP to exchange views and share ideas for possible joint activities. To raise awareness amongst a wider audience, outreach and awareness activities

¹¹⁴ The Book is available at: www.wipo.int/en/green-technology-book/

¹¹⁵ Further information can be found at: www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/ipo-green/

¹¹⁶ The IP Management Clinic was organized in collaboration with the WIPO IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector.

¹¹⁷ See document WIPO/ACE/12/14, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=372936

¹¹⁸ Five in the African region, one in the Asia and the Pacific (ASPAC), one in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and one in countries with economies in transition.

¹¹⁹ Three in the African region, three in the Arab region, one in Asia and Pacific, and one in countries with economies in transition.

¹²⁰ See document WIPO/ACE/11/10, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=340916 and Training and Awareness-raising Activities, available at: www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/activities/current.html

were further expanded. Examples of such activities included: (i) *Workshops on Citizen Journalism and IP*, organized for teenage students in two schools in Keur Massar, Senegal; (ii) a pilot project in cooperation with the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), launched to set up IP Clubs in schools in Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The project culminated in a regional awards ceremony attended by the Directors General of WIPO and ARIPO at the ARIPO Administrative Council Meeting in Maputo, Mozambique in November 2022; and (iii) online surveys of consumer attitudes and behavior in relation to counterfeit goods, undertaken among consumers in six¹²¹ ASEAN countries. Moreover, steps were taken to improve accessibility of promotional materials. For example, the “*Pororo the Little Penguin*” animations on industrial property were dubbed in Thai and made available on the WIPO YouTube channel. Awareness-raising websites for children on copyright and trademarks¹²² were launched in Portuguese, in cooperation with the WIPO Brazil Office.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

60. In 2022, the Sector’s work on genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) featured: (i) provision of demand-driven and neutral information to assist in developing and implementing national and regional policies and legislation, as per the DA Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14; (ii) as part of WIPO’s COVID-19 response, supporting capacity building and awareness-raising of indigenous peoples, local communities and key government agencies, as well as reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes, in line with the DA Recommendations 3 and 42; and (iii) organization of a *WIPO Photography Prize*¹²³ on climate change for indigenous peoples and local community youth, responding to the DA Recommendations 3 and 42. Furthermore, women entrepreneurs from indigenous peoples and local communities continued to be mentored. In line with the DA Recommendations 3, 40 and 42, the objective of the program is to strengthen the capacity of women entrepreneurs from indigenous peoples and local communities to make strategic and effective use of IP rights. In this context, a training for women entrepreneurs from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru was organized.¹²⁴

WIPO BODIES

61. The Sector continued to support the work of a number of WIPO bodies, including the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE).

62. During the reporting period, the IGC met four times, at its forty-second session held from February 28 to March 4, 2022, at its forty-third session held from May 30 to June 3, 2022, at its forty-fourth session held from September 12 to 16, 2022, and its forty-fifth session held from December 5 to 9, 2022. In accordance with its mandate,¹²⁵ an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group on Genetic Resources (GRs) and an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group on Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) were organized to address specific legal, policy or technical issues. In addition, an *International Symposium on Intellectual Property, and Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources*¹²⁶ was co-organized by the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) and WIPO for the IGC participants to share regional, national and local practices, experiences and substantive issues regarding IP

¹²¹ Namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Philippines, and Singapore.

¹²² The websites are accessible at respectforip.org/

¹²³ More information can be found at: www.wipo.int/tk/en/youth_prize.html

¹²⁴ Further information can be found at: mailchi.mp/wipo.int/traditional-knowledge-update-192022-strengthening-the-capacity-of-community-enterprises-from-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities

¹²⁵ The WIPO General Assembly agreed on the renewal of the IGC’s mandate for the 2022-2023 biennium, as well as on the work plan for the IGC for the 2022-2023 biennium in October 2021.

¹²⁶ The International Symposium was funded by WIPO Fund-in-Trust (FIT) China. More information is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=74409

protection of TK and GRs. It should be highlighted that in July 2022, WIPO Member States decided to convene, no later than in 2024, a diplomatic conference to conclude an *International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources*. The conclusion of the IGC's negotiations is the subject of the DA Recommendation 18.

63. The fifteenth session of the ACE took place from August 31 to September 2, 2022. In accordance with the DA Recommendation 45, the Committee continued to approach enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns. This was reflected in the work program of the fifteenth ACE session, specifically: (i) awareness raising, particularly in relation to young people; (ii) institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes; (iii) WIPO's legislative assistance; and (iv) WIPO's capacity-building activities and support for training activities. The session featured 31 expert presentations and three moderated panel discussions. In addition to this, the ACE Cinema featured 50 anti-piracy and anti-counterfeiting awareness-raising videos from a wide range of governmental and private sector campaigns.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

64. *IP and competition policy*:¹²⁷ the focus continued to be on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies, responding to the DA Recommendations 7, 23, 32. WIPO strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing the pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community. During the reporting period, preparatory work started with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to develop new guidelines on the application of competition law to IP-related cases. WIPO also prepared a short Report on *Intellectual Property, Digital platforms and Competition*, and started to work on *Intellectual Property, Competition and Sustainability*.¹²⁸ Moreover, the first phase of an unfair competition project was completed. The project aims at developing a toolkit that will support national agencies to better deal with IP-related conducts.¹²⁹

VII. IP AND INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS SECTOR

65. The IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector continued to provide support to Member States in developing conducive ecosystems for economic growth. The Sector has adopted an ambitious approach of going beyond the regulatory and registration aspects of IP and focusing on IP management and commercialization. This was achieved through the unique structure of the Sector, which combines Economics and Data Analytics, IP for Business and Innovators, together with the WIPO Judicial Institute and WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center. During the reporting period, the Sector leveraged synergies across WIPO Sectors and worked with key partners and intermediaries in the innovation ecosystems, in order to provide tools, resources and platforms to support researchers, innovators and enterprises, including SMEs. Other key focus areas included economic analysis and data on IP, innovation and creativity, services for IP dispute resolution, provision of resources and education for IP judges and support to Member States in developing national IP strategies and related policies.

¹²⁷ The WIPO's IP and Competition Policy webpage can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/ip-competition/en/

¹²⁸ A webinar on Sustainability of Innovation and Competition took place on November 23, 2022. More details are available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=74548

¹²⁹ The project is scheduled to be completed in 2023.

IP FOR BUSINESS AND INNOVATORS

66. A continuous emphasis was put on the needs of SMEs, in accordance with the DA Recommendation 4. In this context, the WIPO IP Diagnostics¹³⁰ continued to support businesses to self-assess their IP assets. To promote its use and increase visibility, over 40 events related to IP Diagnostics were organized in 2022 with over 1,500 participants. Consequently, over 8,000 users visited the WIPO IP Diagnostics webpage with over 2,000 reports generated by the tool and 13 countries passing the threshold of 100 visits per year. To make it even more accessible to a wider audience, the WIPO IP Diagnostics was translated into Bulgarian. In addition, five IP for Business guides were adapted into the national legal, regulatory and procedural context of interested Member States.¹³¹ Also notable is that IP Management Clinic's annual program was organized and completed for SMEs working in the field of sustainable fashion. Furthermore, steps were taken to expand the range of partners to support the needs of SMEs. Specifically, Memorandums of Understanding with the objective of co-implementing projects and programs on IP for SMEs were signed with the SMEs Support Institutions in Tanzania, South Africa and Singapore.

67. In line with the DA Recommendation 11, the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) continued to empower under-resourced inventors and small businesses to transform their ideas into assets. In 2022, the IAP operated in seven Member States,¹³² where 28 additional beneficiaries received support in navigating the patent procurement process in their own country and selected jurisdictions by experienced patent professionals at no cost. Since its inception, the IAP has supported 167 inventors and SMEs, including 41 granted patents. Virtual targeted events, focusing on upskilling inventors in areas identified by the program's focal points, also continued to be organized and reached around 450 potential beneficiaries.

68. In the area of patenting assistance, the Patent Drafting Program continued to focus on the development of practical patent drafting skills of practitioners. Since 2016, more than 1,150 participants have been trained through the Program. Furthermore, the inaugural session of the International Patent Drafting Training Program was launched in 2022, in collaboration with the International Federation of IP Attorneys (FICPI). The training program aims at developing skills of emerging patent drafters, while building a supportive community to help these professionals to grow over eight months. The inaugural session included 40 participants from 26 countries. In addition, a national workshop in Chile was organized. The year 2022 also marked the launch of the Entrepreneurs Online Network (EON),¹³³ which aims to deliver IP content tailored to SMEs, enabling businesses to learn how IP can help them to achieve commercial objectives. To maximize impact, the EON project targets specific industries and business clusters. The series of webinars organized under this initiative in 2022 focused on the agro-food sector, and registered participation of more than 420 entrepreneurs and SMEs from 75 countries.¹³⁴ It is also notable that during the reporting period, WIPO continued to collaborate with the Pacific Alliance to develop a customized toolkit on essential aspects of IP. The Toolkit will have a commercial focus and pull together the best materials from the Pacific Alliance, its Member States, and WIPO. To accommodate specific needs of users, the Toolkit will be customized to reflect local law and identify resources where micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) can get additional assistance.¹³⁵

69. Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) continued to be established with the aim of assisting Member States to develop local innovation support and technology transfer

¹³⁰ Further information about the WIPO IP Diagnostics can be found at: www.wipo.int/ipdiagnostics/en

¹³¹ Namely, *Inventing the Future*, *Looking Good*, *Making a Mark*, *Enterprising Ideas* were adapted for Thailand, while *Enterprising Ideas* was adapted for Iraq and Latvia.

¹³² Namely, in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines and South Africa.

¹³³ Entrepreneurs Online Network is a joint initiative with the WIPO Regional and National Development Sector.

¹³⁴ Further information can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/topic.jsp?group_id=360

¹³⁵ The toolkit is expected to be completed in 2023.

services. The TISC program supports access to technological information found in patent documents, scientific and technical publications, as well as provides assistance and advice on IP management and commercialization. By the end of 2022, there were 90 TISC national networks, of which 32 were in LDCs, with 1,416 individual TISCs listed in the TISC Directory.¹³⁶ There were also three regional TISC networks for Member States of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and countries in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CATI-CARD), respectively. During the reporting period, capacity development continued to reinforce TISC impact and sustainability through online training with 22 national TISC workshops and three regional meetings. A thematic series of *Ask the Expert* sessions was also organized on IP management, IP licensing, IP valuation, and technology transfer to increase expansion of TISC services into these areas of work.

ECONOMICS AND DATA ANALYTICS

70. The Sector continued to prepare development-related studies on the IP gender gap and innovation hotspots and provided high-quality IP data to help policy-makers to make informed decisions. Specific accomplishment in relation to the IP gender gap work in 2022 included: (i) development of a tool for gender attribution based on applying the World Gender Name Dictionary (WGND) 2.0 to inventors and creators names; (ii) publication of Guidelines for conducting gender analysis from innovation and IP data; (iii) with Invent Together, co-organization of second and third editions of online seminar series on the IP gender gap, focusing on the European and Asian regions, respectively; (iv) creation of web contents on the “*Innovation Gender Gap*”,¹³⁷ aimed at publicizing the research efforts undertaken worldwide; and (v) recruitment of a Fellow to conduct further research on innovation and the IP gender gap. Meanwhile, three studies on the innovation hotspots of São Paulo (Brazil), Shenzhen (China) and Singapore (Singapore) were published. Work is underway to develop a research approach to generate a series of studies focusing on subnational innovation units (*i.e.* hotspots and clusters) in developing countries. In addition, a demand-driven and development-oriented technical advice in relation to the Global Innovation Index continued to be provided.

WIPO JUDICIAL INSTITUTE

71. The WIPO Judicial Institute continued to lead WIPO’s efforts in providing support to judiciaries from developing countries and LDC to fulfill their vital role in the effective adjudication of IP disputes. For this purpose, the 2022 WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum¹³⁸ was organized, in a hybrid format, bringing together 381 judges from 99 countries and three regional courts. In addition, two editions of the Webinars for Judges series were organized that provided an exchange of jurisprudence on Artificial Intelligence (AI) inventorship in patents and trade secrets. It is worth noting that more than two-thirds of the participating judges in the Forum and the Webinars joined from developing countries and LDCs. Tailored capacity building support to increase IP knowledge and relevant skills of judges also continued to be provided, in close collaboration with judicial and other relevant authorities, and in line with the DA Recommendations. In response to the requests received, WIPO supported judicial education programs in four Member States.¹³⁹ In addition, regional and sub-regional judicial trainings were provided in Africa, the Baltic region, in Latin America and in Lusophone countries. During the reporting period, steps were taken to enhance WIPO Lex.¹⁴⁰ The WIPO Lex Laws, Treaties and Judgments collections continued to provide the most comprehensive, authoritative and reliable source of IP legal information available on the web. In 2022, WIPO Lex added 348 new

¹³⁶ The Directory is available at: www.wipo.int/tisc/en/search/

¹³⁷ More information about Innovation Gender Gap can be found at: www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ip_innovation_economics/gender_innovation_gap/

¹³⁸ Further information about the Forum can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/2022/judgesforum2022.html

¹³⁹ Namely, in the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania.

¹⁴⁰ The website of WIPO Lex is available at: www.wipo.int/wipolex

laws from 72 countries. As of the end of 2022, the database contained over 17,000 laws, covering national IP and IP-related legislation of 200 jurisdictions, as well as 772 IP treaties, including the 26 WIPO-administered treaties. The WIPO Lex Judgments collection expanded to include leading IP decisions from four additional Member States,¹⁴¹ increasing its coverage to 28 jurisdictions.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

72. Below are highlights of the work related to the mainstreamed DA projects during 2022:

- (i) *Specialized Databases' Access and Support*: training and awareness-raising activities on IP rights, patent information, patent search strategies and techniques, as well as technology databases have been mainstreamed into regular activities provided to TISCs and their stakeholders. Exchange of experiences and best practices among TISCs were promoted through three¹⁴² regional conferences, as well as through the eTISC knowledge-sharing platform, which had nearly 1,000 members registered by the end of 2022. In addition, the patent database reports portal,¹⁴³ within the WIPO INSPIRE platform,¹⁴⁴ continued to provide access to detailed reports on the content and features of a wide range of patent databases. As of 2022, the number of such reports featured on the portal reached 41. This contributed further to the fulfillment of the DA Recommendations 19, 30, and 31. Steps were also taken to facilitate access to information related to TISCs, in line with the DA Recommendations 5, 8, 19, 30, and 31. Specifically, as of the end of 2022, the TISC Directory included contact information and information on services provided by 1,416 TISCs. TISC webpage¹⁴⁵ further provided information on various resources to support knowledge and skills development, while the eTISC¹⁴⁶ acted as a social and knowledge platform to share information between TISC staff and experts in discussion groups or specialized topic chats. A new TISC Project and Performance Management (TPPM) platform¹⁴⁷ was developed in 2022,¹⁴⁸ allowing the monitoring of TISC national project performance reports and data. In addition, WIPO's *Access to Research for Development and Innovation* (ARDI) and *Access to Specialized Patent Information* (ASPI) programs continued to contribute to the achievement of the DA Recommendation 8. In 2022, ARDI provided free or low-cost access to over 60,000 academic and professional peer-reviewed content, including peer-reviewed journals, books and other resources. The program is also a member of the Research4Life (R4L) partnership together with programs administered by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United National Environment Programme (UNEP), which also offer content in their respective specialized fields. The Program offers access to over 198,000 resources in the five associated UN agency programs to over 11,000 registered institutions, which have access to all R4L programs. The ASPI program provides free or low-cost access to commercial patent database services with nine leading patent database providers that offer advanced and sophisticated tools to search and analyze technical information contained in patent documents. In 2022, there were 69 institutions actively using ASPI.

¹⁴¹ Albania, Egypt, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania.

¹⁴² Comprising networks of Member States of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and countries in the Arab region.

¹⁴³ The Database Reports portal is available at: inspire.wipo.int/wipo-inspire

¹⁴⁴ The WIPO INSPIRE can be accessed at: inspire.wipo.int

¹⁴⁵ The TISC webpage is available at: www.wipo.int/tisc/en/

¹⁴⁶ The WIPO eTISC platform is available at: etisc.wipo.int

¹⁴⁷ Further information can be found at: tpm.wipo.int

¹⁴⁸ Initial pilots started towards the end of 2022.

- (ii) *Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information*: the development of patent analytics and drafting of patent landscape reports was initiated under this project, which responds to the DA Recommendations 19, 30 and 31. In this context, 15 patent landscape reports on technologies were commissioned, particularly, in the areas of health, climate change and environment. Patent landscape reports on COVID-19 related vaccines and therapeutics¹⁴⁹ and on hydrogen fuel cells in transportation were published in 2022. Moreover, a compendium listed a further 265 patent landscape reports on various technologies from other organizations. Methodological guidelines for preparing such reports have also been formalized in the *WIPO publication Guidelines for Preparing Patent Landscape Reports*, the *WIPO Manual on Open Source Tools for Patent Analytics* and the *Handbook on Patent Analytics*, with the latter two being updated in 2022. In this vein, the e-tutorial on using patent information has been made available as a WIPO Academy distance learning course (DL-177).¹⁵⁰ Furthermore, the Patent Register Portal¹⁵¹, which aims to provide information on online patent registers, gazettes and legal status-related information from over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections, had 7,242 unique visitors and approximately 118,000 pdf downloads of its jurisdiction files.
- (iii) *Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*: the practical guides on the identification¹⁵² and use¹⁵³ of inventions in the public domain were complemented with a toolkit for using inventions in the public domain. They offer a set of analytical and decision-making tools for developing new products and services, using inventions in the public domain. The further development of these Guides through a complementary toolkit and modular blended e-learning approach on the tools within the toolkit are part of an ongoing DA project on *Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain*.
- (iv) *IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, LDCs and Countries with Economies in Transition*: a manual and toolkit¹⁵⁴ for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer were developed in 2022. The manual and toolkit assist in mapping innovation value chains, including funders, developers, managers, and users of IP and associated support institutions, such as TISCs, as well as the relationships between them, so as to identify gaps in skills and competencies and to design effective training programs for individuals and institutions at a national level.
- (v) *IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions*: the mainstreaming of the project included National IP Policy Projects in the Arab region,¹⁵⁵ resulting in the adoption of 33 institutional IP Policies in Egypt and Jordan, and the National Model of Institutional IP Policies for Jordanian academic institutions, contributing to the implementation of the DA Recommendation 26. The WIPO Database of IP Policies was further expanded with 61 new institutional IP policies. The new types of “accompanying documents” have been added, such as “*Conflict of Interest Policies*”, “*Consulting Policies*”, “*Commercialization Policies*”, “*Spin-off Policies*”, “*Software Policies*”, “*Copyright Policies*” and “*Use of Copyright Works Policies*”. In addition, the WIPO technology transfer webpage was translated into all official WIPO languages. The number of visitors to the new webpage also significantly increased in 2022.

¹⁴⁹ Preliminary insights on related patenting activity during the pandemic.

¹⁵⁰ It offers learners the opportunity to track their progress and certify their completion of the e-tutorial.

¹⁵¹ The portal is available at: inspire.wipo.int/patent-register-portal

¹⁵² The Guide can be found at: www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4501

¹⁵³ The Guide can be found at: www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4502

¹⁵⁴ The Publication is available at: www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4586

¹⁵⁵ In collaboration with the Regional and National Development Sector.

- (vi) *Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity*: the WIPO's methodology and tools for the development of national IP strategies, created under this project, have been used by WIPO in extending assistance to many developing countries and countries in transition. The IP and Innovations Ecosystems Sector was tasked in 2021 to improve WIPOs' ability to provide expert advice and assistance to Member States on the design and implementation of national IP strategies that align with their innovation, creativity and economic development goals and support their efforts to improve their IP and innovation ecosystems. In 2022, a small National IP Strategies team was established as a focal point and center of expertise, and worked hand-in-hand throughout the year with the Regional Divisions in the Regional and National Development Sector, as well as other WIPO Sectors to provide enhanced support and advice to Member States on more than 25 National IP Strategies. The *WIPO Methodology for the Development of National Intellectual Property Strategies*,¹⁵⁶ created under the said DA project, continued to offer a flexible and easily customizable approach to support the national IP strategy formulation process.
- (vii) *IP and the Informal Economy*, and the corresponding book volume *The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation?*,¹⁵⁷ co-published with Cambridge University Press, continued to receive significant attention from policymakers and academics. As innovation policies and measurements in developing economies improve, the topic of innovation in the informal economy has become increasingly relevant. The project's contribution was unique in its conceptualization, measurement, and policy relevance, and continued to have a significant impact in policy forums, such as the African Union and the African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators project, as well as in countries in Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia. National innovation indices are starting to better capture this aspect of innovation. The contribution will also be featured in the *Handbook of Innovation and Regulation*, to be published in 2023.
- (viii) *Cooperation on Development and IP Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries*.¹⁵⁸ the WIPO Judicial Institute, in collaboration with WIPO Academy and other relevant WIPO areas of work, continued to develop its range of offerings to support national and regional judiciaries in fulfilling their role in ensuring a balanced and effective IP ecosystem, including in the context of developing countries and LDCs. Specifically, the project was mainstreamed into a Continuing Judicial Education (CJE) program,¹⁵⁹ coordinated by the WIPO Judicial Institute. Following the launch of the General Course on IP for Judges, over 400 judges followed the course in 2022. Furthermore, WIPO entered into formal cooperation with four Member States,¹⁶⁰ to offer customized versions of the course to members of their judiciaries.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

73. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) *Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System*: during the reporting

¹⁵⁶ The Methodology is available at: www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4522

¹⁵⁷ The Publication is available at: www.cambridge.org/core/books/informal-economy-in-developing-nations/C7494C6FD7EE4DC86BBADB4A7B87BCE3

¹⁵⁸ The project was implemented by the WIPO Academy in four pilot countries from 2016 to 2018. It was mainstreamed into a Continuing Judicial Education (CJE) program, coordinated by the WIPO Judicial Institute, after the Project's completion in December 2018.

¹⁵⁹ Further information can be found at: welc.wipo.int/jtip/?lang=en

¹⁶⁰ Namely, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Georgia and Brazil.

period, the website¹⁶¹ of the project went live, aiming to showcase the outputs of the project. It will also feature a set of stories of women inventors who had used the IP system in their strategy of taking their innovative products to market, developed in the framework of the project.

- (ii) *Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the IP System*: the implementation of the project started in January 2022. The following activities were carried out during the reporting period: (i) recruitment of a research Fellow leading the project work; (ii) reaching out to the first two pilot countries, namely, El Salvador and Bhutan; and (iii) assessment of the first batch of IP data from the mentioned two pilot countries.
- (iii) *Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain*: the implementation of the project started in January 2022. It includes the development of a toolkit comprising practical tools to support the concepts and processes introduced in the two guides, “*Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs*”, and “*Using Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs*”, previously developed within a mainstreamed DA project on *Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*. During the reporting period, preparatory work started to develop a modular blended-learning virtual training approach on the toolkit comprising the tools described in the Guides. In addition, development of a training package, comprising a Learner’s Guide and modularized learning materials, was initiated to support practical training on the toolkit. The training package will include explainer videos to introduce the key concepts and complement the tool descriptions, and resources/datasets for training simulations in instructor-led in-class or online seminars.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT SECTOR

74. The Administration, Finance and Management Sector continued to provide the foundation for the effective delivery of results across WIPO. In 2022, development as a cross-cutting topic continued to be mainstreamed across all WIPO Strategic Goals, with clear linkages between the work of the Organization and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁶² Throughout the year, the Organization continued to provide a wide range of technical assistance and capacity-building activities, develop platforms, databases, and partnerships to help its Member States to promote a positive environment for harnessing the power of innovation and creativity. To maximize the developmental impact of its activities on the ground, WIPO also started the implementation of new impact-driven initiatives with a greater emphasis on development and accountability for results. For this purpose, financial resources had been allocated in the Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23.¹⁶³ It is noteworthy that the Organization started the implementation of its COVID-19 response package, for which an amount of 3 million Swiss francs had been dedicated for the 2022/23 biennium. Member States are invited to send their requests to benefit from a targeted and customized support in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and building back better.¹⁶⁴

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

75. *Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework*: the project led to a series of discussions on WIPO’s technical assistance in the context of the CDIP. This, in

¹⁶¹ The website of the project can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/women-inventors/en/index.html

¹⁶² The Program and Budget for the 2022/23 had aligned the priorities set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to the work undertaken by six out of eight Sectors of the Organization, and linked them to the relevant SDGs and the DA Recommendations.

¹⁶³ The development expenditure for the 2022/23 biennium represents 18.9 % of the total budget of WIPO, an increase of 0.7% compared to the previous biennium.

¹⁶⁴ More information about WIPO’s COVID-19 related services and support is available at: www.wipo.int/covid-19/en/

turn, culminated with the adoption of the so-called *Spanish Proposal or Six-Point Proposal on Technical Assistance*, at the eighteenth session of the Committee. That proposal requested the Secretariat to take a series of actions, which were carried out as detailed in a report presented to the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP. In that session, the Committee decided that future discussions related to WIPO's technical assistance would continue under the sub-agenda item "*WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development*". During 2022, under that sub-agenda item the Committee continued discussion of the Secretariat's proposal on the modalities of future webinars on technical assistance.¹⁶⁵ The Committee requested the Secretariat to revise the document, based on the comments by Member States, for its consideration at the thirtieth CDIP session. Furthermore, a *Proposal by the African Group for an Independent External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development*¹⁶⁶ was considered by the CDIP at its twenty-ninth session. As a result of those discussions, and based on that proposal, the Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare the draft Terms of Reference for consideration at its thirtieth session in April 2023.

IX. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

76. The Office of the Director General continued to focus on providing overall strategic direction and coordination of the work of the Organization. In so doing, it introduced policies nurturing a dynamic corporate culture that empowers WIPO Staff to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively. During the reporting period, a specific emphasis was put on regular and targeted communications with Member States to disseminate information and garner feedback on activities of the Organization to reinforce transparency.

NEWS AND MEDIA

77. Throughout 2022, a series of activities were undertaken to raise awareness on the importance of IP to growth and development. A story-telling approach continued to be used to illustrate how IP supports development – a “show, don't tell” approach to communications. Over 290 videos were produced, including some 90 videos, showcasing innovation and creativity success stories in developing countries. Social media content was also tailored to highlight the importance of IP in supporting innovation in developing countries and communities, through a people-centric approach. WIPO's social-media and global press presences grew rapidly during the year, with total follower numbers set to reach more than 400,000, indicating an increasing global interest in WIPO and the use of IP for national economic and cultural growth.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

78. The WIPO Ethics Office continued to assist the Director General in ensuring the design, development and implementation of WIPO's ethics strategy to enhance integrity, compliance with ethics rules, and ethical conduct in the Organization's business. To help WIPO personnel to understand their ethical responsibilities and to promote an organization-wide ethical culture, steps were taken to increase awareness-raising activities. As a key initiative, a town hall meeting was organized with approximately 750 participants to discuss how the WIPO workforce can be supported to deal with ethics-related matters. In addition, tailor-made training sessions to small groups and teams were delivered on diverse ethical issues.¹⁶⁷ The year 2022 also marked the successful launch of a new online course on Ethics and Integrity at WIPO. The training, which is mandatory for all WIPO personnel, also served as a reminder of the key role each member of personnel plays, particularly those who lead and guide others, in creating a positive work environment. Meanwhile, confidential advice and guidance to staff and other

¹⁶⁵ See document CDIP/26/6, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=537901

¹⁶⁶ See document CDIP/29/9, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=582427

¹⁶⁷ Such as gifts, outside activities, ethics in supplier relationships, and the challenges related to the independence and impartiality of international civil servants.

personnel on ethics-related matters continued to be provided. Specifically, a 300% increase in requests was recorded, compared to previous years (2019-2021). The continued increase in the number of requests for advice is a positive reflection of the impact of the education and outreach initiatives. Consistent with its mandate, the Office also successfully administered the 2022 financial disclosure and declaration of interests program to assist WIPO in identifying and addressing personal conflicts of interest for the purpose of mitigating or eliminating conflicts of interests in the best interests of WIPO. Regarding the policy development work, much progress was achieved in the revision of the financial disclosure and protection against retaliation policies.¹⁶⁸ Finally, the Ethics Office continued its active engagement with the Ethics Network of Multilateral Organizations (ENMO).¹⁶⁹

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

79. Internal oversight initiatives continued to support the Organization in achieving its objectives by strengthening accountability, compliance, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance. Specifically, the WIPO Internal Oversight Division issued an evaluation report in 2022 that aimed at, among others, assessing and measuring the effectiveness of WIPO in organizing and managing the Standing Committees. Overall, Member States recognized that the WIPO Secretariat has successfully carried out its logistic and organizational activities in support of the Standing Committees. The Report also highlighted processes, practices, and activities of the WIPO Secretariat that could be further optimized to better support the preparation, management and follow-up of the work of the Standing Committees. The Evaluation recommended, among others, that roles and procedures for the Standing Committees be further clarified, and harmonized. In addition, the facilitator role of the WIPO Secretariat should be further optimized to better foster cooperation and exchange before, during and after Standing Committee sessions.

YOUNG EXPERTS PROGRAM

80. The year 2022 also marked the launch of the WIPO's Young Experts Program (YEP),¹⁷⁰ aimed to train the next generation of global IP leaders to help build innovation ecosystems around the world. The two-year program hosted at WIPO is designed to expose young people with high potential, particularly, from developing countries and LDCs, as well as countries in transition, to the technical and policy aspects of IP. It also includes a structured program of mentoring for each Young Expert, as well as regular networking opportunities with top and senior leadership at WIPO. The first Young Experts cohort joined WIPO on February 2022 for a two-year assignment. The selected Young Experts were allocated to assignments in accordance with organizational needs and priorities and based on the profile and expressed interest of the candidates. Throughout the year, the YEP selectees were exposed to a wide-ranging and cohesive WIPO working experience, focused on on-the-job learning across different WIPO Sectors. WIPO expects the Young Experts to bring fresh ideas and experiences to WIPO and, for them to share the values, passion and dedication towards attaining the Organization's mission – to lead the development of a balanced and effective international IP system. A call for applications for a second cohort of Young Experts was launched in September 2022.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁸ The completion and implementation of both are expected in 2023.

¹⁶⁹ ENMO serves as a broad forum of ethics functions from UN system entities, affiliated international organizations and international financial institutions and aims to promote system-wide collaboration on ethics-related issues.

¹⁷⁰ Further information can be found at: www.wipo.int/jobs/en/young-experts-program.html

¹⁷¹ The Second cohort of Young Experts joined WIPO in February 2023.

CONCLUSION

81. The year 2022 marked the beginning of a transformation journey for the Organization, led by an ambitious strategic context of the WIPO Medium Term Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and guidance of Member States. The relentless spirit of the CDIP remained an instrumental part of the Organization's quest to spur innovation and creativity for a better future. Through the mainstreaming of the DA across WIPO Sectors, as well as adoption of new DA projects, the Organization successfully responded to the current development-related needs and circumstances of Member States during the reporting period. Throughout the year, specific emphasis was put on expanding the range of stakeholders that WIPO engages with, as well as on ensuring an impact-driven approach for development. By so doing, the Organization, with the support of Member States, strives to chart a path towards a world where IP is a powerful catalyst for jobs, investments and development that supports innovators and creators everywhere.

[Annexes follow]

THE LINKAGES BETWEEN THE 45 DA RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WIPO'S EXPECTED RESULTS FOR 2022/26

Recommendation 1^{*172}	Link to Expected Results¹⁷³
<p>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>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p> <p>4.5 Enhanced IP infrastructure for IP Offices.</p>
Recommendation 2	Link to Expected Results
<p>Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
Recommendation 3[*]	Link to Expected Results
<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on</p>	<p>1.1 More effective communication and engagement worldwide to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere.</p>

¹⁷² The DA Recommendations marked with an *asterisk are the Recommendations identified by the 2007 General Assembly for immediate implementation.

¹⁷³ The Expected results are articulated in the WIPO Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2022-2026, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=541373

<p>introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Place particular emphasis on the needs of 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 IP.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member States, details of specific activities, with the consent of the Member State(s) and other recipients concerned, for which the activity was implemented.</p>	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>

	5.1 A Secretariat that is empowered through a dynamic corporate culture and is provided with the right resources and training to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively.
Recommendation 7*	Link to Expected Results
Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP-related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies.	2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.
Recommendation 8	Link to Expected Results
Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.	3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges. 4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States. 4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.
Recommendation 9	Link to Expected Results
Request WIPO to create, in coordination with Member States, a database to match specific IP-related development needs with available resources, thereby expanding the scope of its technical assistance programs, aimed at bridging the digital divide.	3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges. 4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations. 4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.
Recommendation 10	Link to Expected Results
To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between	3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.

<p>IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 11*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for the protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p> <p>4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.</p>
<p>Recommendation 12*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 13*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 14*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>

<p>Recommendation 15*</p> <p>Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be inclusive and member driven; - take into account different levels of development; - take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; - be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs; and - be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat. 	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p>
<p>Recommendation 16*</p> <p>Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 17*</p> <p>In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 18*</p> <p>To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p>

<p>Recommendation 19*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p>	<p>1.1 More effective communication and engagement worldwide to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 20</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p>	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 21*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p>
<p>Recommendation 22</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p>	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p>

<p>The WIPO Secretariat, without prejudice to the outcome of Member States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as:</p> <p>(a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules; (b) links between IP and competition; (c) IP-related transfer of technology; (d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and (e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 23</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To consider how to better promote pro-competitive IP licensing practices, particularly with a view to fostering creativity, innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology to interested countries, in particular developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 24</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To request WIPO, within its mandate, to expand the scope of its activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) also taking into account the significance of the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF).</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 25</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p>

<p>measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 26</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.</p>	<p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 27</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Facilitating IP-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical IP-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>3.2 Improved productivity and service quality of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.1 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>4.5 Enhanced IP infrastructure for IP Offices.</p>
<p>Recommendation 28</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To explore supportive IP-related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>

Recommendation 29	Link to Expected Results
To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.	<p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
Recommendation 30	Link to Expected Results
WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide to developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.	<p>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>
Recommendation 31	Link to Expected Results
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>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>

<p>Recommendation 32</p> <p>To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p>
<p>Recommendation 33</p> <p>To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its development-oriented activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>5.3 Sound and prudent financial management and effective corporate governance and oversight.</p>
<p>Recommendation 34</p> <p>With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of IP protection in particular in relation to generation of employment.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.</p>
<p>Recommendation 35*</p> <p>To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p>

	4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.
Recommendation 36	Link to Expected Results
To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.	3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data. 3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.
Recommendation 37*	Link to Expected Results
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.	3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data. 3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges. 4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.
Recommendation 38	Link to Expected Results
To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.
Recommendation 39	Link to Expected Results
To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.
Recommendation 40	Link to Expected Results
To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with UN agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other	1.1 More effective communication and engagement worldwide to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere.

relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.	2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.
Recommendation 41	Link to Expected Results
To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations. 4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.
Recommendation 42*	Link to Expected Results
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.	2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.
Recommendation 43	Link to Expected Results
To consider how to improve WIPO's role in finding partners to fund and execute projects for IP-related assistance in a transparent and member-driven process and without prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities.	3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.
Recommendation 44*	Link to Expected Results
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 International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.	2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP. 2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.

<i>Recommendation 45</i>	<i>Link to Expected Results</i>
<p>To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, with a view that “the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations”, in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p>2.3 International dialogue and cooperation on Building Respect for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>

[Annex II follows]

LIST OF DA PROJECTS AS OF 2022

Completed and Evaluated DA Projects (37)	
1.	Conference on “Mobilizing Resources for Development
2.	Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP TAD)
3.	Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase I
4.	IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP DMD)
5.	Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies
6.	Smart IP Institutions Project
7.	Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions
8.	Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity
9.	IP and the Public Domain
10.	IP and Competition Policy
11.	IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge
12.	Developing Tools for Access to Patent information
13.	Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities
14.	Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges
15.	IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
16.	Patents and the Public Domain
17.	IP and Brain Drain
18.	IP and the Informal Economy
19.	Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase II
20.	Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II
21.	IP and Socio-Economic Development
22.	Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information – Phase II
23.	Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations
24.	IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges- Building Solutions
25.	Open Collaborative Projects and IP Based Models
26.	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries
27.	Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs
28.	IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Completed and Evaluated DA Projects (37)	
29.	Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges - Phase II
30.	IP and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II
31.	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase II
32.	Cooperation on Development and IP Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries
33.	IP, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries
34.	The Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development
35.	IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition
36.	Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector
37.	Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals
DA Projects under Implementation as of December 2022 (9)	
1.	Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment
2.	Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue
3.	Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the IP System
4.	IP and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through IP
5.	Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain
6.	Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)
7.	Promoting the Use of IP in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era
8.	Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the IP System
9.	Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period
DA Projects approved in 2022 (2)	
1.	Reducing Work-Related Accidents and Occupational Diseases through Innovation and IP
2.	Enhancing the use of IP for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector – Phase II