

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Fourteenth Session
Geneva, November 10 to 14, 2014

PROGRESS REPORTS

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Annexes to this document contain:
 - (a) Progress reports on the following Development Agenda projects:
 - (i) 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 (Annex I);
 - (ii) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (Annex II);
 - (iii) Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models (Annex III);
 - (iv) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries (Annex IV);
 - (v) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (Annex V);
 - (vi) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (Annex VI); and

- (vii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II (Annex VII).
- (b) Completion reports on the following Development Agenda projects:
- (i) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II (Annex VIII);
 - (ii) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II (Annex IX);
 - (iii) Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development (Annex X); and
 - (iv) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase II (Annex XI).
- (c) A progress report for the period from July 2013 to June 2014, on recommendations for immediate implementation (the 19 Recommendations). As in the past, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation, and highlights the main achievements. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at:
<http://www.wipo.int/tad>.

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

[Annexes follow]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_10_24
<u>Title</u>	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
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 10: 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 a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</i>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel costs: 840,000 Swiss francs. Additional personnel costs: 268,000 Swiss francs.
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 2009.
<u>Project Duration</u>	18 Months.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Culture and Creative Industries Sector Global Infrastructure Sector Development Sector Links to WIPO programs: 3, 9, 10, 15
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project is designed to assist in the improvement and strengthening of national institutions and stakeholder organizations dealing with and representing creative industries in enhancing their understanding of the role of IP for the effective management and development of creative industries, and to facilitate the establishment of regional or sub-regional networks for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.</p> <p>The first component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, was completed successfully in 2010 (see CDIP/6/2 Annex VIII).</p> <p>The second component of the project, relating to Collective Management Organizations, is still in progress. The purpose of this project is to provide CMOs grouped within the West African Copyright Network (WAN) with a set of technical infrastructure tools to enable them to effectively manage copyright documentation, licensing and distribution within their jurisdictions, to establish a collective management platform at the regional level and with tools</p>

	<p>to integrate with international networks of CMOs using established global standards.</p> <p>The project and the tools that will be developed and deployed should be designed in such a way that the results can subsequently be customized and deployed in similar pilot projects in CMOs or groups of countries.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>William Meredith</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result: IV.5</i></p> <p>Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The first component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, was completed successfully in 2010 (see CDIP/6/2 Annex VIII). This report covers only the second component of the project relating to Collective Management Organizations.</p> <p>During 2013, a full set of requirements (High Level Business Requirements) were drafted and reviewed. Work also progressed on developing a business model for the long-term sustainable development and operation of the system.</p> <p>In April 2014, a workshop was held in Geneva to bring together representatives of CMOs who will potentially use the new system, to review the High Level Business Requirements and to create a Business Expert Group that will advise the project team during the development of the system.</p> <p>Based on the documented requirements, a Request for Proposals (RFP) process was started in early 2014 to identify a partner for the development of the system. The evaluation was completed and contract negotiations are now in progress (as of July 2014). The partner will deliver software for the local components of the system (to be deployed in CMOs) and for the share components of the system (to link CMOs in regional networks and to link with international rights management systems).</p> <p>A technical project manager has also been recruited and will lead the project through the development and pilot phases.</p> <p>These activities are being undertaken through the approved program and budget of Program 15.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>It is important to have the buy-in of all stakeholders, including the business users and the international trade associations. This is being achieved by the Business Expert Group (above) and through tentative partnerships with industry associations.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>The major risk, identified in earlier project reports, is the interconnection of the national systems into the West African Copyright Network (WAN) and the data management and connection with international systems, in particular those of CISAC and SCAPR.</p>

	<p>To mitigate this risk, the current project approach is to seek partnerships with appropriate private sector industries and non-profit organizations and associations with the required know-how.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>Following the awarding of a contract to the most suitable partner for the development of the system, a proof of concept phase will be completed in early 2015. This will be followed at the end of 2015 by a pilot release of the system for installation in a small number of selected CMOs.</p> <p>A proposal was made to the Program and Budget Committee as part of Program 15's implementation strategies to create a regional and international software platform to support Collective Management Organizations, which was approved for the Program and Budget 2014/15 biennium. The activities relating to the project DA_10_24 are therefore fully mainstreamed into Program 15's regular budget. Adequate funding has been allocated for the development of the pilot system and a proposal will be made for the 2016/2017 biennium for ongoing deployment and support of the system.</p> <p>Given that the activities and deliverables foreseen for the component of the project relating to Collective Management Organizations are now an integral part of Program 15's work program and sufficient funds have been allocated under the regular budget for their execution, it is proposed that the DA project DA_10_24 be officially closed. The CDIP would be kept informed of progress relating to this component as and if required.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Proof of Concept phase: early 2015. Pilot system ready for testing and deployment: end of 2015. Further phases and deliverables to be planned.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 62%.</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>Progress Reports for this Project, in documents CDIP/4/2, Annex VIII, CDIP/6/2, Annex VIII, CDIP/8/2, Annex VII, CDIP/10/2, Annex III and CDIP/12/2 Annex III were submitted to the Committee respectively at its sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth sessions.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

This evaluation concerns only the part of the project relating to tools for Collective Management Organizations.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ¹ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Provision of IT equipment	CMO IT infrastructure compatible with requirements for deploying modern IT systems.	Provision of IT equipment by WIPO has been discontinued from July 2012.	NA
Upgraded software (WIPOCOS)	Ability to support the licensing, documentation and distribution activities of CMOs, and to integrate with regional and international networks.	Software design and development work to start in mid-2014. Proof of concept and then pilot system in 2015.	**
Database of CMOs musical works repertoire accessible and secure.	Databases available for exchange via the adopted systems.	No progress until systems deployed.	NP
Deployment package.	Number of training packages, officials trained, data captured and processed.	No progress until systems deployed.	NP

¹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Accomplishment of collective management business in a networked environment according to international state-of-the-art standards.	Networked CMOs are using business rules compatible with international standards.	Achievement cannot be measured until systems are deployed.	NP
Developing an IT platform and creating a data centre.	Databases in nine CMOs are uniform, accessible as a whole (online or offline) and from all networked CMOs.	Idem.	NP
Achieving a common, cost-effective and easily affordable registration system for the identification of works and rights owners.	Each networked CMO has access to international databases and can register works and interested parties accordingly.	Idem.	NP

[Annex II follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_25_26_28_01
<u>Title</u>	Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions.
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore IP related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 26:</i> To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development (R&D) institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 28:</i> 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>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 1,193,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel costs: 598,000 Swiss francs.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 2011.
<u>Project Duration</u>	42 months, in accordance with the new timeline approved by the CDIP at its 12 th session.

<p><u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u></p>	<p>Innovation and Technology Sector, Global Challenges Division and Economics and Statistics Division.</p> <p>Project on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions.</p> <p>Links to WIPO programs 1, 8, 9, 10 and 18.</p>
<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, the dissemination and facilitation of access to technology for development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, including LDCs.</p> <p>The activities envisaged to be carried out under the project are the following (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 55):</p> <p><u>Activity 1:</u> The organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings in different regions of the world, including developing countries, in prior consultation with Member States in Geneva, and involving stakeholders in the area of technology transfer, including other relevant UN organizations.</p> <p><u>Activity 2:</u> The elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, in cooperation with relevant UN and other international organizations, including economic studies and case studies on international technology transfer that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum.</p> <p><u>Activity 3:</u> The drafting of a concept paper on building solutions as the basis for discussion at the High Level International Expert Forum, to be submitted to the CDIP for approval (including all of the following; prior submission of the concept paper for comments of its first draft to international experts; the presentation of the concept paper to Permanent Missions in Geneva; and the holding of a one day meeting with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66).</p> <p><u>Activity 4:</u> The preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted at the Expert Meeting, and inclusion of such results into the global WIPO capacity building framework. This may include contents and concrete country projects related to the design and development of the necessary infrastructure for IP asset management in relation to technology transfer.</p> <p><u>Activity 5:</u> The organization of a High Level Expert Forum in the form of an international conference to initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs, including in emerging areas, as well as, other areas of special interest for developing countries, taking into account recommendations 19, 25, 26 and 28. In particular, the experts should debate on technology</p>

	<p>transfer supportive IP-related policies by developed countries.</p> <p><u>Activity 6:</u> The creation of a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” within the framework of the portal on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions to be established in the context of the project for Recommendation 10 in consultation with Member States and other stakeholders, while facilitating the participation of developing countries and LDCs in such Web Forum.</p> <p><u>Activity 7:</u> The incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Ali Jazairy</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result IV.2</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The project is being delivered on schedule, in accordance with the new timeline approved by the CDIP at its 12th session (document CDIP/12/2, Annex VI), except that, for logistical reasons, the High Level International Expert Forum on “IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” (see Activity 5, below), will now be held during January 19-21, 2015, after approval of the concept paper by the CDIP at its current session and not, as had been originally envisaged, in June 2014.</p> <p><u>Activity 1:</u> All of the envisaged five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings have been held, the first one in Singapore (for the Asian region) on July 16 and 17, 2012, the second one in Algiers (for the African and Arab region) on January 29 and 30, 2013, the third one in Istanbul (for the Transition region) on October 24 and 25, 2013, the fourth one in Geneva (for the Developed Countries region) on November 25 and 26, 2013, and the fifth and final one in Monterrey (for the Latin America and Caribbean region) on December 5 and 6, 2013.</p> <p><u>Activity 2:</u> A total of six analytic studies were commissioned by the Secretariat, and final drafts of all six studies have been received by the end of the first week of September 2014. All six studies have been peer-reviewed by international experts and all authors of the studies have been provided an opportunity to incorporate suggestions from the peer-review process. Both the final versions of the studies as well as the comments made by the peer reviewers are made available to CDIP/14.</p> <p><u>Activity 3:</u> The concept paper has been prepared, setting out the background of the project and a summary of the various project deliverables (notably, the regional consultation meetings and the peer-reviewed analytic studies). In addition, as had been agreed by the Committee (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66), prior to the submission of the concept paper for approval by the CDIP at its current session, a draft of the concept paper has been presented, in an informal briefing session, to Permanent Missions of Member States in Geneva on September 1, 2014. Furthermore, prior to the current session of the CDIP, as had been agreed by the Committee (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66), a one day meeting with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations will be organized in early October 2014. The Secretariat will give an oral report to the CDIP on any comments on the concept paper received during that one day meeting.</p>

	<p><u>Activity 4:</u> In compliance with the timeline, work towards preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted by the High Level International Expert Forum will commence after the said Forum will have taken place.</p> <p><u>Activity 5:</u> The High Level International Expert Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges Building Solutions” will be held during January 19-21, 2015, after the approval of the concept paper by the CDIP at its current session.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	All five Regional Consultation Meetings on Technology Transfer have been very successful in generating much interest from the participating countries as well as the meeting attendees.
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	None
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	None
<u>The Way Forward</u>	<p>Work towards creating a Web Forum will be completed following the holding of the High Level International Expert Forum.</p> <p>In addition, work towards incorporating any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs will start after the High Level International Expert Forum, and (as agreed) will only commence after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>
<u>Implementation timeline</u>	All project phases are being delivered on schedule, in accordance with the new timeline approved by the CDIP at its 12 th session (document CDIP/12/2, Annex VI).
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 68%.
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/8/2 , Annex VIII, was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth session held in November 2011. The second progress report, in document CDIP/10/2 , was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session in November 2012. The third progress report, in document CDIP/12/2 , was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth session in November 2012.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs (Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion (Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
0. Project paper	Draft document ready within three months from approval of the project, in consultation with Member States.	Drafting of the project paper completed by November 2011 and revised by May 2012.	****
1. Organization of Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings	Meetings organized within three months from the conclusion of the project paper; - Feedback by participants; and - Comments from Member States consultations.	All of the envisaged five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings have been held: the first one in Singapore on July 16 and 17, 2012; the second one in Algiers on January 29 and 30, 2013; the third one in Istanbul on October 24 and 25, 2013; the fourth one in Geneva on November 25 and 26, 2013; and the fifth one in Monterrey on December 5 and 6, 2013.	****
2. Studies, case studies and analyses	Completion of the studies and analyses within the established timeframe and the standards required by the terms of reference (TORs).	A total of six analytic studies were commissioned by the Secretariat, and final drafts of all six studies have been received by the end of the first week of September 2014. All six studies have been peer-reviewed by international experts and the authors of the studies have been provided an opportunity to incorporate suggestions from the peer-review process. Both the final versions of the studies as well as the comments made by the peer reviewers are made available to CDIP/14.	****

<p>3. Concept paper</p>	<p>Draft of a concept paper on building solutions as the basis for discussion at the High Level International Expert Forum, to be submitted to the CDIP for approval.</p>	<p>A first draft of the concept paper has been prepared, setting out the background of the project and a summary of the various project deliverables (notably, the regional consultation meetings and the peer-reviewed analytic studies). In addition, as had been agreed by the Committee (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66), prior to the submission of the concept paper for approval by the CDIP at its current session, a draft of the concept paper has been presented, in an informal briefing session, to Permanent Missions of Member States in Geneva on September 1, 2014. Furthermore, prior to the current session of the CDIP, as had been agreed by the Committee (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66), a one day meeting with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations will be organized in early October 2014. The Secretariat will give an oral report to the CDIP on any comments on the concept paper received during the one day meeting.</p>	<p>****</p>
<p>4. Forum materials</p>	<p>Preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted by the High Level International Expert Forum.</p>	<p>Too early to provide. Materials and teaching tools resulting from the regional consultations and the commissioned studies are already being prepared.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>5. Organization of High-Level Expert Forum</p>	<p>High-Level Expert Forum organized within six months from the completion of studies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level attendance to the Forum; - Positive feedback from participants on concept paper and studies; and - Forum results in adoption of a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer after consultations with Member States. 	<p>The three-day High Level International Expert Forum is planned at the end of the project in the first quarter of 2015, following approval by the CDIP at its November 2014 session of the Concept Paper.</p>	<p>**</p>
<p>6. Web Forum established and used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web Forum operational at an early stage; - Number of web forum users and qualitative feedback from web forum users; and - Compilation and analysis of public opinion discussions posted on the Web Forum. 	<p>Too early to provide. The Web Forum is being incorporated into the already-created portal on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions established in the context of the project for Recommendation 10: http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>7. Strengthened existing activities within WIPO, which foster access to knowledge and technology</p>	<p>Incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>	<p>Too early to provide.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<u>Overall Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators).	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>Exploration of new ways of establishing international IP collaboration, enhanced understanding and consensus on possible IP initiatives or policies to promote technology transfer</p>	<p>(a) Feedback from the Committee on the extent to which understandings of the issues have been enhanced and project objectives have been met;</p> <p>(b) Adoption and concrete use of the suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer by Member States;</p> <p>(c) Feedback on the content by the users via the Web Forum and evaluation questionnaires; and</p> <p>(d) Widespread use of the medium by developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>Too early to assess.</p>	<p>NA</p>

[Annex III follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_36.
<u>Title</u>	Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models.
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 36 (Cluster D):</i> To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on intellectual property models.
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel costs: 734,000 Swiss francs. Personnel costs: 161,000 Swiss francs.
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 2011.
<u>Project Duration</u>	42 months, in accordance with the new timeline approved by the CDIP at its 12 th session.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Innovation and Technology Transfer Section, Innovation and Technology Sector. Economics and Statistics Division. Links to WIPO programs 1, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 18.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>Open collaborative projects bring into play innovative solutions from inventors and problem-solvers from around the world through the sharing of best practices among several entities.</p> <p>In this context, this project will initiate and explore a range of activities for exchanging experiences on open innovation environments (including user centric environments where users co-create innovations through open collaborative agreements) in developed and developing countries, as well as intellectual property (IP) models. Open collaborative innovation may be defined as the osmosis and reverse osmosis of knowledge across the porous membrane separating an organization or community and its environment. It can be promoted through a variety of arrangements. These may encompass more traditional models, such as licensing (of, <i>inter alia</i>, patents, utility models, trademarks, copyrights, industrial designs and trade secrets), subcontracting, R&D collaborative contracts and joint ventures. Other options include Internet-enabled trends that foster customer driven innovation including, <i>inter alia</i>, crowd-sourcing, ideas competitions, creative commons and open source software. This project aims to map/examine existing paradigmatic open collaborative initiatives and their relations with IP models through a taxonomy-analytical study. Following an exchange of views and best practices from Member</p>

States and experts, the study will evaluate pros and cons of existing projects and identify lessons learned. In order to enable the broadest possible exchange of information and experiences with all stakeholders, the project proposes to create an 'Interactive Platform on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models'.

The project consists of proposals towards developing an Interactive Platform for the exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects, such as the Human Genome Project, as well as on IP models. The 'Interactive Platform' will be designed as a two-way digital portal, consisting of a web site and a web forum. The web site ('Send' function) will be an intelligent repository creating means for informing on studies/experiences in open collaborative projects and IP-based models. The web forum ('Receive' function) will be a means for receiving feedback from/on experiences in open collaborative projects and IP-based models.

The activities envisaged to be carried out under the project are the following (see document [CDIP/6/6 Rev](#)):

Activity 1: The draft of a Taxonomy-Analytical Study with the aim of mapping, clustering, analyzing and correlating different open collaborative initiatives and the respective IP models they are based on.

Activity 2: The organization of an Open-ended Meeting with Member States for a constructive debate on the essence, logic and stages of the approach.

Activity 3: The completion of an in-depth Evaluation Study establishing pros and cons of existing projects by extracting inherent IP models for successful open collaborative environments.

Activity 4: The organization of an Expert Meeting to exchange best practices on open collaborative projects, such as the Human Genome Project, the European Commission's Open Living Labs Project, the Prize Proposals submitted by the Governments of Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia and Suriname to the WHO Expert Working Group on R&D Financing, and other private firms experiences such as InnoCentive, the Merck Gene Index and Natura.

Activity 5: The establishment of an Interactive Platform for exchange of experiences consisting of two components: a web site informing on the studies and proposing possible IP tools, and a web forum for receiving feedback from/on experiences in open collaborative projects and IP-based models.

Activity 6: The incorporation of resulting recommendations into relevant WIPO programs after approval by Member States.

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>M. Ali Jazairy</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result IV.2</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p> <p><i>Expected Result VII.3</i> IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The project is being delivered in accordance with the new timeline approved by the CDIP at its 12th session (document CDIP/12/2, Annex VII).</p> <p><u>Activity 1</u>: The draft of the taxonomy-analytical study of open collaborative projects and IP-based models was completed in October 2011 and presented in CDIP/8. Comments by Member States and Observers were incorporated into the Final Study by March 2012 for CDIP/9: (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_8/cdip_8_inf_7_rev.pdf).</p> <p><u>Activity 2</u>: Two Open-ended Meetings with Member States were organized. An informal CDIP/9 side event was held on May 11, 2012, as well as a formal WIPO Meeting on June 18, 2012: (http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=26782).</p> <p><u>Activity 3</u>: The In-Depth Evaluation Study establishing pros and cons of existing projects by extracting inherent IP models for successful open collaborative environments has been commissioned to a team of experts, led by Prof. Ellen Enkel, Head of the Dr. Manfred Bischoff Institute of Innovation Management of the Airbus Group, Chair of Innovation Management, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen, Germany. The final draft of the study was received in July 2014 and will be made available to the CDIP/14. The study consists of the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an overview on the evolution of the concepts of open collaborations; (ii) an overview of open innovation since the coining of the concept a decade ago; (iii) a list of the benefits and challenges of existing projects and identify lessons learned for each paradigmatic open collaborative initiative; (iv) a list of inherent favorable conditions and successful IP models for effective paradigmatic open collaborative initiatives; and

(v) a list of recommendations on the ways WIPO programs can support developing countries and LDCs in overcoming the challenges they face in open collaborative innovation processes.

The study may provide “food for thought” for possible future WIPO workshops on open collaborations, which could be one of the outcomes resulting from the Project that could be incorporated into the WIPO programs.

Activity 4: The Expert Meeting in the form of a *WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge* was successfully organized on January 22 and 23, 2014. For details, see here:

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762

This Global Conference featured 17 high-level speakers from developed and developing countries as well as roundtable discussions on open innovation. Its objective was to exchange best practices on open collaborative projects for public ventures as well as private firms in various industries and fields of interest. It drew on the experience of global experts in the area of open innovation in academia and industry (including the film industry) and provided key issues to consider when implementing the concepts of open innovation as well as tools for launching open collaborations in the developing world. The event also provided power-networking platforms with leading experts for the exchange of experiences on open collaborations.

Activity 5: Following an international tender, a study on “Global Knowledge Flows”, for incorporation in the Interactive Platform, was commissioned to a team from Community Systems Foundation (CSF), New York, USA. The final draft of the study has been received in the first half of September 2014 and will be made available to the CDIP/14.

The study provides surveys of some exchanges of knowledge on a global scale and consists of a compendium of high-quality visuals, maps, infographics, case studies and interviews on traditional modes of knowledge flow such as licensing (of patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets), joint ventures, R&D collaborative contracts, franchising, litigation, and patent pools; as well as internet-enabled approaches of knowledge transfer such as crowdsourcing, innovation-inducement prizes, open collaborative projects, and open education resources.

The study may provide “food for thought” for possible future WIPO workshops on open collaborations, which could be one of the outcomes resulting from the Project that could be incorporated into the WIPO programs.

Activity 6. Work towards incorporating any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs can only start after the finalization and entry into force of the Interactive Platform, and (as

	agreed) will only commence after consideration by the CDIP.
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	<p><i>The Taxonomy-Analytical Study On Open Collaborative Projects and IP-based Models</i> received a large number of comments from Member States, which were incorporated into the final version of the study. The <i>Open-Ended Meetings</i> generated much interest from Member States.</p> <p>The <i>WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge</i>, organized on January 22 and 23, 2014, was attended by some 200 local and international participants and received very positive feedback from attendees as well as the local press and media. See the news feature at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/stories/collaborative_innovation.html</p>
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	None.
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	None.
<u>The Way Forward</u>	This project will conclude after incorporating all finalized project outputs into the Interactive Portal for the Project.
<u>Implementation timeline</u>	All project phases have been delivered in accordance with the new timeline approved by the CDIP at its 12 th session (document CDIP/12/2, Annex VII). The subsequent incorporation of the project outputs into the Interactive Portal are being carried out by the Project Manager without any financial implications.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 27%.
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/8/2, Annex XVIII , was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth session held in November 2011. The second progress report, in document CDIP/10/2 report Annex IX was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session in November 2012. The third progress report, in document CDIP/12/2 , was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth session in November 2012.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Taxonomy-Analytical Study	First draft of the analytical study ready within six months from approval of the project.	Draft of the Study completed by October 2011 and presented in CDIP/8. Comments by Member States and Observers incorporated into the Final Study by March 2012.	****
2. Organization of Open-ended Meeting with Member States	Meeting organized within three months from the completion of the analytical study, the debate will focus on the essence, broad logic stages of open collaborative innovation projects as well as on their outcomes, deliverables and solutions; (a) Consensus of Member States on the way forward; and (b) 60% positive feedback on the project process from participants (on the evaluation questionnaires).	Open-ended Meetings with Member States organized 3 months after the completion of the Study, including an informal CDIP/9 Side Event on May 11, 2012, as well as a formal WIPO Meeting on June 18, 2012. The latter meeting was attended by about 20 participants with Delegates from 7 countries' Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office in Geneva as well as 3 NGOs. Delegates expressed positive feedback on the project and agreed on the way forward.	****
3. Evaluation Study	In-depth evaluation study completed within six months from the convening of the experts meeting. This activity will aim to estimate pros and cons of existing projects and identify the lessons learned for each open collaborative initiative.	The In-Depth Evaluation Study has been commissioned to a team of experts, led by Prof. Ellen Enkel, Head of the Dr. Manfred Bischoff Institute of Innovation Management of the Airbus Group, Chair of Innovation Management, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen, Germany. The final draft has been received in July 2014 and will be made	****

		available to the CDIP/14.	
4. Experts Meeting Organization	<p>Meeting organized within six months from the organization of meeting with MS, the discussion will highlight the best practices in open collaborative projects for both public and private organizations;</p> <p>70% positive feedback from participants on the usefulness of the meeting for exchanging experiences.</p>	<p>The Expert Meeting in the form of a <i>WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge</i>, has been successfully organized on January 22 and 23, 2014. For further information, see: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762</p> <p>This Global Conference featured 17 high-level speakers from developed and developing countries as well as roundtable discussions on open innovation. It was attended by some 200 local and international participants and received very positive feedback from attendees as well as the local press and media.</p> <p>See the news feature at: http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/stories/collaborative_innovation.html</p>	****
5. Interactive Platform	<p>Digital Portal functional within six months after the completion of the in-depth evaluation study.</p> <p>(a) Widespread and regular use of the web site and web forum by users, particularly by developing countries; and</p> <p>(b) 55% positive feedback from users reporting usefulness of the platform (through online questionnaires).</p>	<p>A study on “Global Knowledge Flows” for incorporation into the Interactive Platform has been commissioned to a team of experts from Community Systems Foundation (CSF). The final draft of the study has been received in mid-September 2014 and will be made available to the CDIP/14.</p>	****

<p>6. Support existing activities within WIPO, which foster the exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects</p>	<p>Discussion of resulting recommendations from the project for their incorporation into related WIPO programs after approval by Member States within three months after the entry into force of the Interactive Platform.</p>	<p>Too early to assess.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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<u>Overall Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>Establish an Interactive Platform for the broadest possible exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects and IP-based models</p>	<p>Better awareness, understanding of experiences/best practices and practical application of IP tools and training kits in the Interactive Platform for the creation and implementation of open collaborative projects, and feedback from the Committee on the extent to which understanding of the issues has been enhanced and project objective has been met:</p> <p>(a) Number of web site users and visits per country/region;</p> <p>(b) Number of web forum users exchanging experiences on open collaborative environments and IP-based models;</p> <p>(c) Increased demand for WIPO training on open collaborative innovation based on the contents of the portal; and</p> <p>(d) Increased number of initiated joint projects using Open Innovation.</p>	<p>Too early to assess.</p>	<p>NA</p>

[Annex IV follows]

PROGRESS REPORT

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_2_4_10_11_1
<u>Title</u>	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries.
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. Activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes for technical assistance programs should be country-specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 2</i> Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to financing activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property in these countries.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 4</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promoting a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non personnel resources: 436, 000 Swiss francs. Personnel resources :106, 700 Swiss francs.

<u>Project Start Date</u>	February 2013.
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months. An extension of 6 months was approved by the CDIP at its 12 th session in November 2013.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Culture & Creative Industries Sector.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>“The Project” seeks to facilitate a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector in 3 pilot countries- Burkina Faso, Senegal and Kenya, on the basis of improved professional structures, markets and regulatory environment. It seeks to enhance the understanding and strategic use of IP as a key tool to foster production, marketing and distribution in the African audio-visual sector (AV). The ultimate goal of the project is to promote creativity and creative industries in selected African countries.</p> <p>The Project consists of two main components. The first component is in the field of professional development and training. The second component addresses the regulatory framework, and seeks to increase profitability of intellectual property-based transactions in the AV sector through relevant practices, institutional capacity and infrastructure.</p> <p>The Project is a pilot focused on a limited number of beneficiary countries, to ensure successful synergy and exchange of experiences between some of the rapidly expanding African audio-visual industries.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Carole Croella</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p>Program 3</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p><u>Project Activity 1: Scoping papers and Studies</u></p> <p>This component of the project has been finalized with the completion of the study on “<i>Negotiation of rights and collective management of rights in the audiovisual sector</i>” prepared by Ms. Koskinen-Olsson. The Study describes how audiovisual rights management functions and then describes the main findings in the target countries based on data received from the beneficiary countries. The study and summary are available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=283200 The study will be presented at the current session of the CDIP.</p> <p><u>Project Activity 2: Training workshops and Professional development</u></p> <p>One part time staff was appointed in November 2013 to provide the administrative support for the management of the project and the organization of the training workshops. This allowed beginning the training and professional development component.</p> <p>Three training workshops were held In Nairobi Kenya on April 1 and 2, 2014, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on July 7 and 8, 2014 and in Dakar, Senegal on September 1 and 2, 2014. Each seminar gathered around 50 participants. The selection of participants for the workshops was done in close consultation with the national focal points designated by each beneficiary country.</p> <p>The design of the scientific programs of the workshops was elaborated with a view to addressing project objective (1) as defined in Project document CDIP/9/13, namely to “<i>contribute to enhanced use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works</i>”.</p> <p>All stages of the organization and delivery of the training programs involved very closely the national authorities of the beneficiary countries including the national focal point designated by each country, the copyright offices and the national bodies in charge of the audio-visual sector such as the Film Commission in Kenya (KFC) or the cinematographic centers/directions in the other beneficiary countries.</p> <p>For each training workshop, both international and African experts have been appointed on the basis of their professional experience and knowledge of the specific features of the African audio-visual landscape. Some of these experts who are also the authors of</p>

	<p>WIPO publications on the subject matter were able to use and implement in a practical way the existing WIPO tools and methodologies ensuring a coherent and sustained approach in this sector.</p> <p>During the workshops the experts shared with the participants a range of program materials, sample contracts which can be adapted and used by the participants in their professional practices. This material is being compiled to form the basis of the training kit/distance learning program to be developed through the WIPO academy.</p> <p>Cooperation has also been established with an external international partner for the delivery of the Project, in order to involve in the Project, leading international partners with practical experience on the topic. The “<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>” (OIF) was associated to the organization and to the programs of the Ouagadougou and Dakar seminars. This cooperation has proven to be beneficial and enriched the substantive components of the training.</p> <p><u>Project Activity 3. Institution and Skills Building. Onsite training licensing</u></p> <p>The implementation of this component will begin in the first quarter of 2015.</p>
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<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>While it is early to assess the Project's impact the initial feedback received from participants (based on a confidential questionnaire distributed at the end of each workshop), indicates that the project is most timely and relevant for the audiovisual sector and that it will contribute to assist the film industry to move to higher standard of professional development in its strategic use of the national and international copyright frameworks.</p> <p>Each training workshop has been a starting point to promote a structured dialogue between all the representatives of the audiovisual value chain (from directors to actors, producer's distributors, retailers, on line platforms, broadcasters and representatives of the bank and finance sector). They considered the workshops as unique opportunities to meet with the government representatives to address issues such as government support, the use of the copyright rules, or the distribution infrastructure underpinned by respect for rights</p> <p>The Project has also been useful in contributing to policy developments at national level. In Kenya, the Project was officially requested by the Kenya Film Commission to provide comments and advice on the elaboration of the National Film Policy (NFP). The NFP which is in its final stage represents a significant step forward in that it will be the first time the Kenyan legislature will formally enshrine film as a national industry, with a considerable potential to contribute to the country's economic growth.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>There have been a significant number of requests for participation to the program in each pilot country. One of the challenges of this project lays in the appropriate identification of audiovisual /film producers and distributors which have an effective entrepreneurial capacity to develop complex audiovisual projects with a market oriented approach.</p> <p>Reaching out to the financial and banking community has not been easy as these sectors are not familiar with the film sector and there is no experience of business cooperation. Ongoing coordination and talks are taking place with local authorities to continue to fully involve these important partners into the project activities.</p> <p>The success of the project also requires that in each country legal frameworks affording copyright protection in the digital environment need to be made fully operational as well as effective measures to build respect for IP to support the development of legal distribution channels and of a legal audiovisual market.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>Given the low level of awareness and use of copyright in the AV sector, the beneficiary countries have also requested to increase the number of activities to address in a comprehensive manner the practical needs of the audiovisual, financial and legal communities sectors to strengthen the apprenticeship of international standards while allowing enough perspective for the development of relevant</p>

	<p>best practices for film business activities in the African context.</p> <p>With respect to project activity 2, Kenya, Burkina Faso and Senegal have requested follow up workshops to be organized in 2015. This request will be taken into account while scheduling training workshops relating to project activity 3 where the two objectives can be combined.</p> <p>The Project has also been asked to facilitate participation of producers/distributors at international selling/buying audiovisual markets such as DISCOP Africa to make use of the copyright based tools to sell and export local audiovisual content.</p>
<u>The Way Forward</u>	<p>From October 2014 to September 2015, the project will focus on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting a follow up training workshop in each pilot country. This will allow moving from a theoretical level of training to more specific business tools and case studies where the complex needs of each local film industry can be addressed and tailor made practices for African countries can be developed; - Move to the implementation phase of Project activity 3 based on the recommendations formulated in the Study on <i>“Negotiation of rights and collective management of rights in the audiovisual sector”</i>. This will imply training sessions and onsite training to develop the sector’s skills in copyright and licensing-based negotiations addressing notably issues such as appropriate tools and business rules for contractual relationships between creative collaborators and financing partners, licensing practices for the online environment; - The distance learning program will be developed on the basis of the training programs contents.
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	<p>The implementation is progressing in accordance with the new Project timelines approved by the CDIP at its 12th session.</p>
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 29%.</p>
<u>Previous Reports</u>	<p>The first progress report for this Project, in document CDIP/12/2, Annex XII, was submitted to the Committee at its 12th session.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	Performance Data	TLS
Scoping paper	Completion of the paper within the time frame and publication within time frame.	Scoping paper on WIPO Project.	****
Creation of an expert group and designation of focal points	Designation of focal points and creation of group of experts.	Consultations for the appointment of the group of expert are being finalized.	***
Study on collective negotiation of rights	Study finalized.	Study on collective negotiation and collective management of rights.	***
Three Training Workshops	Finalized.	Training workshops organized in Kenya, Burkina Faso and Senegal. Follow up workshops requested.	***
Onsite training on collective negotiation of rights	To take place.	NA	NA
Development of distance learning program	To be prepared.	NA	NA

² As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>To contribute to enhanced use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works.</p>	<p>Participants make greater use of the acquired skills for financing, producing and distributing audiovisual works (to be ascertained via evaluation questionnaire to participants approx. six months after the completion of training).</p> <p>Increase in the number of intellectual property related transactions in the audiovisual sector in relation to production and distribution. (Baseline to be determined through the scoping paper).</p> <p>Increased legitimate channels for the sale of African film rights (Baseline to be determined through the scoping paper).</p>	<p>Too early to provide.</p> <p>Too early to provide.</p> <p>Too early to provide.</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>To advance the development of an effective infrastructure for intellectual property rights-based transactions and licensing and related skills to enhance financial returns to audiovisual creators and the industry</p>	<p>Increase in the number of intellectual property-based transactions for the licensing of audiovisual rights through collective negotiations and collective licensing practices and implementation of guidelines. (Baseline to be determined through the study).</p> <p>Increase and development of the infrastructure for the</p>	<p>Too early to provide.</p> <p>Too early to provide.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p>licensing of audiovisual rights compatible with international standards, notably through collective management organizations. (Baseline to be determined through the study).</p> <p>Progressive implementation of appropriate tools and business rules for the management of audiovisual works compatible with international standards. (Baseline to be determined by the scoping paper).</p>		
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[Annex V follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA-1-10-11-13-19-25-32-01
<u>Title</u>	Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and LDCs.
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p>1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25 and 32:</p> <p><i>Recommendation 1:</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11:</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 13:</i> WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore intellectual property-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to</p>

	<p>flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 32:</i> To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IPRs and competition policies.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-Personnel resources: 755,460 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel resources: 202,000 Swiss francs.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 2012.
<u>Project Duration</u>	<p>24 months (first stage). The project was extended for an additional period of one year as per the decision of the Thirteenth Session of CDIP (see paragraph 7 of the Summary by the Chair at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_13/cdip_13_summary.pdf).</p>
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Key sectors: Development Sector (Program 9), Global Infrastructure Sector (Program 14).</p> <p>Links to WIPO programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 18, 30.</p> <p>Links to DA projects: DA_05_01, DA_08_01, DA_09_01, DA_10_05, DA_7_23_32_01 and DA_35_37_01, DA_19_25_26_28_01.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project relates to optimizing the results from the implementation of certain recommendations of the WIPO Development Agenda. To this end, this project completes and reinforces, on the one hand the projects already developed for recommendations 10, 19, 25, and 32, and on the other hand effectuates recommendations 1, 11, and 13.</p> <p>To attain these objectives, this project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South cooperation in the area of IP. The project aims to achieve tangible results in the following areas in developing countries and the LDCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting development-oriented IP technical and legal assistance (Recommendations 1, 13); (b) IP institutional capacity-building (Recommendation 10); (c) domestic innovation capacity-building (Recommendation 11); (d) facilitating access and dissemination of knowledge and technology, and the use of IP flexibilities (Recommendations 19, 25); and (e) understanding the link between IP and competition policies (Recommendation 32).

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.6</i> Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the Organization's programs and activities.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>In line with the above-mentioned expected result and Development Agenda Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25 and 32, the project aims to strengthen cooperation among developing countries and LDCs by developing means to channel South-South cooperation efforts in the field of IP and development, with a view to contributing to an increased capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge and experiences and with a view to further promoting development-oriented technical and legal assistance in the field of IP. Taking into account the project's delivery strategy and the activities reported on in progress report CDIP/12/2, the following progress has been made during the period under review:</p> <p>1. The Secretariat convened in Geneva on November 22, 2013, back to back with CDIP/12 as agreed with Group Coordinators, the <i>Second Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on Intellectual Property and Development</i>. Open to policy makers, governmental officials and representatives of IP Offices from developing countries, LDCs and other interested Member States, including representatives from regional and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Conference provided an opportunity to a) review the outcomes of the <i>Second Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement</i> held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from May 6 to May 8, 2013, and b) discuss the future of the project on South-South cooperation. The Conference was widely attended with a total of 119 participants, among which 75 representatives of 48 developing countries and LDCs, 20 representatives of 12 developed countries, 13 representatives of 7 international governmental organizations, and 7 representatives of 6 non-governmental organizations. Feedback gathered confirmed that the conference largely met expectations and fulfilled its intended objectives (over 92% of the respondents rated the conference as good, very good or excellent). Webcasted live to ensure access to a wider audience, the conference provided a platform to raise awareness of the value of South-South cooperation in the field of IP based on the outcomes of the <i>Second Interregional Meeting on South-South Cooperation</i> as well as an opportunity for Member States to exchange views and ideas on how to take the process forward. The presentations, video recording, and detailed report and summary report of the conference are available on the WIPO website at (http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30462).</p>

2. During the period under the review, the Secretariat also continued to develop the South-South web-based platform and tools, including through the introduction of South-South functionalities in the IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD), the IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD) and the WIPO Roster of Consultants (ROC). In cooperation with the Special Projects Division responsible for the development and maintenance of the above-mentioned databases and the Communications Division, the project resulted into the establishment of a dedicated WIPO webpage providing a one-stop facility on South-South cooperation activities in the field of intellectual property with relevant web-based information, tools and resources as follows: a) a South-South IP Technical Assistance database highlighting technical assistance and capacity-building activities undertaken with the support of WIPO with a South-South component; b) a South-South Roster of Consultants containing information on consultants and resource persons from developing countries, LDCs, and countries in transition to highlight available expertise from the South; c) South-South functionalities introduced into IP-DMD to further enable matchmaking on needs and offers of developing countries and LDCs; d) information about national and regional South-South initiatives in the field of intellectual property gathered through a questionnaire sent to Member States for this purpose; and e) information about the United Nations South-South cooperation framework and about WIPO's partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). The web platform (http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/) was officially launched during a side-event organized in the framework of CDIP/13 on May 21, 2014.

3. Follow-up on UN system-wide activities in the field of South-South cooperation and coordination with UNOSSC: WIPO's engagement with South-South cooperation activities in the UN system was sustained through its participation in the Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo 2013 hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi from October 28 to November 1, 2013. The Expo brought together policy makers, government officials, representatives from international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to exchange best practices and showcase successful South-South and triangular partnerships and solutions to development challenges on the theme of "*Building Inclusive Green Economies: South-South Cooperation for Sustainable Development & Poverty Eradication*". WIPO participated in the *High-level Development Forum for Development Cooperation* designed for practitioners of South-South cooperation at the national, regional, and international levels to share their experiences in managing South-South and triangular cooperation and to explore new ways of facilitating such partnerships. It also participated in the *Global South-South Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) Roundtable*, during which WIPO showcased the WIPO GREEN platform and the institutional relationship between the two institutions was formalized in an exchange of letters highlighting the shared intent to collaborate in areas such as the sharing of database content for the promotion of the transfer of green technologies and

supporting services, the sharing of solutions and best practices, and the provision of expert advice on intellectual property related to green technologies.

4. In line with the project review schedule, the project was evaluated by two external evaluators during the period from January to March 2014 in coordination with the Development Agenda Coordination Division (DACD). The independent final evaluation report which was presented to Member States during CDIP/13 contains a number of recommendations including in particular the recommendation, which was adopted by Member States, to extend the project by one year in order to, in particular, fine-tune all web-based tools, promote them among users, and maintain them through the collection of additional information. The full evaluation report can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=268822.

5. During the period under review in light of the recommendations contained in the project evaluation report and the need, in particular, to fine-tune the web tools based on user feedback and to promote the South-South web platform among users, the Secretariat prepared an e-survey available in English, French and Spanish to gather feedback from users of the South-South platform and assist in identifying any gaps and/or needs for additional content, features and online resources related to South-South cooperation in the field of intellectual property. For awareness-raising and dissemination purposes, the Secretariat also organized, as indicated under section 2. above, a side-event during CDIP/13 to officially launch the web platform and present the main structure, content and tools thereof. Last but not least, the Secretariat continued to gather, analyze, and compile information received from Member States about national and regional South-South initiatives in the field of intellectual property with the objective to feature these on the South-South web platform.

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Referring to the independent evaluation report of the project and to the conclusions contained therein, evidence suggests that the project was of high relevance to Member States and direct beneficiaries and that it was catalytic in helping both the Secretariat and Member States appreciate the added value of South-South cooperation in the area of intellectual property. Surveys conducted by the project and validated by the evaluators through in-depth interviews with selected participants confirmed the high relevance of the inter-regional meetings and annual conferences on South-South cooperation and the significant potential added value of the web-based tools for information exchange and access to knowledge.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Risk: insufficient use of the South-South web platform, web tools and databases.</p> <p>Mitigation: this risk will be addressed by actively increasing public outreach and raising awareness of the new web platform and tools among relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>Based on the recommendations contained in the final evaluation report of the project adopted by Member States during CDIP/13, the activities to be undertaken in the course of the following months will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fine-tuning of the web-based tools based on user-feedback, promoting them among potential users and maintaining them, including through the collection of information; 2. Mapping of existing South-South activities within WIPO, studying good practices within other UN organizations; 3. The Secretariat will also continue to follow-up on UN system-wide activities in the field of South-South cooperation and coordinate with UNOSSC to ensure continuity of the linkages established during the project; 4. In line with the recommendations of the evaluation report, the Secretariat will also prepare a draft proposed roadmap for the mainstreaming of South-South cooperation as a delivery strategy to complement existing approaches in WIPO for consideration by Member States.
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>The project was evaluated as scheduled. As per the decision of Member States during CDIP/13, the Committee agreed to extend the duration of the Project for one year to allow for the completion of the outstanding activities within the remaining project budget.</p>

<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 74%.
<u>Previous Reports</u>	<p>Progress Reports for this Project, in documents CDIP/10/2, Annex XI and CDIP/12/2, Annex IX, were submitted to the Committee respectively at its tenth and twelfth sessions.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this Project, in document CDIP/13/4, was submitted to the Committee at its thirteenth session.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION
Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs³</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Annual Conferences and Inter-regional Meetings.	Level of attendance. Feedback from participants through a questionnaire.	<p>The <i>Second Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on Intellectual Property and Development</i> gathered over 100 participants, among which 75 representatives of 48 developing countries and LDCs, 20 representatives of 12 developed countries, 13 representatives of 7 IGOs, and 7 representatives of 6 NGOs.</p> <p>Feedback gathered confirmed that the conference largely met expectations and fulfilled its intended objectives (over 92% of the respondents rated the conference as good, very good or excellent). The conference was webcasted live to ensure access to a wider audience and all meeting documents, including the presentations, full report and summary report of the conference have been made available on the WIPO meeting webpage.</p>	****

³ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<p>South-South Training and Capacity Building activities.</p>	<p>New functionalities introduced in the WIPO IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD). Statistics on the use of the matchmaking feature and number of exchange visits/missions among developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>The South-South functionalities have been developed and introduced in the IP-TAD and IP-DMD databases, and included on the South-South web platform: (http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/). Due to the late deployment of the web-based tools, no statistics are currently available.</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>Increase the use in WIPO technical assistance and capacity-building activities of resource persons and experience sharing from developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>Annual periodic reports and review of the WIPO roster of consultants to identify the increase in the use of consultants from developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>The South-South Roster of Consultants highlighting experts and resource persons from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition was completed and included as an additional resource on the South-South webpage. Due to the late deployment of the web-based tools, no statistics are currently available.</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>WIPO Webpage on South-South Cooperation and interactive web portal/virtual network.</p>	<p>Webpage and interactive web portal in place. Feedback from users and statistics on the use of the web page and virtual network as well as qualitative assessment to be sought from participants and output in the form of collaborative interaction.</p>	<p>The South-South webpage was completed at the end of 2013 and officially launched during a side-event to CDIP/13 on May 21, 2014. The platform can be accessed at: (http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/). Due to the late deployment of the web-based tools, no statistics are currently available.</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>Focal Point on South-South Cooperation.</p>	<p>Appointment of a Focal Point on South-South Cooperation in the WIPO Secretariat. Periodic reports to be submitted by the Focal Point to Member States.</p>	<p>Project Manager appointed as the <i>de facto</i> focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project. Activities undertaken by WIPO in cooperation with UNOSSC are reported on in progress reports CDIP/10/2, CDIP/12/2, and in the current report.</p>	<p>***</p>

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>Better understanding of IP and its potential contribution to development in the developing countries and LDCs;</p> <p>Identifying of priorities and special needs of developing countries and LDCs in the area of IP and development including norm-setting at the national, regional, and international levels.</p> <p>Better-informed socio-economic context-sensitive decision-making on IP policies at the national and regional levels in the South;</p> <p>Better protection of domestic creations and fostering innovation in developing countries and LDCs;</p> <p>Promotion of the transfer and dissemination of technology;</p> <p>Enhanced infrastructure and capacity for developing countries and LDCs to make the most effective use of IP for development bearing in mind their socio-economic</p>	<p>Impact in Member States practices including in the design of national IP policy and legislation, and its implementation, and use of IP flexibilities. (Survey questionnaire).</p> <p>Statistics on the use of the matchmaking feature.</p> <p>Statistics and Feedbacks on the use of the web page.</p> <p>Statistics and Feedbacks use of the virtual network.</p> <p>Statistics on the use of consultants from developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>Please refer to the final evaluation report of the project for a detailed assessment of the project's impact, relevance, and effectiveness: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=268822.</p> <p>Relevant statistics related to the web-based tools will be provided at a later stage in the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>***</p>

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>conditions, and their different levels of development; and</p> <p>Increased capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge and experience in the area of IP and Development.</p>			

[Annex VI follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_4_10_02
<u>Title</u>	Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 4:</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel resources: 250,000 Swiss francs. Personnel resources: 237,000 Swiss francs.
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 1, 2014.
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Program 2 Links to WIPO Programs 2, 9, 30 and 31.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The project aims at supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), which actively create and commercialize designs, in the active use of the IP system and the development of strategies that will encourage investment in design.</p> <p>Through close cooperation with lead agencies in the participating countries, the project will promote the strategic use of Intellectual Property rights, in particular, industrial design rights, by SMEs in those countries, thereby encouraging a pro-active approach to design protection in domestic and export markets.</p> <p>The project is based on a proposal presented by the Republic of Korea at the eleventh session of the CDIP (document CDIP/11/7).</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Marcus Höpperger, Director, Law and Legislative Advice Division, Brands and Designs Sector.</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.2.</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The two participating countries, namely Argentina and Morocco, have been selected, after an analysis of each country's project proposal document, based on defined selection criteria.</p> <p>WIPO and the Lead Agencies for both participating countries are in the process of reaching agreement on the "Project Scope Statement" report, involving regular reviews and discussions between both parties in order to have a clear common understanding of the project scope and shared objectives. This will be a solid basis for achieving effective, efficient, relevant and sustainable results throughout the project which allows to manage stakeholders' expectations and to set realistic goals.</p> <p>Project plans and budget allocations for both participating countries have been elaborated.</p> <p>In accordance with lessons of past CDIP project evaluations, it was agreed to carry out feasibility studies in both countries with questions addressed to the respective Lead Agencies and a survey for SMEs, assessing their needs, expectations and interest in the project.</p> <p>The roles and responsibilities of the Country Project Coordinator, being the focal point in the project implementation, have been defined. A similar description will be issued for National Experts.</p> <p>Risk identification and mitigation activities have been defined and are regularly monitored.</p> <p>Expected results, project activities, quality criteria / Key Performance Indicators have been defined.</p> <p>The initial phase of the project also looks at the relevance of the project scope in the context of participating countries' national IP development strategies. The pilot project contributes to the achievement of Lead Agencies' institutional goals and national goals in IP design protection development. The exit strategy is analyzed and discussed at the initial phase of the project.</p> <p>An International Symposium on Industrial Design capital will take place in Buenos Aires on September 3 and 4, 2014. This will provide an opportunity for a first outreach and the kick-off for the pilot project in Argentina.</p>

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Asking relevant questions in order to understand stakeholders' expectations and agreeing upon the project scope statement, including key performance indicators and quality criteria, allows the project to set a solid basis and to mitigate risk.</p> <p>The discussions between WIPO and Lead Agencies of participating countries provided an opportunity to clarify how WIPO can add value to a successful project implementation, based on its expertise in IP and design protection.</p> <p>The use of robust project methodology, tools and processes as well as working thoroughly on the initial phase of the project were useful in order to monitor project relevance, and ensure project effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>Investing time in clearly agreeing on the scope and the relevance of all project activities at the beginning of the project proved to be useful to mitigate risks that could jeopardize the success of the project in terms of effective outcomes, including sustainability and stakeholder management.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>The risk assessment and mitigation analysis was essential in order to set a solid basis for the project.</p> <p>The main risks identified were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – External factors (such as countries' legal IP framework adapted to SMEs needs, key factors discouraging SMEs to invest in Industrial Design Protection); – Project scope too broad and/or being over budget; – Failing to achieve effective coordination and to agree on a clear project scope, roles and responsibilities; – Failing to ensure that the project achieves sustainable results taking into account the exit strategy. <p>Risks are managed on a regular basis and discussed in close collaboration internally in WIPO and between WIPO and Lead Agencies in both countries.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>There is currently no issue requiring immediate support / attention.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>The next steps are to finalize the initial phase of the project that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation agreement formalized (based on the Project Scope Statement) ▪ National design protection strategy drafted ▪ Outreach strategy drafted ▪ Exit strategy drafted

	<p><i>Feasibility study:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Country reports by Lead Agencies based on WIPO questionnaire▪ Survey sent to SMEs <p><i>Selection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Country Project Coordinator▪ National Experts <p>An International Symposium on Industrial Design will take place on September 3 and 4, 2014.</p>
<u>Implementation Timeline (for the next steps mentioned above)</u>	July 15, 2014 – December 31, 2014.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 10%.
<u>Previous Reports/documents</u>	This is the first Report to be submitted to the CDIP.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

Note: As the project has started recently, most of TLS mention NP.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁴ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Participating countries selected IPR design protection mechanism for design businesses developed at the country level.	Two countries selected (decision based on selection criteria).	<p>The selection was successfully based on the following selection criteria:</p> <p>(a) Existence of design based industries or manufacturers in the country; State of design protection institutions and legislative framework and infrastructure;</p> <p>(b) Actual need to support design businesses in developing IP strategies and obtaining active IP protection for their designs in national and international markets; and</p> <p>(c) Potential for taking over and continuing the project after completion of initial project as well as for replication in other Member States.</p> <p>Ref.: Project Proposals issued by both participating countries.</p>	****

⁴ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

	<p>(a) National design protection strategy draft and comments provided by WIPO;</p> <p>(b) National project managers and national lead agency according to selection criteria identified;</p> <p>(c) National experts to assist, if necessary, in the development of individual design protection plans, identified.</p>	<p>(a) The National design protection strategy was drafted and discussed with INPI Argentina. In the case of Morocco, the draft describes the National IP protection development strategy. The national design protection strategy still needs to be drafted;</p> <p>(b) The national Lead Agencies have been identified. The roles and responsibilities of Country Project Coordinators have been agreed upon. Country Project Coordinators have not yet been identified.</p>	<p>(a) *** (b) ** (c) NP</p>
Outreach plan at the country level drafted	<p>(a) Outreach strategy drafted in close collaboration with Lead Agencies.</p> <p>(b) One or several businesses per participating countries that produce original design identified (decision in accordance with selection criteria).</p>	<p>(a) The Outreach strategy is under discussion with both Lead Agencies.</p>	<p>(a) ** (b) NP</p>
Design protection plan with businesses developed	<p>(a) Design protection plan drafted in close collaboration with selected business(es);</p> <p>(b) Number and relevance of designs per business that could be the object of a design protection strategy (selection with the support of national expert(s)).</p>		NP
Implementation of proactive design protection through appropriate protection mechanisms in domestic – and, where applicable – international markets.	<p>(c) Number of applications for design registration initiated and/or filed and/or number of other relevant legal protection titles obtained;</p>		NP

Outreach to relevant national and international markets.	(d) Presence of participating businesses in national or international specialized trade fairs (plus outreach through other canals to be defined).		NP
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<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>To contribute to the business development of SMEs in participating countries by <i>encouraging investment in design through the strategic use of IPR</i>, in particular the proactive use of appropriate design protection mechanisms that were neglected so far.</p>	<p>(a) Number of protected designs (through registration or otherwise) per business <i>(to be measured sometime after the completion of the project)</i></p> <p>(b) Turnover of SMEs using design protection prior and after the project <i>(to be measured sometime after the completion of the project)</i>.</p> <p>(c) Level of satisfaction of participating businesses with the implementation of the design protection plan.</p>		NP
<p><i>To improve the capacities of national design institutions, including IP Office, to encourage the strategic use of the IP system for design producing businesses thus leading to an increased use of available design protection mechanisms.</i></p>	<p>(a) Number and type of capacity building related activities for design businesses conducted by the national design institution.</p> <p>(b) Number and type of promotional activities conducted by the national design institution.</p>	<p>(a) An online survey has been prepared to be circulated to 150 SMEs in Argentina in order to assess their specific needs.</p> <p>(b) An International Symposium will take place in Buenos Aires on 3 and 4 September, 2014. Topics for presentations, national and international speakers have been chosen according to pre-defined needs.</p>	<p>(a) NP</p> <p>(b) ***</p>

[Annex VII follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_30_31_03
<u>Title</u>	Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II.
<u>Development Agenda Recommendations</u>	<p>Recommendation 19: To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p>Recommendation 30: WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p> <p>Recommendation 31: To undertake initiatives agreed by member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel resources: 200,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel resources: 267,792 Swiss francs.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	July 2014.
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Innovation and Technology Sector and Global Issues Sector.</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs 1, 9, 14 and 18.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>In pursuance to the objectives of the Project's Phase I, the overall objective of the present Phase II is to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technology development of the beneficiary countries and, ultimately, to alleviate poverty.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the project are :</p> <p>(a) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals;</p>

(b) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and

(c) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner.

As this project addresses the development problems of LDCs on the basis of identified need areas in accordance to the national development plan, the implementation strategy takes into account initiatives by all partners of the project. The focus will be addressing the solution to the development problem by taking into account the national development plan, institutional values and contribute to poverty alleviation.

A chain of events for the project's implementation is suggested within the project document CDIP/13/9, approved by the CDIP at its thirteenth session held in May 2014. The project will be implemented as follows:

1. Application: a Least Developed Country prepares and submits to WIPO Secretariat an application expressing interest to participate in the Appropriate Technology Project.

2. Review of Application: WIPO reviews the application and decides whether or not to approve it. If not approved, WIPO clarifies areas that should be improved by the country concerned.

3. Participation Agreement: where the application is approved, the country concerned and WIPO will sign a participation Agreement clarifying the obligations of each Party.

4. Establishing a National Expert Group (NEG): WIPO will coordinate the establishment of a national Multi Stakeholder and Expert Groups (NEG) comprising representatives from the government, business, industry, university, relevant IGOs, NGOs, research and development institutions to coordinate project implementation.

5. Chair of NEG: appoint Chair of Multi Stakeholder Group and NEG amongst the Members.

6. National and International Experts: appoint National and International Experts that will spearhead the day to day implementation of the project.

7. Needs Areas: WIPO will support each NEG to identify several needs areas and prioritize one or two need areas.

8. Prepare Search Request: prepare a Report that can clarify the technology required.

It should be prepared in a manner that would allow anybody reading the request to be able to provide the relevant information required.

9. Prepare Search Report: to prepare the finding of Patent Information Search undertaken for the identified project.

	<p>10. <u>Formulate TOR for a Technology Landscape Report</u>: each NEG will receive support from WIPO to formulate Terms of Reference for preparation of the Appropriate Technology Landscape Report.</p> <p>11. <u>Prepare a Technology Landscape Report</u>: prepare a Technical Landscape Report using patent and other scientific and technical information presented in the Search Report to identify the most relevant appropriate technology on the basis of identified needs, and any other information obtained from organization, institutions and departments working on these areas of development.</p> <p>12. <u>Approve the Technology Landscape Report</u>: present the prepared Technology Landscape Report and present the Report to a multi stakeholder forum for discussion and approval.</p> <p>13. <u>Business Plan</u>: prepare a business plan for the implementation of the appropriate technology identified in the Technology Landscape Report and to convert the identified technology into business.</p> <p>14. <u>Outreach Program</u>: develop and organize a national outreach program within the business plan.</p> <p>15. <u>External Evaluation</u>: after the project's completion, an independent evaluation will assess its achievements, lessons learned and sustainability.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Kiflé Shenkoru.</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Strategic Goal III, Program 9:</i> <i>Expected Result III.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Phase II of the project was approved during the thirteenth session of the CDIP held in May 2014. The consultation process for the implementation of the project has already started with those countries that have expressed strong interest. However, the implementation of Phase II of the project requires commitment on the part of the beneficiary countries and additional responsibilities on the part of the Organization.</p> <p>During the initial stage of the project, there were no agreements or memorandum of understanding (MoU) negotiated and signed to provide clarity on the roles and responsibilities of each the beneficiary countries and WIPO. Selection of the beneficiary countries should fulfill the selection criteria such as the concrete identification of the need areas and their relevance to the national development plan of the country and the priorities set in question, demand driven and sustainability.</p> <p>Phase II of the project not only contributes to building capacity at the national level in the use of appropriate technical and scientific information as appropriate technology to address the identified development challenges facing the beneficiary least developed countries but also explore the possibilities of effectively delivering appropriate technologies to the people and the community and this requires strong commitment on the part of beneficiary countries and cooperation with relevant regional, interregional, international organizations.</p> <p>The selection process for participating countries is currently being conducted according to the agreed timeline. A number of countries have expressed strong interest in being part of the project.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Phase II of the AT project for LDCs involves a series of activities with the aim of solving development problems in the process of transferring appropriate technology as a solution to the problem of the identified needs within a given time frame and in a particular location. Looked from the angle of this partnership program, it is a medium to long term investment. The investment includes financial assistance, specific time frame, human and material resources. As the process involves several stages, it requires careful management and monitoring at each stage in order to avoid risks.</p>

<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	N/A
<u>The Way Forward</u>	The Project will be implemented according to the approved timeline.
<u>Implementation Timeline (for the next steps mentioned above)</u>	July 2014 to July 2015.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	N/A
<u>Previous Reports/documents</u>	This is the first Report to be submitted to the CDIP.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁵ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
National Expert Group	Expert group established in the three selected countries within 30 days of start of project.	N/A	N/A
AT Landscape Report	AT landscape report to be made available to the government and WIPO.	N/A	N/A
Business plan for implementing the selected appropriate technologies	One or more appropriate technologies would be selected for implementation and a business plan drafted to practically implement the project 6 months after the start of the project. Business Plans implemented.	N/A	N/A

⁵ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁵ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Outreach program	Sector-specific, targeted outreach program completed within 24 months of start of the project.	N/A	N/A

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>Strengthened national capacity of least developed countries in using appropriate technical solutions to address major national development challenges.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The people who have received training are using the acquired skills and knowledge; 2. National capacity building programs are continuing and being expanded through support from the government and other national stakeholders; 3. Institutions have been put in place to continue working on Appropriate Technology; and 4. NEG made a permanent organ to promote work on Appropriate Technology. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Improved understanding of the use of technical and patent information for innovation and national technology capacity-building.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of AT information for development; 2. Project replicated or being replicated to other areas with minimum support from WIPO; and 3. Utilization of Appropriate Technology for economic development included in the national IP policies and strategies. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Exploitation of technical and patent information for achieving development objectives and goals	Resolution of needs based identified problems.	N/A	N/A
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[Annex VIII follows]

COMPLETION CUM SELF-EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT ON SPECIALIZED DATABASES' ACCESS AND SUPPORT-PHASE II

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code:	DA_08_02
Title:	Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II.
Development Agenda Recommendation:	<i>Recommendation 8:</i> Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.
Project Budget:	Non-personnel resources: 600,000 Swiss francs. Personnel resources: 1, 006,400 Swiss francs.
Project Duration:	20 months.
Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs:	Global Infrastructure Sector in cooperation with the Innovation and Technology Sector and the Development Sector. Links to WIPO Programs 1, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14.
Brief Description of Project:	<p>The project aimed to stimulate innovation and economic growth by facilitating access to technology information in least developed and developing countries and by strengthening countries' capacity to effectively exploit this information. Under this project, WIPO supported the establishment and development of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) and associated networks on the national, regional, and international levels.</p> <p>The principal objective of Phase II of the project was to ensure the long-term sustainability of TISCs and their ability to provide appropriate, high-quality technology and innovation support services.</p> <p>The objective would be met by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustaining the successful training program implemented for the development of TISCs, including on-site training and distance learning courses;

	<p>2. Enhancing the usage and further developing access to specialized patent and non-patent databases through the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and</p> <p>3. Establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs at the national, regional, and international levels, provide complementary training to TISCs, and disseminate information materials to TISCs and the public.</p> <p>A secondary objective of the project was to continue the initial training of Phase I for the many countries, which have already signed or have committed to sign Service Level Agreements to establish TISC national networks, but which have not yet received such training.</p>
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Project Manager	Messrs. Alejandro Roca Campaña and Andrew Czajkowski
Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget	<p><i>Strategic Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>Program 14: Services for Access to Information and Knowledge.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result IV.2: Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</i></p>
Summary overview of Project Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuing the training program implemented for the development of TISCs, including on-site training and distance learning courses; 2. Enhancing the usage and further developing access to specialized patent and non-patent databases through the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and 3. Establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs at the national, regional, and international levels, provide complementary training to TISCs, and disseminate information materials to TISCs and the public.
Results/impact of the project and key lessons learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Training program</i> <p>On-site training in Phase II continued for Member States having already requested participation in the TISC project or signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA).</p> <p>During Phase II, 56 national training workshops and 8 regional seminars were carried out.</p> <p>The total number of on-site TISC training events from the start of the project in 2009 to date (including those of Phase I) are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 initial training workshops (focusing on free-of-charge patent databases, such as PATENTSCOPE); - 23 intermediate training workshops (focusing on different types of patent searches, such as state of the art and patentability, and access to Research4Life programs, including ARDI); - 10 advanced training workshops (focusing on commercial patent databases available through ASPI and on an introduction to business/client development);

i.e. 81 national training workshops in total, as well as

- 12 regional (promotional and basic training) conferences.

During this period, a total of 39 TISC networks were launched, i.e. those having signed a SLA and having followed at least a first training workshop.

It is estimated that during these workshops and conferences over 5,000 participants were trained.

Moreover, in close cooperation with the WIPO Academy, distance learning courses (DLCs) have been offered at no cost to accredited TISC staff. In this way, over 2,500 participants have registered for DLCs in recent years.

2. *ARDI and ASPI*

WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program, which facilitates access to scientific and technical journals, provided access to 207 registered institutions at the end of 2013.

ARDI has around 3,900 peer-reviewed journals available from 17 partner publishers and also provides access to more than 16,000 e-books. The Research4Life (R4L) partnership, to which ARDI and other programs for access to knowledge administered by UN specialized agencies (FAO, UNEP and WHO), provide access to more than 45,000 journals and e-books in total.

WIPO's Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program, which facilitates access to specialized commercial patent databases, continues to attract more users, although at a slower pace than ARDI. In total, just over 60 users registered, of which 20 institutions are active users of databases available through ASPI at the end of 2013.

3. *TISC knowledge management*

The "eTISC" knowledge management platform supporting TISCs and TISC networks was launched in November 2012 and includes forums, discussion groups, blogs, information on upcoming events, videos and pictures related to the project, as well as e-learning and online training webinars. In total, 7 webinars (6 in English and 1 in French) were given live, with the recordings made available on the eTISC and on the TISC website, from June 2013 onwards. Further webinars are planned on a regular basis in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic. Another unique element of the eTISC, which has proved to be very popular, is its "Ask the Expert" series where internationally renowned experts share their IP experience during Q&A sessions with eTISC members.

The number of eTISC members at the end of December 2013 was over 650 (and is still growing).

	<p>During Phase II, the TISC website was completely redesigned so as to increase the scope and accessibility of information available online, including a detailed “Directory” of TISCs around the world, and promote the use of resources, including webinars and the interactive e-tutorial on using and exploiting patent information.</p> <p>The e-tutorial itself has been accessed through the TISC website over 5000 times and over nearly 2000 copies have been distributed on demand to TISCs and individuals in CD-ROM format since its launch in October 2012.</p> <p><i>4. Impact and lessons learned</i></p> <p>Regular feedback from TISCs suggests a continuing positive impact on their institutions and users, as documented in the Survey Summary Report on the Progress Needs and Assessment Questionnaire available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tisc/en/doc/tisc_survey_2013.pdf</p> <p>The previous reports can be compared for 2012 at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tisc/en/doc/tisc_survey_2012.pdf</p> <p>and for 2011 at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tisc/en/doc/tisc_2011_survey_report.pdf</p> <p>The most recent report shows again the continuing strong demand for implementation of the project in Member States already participating in the project as well as in new Member States and reiterates that the project concept remains relevant to their priorities and needs.</p> <p>Furthermore, the most recent report shows that approximately 190,000 inquiries are supported annually by existing TISCs.</p>
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p>	<p>Risks identified in the original project document were either mitigated as originally intended or did not materialize.</p> <p>Risk: Expectations of training events and the launch of TISC national networks cannot be met because of insufficient resources available for TISC capacity building. Mitigation: Cooperation was initiated and developed with international organizations, such as ARIPO, ASEAN, OAPI and OIC so as to leverage and share resources and expertise on a regional level.</p> <p>Risk: Attrition among contributors to ASPI and ARDI This risk did not materialize, but efforts continued to keep expanding the number of publisher partners in ARDI.</p>

	<p>Risk: Insufficient use of the TISC knowledge management platform Mitigation was not necessary as a critical mass of users was built up relatively quickly.</p> <p>Risk: Insufficient demand for local TISC services Mitigation: Although demand for TISCs at a national level continues to grow, demand for local TISC services is still a major concern in many countries and needs to be addressed by actively increasing public outreach and raising public awareness of local TISC services.</p>
Project Implementation Rate	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 102%.
Previous Reports	The first Progress Report for the Project, in document CDIP/10/2 Annex I, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012, the second Progress Report, in document CDIP/12/2 Annex I, was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth Session in November 2012.
Follow-up	The TISC project has been mainstreamed into WIPO's regular activities from January 1, 2014.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs⁶</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. (i) Establishment of a webinar service on the TISC website;	Webinar service operating 12 months after commencement of Phase II.	A restructured TISC website was launched September 2012, with webinars and other e-learning resources added in mid-2013.	****
(ii) Establishment of an online forum for exchanging TISC experiences and best practices;	Online forum operating 12 months after commencement of Phase II.	eTISC was launched in November 2012.	****
(iii) Establishment of an online helpdesk; and	Online helpdesk operating 12 months after commencement of Phase II.	Online helpdesk services are provided by members of the Innovation and Technology Support Section through eTISC.	****
(iv) Integration of WIPO Academy Distances Learning Courses (DLCs) into the TISC training program.	All launched TISCs to have followed at least two WIPO Academy DLCs within 20 months.	A majority of TISCs have followed one or two DLCs.	***
2. Developing and promoting user/client services, particularly from a business perspective.	All launched TISCs to have had at least one training focusing on business/client development within 20 months of the project.	The advanced (3 rd) training for most TISCs included an introduction to business/client development.	***
3. Continuation of initial training as for Phase I.	Signing of mutually agreed Service Level Agreement (SLA)	Initial training workshops continue in those countries committed to signing SLA; 10	****

⁶ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs⁶</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<p>between each new national TISC network and WIPO;</p> <p>Launch of TISCs' services in at least another 12 interested countries and institutions – 20 months after start of Phase II.</p>	<p>new SLAs were signed in 2012 and 2013.</p> <p>10 TISCs were launched (signed SLA and 1st training) in Phase II; although 1st training workshops were also given in a further 11 countries where an SLA was still to be signed (in 2014).</p>	****
4. Training on other aspects of innovation support in addition to access to technology databases.	All launched TISCs to have had at least one training on IPRs/IP asset management/technology transfer/commercialization within 20 months of the project.	Most TISCs have had an introductory training on IPR/IP asset management or technology transfer or commercialization during the advanced third training (10 as of end 2013).	***
5. Further coordination and cooperation with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.	Cooperation with at least two IGOs/NGOs started by end of Phase II.	Cooperation with four IGOs (ARIPO, OAPI, OIC and ASEAN) was started and contacts continued with Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) for the purpose of developing regional activities.	****

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Ensure the long-term sustainability of TISCs and their ability to provide appropriate, high-quality technology and innovation support services.	<p>Number TISCs receiving five or more enquiries per day from local users to be maintained at approximately 30% of all TISCs (baseline 2011: 28% of all TISCs received five or more enquiries per day as indicated in the TISC “Survey Summary Report” of December 2011).</p> <p>Percentage of TISCs that have received at least one training within one year of signing SLA to be maintained at 70% (baseline 2010/11 was 69% from training statistics).</p>	<p>63% of TISCs received five or more enquiries per day as indicated in the TISC “Survey Summary Report” of December 2013.</p> <p>According to training statistics 90% of TISCs have received at least one training workshop within one year of signing the SLA (in the one case no training was given due to security issues in the country).</p>	<p>****</p> <p>****</p>
2. Leverage the network effects emerging from the increasing number and evolving expertise of TISCs.	<p>Number of unique users of TISC knowledge management platform.</p> <p>Number of contributions made by users to the TISC knowledge management platform.</p>	<p>650 members of eTISC (end 2013).</p> <p>520 contributions made by users to eTISC (by December 2013).</p>	<p>****</p>
3. Promote and increase the number of eligible institutions and users accessing ARDI and ASPI.	<p>Number of ARDI institutions to increase by 50% and number of ASPI institutions to increase by 100%; number of users to increase proportionally.</p>	<p>>600% increase in number of institutions actively participating in ARDI (from around 30 to over 200).</p> <p>>300% increase in the number of institutions actively participating in ASPI (from 6 to 20).</p>	<p>****</p>

[Annex IX follows]

COMPLETION CUM SELF-EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE PILOT PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF "START-UP" NATIONAL IP ACADEMIES-PHASE II

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code:	DA_10_02
Title:	A Pilot Project for Establishment of "Start-up" National IP Academies – Phase II.
Development Agenda Recommendation:	<p>Recommendation 10: 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 institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p> <p>Also, in consideration of Recommendations 1 and 3.</p>
Project Budget:	<p>Non-personnel costs: 443,200 Swiss Francs.</p> <p>Personnel costs: 66,800 Swiss Francs.</p>
Project Duration:	20 months
Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs:	<p>Development Sector.</p> <p>Links to Programs 9 and 10.</p>
Brief Description of Project:	<p>The overall objective of the "Start-Up" National IP Academies project was to strengthen national and regional institutional and human resource capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals and to meet the increasing local demand from IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Phase II is proposed so that by the end of 2013, the WIPO Academy would have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assisted Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Peru and Tunisia to establish self-sustainable IP training centers able to deliver at least two regular training programs on emerging issues in IP as agreed upon with beneficiary countries. 2. Built critical human resources able to develop and deliver IP training programs taking into consideration national development challenges, priorities and local needs and a fair balance between IP rights and public interest.

	<p>3. Developed a set of tools and guidelines which may be used as a reference for other interested Member States in creating their own training institutions.</p> <p>4. Contributed to the creation of a forum of discussions on the use of IP for social and economic development at the national and regional levels.</p>
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Project Manager	Mr. Marcelo di Pietro Peralta
Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget	<i>Expected Result III.4:</i> Easier access to IP education.
Summary overview of Project Implementation	<p>This project is a Phase II extension of the pilot project for Establishment of “Start-up” National IP Academies (DA_10_01), which lasted from May 2009 to April 2011.</p> <p>The Project main objective was to complete the cooperation initiated in six Member countries, namely Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Peru and Tunisia, in order to assist in the establishment of national IP training institutions.</p> <p>Phase II of the project continued to be implemented in those six pilot countries Cooperation during this phase focused mainly on the completion of the training of human resources (training of trainers and training of academic coordinators) and on the provision of bibliography for the national IP libraries.</p> <p>The following are the overall results of the project in the six countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five national IP training centers in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Peru and Tunisia are currently offering training programs for external audiences, ranging from general aspects of IP to multi-disciplinary diploma courses, on distance learning, face to face and blended format; - Identified trainers from five countries have received tailor made training to strengthen their teaching skills (overall 800 hours of training were delivered in five countries); - 18 key trainers were granted full scholarships for international Masters’ programs in IP Law ; - 86 trainers have been certified on teaching methodologies and substantive aspects of IP, including the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest; - Four Directors from national IP training centers have received tailor made training; - 121 Key staff from six pilot countries have participated in specialized training programs for special target audiences (project management, aspects of the WIPO Development Agenda, teaching of IP for the Judiciary, and distance

learning design and tutoring);

- 71 national trainers certified by WIPO are currently designing and delivering training programs for external audiences ;
- All six national IP training centers have received basic publications for national IP libraries;
- All six national IP training centers are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA);
- Over 8,480 nationals from five pilot countries have received training in IP by pilot national IP training institutions;

The following overall cumulative results (including phase I and phase II) were achieved per country:

COLOMBIA

Aula de Propiedad Intelectual (API) was created under the *Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio (SIC)* of Colombia. It currently has a dedicated web site (<http://api.sic.gov.co/>) with the offering of two online courses on Intellectual Property, two face to face courses on industrial property and tailor made training programs on industrial property and copyright. In addition, it has established synergies with national institutions in order to offer specialized training courses on IP.

WIPO's training of trainers' program specially designed for API has been concluded, and 24 trainers have been certified. The Project has funded scholarships for 4 key Colombian trainers for Master's programs in IP Law.

Two national officials have completed specially designed training programs for academy Directors, and 13 received partial training (not completing the minimum number of hours required for certification).

The project has facilitated API's participation in the WIPO depository libraries' project and acquired some key publications.

The project also assisted API in the structuring of API and in the creation of curricula for the training programs, including two distance learning courses and one post-graduation course, and facilitated its adherence to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies.

API has focused on the development of an online platform and on the establishment of national partnerships. It currently has the capacity of certifying over 10,000 participants per year.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Academia Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual (ANPI) was created under the mandate of *Oficina Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual*

(ONAPI) as a specialized training center on IP for both general and specialized publics. It currently offers specialized courses upon request by sectors and subject to the payment of fees, which are delivered by the 19 national trainers certified by WIPO. It also offers specialized courses on IP and innovation with a *latu sensu* post-graduation level in cooperation with two local universities (one per year).

WIPO's training of trainers' program specially designed for ANPI has been concluded, and 19 trainers have been certified. The Project has funded and facilitated scholarships for 2 key Dominican trainers for Master's programs in IP Law.

One national official has completed a specially designed training program for academy Directors and four officials have been partially trained (not completing the minimum number of hours required for certification).

The project has facilitated ANPI's participation in the WIPO depository libraries' project and acquired some key publications.

The project also assisted ANPI in its institutional structuring and in the creation of curricula for the training programs, and facilitated its adherence to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies.

ANPI has joined efforts with national institutions in order to create a dedicated building housing the training center, the IP library and a Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC). It also has focused on the offer of specialized diploma courses for specific target audiences.

EGYPT

Beginning of cooperation with Egypt was delayed due to unexpected circumstances. As a result, cooperation was extended until June 2014 in order to conclude the training of trainers program.

Currently, the Egyptian IP Academy has trained its key staff and is developing national synergies in order to deliver training programs for external users. Some specialized courses have been offered on demand, and training materials for regular training courses (online and face to face) are under development.

WIPO has completed the Egyptian training of trainers program (15 certified Egyptian trainers), funded scholarships for five key trainers for international Master's programs on IP Law. One national official has completed a specially designed training program for academy Directors and 16 key staff from the training center have received partial training (not completing the minimum number of hours to be entitled to certification). Publications have been purchased and delivered.

The Egyptian IP Academy has established a partnership with a local university, so that the Egyptian Academy should be subdivided into a training branch (in the Academy of Scientific Research and

Technology) and an education branch (in the local university). A curriculum for a Master's program on IP Law has been submitted to relevant national certifying agencies and is pending approval. It is also concluding development of a dedicated website and of the development of contents for two distance learning courses (one general and one for specialized audiences).

ETHIOPIA

So far, the Ethiopian Intellectual Property Office (EIPO) has focused on building capacity of its staff to allow it to prepare structured IP training Programs. WIPO has financed four scholarships for key Ethiopian trainers to international Master's programs on IP, funded the participation of key government officials in specially designed training programs for IP Academy directors and has given special entry to the distance learning courses to all of the staff of EIPO. Development of IP training content for the regular training programs is in progress and the EIPO has completed the customization of the DL-101 in English and will be offered to the Ethiopian target audience on a trial basis in 2014. Key publications have been purchased and delivered.

Upon request from the EIPO, cooperation with Ethiopia has been extended until December 2016.

PERU

Escuela de Nacional INDECOPI (former *Escuela de la Competencia y de la Propiedad Intelectual*) has been created within the mandate of *Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual* (INDECOPI). It encompasses Education and Training on IP, Consumer Rights and Competition (face to face and distance learning), research lines and outreach activities.

WIPO's training of trainers' program specially designed for INDECOPI has been concluded, and 12 trainers have been certified. The Project has funded scholarships for 3 key Peruvian trainers for Master's programs in IP.

One national official has completed a specially designed training program for academy directors and 15 officials have been partially trained (not completing the minimum number of hours required for certification).

The project has facilitated the school's participation in the WIPO depository libraries' project and acquired some key publications. The project also assisted the *Escuela Nacional* in its institutional structuring and facilitated its adhesion to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies

Escuela Nacional is focusing its capacity building activities mostly on consumer's rights. Nevertheless, it has provided training in IP for 997 Peruvian nationals.

	<p><u>TUNISIA</u></p> <p>The <i>Académie Tunisienne de la Propriété Intellectuelle</i> (ATPI) is operating as a project under the mandate of <i>Institut National de la Normalisation et de la Propriété Intellectuelle</i> of Tunisia. It is currently offering special IP courses upon demand from external users and developing contents and synergies for the offering of regular IP training programs.</p> <p>WIPO has designed a special training of trainers' program for a group of key Tunisian trainers from varied backgrounds (judiciary, industrial property, Copyright, enforcement and economy), of which 16 have been certified.</p> <p>Eight national officials have received specialized training for directors of national IP training centers. Due to turnover of staff identified as focal point for the project implementation in the middle of the training of academic directors program, the new director of the national IP training center has been provided complementary training through a specialized program offered by the WIPO Academy in cooperation with the Canadian Intellectual Property Organization (CIPO).</p> <p>The project assisted in the acquisition of key bibliography and facilitated the adhesion of ATPI to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies.</p> <p>ATPI is in the process of finalizing a distance learning general course on Intellectual Property and validating documentation for submission to national authorities for the creation of a professional Master's program on IP Law.</p>
<p>Results/impact of the project and key lessons learned</p>	<p>To date, the five IP training institutions created with the assistance of the WIPO Start-up Academies project have certified 8,488 persons on IP training programs. The programs were designed and delivered by trainers and directors who received assistance and training through the project, making use of specialized publications provided in the scope of this project.</p> <p>Three national training centers have been established through a legal instrument, thus counting with a formal dedicated budget and organogram. Establishment of a legal framework is in progress for the other three, and it is expected they will be all operating in a self-sustainable manner within three years.</p> <p>All of the established training institutions are offering training programs in IP and WIPO Development Agenda topics, with a view to promoting discussions on the best use of the IP system to promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest, which meets recommendation 10 of the WIPO Development Agenda.</p> <p>In line with the expected result of easier access to IP education, training programs are offered in national languages. The fact that</p>

they are delivered locally by national experts facilitates a regular offer of the courses with a reduced cost for the IP training center, for WIPO and for the participants. Also, the trainers who deliver the program have received specific training on modern teaching methodologies and on the design of curricula that meets the needs of the target audience.

On this expected result, it should also be noted that three of the national IP training centers are currently offering three regular distance learning training programs on IP (on general aspects of IP or on specific aspects, such as how to file a trademark application and on the management of IP aspects), and three *latu-sensu* post-graduation courses on IP and innovation in cooperation with national universities.

All training centers are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA) and have been discussing horizontal cooperation with other national IP Academies from Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, among others.

During implementation of the project, the following key lessons have been identified:

The success of this project relies greatly on the coordination of national stakeholders. WIPO plays an essential role in capacity building. However, national IP training institutions can not be established without strong cooperation between national agencies dealing with IP.

As the project implementation timeframe envisaged results within a short term, it was essential for the successful outcome of this project to identify a group of at least five potential trainers with some experience in training and substantive knowledge on IP to undergo a training of trainers program which would provide them with complementary training.

It is important to establish a commitment between the key staff (trainers and directors) and the training center in order to ensure the knowledge acquired with the training programs is reverted for the benefit of the training center for a minimum period of two years after completion of training.

The Project has identified in all pilot countries a specific need for specialized training on IP teaching methodologies and a priority in teaching IP for the judiciary and enforcement agents.

Requesting member States are aware that the ongoing success of this cooperation relies greatly on their efforts to institutionalize their respective IP training centers. In this sense, all training materials have been compiled and kept within training centers, web sites have been developed and agreements with national institutions have been settled.

	<p>On the note of institutionalizing the project, from the WIPO side, training materials designed for the training programs offered by WIPO for the key staff of national IP training centers have been compiled and uploaded to a Wikispace (https://www3.wipo.int/confluence/display/ppenipa/Start-Up+National+IP+Academies) and are available to all interested users. Guidelines are under development which could assist other member States in the establishment of their national IP training centers independently of WIPO's assistance.</p> <p>During implementation of the project, it has been identified that pre-assessment phase is key to gain time and to correctly identify local needs in terms of IP education, so as to make the cooperation as much effective as possible. The project has designed templates and other documents (pre-assessment questionnaire, terms of reference for key staff, project documents) which facilitate reaching the expected results in a more efficient manner.</p>
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p>	<p>Risks originally foreseen and risk mitigation strategies:</p> <p><u>Lack of domestic funding for the local IP training institution beyond the period of cooperation which would compromise long-term sustainability:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot countries have been encouraged to create their national IP training centers within local legal frameworks; - key staff has received training on fund-raising and project management; - national IP training centers have been encouraged to present a business plan at the end of the cooperation period; - WIPO has facilitated the adhesion of national IP training centers to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies in order to foster horizontal cooperation; - National IP training centers have developed synergies with local institutions in order to ensure long-term sustainability. <p><u>Project interruptions and re-shifting of local priorities due to factors external to the project development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this risk had been faced during phase I of the project. In order to mitigate it, phase II adopted revised timelines allowing more time for the project conception phase for each country, so they would be; - the risk of project interruptions reappeared in Egypt and in Ethiopia during the project implementation period. In order to mitigate the risk of not having certified trainers at the end of the project implementation period, priority was given in these countries to the funding of scholarships to key trainers for international Master's in IP Law training programs;

	<p>- specifically in Egypt, UN precautionary measures caused the adjournment of missions of WIPO staff and local consultants for training purposes. In order to circumvent a longer delay, training programs were developed by local experts to the extent where it was possible to identify local expertise on the subject matters;</p> <p><u>Turnover of key national staff, jeopardizing the completion of the training programs for key staff:</u></p> <p>- member states were encouraged to identify a core group of about 20 trainers to undergo the training of trainers program, so that a reasonable number of 10 to 15 local trainers would be able to conclude the program;</p> <p>- due to reassignments or resignations, staff initially designated to become directors of the national IP training centers were replaced in the course of the training of academic coordinators programs. In order to mitigate this risk, some recently designated national directors were offered scholarships to courses offered by the WIPO Academy that cover management of IP offices or project management. Also, as of 2013, the project funded the participation of two national academy staff for the training modules for academic coordinators.</p>
<p>Project Implementation Rate</p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 96%.</p>
<p>Previous Reports</p>	<p>Progress Reports for this Project, in documents CDIP/10/2, Annex II and CDIP/12/2, Annex II, were submitted to the Committee respectively at its tenth and twelfth sessions.</p>
<p>Follow-up</p>	<p>The project has been mainstreamed into WIPO's 2014-2015 Program and Budget, and following the agreement by the CDIP at its ninth session, priority was given to the needs of least developed countries and countries already involved in the phase I of the project to the extent possible. In this scope, project documents for cooperation strategy are currently being conceived for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Turkey. Moreover, Albania, El Salvador, Honduras and the Gulf Cooperation Council have sent formal requests to become beneficiaries of this cooperation.</p> <p>Five of the pilot countries are still in need of cooperation from WIPO in order to establish their training centers with regular programs on IP ("phasing out" stage). In the case of Ethiopia, cooperation has taken longer than originally foreseen, and has been extended.</p> <p>As mentioned in the key lessons learned above, there is a strong need for training on IP teaching methodologies, and a lack of specialized trainers in this field. It is also expected that the recently created national IP training centers will need more trainers in order to meet increasing demand for specialized training. In order to meet this demand, the WIPO Academy has been considering developing</p>

	<p>skills among national trainers of IP training centers, so they may become trainers on IP teaching methodologies for future batches of trainers. This should include the development of a manual on IP teaching methodologies and the training of some national trainers on how to train trainers on this subject.</p>
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PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Questionnaire for Needs Assessment Purposes delivered and <i>Ad hoc</i> consultant identified	Complete responses to the questionnaire for Needs Assessment Purposes delivered by national stakeholders within 10 days prior to the needs assessment mission.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
	<i>Ad hoc</i> consultant identified and engaged within 15 days prior to needs assessment mission.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
2. Needs Assessment Report prepared, priority actions identified	Needs assessment reports delivered 30 days from needs assessment mission, provided the national stakeholders submit all requesting documentation within the established timeframes.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
	The report will be submitted to national authorities for clearance and further submitted through the official channels.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
3. Priority actions identified	National authorities are expected to identify priority recommendations among those formulated in the Needs Assessment Report.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****

⁷ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	Project implementation throughout cooperation period will focus on priorities identified unless external factors lead to a re-shifting of national priorities which should be informed to WIPO in writing.	The project focused on the priority actions identified by beneficiary countries.	****
4. Cooperation Agreement signed	Requesting Member States that meet the basic project conditions and agree to the project timeline, conditions, methodology and expectations will enter a cooperation agreement with WIPO in the framework of this project, which will commit them to the continuation of operating a national IP training center after the expiration of the cooperation period.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
	Subsequent cooperation in the framework of this project is dependent on the signing of an agreement.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
5. Work plan developed	Work plans on the Training of Trainers Program and on the activities envisaged within the cooperation for the establishment of local IP training centers will be prepared by the national focal point under the guidance of the <i>ad hoc</i> consultant on an annual basis subsequent to the signing of the cooperation agreement.	National work plans were prepared by national IP center directors with the guidance of the <i>ad hoc</i> consultants.	****
6. Core group of trainers trained	- A minimum of five core local trainers.	The Project designed and delivered over 800 hours of training of trainers at national	****

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of approximately 200 hours of training. - Attestation for participation is subject to final evaluation. 	<p>level in five pilot countries (this activity was not initiated in Ethiopia during project implementation period). Currently, 86 national trainers on five countries were evaluated and certified on national training of trainers programs specially designed for them.</p> <p>The project funded full scholarships for international Masters' programs in IP Law for 18 key trainers in pilot countries.</p> <p>This output will be fully achieved at the end of 2014, when Ethiopia will have a group of at least five core trainers with Master's degrees funded by the Project (for national physical infrastructural reasons, it was not possible to implement the training of trainers' program in Ethiopia during project implementation period).</p>	
7. Trained academic coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One or more local academic coordinators trained on specific skills necessary to the coordination of public-funded training institutions, such as project management, human resources management and fund-raising. - Completion of approximately 160 hours of training⁸. - Attestation for participation is subject to final evaluation. 	<p>The Project developed and offered over 310 hours of training for academic coordinators distributed in eight modules delivered at international or regional level. There was an overall participation of 70 nationals from the pilot countries involved in the establishment of the national IP training centers, of which four completed the 160 hours-training program.</p> <p>Key management staff in some national IP training centers has been reassigned and replacing staff was not able to complete the minimum hours of training required for certification. In</p>	****

⁸ Reduced from 200 to 160 in the eighth session of the CDIP (November, 2012)

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		order to circumvent this, the project has facilitated their participation in some specialized training programs offered by the WIPO Academy that cover some aspects of management.	
8. Business plan developed	Development of a business plan for the local training institution which forecasts the objectives and measures for self-sustainability for the two years following the end of the cooperation period.	Achievement of this output has been delayed, as not all national IP training centers have had a national legal framework for their establishment ratified.	***
9. Capacity Building plan developed	Development of a capacity building plan for the local training institution aiming to promote a balance between the public and private interests. The plan is to be developed by the trained trainers and supervised by the <i>ad hoc</i> consultant and should encompass the two years following the end of the cooperation period.	National IP training centers are currently developing synergies and seeking approval of curricula from national certifying agencies in order to start offering regular training programs. Five national IP training institutions have started delivering training programs for external and internal audiences. Two national IP training institutions have started offering training programs on a regular basis.	***
10. Tools and Guidelines developed	The project management team will deliver a set of tools and training materials for reference as part of the project exit strategy.	The training materials are available at the WIPO start-up Academies Wikispace. Delivery of the set of tools has been delayed as the project management team has not yet identified best practices for some of the outputs.	***
11. IP Libraries established	Liaising with the WIPO Depository Libraries project and purchase of bibliography necessary for the provision of	All six beneficiary countries are part of the WIPO Depository Libraries Project, and have received all publications from the WIPO catalogue.	****

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	identified training programs.	Additional bibliography and reference materials have been purchased for all countries.	
12. IP Academies established	It is expected that six national IP training centers would be functional, with at least two regular training programs on new and emerging issues in IP relevant to the specific national IP needs, namely: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Peru and Tunisia.	<p>There are currently five national IP training institutions established and operating in five of the pilot countries (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Peru and Tunisia).</p> <p>Three national training centers have been established through a legal instrument, thus counting with a formal dedicated budget and organogram. Establishment of a legal framework is in progress for the other three.</p> <p>All of the established training institutions are offering training programs in IP and WIPO Development Agenda topics.</p>	***

Project Objective(s)	Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s) (Outcome Indicators)	Performance Data	TLS
Strengthened national and regional institutional and human resource capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals and to meet the increasing local demand from IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders	% of trained trainers who have developed curricula and delivered training programs for identified target audiences.	82.5% (71 of 86).	****
	% of trained academic coordinators who have organized training programs.	100%.	****
	Number of Start-Up Academies which have established partnerships with national institutions (such as universities, association of industry and chambers of commerce, SME support institutions and other Ministries).	Five.	***
	Evaluation of curricula and training programs with a view toward the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals.	It is too early to assess this indicator, as most of the national IP training centers have not yet established their curricula.	NA
	Number of Start-Up Academies which are delivering at least two regular training programs on IP as agreed upon with beneficiary countries.	Two are delivering regular training programs, three are in the process towards the achievement of this indicator.	***
	Number of participants trained by programs of the Start-Up Training institution who have completed training and received certificates.	8,488, including distance learning programs (pending figures from Tunisia; Ethiopia has not yet started delivering training programs).	****

[Annex X follows]

COMPLETION CUM SELF-EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code:	DA_35_37_01
Title:	Intellectual Property and Economic and Socio Development
Development Agenda Recommendation:	<p>Recommendation 35 (Cluster D): 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>Recommendation 37 (Cluster D): Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>
Project Budget:	<p>Non-personnel costs: 1,341,700 Swiss francs. Personnel costs: 150,000 Swiss francs.</p>
Project Duration:	42 months.
Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs:	<p>Key WIPO Sectors Involved: Economic Studies, Statistics and Analysis Division; Global Issues Sector; Patents Sector; Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications Sector; Cooperation for Development Sector.</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 30.</p>
Brief Description of Project:	<p>The project consists of a series of studies on the relationship between IP protection and various aspects of economic performance in developing countries. These studies seek to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in those countries in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime. The envisaged studies would focus on three broad themes: domestic innovation, the international and national diffusion of knowledge, and institutional features of the IP system and its economic implications. Studies would be implemented by research teams involving the WIPO Office of the Chief Economist, international experts, and local researchers.</p>

Project Manager	Mr. Carsten Fink
Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget	<p>The project contributed to the following results of Program 16:</p> <p><i>Expected Result V.1:</i> Wider and better use of WIPO IP statistical information.</p> <p><i>Expected Result V.2:</i> Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
Summary overview of Project Implementation	<p>Six country studies were implemented under this Project, according to the substantive direction of the original project document. All country studies were completed within the project's revised timeline, i.e. the work was completed by December 31, 2013. The key project outputs are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Brazil: a study on IP use based on firm-level survey data; an IP unit-record database at Brazilian IP office; a study on IP use in Brazil based on these data; a study on IP use and export performance.</p> <p>(b) Chile: an IP unit-record database at the Chilean IP office; a study on IP use in Chile; a study on trademark squatting in Chile; and a study on foreign pharmaceutical patenting in Chile.</p> <p>(c) Uruguay: a study on IP in the forestry sector; and a study on patenting and market structure in the pharmaceutical industry, including a micro database on pharmaceutical IP filings and products.</p> <p>(d) Egypt: a study on the role of IP in the information and communications technology (ICT).</p> <p>(e) China: a study on foreign patenting behavior by Chinese applicants and a study on patenting strategies of Chinese firms.</p> <p>(f) Thailand: a unit-record data of utility model filings in Thailand; a study on utility model use in Thailand; and a study on the relationship between utility model use and performance of Thai firms.</p>
Results/impact of the project and key lessons learned	<p>The events organized in connection with the country studies revealed strong interest in the envisaged study work and also promoted an internal dialogue on how IP affects economic performance.</p> <p>One key lesson learned is that a diverse set of government agencies show interest in studying the economic effects of IP policy choices – including trade, economy, and other ministries, IP offices, innovation agencies and competition authorities. Ensuring full ownership of the economic analysis work thus requires a significant amount of inter-agency coordination.</p>

Risks and Mitigation	During project implementation, uncertainty arose at various points about the quality of the raw data underlying the construction of new statistical databases. In some cases, it took more work than anticipated to develop databases that are useful for economic analysis, especially in relation to the cleaning and harmonizing of applicant names in IP data. However, all projects could be completed as originally envisaged.
Project Implementation Rate	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 89%.
Previous Reports	Progress Reports for the Project, in documents CDIP/8/2 Annex XVI, CDIP/10/2 Annex VII and CDIP/12/2 Annex V were submitted to the CDIP respectively at its eighth, tenth and twelfth Sessions held in November 2011, November 2012 and November 2013.
Follow-up	As envisaged in the project's evaluation report, the Secretariat will prepare a proposal for a Phase II project that would build on the work undertaken in this project and extend the study work to additional countries (See document CDIP/14/3). In addition, the research findings of this project that are of interest to a wider policy audience will be published in a book volume, to be published in 2015.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

Project Outputs ⁹ (Expected result)	Indicators of Successful Completion (Output Indicators)	Performance Data	TLS
Delivery of 6 – 8 studies	On-time delivery of draft and final reports; quality indicators: feedback from peer reviewers and local stakeholders.	Submission/publication of country studies.	****
Local workshops	Number of participants, level of attendance, workshop evaluation.	Workshops conducted in all countries, though some deferred to 2014.	***
Economic research symposium	Number of participants, level of attendance, workshop evaluation.	Conducted in December 2013.	****

Project Objective(s)	Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s) (Outcome Indicators)	Performance Data	TLS
Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making	High level attendance at study workshops; references to studies in policy papers and press articles; number of citations in subsequent research work; use of databases generated in the course of this project.	Too early to assess.	NA

[Annex XI follows]

⁹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

COMPLETION CUM SELF-EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT ON DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR ACCESS TO PATENT INFORMATION-PHASE II

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code:	DA_19_30_31_02
Title:	Developing Tools For Access to Patent Information – Phase II
Development Agenda Recommendation:	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs, to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 30:</i> WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 31:</i> To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to the transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>
Project Budget:	<p>Non-personnel resources: 292,000 Swiss francs. Personnel resources: no personnel resources were foreseen.</p>
Project Duration:	Fourteen months.
Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs:	<p>Global Infrastructure Sector in cooperation with the Department for Traditional Knowledge and Global Challenges, Innovation Division, and Global IP Issues Division, Economics and Statistics Division.</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs 1, 5, 9, 16 and 18.</p>
Brief Description of Project:	<p>The Patent Landscape Report (PLR) project phase II was aimed at completing the work already done in the framework of phase I, namely refining standardized instruments developed during phase I, promoting and facilitating collaboration amongst IP offices working in the field of patent analytics, and tracking the utility and impact of the reports.</p> <p>The development objective of the project "Developing tools for Access to Patent Information" was to promote innovation and economic growth in developing and least developed countries by facilitating better informed policy discussions and decisions related to R&D, investment and technology transfer through the provision of</p>

	<p>PLRs in relevant areas.</p> <p>The expected outcome of the project was improved access to technologies disclosed in patent publications and better knowledge of patenting trends and innovation patterns in specific areas of technology where PLRs would be prepared, as well as capacity building of best practices and patent search methodologies in those areas.</p> <p>Phase II of the project aimed to contribute to this outcome and objective by continuing with the preparation of new PLRs in the areas identified in Phase I, i.e., public health, food and agriculture, energy and climate change, and disabilities; and by strengthening dissemination and capacity building activities, in particular by organizing a regional conference on patent analytics with a view to drafting methodological guidelines for preparing PLRs and dissemination and exchange of best practices amongst IP offices and institutions working in this field.</p>
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Project Manager	Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña
Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012-13	<p><i>Expected Result II.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p><i>Expected Result IV. 2:</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p> <p><i>Expected Result VII.3:</i> IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly LDCs, to address global challenges. <i>Program 18;</i> Distinctive and practically useful information resources combining policy analysis with enhanced use of patent information for policy-makers and practical tools for open innovation.</p>
Summary overview of Project Implementation	<p>In the 14 months of the project's duration, the Patent Information Section successfully implemented the project and completed all the project outputs, delivering more than set out as project outcomes, as set out in the Phase II project document CDIP/10/13, namely:</p> <p>(a) 6 Patent Landscape Reports: 4 Patent Landscape Reports (PLR) in new topics, namely: E-waste Recycling Technologies in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC); patenting activity related to animal genetic resources in cooperation with the Animal Health Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); particle accelerator technologies and their industrial and medical uses in collaboration with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN); and a last one on assistive devices and technologies for visually and hearing impaired persons. In addition, two already completed and published PLRs on Ritonavir and on selected neglected diseases have been updated.</p> <p>(b) The website on PLRs¹⁰ was enhanced with the addition of 51 PLRs. Infographics were prepared to visualize and facilitate dissemination of the key findings for eight PLRs.</p> <p>(c) Methodology Guidelines for the preparation of PLRs were prepared in collaboration with an external expert and in consultation with various IP Offices during two Regional Workshops on Patent Analytics organized in 2013 in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) and the Philippines (Manila) in collaboration</p>

¹⁰ http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent_landscapes/

	<p>with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil and the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL), respectively.</p> <p>(d) Apart from capacity building activities undertaken through the abovementioned Regional Workshops on Patent Analytics in Brazil and in Manila, two additional national workshops on patent analytics were organized in 2013 in the Philippines (Cebu and Manila) for a total of 100 participants from Philippine Innovation and Technology Support Offices (ITSOs).</p>
<p>Results/impact of the project and key lessons learned</p>	<p>The results achieved by the project fully met the objectives set out in the project document of Phase II of the project. Despite the short implementation timeline: six patent landscape reports were completed, new cooperation partners were identified, more than initially planned capacity building activities on patent analytics were carried out, the first of its kind Guidelines on Preparing Patent Landscape Reports were prepared in order to facilitate the access to patent information, but also the better understanding of the information delivered through patent analytics and the knowledge of available patent analysis tools, possibilities and limitations.</p> <p>As indicated by the results of the evaluation survey and the satisfaction questionnaires, but also statements by Member States and other landscape report users, the reports, the capacity building activities and the Guidelines as presented in their draft were highly appreciated by various audiences. In addition, some of the Patent Landscape Reports prepared provided for the first time patent-based evidence in certain areas, such as the Report on Animal Genetic Resources which will facilitate discussions on Animal Health and Production carried out in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) or the E-waste Recycling Landscape Report, a topic of major impact on the environment, public health and trade for a number of developing countries, which provided for the first time the IP perspective, patent trends and key players in the area to the Basel Convention (UNEP). In addition, the reports provide inputs to various discussions taking place at WIPO, such as the Standing Committee on Patents (SCP), the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) or complement the work of other WIPO areas, such as the Landscape Report on Assistive Devices for Visually and Hearing Impaired Persons, complementing the work of the Marrakech Treaty by identifying relevant areas to the Treaty technologies.</p> <p>Phases I and II of the project showed that the preparation of patent landscape reports is a complex task, including a number of stakeholders and external factors contributing to the completion timeline and success of each report. The project also showed that depending on the topic, the cooperation partner and the objective of each report has different challenges in patent search strategy and needs to be addressed with different tools, databases and analysis types. It is thus essential to have a good coordination, established procedures for the parts where it is possible, careful choice of</p>

	<p>cooperation partners and topic, but also choice of the patent analysis types to be included in each report. The experience showed that establishing and maintaining a good network in various areas of technologies and different stakeholders with different backgrounds, needs and expertise, is key for a broad dissemination and use of the information, for future work, but also for awareness raising on patent information and its use to various audiences who do not traditionally use patent information or include the IP perspective in their decision making mechanisms. An important aspect for the dissemination and use of each report was the engagement of each cooperation partner after the preparation of the report. An example for that was the Basel Convention (UNEP) which organized after the launch event of the report two further events, one of which at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and webinars for Ministries of Environment and environmental research institutes on patent information and the key findings of the electronic waste recycling patent landscape report. These activities allowed for dissemination of the report's result to focused audience in Member States with specific interest in the reports.</p> <p>The capacity building exercises on patent analytics carried out in 2013 also showed the great interest in this area, and the need for support and communication among IP Offices delivering or interested in delivering patent analysis services, and other audience willing to use patent analytics tools for facilitating their decision making, such as governments, IGOs, NGOs, research institutes, academia and SMEs. These activities triggered dialogue among various IP Offices, but also new patent landscape reports and patent analytics projects.</p>
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p>	<p>In the project proposal document CDIP/10/13, the following Risks were identified and the following mitigation methods were proposed:</p> <p>Risk 1: Lack of expression of interest for specific topics for future landscape reports by Member States or institutions in developing countries.</p> <p>Risk 2: Insufficient utilization of the reports.</p> <p>Risk 3: Appropriateness of scope of each report.</p> <p>During Phase II, the above mentioned risk of lack of expression of interest for a specific topic by a Member State was partially materialized, foremost due to limited human resources and budgetary restrictions not allowing for additional initiatives with the Member States. Nevertheless, the awareness-raising and capacity building activities during Phase II allowed for the expression of interest by Member States which led to ongoing preparation of Patent Landscape Reports in the Biennium 2014-15.</p> <p>The second risk was mitigated with an increased number of dissemination channels and activities which allowed for information of not traditional patent information users to the patent data information, such as Ministries of Environment. The third risk also</p>

	<p>did not materialize, due to the careful selection of the topics and the scope of the reports, in close collaboration with internal and external cooperation partners.</p>
<p>Project Implementation Rate</p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2014: 93%.</p>
<p>Previous Reports</p>	<p>A Progress Report, in document CDIP/12/2 Annex I, was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth Session in November 2012.</p>
<p>Follow-up</p>	<p>The Project has been mainstreamed as regular WIPO activity. As such, it continues with the preparation of PLR in topics of interest for Member States, foremost Developing Countries. The Guidelines will be used as resource and training material for the TISCs and capacity building activities. The new envisaged Guidelines on the use of Open Source Patent Analysis Tools can be used to explore the preparation of PLR by using exclusively free of charge databases and open source patent analytics tools as an alternative option for exploitation of patent information by IP Offices and other entities in Developing Countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Moreover, a number of follow-up activities are also envisaged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - translation of the Infographics/Executive Summaries of the reports in other working languages of the Organization would ensure access of more Member States to the information included in the patent landscape reports. - Further mobilization of Member States substantive areas through a close cooperation with other IGOs, as it is of key importance for awareness raising on the existing activities and for broader dissemination of the reports. - inclusion of patent landscape reports and the Guidelines on Preparing Patent Landscape Reports in the Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) as information and educative material, which will ensure the provision of capacity building to TISCs in various Member States and strengthen their capacity in the area of patent analytics through the broader dissemination of the patent information included in the reports.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs¹¹</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
PLRs in defined areas of interest	6 new PLRs completed during Phase II of the project and in collaboration with at least 2 new cooperation partnerships.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E-waste Recycling Technologies in cooperation with UNEP /the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC); 2. Animal genetic resources in cooperation with the Animal Health Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); 3. Particle accelerator technologies and their industrial and medical uses in collaboration with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN); 4. Assistive devices and technologies for visually and hearing impaired persons; 5. Ritonavir updated report; 6. Selected neglected diseases. <p>Three new cooperation partners: UNEP (Basel Convention Secretary), CERN and Animal Health Division of FAO.</p> <p>In addition, 7 Infographics were added on WIPO's PLR website.</p>	****

¹¹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs¹¹</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Improved website on PLRs with additional information facilitating dissemination.	20 additional WIPO and external PLRs added on the website during Phase II.	51 new external PLR were added on the website during Phase II.	****
Exchange of experience and best practices among IP offices and other Institutions dealing with IP (TISCs, TTOs).	Organization of a regional conference/workshop on patent analytics, and participation.	Two regional workshops on patent analytics took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in August 2013 and in Manila, Philippines in December 2013, in collaboration with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil and the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL), respectively. During these workshops IP offices from various Central and Latin American, and South East Asian countries participated and presented their interests, challenges, needs and experiences in patent analytics.	****
Draft methodology guidelines for preparation of PLRs	Completed within 12 months after the launch of Phase II of the project.	The Guidelines were prepared by an external expert with WIPO's review and contributions and taking into account feedback received during the two regional workshops from IP Offices and participants.	****

Project Objective(s)	Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s) (Outcome Indicators)	Performance Data	TLS
<p>Improved access to technologies and better knowledge of, patenting trends and innovation patterns in specific areas of technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75 % of the immediate collaboration partners of each PLR are satisfied with the quality of the respective report. - 75 % of the immediate collaboration partners consider the report useful for their own activities; - At least 60% of other users or readers of the PLRs express satisfaction with the quality of the content of each report (factual findings and search methodologies; only users responding to respective surveys); - 30 % of other users find the reports useful for their own activities (e.g. the search methodology); - At least 20% more page views of the dedicated WIPO PLR website in comparison to Phase I; - 20% higher frequency of downloads in comparison to Phase I. 	<p>Cooperation partners: around 20 No. of page views 19,401 (unique clicks) No. of downloads 26,487 (PDF) E-waste PLR, published on December 12, 2013, received over 1,000 hits in two weeks.</p> <p>Note: it was not possible to compare the number of page views or downloads with Phase I, due to IT reasons which did not allow for the provision of consistent statistics during Phase I of the project and, thus comparison to Phase II.</p> <p>A satisfaction survey for the PLR was carried out in March 2014 and received 39 responses (3 first level users; 36 second level users). The results showed that approximately 70% of the users were satisfied with the quality of the reports:</p> <p>78% found the presentation of the technical issues excellent or very good 69% found the presentation of the results excellent or very good 69% found the reports very closely or closely related to their work</p>	<p>****</p>

<p>Enhanced capacities in developing country institutions for utilizing and preparing PLRs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75% of participants of the regional conference/workshop find that their understanding of patent analytics has improved considerably; - 75% of the users/readers of the PLR preparation guidelines are satisfied with the quality of the guidelines; - 30% of the users/readers of the PLR preparation guidelines consider the guidelines useful for their own activities. 	<p>Following evaluation questionnaires filled out by participants of the workshops in Rio de Janeiro and Manila, over 75% found the workshops very useful for their everyday work and were extremely positive about the usefulness and the quality of the information provided, which was reflecting all the chapters of the Guidelines and can thus reflect the participants satisfaction with the Guidelines, draft of which they were provided with. A separate survey on the Guidelines as such was not prepared and is expected to follow after some time after the publication of the Guidelines.</p>	<p>****</p>
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[Annex XII follows]

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Technical assistance was undertaken at the request of Member States and designed, formulated and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to fully respond to their specific needs, level of development and priorities, with special focus on the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Countries were assisted to formulate national IP strategies involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these strategies was to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries by effectively using the IP system.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for elaborating the process rested with the countries concerned, with WIPO's full commitment in providing all the necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner.</p>	<p>IP technical assistance activities and training programs were developed and implemented in all regions taking into consideration countries specific needs and level of development.</p> <p>Technical assistance activities undertaken during the reporting period are contained in the IP Technical assistance database (IP-TAD) available at: http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/</p> <p>National IP Strategies and plans adopted in 11 countries (3 in Africa, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in Latin America and the Caribbean regional and 2 in the Arab region), and initiated in 32 countries (13 in Africa, 8 in Asia and Pacific, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean region and 3 in the Arab region).</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 9 and 10.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of society regarding the important role that intellectual property plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continue to be an integral part of WIPO program and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encourages involvement of all national stakeholders through various programs and activities. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and target different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, diplomats, the judiciary, government officials and civil society.</p>	<p>Restructured WIPO website launched in November 2013 to respond to the needs of different stakeholder groups. Positive feedback received from users.</p> <p>Improved access to IP information and knowledge notably through the Organization's established presence on social media such as Twitter, Flickr (photo sharing), Scribd (publication sharing).</p> <p>Broader understanding of the role of IP among policymakers and the general public through the extensive use of the WIPO Youtube channel.</p> <p>Expansion of the IP-Advantage database of IP success stories to attract over 312,000 page views in 2012/13.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 19.</p>

<p><i>Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels</i></p> <p>WIPO offered and developed joint programs with academic institutions leading to the award of degrees/diplomas. It developed strategic partnerships with academic institutions, in particular in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. Partnerships with academic institutions also involved the development of teaching and training materials and curricula on IP. New Distance Learning courses were developed and included in the curricula of institutions. A special emphasis was given to further including development-oriented aspects of the IP system in the Programs of the WIPO Academy.</p>	<p>Development Agenda principles continue to be better integrated into the programs of the Academy.</p> <p>Face-to-face training for government officials developed in partnership with the industrial property and/or copyright authorities of a number of countries.</p> <p>Enhanced Distance Learning Program (DL) to attract students and other participants from all over the world, with a portfolio of 14 courses in 11 languages and over 80,000 participants from 189 countries.</p> <p>A number of Joint Master programs on IP law and other activities developed and implemented under the Academic Institutions Program, to promote higher education on IP.</p> <p>The latest WIPO Academy Education and Training Programs Portfolio was published at the end of 2013, presenting in a clear and transparent manner the contents and partners of all WIPO Academy training programs. This Portfolio is available at: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/training/467/wipo_pub_467_2014.pdf In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 11.</p>
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Recommendation 4: Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Facilitate the development by member states of appropriate policies and strategies on IP for SMEs.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions to better use the IP system for enhanced competitiveness.</p> <p>Development of SMEs related content to guide the training and capacity building activities targeting primarily SME support institutions.</p> <p>A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local</p>	<p>20 roundtable discussions in 18 countries, during the Training of Trainers Program on IP Management, provided valuable inputs to policy makers and SMEs support institutions to develop appropriate IP strategies for SMEs.</p> <p>Links to IP and SMEs related best practices, research and studies, published in the monthly <i>SMEs Newsletter</i> provided additional information and inputs to SMEs support institutions.</p> <p>20 Training of Trainers (ToT) programs on effective IP asset management by SMEs, in 18 countries, across five regions, benefitted some 1,000 participants.</p> <p>Wide distribution of the monthly SMEs e-newsletter, in six UN languages, to over 40,000 subscribers worldwide via the SMEs webpage.</p> <p>Work on new and updated SMEs related publication completed or in progress.</p> <p>Work started on a mobile version of IP Panorama™ multimedia toolkit.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business competitiveness and create local capacity by training the trainers through workshops and seminars and other face-to-face activities as well as through the creation and dissemination of material (print and online content and publications, multimedia products, etc.) on IP for Business.</p>	<p>Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 30.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Studies were taken up on the “Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries”. The main objectives of the studies were to enable countries to identify copyright based industries and make a comparative analysis of economic contribution of such industries vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy or similar industries in other countries. The studies also enable policy makers to identify suitable policy options.</p> <p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors were also developed to meet sector-specific needs and used in seminars in a number of countries.</p> <p>Partnerships with interested governments and international organizations were sought and strengthened.</p>	<p>Assistance provided to countries in producing evidence on the performance of their creative sectors.</p> <p>Increased number of awareness and capacity-building activities in the field of creative industries in countries from all the regions.</p> <p>Tools for creators were developed and widely used in awareness and capacity-building activities; These tools were translated into French and Spanish and some of them into Arabic, Chinese and Russian to enable a wider use of them.</p> <p>WIPO studies used by three countries for developing creative industry strategies.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 3.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of research institutions (including universities) have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support focused on three main types of activities. Firstly, R&D institutions and universities were supported to develop institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates. Secondly, WIPO supported the creation of networks of R&D institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure.</p> <p>Thirdly, WIPO provided practical and customized training programs in technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, and technology management and marketing to R&D institutions and universities, upon request.</p>	<p>Enhanced understanding of the importance of IPR management legal framework and an adequate organizational infrastructure (technology management units) for an efficient and systematic knowledge transfer from universities and R&D institutions towards industry partners. Strengthened capacity of national experts to define IPR Institutional Policies for academic institutions by organizing specific capacity building trainings for drafting IP institutional policy, providing adjusted methodology and guidelines, as well as relevant examples of policies.</p> <p>Strengthened knowledge and created skills for more than 1,000 national experts from developing countries and countries in transition in 24 customized trainings that were delivered in WIPO Member States in one year in the area of IPR management, innovation and technology transfer, patent drafting, IP valuation and "Successful Technology Licensing (STL)".</p> <p>Increased awareness regarding benefits of networked IP collaboration on the national and international level by organizing meetings and forums for technology transfer offices and technology managers, in order to create favorable conditions for their professional networking and cooperation.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 30.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national economic development planning. This involved the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries were taken into account while developing such national IP strategies.</p>	<p>Methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies developed in the form of a set of practical tools under the Project on Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (CDIP/3/INF/2).</p> <p>National IP strategies using the WIPO methodology completed in six pilot countries. The methodology has been mainstreamed into the regular work of the Organization.</p> <p>A large number of Member States benefited from WIPO's assistance regarding their processes of conducting national IP assessments/audits or/and in the formulation of national IP strategies.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 9 and 10.</p>
<p>A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.</p>	<p>Project implemented in three pilot countries, namely Panama, Thailand and Uganda¹².</p> <p>Product-specific IP and branding strategies developed with a view to adding value to the products' unique characteristics and strong branding potential.</p> <p>Please see the progress reports and evaluation reports CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2 and CDIP/12/2 and Evaluation report CDIP/13/3.</p>

¹² Evaluation Report (CDIP/13/3) available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=268876

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Incorporate the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO.</p>	<p>The Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service was formally incorporated into the new Staff Regulations and Rules of the Organization which took effect January 1, 2013.</p>
<p>Improve awareness and enhance understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity systems.</p>	<p>A WIPO Ethics Office was established and a Code of Ethics issued following consultations with the WIPO Staff Council and all staff. The Recommendation has been mainstreamed into WIPO Program and Budget, following the conclusion of the Strategic Realignment Program (SRP), notably with the completion in 2013 of a comprehensive ethics and integrity training program.</p>
<p>Develop WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p>	<p>The Investigation Procedure Manual which provides a complete set of rules governing the investigation was published in August 2010 (http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/about-wipo/en/oversight/iaod/investigations/pdf/investigation_procedure_manual.pdf). Subsequently, the Investigation Policy (http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/about-wipo/en/oversight/iaod/investigations/pdf/investigation_policy_2014.pdf), which provides the framework and establishes governing principles for the investigation function was prepared in consultation with Member states and issued on January 24, 2014. The Investigation Procedures Manual was revised, to take into account the framework established by the policy, and the 2nd edition issued on January 24, 2014 (http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/about-wipo/en/oversight/iaod/investigations/pdf/investigation_procedures_manual_2nd_edition.pdf).</p> <p>The 2012 revision of the Staff Regulations and Rules reaffirmed the obligation of all staff to</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>report wrongdoing (article 1.7 http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/erecruitment/en/pdf/staff_rules_part_a.pdf). The same revision of the Staff Rules and Regulations defined the whistleblower protection. The principles were later defined in an Office Instruction on the Whistleblower Protection Policy (WPP). The policy is available to all WIPO staff.</p>
<p>Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.</p>	<p>Roster of Consultant was updated and integrated with the project on Intellectual Property and Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD). The database is available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/index.jsp</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO provides, on request, legislative assistance and advice aimed at preventing and/or resolving IP-related anti-competitive practices. This comprises consideration of the proper scope of exclusive IP rights, including appropriate exceptions and limitations to those rights, as well as the use of legal options such as compulsory licenses and other measures allowed under international norms. Advice is also provided, on request, on matters related to business-restrictive clauses and other contents of IP licensing contracts that may have an adverse effect on competition.</p> <p>In addition, under this recommendation a Thematic Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Promotion of the cooperation, formal or informal, between the national IP offices and the competition authorities, aiming at a regular exchange of information.</p> <p>Better understanding of the interface between IP and competition in a number of complex areas, such as refusals to license, patent pools, licensing and the acquisition and enforcement of patents in the smartphone industry.</p> <p>Increased cooperation and coordination with the OECD, UNCTAD, WIPO and WTO Secretariats.</p> <p>The Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was successfully implemented. An evaluation report of this project was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/8). The mainstreaming of the recommendations made by the evaluator is ongoing.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 18.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Training courses on IP protection and patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors and attorneys to improve the knowledge about the IP and patent system, strengthen ability of national IP generators, universities and R&D institutions to use the patent system, by applying different patent strategies and available tools, in order to effectively exploit their creations for sustainable development in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Developing practical tools to assist Member States and their R&D institutions to set up and implement efficient technology transfer systems.</p> <p>Enhancing the use of and the access to patent information</p>	<p>9 Patent Drafting Workshops and 7 patent claim drafting distance learning follow-up courses were delivered to enhance skills of scientists, technology managers and patent attorneys in developing countries and LDCs how to protect inventions, draft patent applications and develop their patent and business strategies by using patent information and advantages of IP systems and registration mechanisms, including PCT.</p> <p>Improved capacity of universities and R&D institutions to transfer knowledge and technology towards industry by supporting development of skilled professionals and technology management human capital able to manage creation, development and commercialization of intangible assets in R&D context by providing 15 IP commercialization courses in developing and countries in transition on IPR management, IP valuation and licensing.</p> <p>Better understanding of business opportunities and risks in licensing agreements to protect commercial interests</p> <p>Upgraded ability of technology managers to provide valuable contributions to the negotiation and content of technology transfer agreements.</p> <p>Development of new feedback mechanism to assure more customized support for member States and their institutions in the area of IP protection and commercialization; it Translation of practical technology transfer tools in national languages to facilitate dissemination of knowledge in developing countries.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>Improved skills for searching patent databases and understanding and interpreting patent documents.</p> <p>Improved access to IP and knowledge via the WIPO Re:Search database, available at: http://www.wipo.int/research/en/</p> <p>Services to IP institutions and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) delivered through WIPO Patent Information Service for developing countries (WPIS).</p> <p>Further, Phase II of the DA projects on Specialized Databases' Access and Support (CDIP/9/9) and Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information (CDIP/10/13) are completed. Evaluation reports on these projects will be presented to the current session of the CDIP. A Phase II of the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges (CDIP/13/9) was adopted at the thirteenth session of the Committee and is now under implementation.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to: a) the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 1, 14, 30 and b) to the Progress Report on the project the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II contained in Annex VII to this document.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and capacity of Member States in emerging issues related to Collective Management of Copyright. In this regard, a Study on Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector, undertaken in the context of the Project on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries (CDIP/9/13) will be presented at the current session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 3.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO’s work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific development agenda recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on “Development Agenda Links” has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO’s regular programming process across the organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2010/2010 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO’s activities).</p>	<p>Development, including Development Agenda projects and recommendations, has been mainstreamed in the Program and Budget for the biennium 2014/15 throughout the nine Strategic Goals. This is evidenced by the development share of the expected results where 29 out of the 38 organizational expected results for the biennium have a development share.</p> <p>As regards the Development Agenda projects, their integration into the biennial planning and reporting frameworks for the Organization for 2012/13 and 2014/15 has been carried out in line with the Review of Budgetary Process Applied to Projects Proposed by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) for the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations, document A/51/7 Rev. approved by the WIPO Assemblies in 2013.</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8); and (b) Evaluation report on the Project Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/12/4).

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

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

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO's technical assistance in the field of flexibilities is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-level consultations; - discussion and preparation of draft laws; - review of and advice on draft laws and regulations; - organization of and participation in meetings; - expert technical missions and study visits; - technical visits of government officials from capitals; and - training and capacity-building of local policy-makers. <p>Legislative assistance in the field of flexibilities is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral, confidential basis as rapidly as possible given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and least-developed countries to make informed decisions on the use of legal options and flexibilities available in the international legal framework, including the TRIPS Agreement at the level of implementation in national laws.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and capacity of Member States to utilize information on the use of flexibilities in the IP system.</p> <p>Member States seeking advice on existing or draft legislation are provided with information on the full range of policy and legislative options, for implementing the flexibilities provided by the IP system to best accord with national priorities and capacities.</p> <p>WIPO's various activities aimed at assisting Member States in developing national IP and innovation strategies are coordinated across the Organization, and include elements designed to ensure that countries can take account of flexibilities when designing national IP strategies to promote development.</p> <p>Updated webpage providing resources on work on flexibilities taking place in WIPO, and related resources from other international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>The document on Patent-Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels - Part II, was discussed at the seventh session of the CDIP. Comments made by delegations are reflected in a separate</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Within the framework of the WIPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and consultations have been organized with the WTO to improve mutual cooperation.</p> <p>Assistance is also provided, upon request, to countries with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties, including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions related to least-developed countries and their special needs are given full consideration.</p> <p>Legislative assistance with respect to awareness raising and implementation of flexibilities in the intellectual property system is provided at the request of countries, and takes into account the priorities and needs of each specific country.</p> <p>In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.</p> <p>WIPO's legislative advice takes account of norms that can be implemented in a flexible manner, bearing in mind the social and economic needs of each country.</p>	<p>document (CDIP/7/3 Add).</p> <p>During the ninth session of the CDIP, delegates discussed several themes to be analyzed in a future document on patent-related flexibilities. In this regard, Member States were invited to provide comments on four new themes (C.N. 3345 of July 18, 2012). The Secretariat consolidated those comments with additional information in a document that will serve the basis for discussions on future work at the tenth session.</p> <p>During the eleventh session of the CDIP, the Committee continued discussions on Future Work on Patent-Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework (CDIP/10/11 and CDIP/10/11 Add.).</p> <p>At its thirteenth session, the Committee discussed a document (CDIP/13/10) on the following flexibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the scope of the exclusion from patentability of plants (TRIPS Art.27); and (ii) flexibilities in respect of the patentability, or exclusion from patentability, of software-related inventions (TRIPS Art.27). <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, more information on WIPO's activities relating to flexibilities in WIPO's technical assistance and norm-setting activities is set out on the WIPO webpage on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property (IP) System (http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/), as well as in document CDIP/9/11, and the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 15: Norm-setting activities shall:

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

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

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These Recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p>	<p>At its nineteenth and twentieth sessions held in February 2013 and January 2014, the SCP continued to examine the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to Patent Rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) client-patent advisor privilege and (v) transfer of technology.</p> <p>The SCP examined the above mentioned issues based on a number of studies prepared by the Secretariat or commissioned to academic experts, as well as on proposals submitted by some Member States.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) held its twenty sixth and twenty seventh sessions in December 2013 and May 2014. The Committee was engaged in discussing limitations and exceptions regarding educational, teaching and research institutions, libraries and archives as well as the protection of broadcasting organizations. A report on the work of the Committee was presented to the WIPO General Assembly. (See document (WO/GA/46/5).</p> <p>The WIPO General Assembly at its Forty-Third (21st Ordinary) session in September-October 2013, agreed to renew the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) for the 2014/2015 Biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2014. Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met three times in 2014, focusing on negotiating, consolidating and streamlining draft texts on genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. The IGC also discussed cross-cutting issues and took stock of progress made. A report (document WO/GA/46/6 Matters Concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)) was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in September 2014.</p> <p>At its thirtieth and thirty first sessions, held in November 2013 and March 2014, the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) continued its work towards an international agreement on Industrial Design Law. Proposals circulated by Member States put forward concrete suggestions of articles to be included in a possible Design Law Treaty (DLT), corresponding to DA Recommendations 1, 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12.</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to these</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>recommendations please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the Program Performance Report for 2012/2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4; and(b) the following documents presented to Forty-Sixth (25th Extraordinary) Session of the WIPO General Assembly (WO/GA/46/7): Reports on Other WIPO Committees.

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>This Recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/4/3) and of a Project on Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5/Rev).</p> <p>In addition the Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge that is clearly in the public domain is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents.</p>	<p>The Project on IP and Public Domain (CDIP/4/3 Rev) was successfully implemented. An evaluation report of this project was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/7). The project was mainstreamed in the relevant regular programs.</p> <p>The Project on Patents and the Public Domain was completed and a Self-evaluation Report (CDIP/13/7) was presented to the CDIP at its thirteenth session. Under this project, a Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was presented to the Committee at its twelfth session.</p> <p>Continued consideration within the IGC's norm-setting process of the boundaries, role and contours of the public domain and its relations with the protection of TK and TCEs.</p> <p>Guidelines, information resources and other such tools developed to assist in practical efforts to better identify disclosed TK and avoid incorrect patenting.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The IGC is driven by discussions of Member States, within the mandate and work program established by the General Assembly. Significant Secretariat resources and expertise are made available, at the request of Member States, to facilitate and create a conducive environment for the IGC's negotiations.</p>	<p>The WIPO General Assembly in 2013 renewed the IGC's mandate for the 2014/2015 Biennium, and agreed on a work program for the IGC in 2014.</p> <p>The IGC met three times in 2014. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation, please refer to :</p> <p>(a) the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 4; and</p> <p>(b) the document (WO/GA/46/6) on Matters Concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC).</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In addition to the implementation of this recommendation by the programs 1, 3, 14, 15 and 18 as described in the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013, Recommendation 19 was addressed by the following projects approved by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/4/5 Rev); (ii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information (CDIP/4/6); (iii) Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges (CDIP/5/6 Rev); (iv) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information - Phase II (CDIP/10/13); and (v) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/7/6). 	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to the evaluation reports on the projects on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5), the Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information (CDIP/10/6), the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges (CDIP/12/3), the Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4) and the Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information - Phase II (to be presented at the current session of the Committee).</p> <p>Furthermore, please refer to the progress reports on the two remaining projects provided respectively in Annex II and Annex VII to this document.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="280 384 965 517">(i) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev), under implementation since January 2011; and<li data-bbox="280 555 1003 719">(ii) Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II (CDIP/13/9), under implementation since June 2014.	

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

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

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Enhance the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP.</p>	<p>Economics-focused analytical report – the World IP Report 2013: Brands – Reputation and Image in the Global Marketplace published.</p> <p>Publication of 7 economics working paper on different aspects of IP and economic performance.</p>
<p>Development of reference papers that provide an overview of the existing empirical economic research on IP rights, identify research gaps and suggest possible avenues for future research.</p>	<p>New Economics Literature Database published on WIPO's website, which provides an overview of key academic literature that has influenced thinking in the field of the economics of intellectual property (IP). This database is a convenient starting point for researchers, policy-makers, and anyone interested in the economics of IP.</p>
<p>These recommendations were directly addressed by the project entitled "Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development" (Project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev).</p>	<p>Project completed. An Evaluation Report on the project will be presented at the current session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations, please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012-2013 (Document WO/PBC/22/8), in particular Program 16.</p>

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

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The current procedures and requirements concerning the granting of observer status to WIPO for interested non-governmental and intergovernmental stakeholders continue to be consistent with this recommendation. The review process concerning the granting of observer status to an organization guarantees the seriousness and credibility of the applicant, as well as the relevance of its activities in the IP field, and this needs to be continued. In addition, in the case of applications by national NGOs, the practice of having consultations with the State concerned has also proven useful and important to ensure the participation of organizations that are relevant to WIPO activities as well as the Development Agenda recommendations. Beyond these accreditation procedures, WIPO continues to identify and pursue initiatives that facilitate the active participation of observers, and civil society at large, in its activities.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented in respect of the participation in the Assemblies of WIPO and relevant subsidiary bodies, as well as in various standing committees and meetings organized by WIPO, such as the SCP, SCCR, SCT, IGC and CDIP.</p> <p>WIPO has also enhanced measures to ensure wide participation of civil society in its activities and maintains a close cooperation and collaboration with non-governmental stakeholders, including through side events, information sessions, workshops, or other fora in which valuable exchanges with non-governmental participants take place.</p> <p>The second annual open meeting with all accredited NGOs was hosted by the Director General in February 2013.</p> <p>The WIPO Forum 2013, organized in the context of the Fifty-First Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, provided another platform for a dialogue with prominent and visionary innovators on the life-enhancing potential of their respective ideas.</p> <p>During 2013, six international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and six national NGOs acquired observer status at WIPO.</p>

[End of Annex XII and of document]