

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Eighteenth Session
Geneva, October 31 to November 4, 2016

PROGRESS REPORTS

prepared by the Secretariat

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

- (b) Completion report on the following Development Agenda project:
- (i) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (Annex VII).
- (c) A progress report for the period from July 2015 to June 2016, on recommendations for immediate implementation (the 19 Recommendations). As agreed in the second session of the CDIP, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation and highlights the main achievements. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at: <http://www.wipo.int/tad>.

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

[Annexes follow]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_10_12_40_01
<u>Title</u>	<i>Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. 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 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 12</i> To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 40</i> To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with United Nations agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially the WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Total non-personal costs: 320, 000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 2016
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months

<p><u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u></p>	<p>Substantive links to Programs 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>The project is also linked to DA Projects DA_4_10_01, <i>IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries</i>, DA_10_01 and DA_10_02, respectively the Phase I and II of the <i>Pilot Project for the Establishment of Start-Up National IP Academies</i>.</p>
<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>The project aims at analyzing, supporting and promoting awareness of the role of the IP system in tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture. For this purpose, it will take a close look at practical experiences where selected IP tools and strategies can assist tourism operators achieve competitiveness through innovative steps, cooperation and collaboration, exploiting synergies among outputs thus fostering overall economic improvement.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in four pilot countries, including Egypt, where it will aim at building capacities of key stakeholders and raising awareness of the intersection between IP and tourism, in the framework of growth and development policies.</p> <p>The experiences and best practices documented and the strategies, tools and practical guide developed in the course of the project will also contribute to guide policy decisions and raise public awareness on the use of IP in promotion of tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture, while increasing national economic, social and cultural benefits.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Francesca Toso</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.1:</i> National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p><i>Expected Result III.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>In launching the project, primary attention was given to research and documentation activities leading to the identification of existing or potential IP tools for the promotion of tourism, and national/local knowledge, traditions and culture. A practical guide on the use of all relevant IP systems and tools which can be applied in this context started being developed and its first draft has been submitted for internal review.</p> <p>Discussions have been initiated with the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), with a view to identifying areas of possible future collaboration in the context of the project.</p> <p>With regard to country-level implementation, the following four countries were selected: Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>To kick off the process, a briefing session was held in Geneva with representatives from the respective Permanent Missions. Active implementation has started in Sri Lanka and Ecuador, where lead agencies have been appointed and a Cooperation Agreement for country-level project implementation has been drafted and discussed between WIPO and the lead Agencies.</p> <p>Relevant tourism stakeholders in Sri Lanka and Ecuador have been identified in coordination with the lead institutions. A first awareness-raising meeting with stakeholders in Sri Lanka has taken place to formally launch the project. Also, the terms of reference (ToRs) for national consultants to conduct and document case studies at country level have been drafted, and candidates have been identified.</p> <p>The first awareness-raising / kick-off meeting with stakeholders in Ecuador took place from July 4 to 6, 2016. This meeting effectively launched the project in Ecuador under the leadership of the national IP Office (<i>Instituto Ecuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual, IEPI</i>), and with the support of a wide range of stakeholders.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>This Report covers the initial 6 months of project implementation and therefore it is premature to identify any major success/impact and key lessons. However, feedback received from the first meeting with stakeholders in Sri Lanka suggested that the theme of IP in tourism and cultural heritage promotion was generating much interest and that initial discussions/presentations had served as an awareness-raising exercise.</p>

<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>A slow response from national authorities/lead agencies might delay project implementation. Also, prevailing political/internal considerations in pilot countries might prevent necessary follow up and allocation of human resources at the country level.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, cooperation agreements between WIPO and appointed national lead-agencies are negotiated, with a view to assigning specific responsibilities to the parties, and hold them accountable for timely country implementation.</p> <p>Frequent regular contacts with appointed lead agencies will help prevent undue delays.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>Project implementation is proceeding according to schedule in two pilot countries. Country-level implementation will be launched as soon as possible in the remaining two countries.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>In the next months, by December 2016, the project is expected to be launched in the two remaining pilot countries (Egypt and Namibia), with the appointment of national lead agencies and a first stakeholders meeting. With WIPO support, country-level work plans are expected to be developed by national stakeholders in Sri Lanka and Ecuador, and work on national case studies will be initiated by national consultants. The WIPO-produced guide on IP in Tourism and cultural heritage promotion will be completed upon a review process. Further contact with the UNWTO will be pursued.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>By December 2016: pilot projects launched in four pilot countries; and WIPO guide completed.</p> <p>The implementation timeline is expected to be in accordance with the project document.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of July 2016 is: 14%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the first report to the CDIP.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs¹</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
A practical Guide on IP and tourism developed	Guide on IP in Tourism	1 st draft complete, internal review in progress	***
Four country case studies documented	Case studies	Work expected to be initiated during subsequent reporting periods	N/A
Three pilot countries selected (in addition to Egypt)	Three countries selected (based on agreed selection criteria); and Lead agencies/ institutions appointed for country project implementation	All pilot countries selected; lead agencies appointed in two countries.	**
Tourism stakeholders and national authorities identified	In each country, relevant tourism stakeholders identified in coordination with lead institutions.	Stakeholders have been identified in Sri Lanka and Ecuador.	**
Country-level project plans approved	Project implementation plans drafted (one per country)	To be completed upon the signing of Cooperation Agreements in each country	N/A
Tourism stakeholders and national authorities, including IP offices, sensitized	Two capacity building events per country	Kick-start missions to launch project in pilot countries also serve the purpose of raising awareness. This has taken place already in Sri Lanka and Ecuador.	**
Higher awareness among the academic community on the intersection between IP and tourism	Information/awareness-raising materials produced (at least one video documentary); and teaching/training materials developed (at least one set) and integrated in curricula.	Work expected to commence in 2017.	N/A

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>
Create capacity for stakeholders	<p>National authorities in all four pilot countries have developed structures to provide advisory services on IP and tourism for growth and national development.</p> <p>Tourism stakeholders in at least two countries have started/developed plans to use IP tools and strategies to strengthen their competitiveness and promote tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.</p>	To be determined as a result of national work plans (yet to be developed)	N/A
Raise awareness of the academic community with a view to developing teaching materials and promoting the inclusion of specialized curricula in tourism management schools and in national IP academies.	Up to two schools of Tourism Management and at least one national IP Academy have adopted curricula and educational and training materials developed by the project.	Production of teaching materials for academic community is envisaged to take place in 2018	N/A

[Annex II follows]

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

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Carsten Fink</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p>V2 Wide and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Overall, the project has progressed well. We have embarked on various country and regional studies. The following summarizes the main developments for each study:</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> As outlined in document CDIP/16/2, the Colombia study entails the creation of a unit-record IP database for economic analysis, an analysis of IP use in Colombia and an empirical evaluation of recent IP policy initiatives. The study has advanced well in accordance with the envisioned timeline.</p> <p><u>Poland</u> As outlined in document CDIP/16/2, the Poland study seeks to explore the role of the IP system on innovation in the health sector. Implementation of the study saw some initial administrative delays, but is now under way.</p> <p><u>ASEAN</u> This newly initiated study focuses on understanding the role of industrial designs in selected Southeast Asian countries, namely; Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. At its core, the study entails conducting a large-scale survey of industrial design applicants. Fact finding missions for the latter two countries were undertaken and implementation is on its way at a promising pace. The fact finding missions included local workshops in Manila and Bangkok that brought together key stakeholders in relation to the study's focus. These workshops helped set the substantive direction of the proposed study work. The plan is to launch similar workshop in Indonesia in the course of this year.</p> <p><u>Central America and Dominican Republic</u> The newly initiated study analyzes the relationship between IP use and the commercial flows in the regional economic area. The Ministers in charge of IP matters of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá and the Dominican Republic declared in the Fourth Central American Ministerial Meeting on IP, held on August, 2015, their decision to support the implementation of the study. Technical work towards progress implementation has commenced.</p> <p><u>Uganda</u> The objective of this new study is to improve our understanding of the role of innovation and intellectual property (IP) in a least developed country (LDC). The study's particular focus will be on the agro-based industry in Uganda. Among other elements, the study</p>

	aims to identify business, technical, institutional, and policy constraints that limit or otherwise dilute the impact of agricultural R&D, innovation and technology diffusion in the Ugandan agricultural sector. A launch workshop will be organized in Uganda before the end of this year.
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	It is too early to draw any lessons from the country studies launched so far, except that careful stakeholder consultations at the outset continue to be crucial to ensure country ownership of the study work and to define the precise direction of the research work.
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	N/A
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	The recruitment process for the project officer took longer than initially envisaged. This has caused some delays in the overall implementation timetable. While each of the studies will be implemented in as timely a manner as possible, it is possible that an extension of the project might be needed.
<u>The Way Forward</u>	<p>In addition to the implementation of ongoing studies, new studies with additional beneficiary countries will be initiated within the framework of the project.</p> <p>(a) A new multi-country study on the role of IP in the mining sector. The country selection criteria will be in line with those set out in the project document (CDIP/14/7).</p> <p>(b) A follow-up study in Chile, which builds upon the results of the first phase of the present umbrella project (CDIP/5/7). This study will explore the determinants of the use of IP rights by firms in Chile.</p>
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	As mentioned above, the recruitment process for the project officer took longer than initially envisaged. This has caused some delays in the overall implementation timetable. This may lead to a revised timeline of the project in a future session.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per mid of July 2016 is: 25%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/16/2, Annex IV, page 3, was submitted to the CDIP at its sixteenth session held in November 2015.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
4-5 new study projects at the country or regional level	Conduct of local workshops.	Workshops held in Colombia, Poland, Thailand and the Philippines (see above).	***
	Delivery of studies and micro datasets.	Implementation of Colombia, Poland, ASEAN, Central America and Dominican Republic and Uganda studies is on its way.	**
Follow-up work in those countries that benefited from Phase I.	Conduct of local workshops; delivery of studies; maintenance of micro datasets.	Too early to assess.	N/A
Final research symposium.	Successful conduct of symposium involving key researchers and policymakers.	Too early to assess.	N/A

² As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

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

[Annex III follows]

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

	<p>Key aspects of the project entail knowledge transfer, human capital formation, technological capacity building and the consideration of social, cultural and gender implications of the use of the identified technologies through the joint interaction with a National expert Group (NEG) and focal organizations in the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>In light of the above, the specific objectives of the project include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals;(b) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and(c) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner. <p>As this project aims to provide appropriate technological solutions to identified development need areas on the basis of national development plans, the delivery strategy requires collaboration and participation of a range of players from individuals to institutions in various sectors.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Kifle Shenkoru</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p><i>Strategic Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development, Program 9.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result III.2: Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result III.4: Strengthened cooperation mechanisms and programs tailored to the needs of developing countries and LDCs.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result IV.2: Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</i></p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Project implementation has been guided by the project document CDIP/13/9 which introduced a series of activities in the delivery of Phase II which aims to address the development problems of LDCs on the basis of identified need areas in accordance to national development plans and takes into account initiatives by all partners of the project.</p> <p>During the period July 2015 to June 2016, progress was registered in the implementation of the project in the three current beneficiary countries for Phase II of the project - Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania.</p> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <p>Upon the launch of the project in Ethiopia during a national consultation meeting in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ethiopian Intellectual Property Office, the National Expert Group (NEG) was successfully established. The Group is chaired by the Ministry of Science and Technology. The identification and recruitment of a national and international expert for project implementation was also successfully completed by the Secretariat.</p> <p>Another meeting was held from April 18 to 21, 2016, in Addis Ababa, under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Science and Technology which was attended by the NEG, the national and international experts, and the Secretariat in order to deliberate on the need identification exercise which would identify two priority areas for the preparation of patent search requests. Consensus was reached during the meeting on a short list of seven main need areas related to the national development plan.</p> <p>Upon further consultation and engagement with the NEG and the national expert, agreement was reached on two priority needs. The formulation of two patent search requests which clarify the technology required for the two identified need areas is nearing completion.</p>

The preparation of two patent search reports including the provision of capacity building by the international expert in this regard is expected to commence soon.

Rwanda

The project was successfully launched on September 28 and 29, 2015, in Kigali in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the National Commission for Science and Technology during a national consultation meeting.

A National Expert Group (NEG) comprising of members from relevant stakeholder institutions was also established under the chairmanship of the National Industrial Research Institute with clearly defined Terms of Reference (ToRs). A national and an international expert for the implementation of the project were also identified by the NEG and recruited by the Secretariat.

An NEG meeting which included the participation of the Secretariat and the national and international experts was held from March 21 to 25, 2016. The key focus of the meeting comprised of need identification along with technological capacity building. The need identification process was guided by factors such as developmental national targets, technology gaps, etc. and resulted in a short list of five key need areas for the final approval by the NEG of two priority need areas.

The preparation of two patent search requests is foreseen to be the immediate next step for the process of the project implementation.

Tanzania

The project was successfully launched in August, 2015, in Dar es Salaam, in cooperation with The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) the Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), and the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST). The institutional set up of the National Expert Group (NEG) was also completed and chaired by the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology. A national and an international expert were also identified by the NEG and recruited by the Secretariat. Progress was also made in the identification of two need areas by The NEG.

An NEG meeting which will include participation by the Secretariat is expected to be held in August, 2016 in Dar es Salaam to further discuss and finalize the two need areas. Additionally, a National Multi-stakeholders Forum will also be held, in order to consider the report of the NEG and to approve the two need areas. These meetings will also seek to address specific capacity building programs in technology search and skills development related to appropriate technology for the two need areas.

	<p>Upon final approval of the two need areas by the NEG, the preparation of two patent search requests will be undertaken.</p> <p>The above mentioned meetings will be held back to back with a technological capacity building meeting in collaboration with the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST) in Arusha, Tanzania.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	<p>The project requires the buy-in and collaboration of all national stakeholders in the beneficiary countries and the management and monitoring of the project through distinct delivery stages and deliverables. The signed partnership agreements or MoUs are designed to achieve this by providing clear guidance as to the role of each party along with a specific time frame for implementation.</p>
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	<p><i>Risk:</i> The project requires substantial coordination with a range of project partners which can result in the delay in the implementation of the project.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> This risk will be addressed through careful management and monitoring throughout the delivery process including overall organizational assistance in preparation of key deliverables such as business plans for the implementation of the appropriate technology.</p>
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	N/A
<u>The Way Forward</u>	<p>The next steps are to complete the subsequent phases of the delivery strategy for the three selected beneficiary countries.</p> <p>The immediate key deliverable for all three project countries is the preparation of two patent search reports based on the submitted patent search requests which will provide detailed scientific, technical and patent information on the required technology for the solution of the identified need area.</p> <p>This will be followed by the preparation of technology landscape reports and business plans for implementation and commercialization of the identified appropriate technologies.</p>
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	<p>The Project Manager will endeavor to implement the project according to the approved timeline.</p>
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per mid of July 2016 is: 39%</p>

<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the third progress report to be submitted to the CDIP.</p> <p>The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/14/2, Annex VII, was submitted to the CDIP at its fourteenth session held in November 2014.</p> <p>The second progress report, in document CDIP/16/2, Annex III, was submitted to the CDIP at its sixteenth session held in November 2015.</p>
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PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ³ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
National Expert Group	Expert group established in the three selected countries within 30 days of start of project.	A National Expert Group has been established in the beneficiary countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania).	****
AT Landscape Report	AT landscape report to be made available to the government and WIPO.	Progress had been made in need identification in the three beneficiary countries and in the preparation of the two patent search report requests. Patent search reports will then enable the preparation of the AT Landscape Reports for all the countries.	**
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
Outreach program	Sector-specific, targeted outreach program completed within 24 months of start of the project.	Technological capacity building meetings have been undertaken in the beneficiary countries including in cooperation with other national institutions, such as universities which focused on the benefit of access to scientific and technical information for technological capacity building.	****

³ As per the original Project Document (CDIP/13/9), 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>
Strengthened national capacity of LDCs in using appropriate technical and scientific solutions to address identified national development challenges	1. Number of organizations, communities and individuals at the national level that applied and used the Appropriate Technology (AT) as a solution to identified development challenges in LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A
Improved understanding of the use of technical and scientific information for innovation and national technology capacity-building.	1. Use of AT for development through patent searches, patent reports, technology landscapes and business plans. 2. Number of experts, National Expert Group members in LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A
Sustainability	1. Identified AT commercialized in LDCs. 2. Project replicated by other areas in LDCs with minimum support from WIPO. 3. Institutions established to continue working on AT at the national level. 4. Continuation and expansion of national technological capacity building programs on AT. 5. NEG made a permanent organ to promote work on AT in LDCs. 6. Utilization of AT for economic development included in the national innovation and IP policies and strategies of LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A

[Annex IV follows]

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

Brief Description of Project

Taking into consideration the national intellectual property rights (IPR) policy and strategy, and keeping in view the public interest, the main objective of the project is to build capacity for delivery of efficient and effective national IPR education and training programs for judges, including creation of self-learning/reference 'IPR Toolkits for Judges'. More specifically, the project aims at enhancing the understanding of substantive IPR law and application of such IPR knowledge by judges through development of coherent and logical thinking and critical analysis skills to enable the making of fair, efficient, well-informed and well-reasoned arguments and decisions concerning IPR disputes in IPR courts and tribunals.

Selection of pilot judicial training institutions:

Four pilot judicial training institutions to be selected, ideally one from each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab region), including an LDC, and representing diverse judicial traditions and backgrounds.

The IPR education and training programs, including the self-learning/reference IPR Toolkits for Judges, would be tailored to the identified gaps, articulated needs, available learning infrastructure and absorptive capacities and preferred learning styles of the members of the respective judicial systems of the selected pilot developing and least developed countries.

While implementing the project activities in the selected pilot developing and least developed countries, the following will be kept in view:

- (a) relevant IPR laws/frameworks/agreements;
- (b) relevant IPR policies and strategies;
- (c) judicial training gaps, needs and priorities as articulated in their national economic development frameworks; and
- (d) developmental considerations and public interest.

The project will be implemented through existing national judicial training institutions.

As and when practicable, the project will use, as such or after adaptation/translation to the local context, existing IPR education, training and learning content of WIPO or of contributing institutions of Member States, be it on paper or in electronic form.

Main project components:

- A. Selection of four pilot judicial training institutions;
- B. Assessment of IPR education and training needs of the judicial system in the selected pilot countries to determine the nature and scope of modular IPR education and training content and self-learning/reference "IPR Toolkits for Judges" to be developed;
- C. Fact-finding survey on ongoing IPR training initiatives for the judiciary in developing and least developed countries as well as in

	<p>the developed countries to learn, amongst other things, from good practices in IPR training of the judiciary;</p> <p>D. Based on B and C above, develop tailored and modular IPR education and training content for (a) initial/induction IPR training and (b) in-service IPR training, keeping in view the preferred mode(s) of training delivery (face-to-face, blended or online) tailored to the identified gaps, expressed needs and key priorities of the selected country. The education and training content will include a self-learning/reference “IPR Toolkits for Judges,” one for each of the selected pilot institutions. These could include paper-based and electronic IPR content, such as IPR laws and policies, flexibilities in the IP system, landmark IPR court decisions, and other content as may be agreed during the needs assessment phase of the project and based on applicable good practices.</p> <p>E. Based on B, C and D, testing of the IPR education and training content, including the “IPR Toolkit for Judges” by delivering education and training programs and obtaining feedback to make improvements, if needed, to the learning objectives of the IPR education and training courses, curriculum design, content creation, mode(s) of delivery, and methods for assessment/evaluation of learning outcomes of IPR education and training courses;</p> <p>F. Foster networking and partnerships amongst national judicial training institutions for regular sharing of experiences to learn from one another about their IPR training initiatives and outcomes. Amongst other things, this may involve the creation of one or more online professional ‘communities of practice’ on IPR issues for social/networked peer-to-peer learning amongst magistrates, judges and prosecutors; and</p> <p>G. Assistance for the acquisition of reference books and manuals to build up the library of the beneficiary judiciary training institution.</p>
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<u>Project Manager</u>	Mr. Mohamed Abderraouf Bdioui
<u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u>	<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.
<u>Progress in Project Implementation</u>	<p>In accordance with the project document, and in coordination with and the support of the respective Regional Group Coordinators in Geneva, four pilot countries, namely Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria have been selected as pilot countries for the implementation of the project. They represent the following regions, respectively: Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab region, Asia and the Pacific and Africa. Nepal also represents the LDCs group.</p> <p>The selection process was finalized in the beginning of July 2016. Therefore, the start date for the actual implementation of the project was July 15, 2016.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	N/A
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	<p>In the course of the project implementation, the following risks may be envisaged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Difficulties to organize continuous training for a busy judiciary. A key mitigation measure to counter such risks is to ensure full engagement and endorsement of the judicial training institution and/or the relevant authorities during all phases of the project; (b) Conditions in a selected pilot country may impede the project, in which case due discussions should be pursued. In this case the secretariat will engage in discussions with the related authorities to readjust the implementation and/or even suspend the project implementation. (c) The quality of ICT infrastructure in particular, the internet speed in some cases may pose a challenge. A key mitigation measure to counter this high risk would be to ensure the print-publishing of the Judges IP Toolkit.
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	N/A

<u>The Way Forward</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assessing training needs of the judicial training institutions;- Identifying objectives to be achieved and means to attain them through a Questionnaire for Needs Assessment Purposes;- Needs assessment missions to validate the information obtained and gather further details;- Establishing Cooperation Agreements and Project Documents for each institution; and- Identifying appropriate experts in consultation with the beneficiary institutions.
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	The project will be implemented as indicated in the Project document timeline.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	N/A
<u>Previous Reports</u>	This is the first report to the CDIP.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁴ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
A mapping of IPR training institutions and other training initiatives for the judiciary existing worldwide	Mapping completed; and Preliminary analysis made.	N/A	N/A
Customized IP training modules for judges and magistrates for each pilot project.	Modules completed and endorsed by the relevant national or regional authorities. At least one training session (on-line, blended or on-site) organized in cooperation with each beneficiary training institution based on the newly developed modules, curricula and training technique for achieving the desired learning outcomes.	N/A	N/A
A group of judges, including potential trainer(s), trained based on the developed modules	Beneficiaries completed the training session	N/A	N/A
A network connecting judicial training institutions established.	At least two judicial training institutions indicated their wish to establish contacts and cooperate more closely in the area of specialized training.	N/A	N/A

⁴ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

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

[Annex V follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_16_20_03
<u>Title</u>	<i>Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 16:</i> Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 20:</i> To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 300,000 Swiss francs (2016-2017); 250,000 Swiss francs (2018)*</p> <p>Personnel costs: 150,000 Swiss francs (2016-2017); 100,000 Swiss francs (2018)*</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 2016
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Links to Programs 1, 9, 10, 14.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The proposed project builds on ongoing program activities to establish and develop Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), the findings from previously established studies on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (patent component) and on Patents and the Public Domain, as well as on the existing legal status portal developed within the framework of the finalized Development Agenda project on Patent Legal Status Data.</p> <p>More specifically, the project aims to supplement the existing TISC services by adding new services and tools to those currently provided, allowing them to not only identify inventions in the public domain but also to support inventors, researchers and entrepreneurs in using this information to generate new research outputs and products and thereby contributing to a more effective exploitation and use of inventions in the public domain, as a source for the generation of local knowledge and local innovation and increasing the absorptive capacity of developing countries and LDC's in the adaptation and assimilation of different technologies.</p>

* Subject to approval by the Program and Budget Committee.

<u>Project Manager</u>	Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña and Mr. Andrew Czajkowski
<u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u>	<p>III.2 (Program 9) Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>IV.2 (Programs 9 and 14) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>
<u>Progress in Project Implementation</u>	<p>Procedures have been initiated to recruit a temporary staff to coordinate project activities and external consultants to prepare specific project outputs, namely lead subject matter experts and associate subject matter experts to draft the practical guides on identifying and using inventions in the public domain and a contractor to develop new features and improvements to the patent register portal. The procedures are expected to be completed by September 2016, allowing the implementation of the first phase of the project to begin in October 2016.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	<p>Project initiation as regards selecting experts and support staff is in progress with actual activities to start from October 2016.</p>
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	<p>As indicated in the Project Document:</p> <p>Risk: Insufficient capacity by TISC staff to understand and effectively use the information contained in the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain.</p> <p>Mitigation: The guides will be adapted to the assessed capabilities of TISC staff, and a roster of core experts will be established to offer interactive support on issues dealt with by the guide.</p>
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	N/A
<u>The Way Forward</u>	<p>Experts and support staff to be ready to start project activities by October 2016.</p>
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of first finalized drafts of the guides on identifying and on using inventions in the public domain by end 2016. 2. Documentation of experiences and best practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain to be delivered from pilot projects and incorporated into revised guides by the end of 2017. 3. A roster of core experts per region to be established by end 2016. 4. Training materials to be established based on the guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain by mid-2017. 5. Improved legal status portal to be developed by mid-2017.

<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per mid of July 2016 is: 3%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	This is the first report to the CDIP.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain	Delivery of first finalized draft of the guides by end 2016.	N/A	N/A
2. Documentation of experiences and best practices in the identification and use of inventions in the public domain	Delivery of documentation from pilot projects by the end of 2017.	N/A	N/A
3. Roster of core experts	Roster with at least two core experts per region established by end 2016.	N/A	N/A
4. Training materials	At least two presentations established based on the guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain by mid-2017.	N/A	N/A
5. Improved legal status portal	New interface developed by mid-2016. New help pages added by mid-2017. New form added by end 2017.	N/A	N/A
6. Guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain in French and Spanish*	Delivery of the translated guides by mid-2018.	N/A	NA

<u>Project Outputs</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
7. Skills to administer and provide services related to inventions in the public domain*	Surveys completed at workshops by end 2018 indicating that the project has developed skills in administering and/or providing services related to inventions in the public domain.	N/A	N/A

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

* Subject to approval by the Program and Budget Committee.

[Annex VI follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_2_4_10_11
<u>Title</u>	<i>Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. 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>

<p><u>Project Budget</u></p>	<p>430,000 Non personnel costs 110,000 Personnel costs Total: 540,000 Swiss francs</p>
<p><u>Project Start Date</u></p>	<p>June 2016</p>
<p><u>Project Duration</u></p>	<p>30 months</p>
<p><u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u></p>	<p>Programs 9, 11,15, 16 and 17</p>
<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>Phase I of CDIP 9/13 highlighted that in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Kenya, copyright plays only a marginal role in film financing and in the exploitation/distribution of audiovisual works. Audiovisual industry stakeholders have had limited exposure to copyright and lack access to specialized legal training, resources and counsel. The sustainability of the film and television industry is an important development challenge while the digital migration taking place in Africa constitutes a significant opportunity to stimulate the local film and audiovisual content economy.</p> <p>Phase II of the project capitalizes on Phase I, which laid the first foundations to create awareness and knowledge on the use of IP in the sector and provide continuous support to practitioners, which remains essential in achieving tangible results in professional practices. It aims to support the development of the African audiovisual sector through technical assistance and capacity building to increase understanding and use of the copyright system in the production, financing and distribution stages.</p> <p>The project is based on a proposition by Burkina Faso validated by the CDIP. The Committee agreed to include five countries in Phase II: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Senegal, Morocco, and Cote d'Ivoire. The project is built on the following main components: training programs; a distance learning program; support for the development of skills, practices, infrastructure and tools in the area of management of rights.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Carole Croella</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p>Copyright and Creative Industries Sector: Program 3 Enhanced capacities and skills for the effective use and management of copyright and related rights in the financing and legitimate exploitation of audiovisual content, to support the development of the local audiovisual sector in the digital era, with a view of promoting economic, social and cultural development</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p><u>1. Coordination of Project Implementation</u></p> <p>In September 2016, a part time staff was recruited after a selection process to provide the administrative support for the implementation of the project.</p> <p>WIPO and the beneficiary countries have been in a consultation phase to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select the country project coordinators; - Understand stakeholders' expectations and agreeing upon the project scope - Define country plans and methodology for implementation; <p><u>2. Professional Development and Training</u></p> <p>Additional modules of the distance learning project, on copyright for film professionals were developed by the experts, in cooperation with the WIPO Academy.</p> <p><u>3. Supporting Frameworks and Management :</u></p> <p>In July 2016, a 5 days study visit was organized for 3 senior executives of the <i>Bureau Ivoirien du Droit d'auteur</i> (BURIDA) at the <i>Société des Auteurs & Compositeurs audiovisuels</i> (SACD) in Paris, France. The training was focused on documentation, distribution and licensing schemes to allow the collective management organization of Cote d'Ivoire to develop the management.</p> <p>In June 2016, a study visit was organized for the Director General of the newly created CMO from Senegal "<i>Senegalaise du Droit d'Auteur</i>" (SODAV) at the <i>Office Algérien des Droits d'auteur</i> (ONDA). The Director general received a one week extensive training in all aspects related to the management of rights in the audiovisual sector.</p> <p><u>4. Research and Publications</u></p> <p>At the request of the Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) and in cooperation with the Kenya Film Commission (KFC), a copyright handbook for film industry professionals was developed and printed.</p>

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Achieving results requires effective coordination and involvement of key national staff to support the coordination of the project.</p> <p>Risk: Turnover of key national staff. In order to mitigate this risk It is considered useful to invest some time at the beginning of the project to agree on the scope of project activities. It is also considered useful to plan cross country activities involving several countries to mitigate risks linked to the developments at national level in a country.</p> <p>Another risk is also linked to the fact that given the low levels of use of awareness and use of copyright and the rapid pace of emerging audiovisual trends, the demands of activities under the project in each respective beneficiary country might exceed the available resources. One of the mitigation strategies is to organize cross country activities in addition to country based programs.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>The Project will be implemented according to the approved timeline.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>As approved by the project document.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the first Report submitted to CDIP.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁵ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Study			
Identification of focal points	Completed	The project manager has been in contact with each beneficiary country for the designation of counterparts and elaboration of work plans.	***
Expert Workshops	Not yet started. The workshops will be organized in 2017	Too early to assess performance.	N/A
On-site training/capacity building on collective licensing and collective management	Ongoing implementation	Increased skills in the area of management of audiovisual rights	**
Development of AV institutional infrastructure, skills	Activities planned	Not yet applicable	*
Implementation of distance learning program and development of module for lawyers	Completion of new modules on contracts in the audiovisual sector. The DL will need to be completed by end of 2016 and deployed in 2017. Lawyers' module to be developed in 2017.	Development of specialized modules	**
Development of Awareness raising and Outreach material	Brochure on copyright for film industry professionals developed and published.	Distribution and use of the brochure by film professionals in Kenya mainly.	**

⁵ 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 sent 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>Too early to provide</p> <p>Too early to provide</p>	<p>N/A</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>Develop and increase the infrastructure for the licensing of audiovisual rights compatible with international standards notably through collective management organizations. (Baseline to be determined through the study.)</p>	<p>Too early to provide</p>	<p>N/A</p> <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.)		
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[Annex VII follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_4_10_02
<u>Title</u>	<i>Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)</i>
<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>	Total non-personnel costs for the project: 250.000 Swiss francs Estimation of human resources requirements: One project officer at level P2 - P3 level (237.000 Swiss francs).
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Links to 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 promotes 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</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2014/15</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>Summary overview of Project implementation</u></p>	<p><u>PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS</u></p> <p>The project worked in close cooperation with a Lead Agency in each pilot country, namely the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Argentina, and with the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC) in Morocco. Each Lead Agency has appointed a Project Steering Committee and a Project Team for this pilot project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Country project coordinators</i> were appointed to assist in planning, implementing and monitoring project activities in both countries. 2) Two national teams of <i>8 qualified national experts</i> in total, with expertise in Design and in Design Law, were appointed to provide their support to beneficiary SMEs, in developing a tailor-made design protection strategy for their business development, and assist them in the design application process. One of the experts has been hired to specifically focus on the methodology and tools - developed and used in the pilot project. <p><u>PROJECT INITIATION</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) <i>PROJECT DESIGN</i> <p>At the initial phase, the Secretariat and Lead Agencies' Project Steering Committees agreed on the "<i>Project Scope Statement</i>" report. The relevance of the project in the context of the country's national IP development strategy was ensured. Three other basic documents were prepared to guide the project implementation. These are: (a) a <i>National design protection strategy</i>; (b) an <i>Outreach plan</i> which identified key industrial sectors, considered to be of strategic importance to the national economic development, and was used as a basis for the selection of beneficiary SMEs; and (c) an <i>Exit strategy</i> which, although not foreseen in the original project document, was given very close attention, and was also used to define institutional key stakeholders to be involved in the pilot project, and on the long-term. Risks were regularly identified and managed since the beginning of the pilot project. The project scope document presents the first <i>risks analysis</i> and measures to mitigate them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) <i>FEASIBILITY STUDIES</i> <p>Feasibility studies were carried out in both countries and included questions addressed to the Lead Agencies. A survey was sent to more than 2000 SMEs, to assess their needs, expectations and interest in the project. About 90 SMEs responded in Argentina, and 249 responded in Morocco.</p>

OUTREACH and PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

COUNTRY KICK-OFF EVENTS

5) *ARGENTINA*

An International Symposium on Protection of Industrial Designs was organized by the project in Buenos Aires, on September 3 and 4, 2014, with representatives of public entities and design-intensive companies (from Argentina, Europe and the United States).

This was the kick-off activity in Argentina which, simultaneously, was also the first outreach event. WIPO and INPI presented the pilot project to 153 participants - among which 70 SMEs. The Symposium was accorded strong support by Argentinian authorities, as demonstrated by the presence of the Minister of Industry. The satisfaction survey shows that among the 81 respondents, 100% rated the event as useful for their concrete use of the IP system for design protection, and 83 % indicated their interest in participating in the project.

6) *MOROCCO*

On October 15, 2014, WIPO and OMPIC presented the pilot project at a conference in Casablanca to designers and potential beneficiary SMEs. The project was also presented at a Roundtable on October 16, 2014, with participants from the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and Digital Economy, the Ministry of Crafts, Social and Solidarity Economy, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Service, schools and other stakeholders in key industries. All participants indicated their agreement to engage in the project, and that they would encourage their network of SMEs to participate in the project activities.

In both countries, the kick-off events and promotion activities resulted in increased awareness on protection of industrial designs, and allowed to reach out to potential beneficiary SMEs and key institutional partners.

7) *SELECTION of SMEs*

Further to an outreach to 1600 SMEs in Argentina and to 2000 SMEs in Morocco, based on application forms, well-defined criteria, and a rigorous process, *68 beneficiary SMEs were selected, among which 42 in Argentina and 26 in Morocco.*

8) *PROMOTION and AWARENESS RAISING*

Promotional leaflets were prepared and widely distributed in both countries. Specific *logos, slogans and program names "DiseñAr" and "Namadij"* were developed to enhance the national identity of each country program - set up to implement the project - and its sustainability, in Argentina and in Morocco. Dedicated *webpages* on country programs are available on Lead Agencies' websites. *Promotional videos* were created for each country program and were notably published on Lead Agencies' websites to further raise awareness on strategic design protection, and to communicate to a wider audience about the program. Communication materials include a *WIPO*

brochure on the pilot project “Unlocking countries’ design potential” and a *Manual* on the DiseñAr program “Diseño Registrado” to be published in 2016.

In November 2016, a design exhibition and a side event to the 34th session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) were organized by the project, at WIPO Headquarters, and offered positive context to the work of the SCT in the area of industrial designs.

The Design Exhibition Argentina – Morocco, “*Unlocking countries potential in design – Investing in nation-wide innovation through design and in the strategic use of design rights*” was opened on November 16, 2015, by Ms. Binying Wang, Deputy Director General, WIPO, H.E. Mr. Alberto D’Alotto, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, and H.E. Mr. Mohamed Auajjar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva. The design exhibition presented the DiseñAr and Namadij programs (notably through the country programs’ promotional videos). The exhibition allowed to showcase the design potential in both countries, presenting design products of beneficiary SMEs from Argentina and Morocco - and of other famous designers, in various industrial sectors.

The Secretariat, Argentina and Morocco delegations and country project teams presented the pilot project and both countries’ case studies to Member States at a lunch-time side event to the 34th session of the SCT, on November 17, 2015. The event focused on how to create a new trend to foster nation-wide investment in design and in strategic design protection, on how to capitalize on public-private partnerships, on knowledge sharing at the national and international levels - and on the challenge of ensuring long-term impact at the country level. Member States actively participated in the questions and answer session and showed their interest in the pilot project, notably on how to communicate their expression of interest in participating in the project.

Member States were also provided with leaflets on both countries’ programs, DiseñAr and Namadij, and the brochure on the pilot project which is available in six languages on WIPO website.⁶

9) *METHODOLOGY and TOOLS*

In order to provide national experts with a clear methodology, to ensure a systematic data collection, and to facilitate the comparative study between pilot countries, tailor-made tools were created by the pilot project, including

⁶ The brochure on the pilot project is available in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian on the following WIPO webpage: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=38502.

The promotional films on the DiseñAr and Namadij programs are available under the following links:

- Argentina: <http://www.inpi.gov.ar/index.php?Id=323&critero=1>;
- Morocco: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xtzeu6yp_Xs.

the “5 Steps Strategic Design Protection” prepared by the Secretariat. In order to create these tools, collaboration and knowledge sharing with experts within and outside of WIPO took place and existing IP tools were studied.

The project created a first version of comprehensive tools dedicated to the technical assistance provided to beneficiary SMEs - with the support of highly-qualified national experts. The tools include different chapters, namely (1) the company and its business strategy; (2) the company’s portfolio of industrial designs; (3) IP strategy with a particular focus on design protection for business development; and (4) gender and diversity.

At the end of the implementation phase, the project reviewed these tools in light of the pilot experience. A revised version was released - with a continuous improvement approach - for future editions of country programs in Argentina and Morocco, and in other countries, should the project be replicated in collaboration with other Member States. Survey results show that the diagnosis questions were considered as relevant by beneficiary SMEs, that they allowed companies to tackle IP related issues that were not detected before, and to have a better understanding of the status of IP registrations with regards to their portfolio of industrial designs.

CAPACITY BUILDING and PROJECT LAUNCH EVENTS

10) *ARGENTINA*

Following a capacity building workshop for national experts in Argentina, a Project Launch Event took place with about 70 participants, on April 7, 2015, in Buenos Aires. This event was opened by the Minister of Industry, and by the President of INPI. The Secretariat was represented by a WIPO official through a video message. The program included a design portfolio pre-diagnosis for each beneficiary SME, with the support of national experts. The satisfaction survey shows a general satisfaction rate of 95% with regards to this event, and SMEs rated the usefulness of the pilot project for their company at 89%.

11) *MOROCCO*

Capacity building workshops conducted by WIPO and a Project Launch Event took place in Casablanca, on March 31, 2015 and April 1, 2015. The objective of preparing National Project Steering Committee members and national experts for a successful implementation of the pilot project was fully met, as well as creating a synergy among participants and beneficiary SMEs. Key institutional stakeholders and SME representatives confirmed their strong interest in participating and benefiting from this joint effort at the national and international levels – including through regular exchange of good practices between Morocco and Argentina.

On October 27, 2015, another capacity building conference took place in Casablanca and was perceived as very important by Moroccan authorities, as it was the second activity bringing together all actors involved in the Namadij program in Morocco, after the Pilot Project Launch Event in April 2015. The Conference was attended by beneficiary companies, and members of the Namadij National Steering Committee, among which government ministries and the Moroccan Association of Exporters (ASMEX).

The feedback results for this conference show a high rate of satisfaction with 100% of participants having rated the quality of presentations as excellent or good. Participants also mentioned that the interactive session was highly appreciated, and that the diversity of speakers and subject matters allowed covering key aspects of the Namadij program. The objective of this conference allowing to further raise awareness and capacity of beneficiary companies on protection of Industrial Designs was fully met.

12) *PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PLATFORMS*

Project *key institutional stakeholders*, including ministries, are now part of an Advisory Board, in Argentina, and of a National Project Steering Committee, in Morocco.

In Argentina, a Constitutive Act was signed in presence of the Minister of Industry, Débora Giorgi, who actively supported the pilot project, and participated in two DiseñAr events - that were covered by the media. Following the positive impact of the program, which was launched last April 7, 2015, in Argentina, the Lead Agency Project Steering Committee was invited to a special meeting to present the DiseñAr program to national officials of the Ministry of Industry.

In Morocco, signing the Charter of the “Namadij Network” took place between April and November 2015. On October 27, 2015, a press conference took place after the Namadij capacity building conference, and was conducted by Mr. Adil El Maliki, Director General, OMPIC. National experts, WIPO official responsible for managing the pilot project, members of the Namadij National Steering Committee and beneficiary companies were also asked to intervene. The conference positively resulted in more than 15 articles published about the Namadij program, and was followed by an interactive session during which members of the National Steering Committee were invited to present their commitment and concrete contribution to the Namadij program and the network’s shared objectives.

13) *TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE*

National experts provided support to beneficiary SMEs from April to November 2015, assisting them in their design portfolio analysis, and advised them on a tailor-made design protection strategy for their business development. Experts’ teams in both countries visited beneficiary SMEs, and conducted tailor-made awareness raising and capacity building meetings, pre-diagnostic and diagnostic interviews – using the tools developed by the project. Pre-diagnostic and Diagnostic reports have been submitted to the Secretariat.

Prior to the pilot intervention, surveys’ results showed that in both countries the main reasons why SMEs were not registering their designs were notably due to:

- A lack of knowledge on the potential return on investment in design protection; and
- A lack of knowledge on how to use the IP system to protect designs.

The project mid-term evaluation surveys’ results show that the *perception* of SMEs representatives on the *advantages of strategically protecting designs* has increased.

Furthermore, surveys' results show in both countries:

- A high satisfaction rate of beneficiary SMEs with the project addressing their needs;
- A high satisfaction rate with the project in general;
- A high rate of SMEs that would recommend to other SMEs to participate in the country program; and
- A high rate of respondents who mention the equal access by women and men to the project in their country.

A high rate of survey participants (95% in Argentina and 90% in Morocco) mentioned that they apply the acquired knowledge in IP in their strategic and management decisions – as a result of this pilot initiative.

Between 80% and 100% of respondents mention that they will continue:

- Requesting expert advice in strategic design protection;
- Requesting advice from INPI in Argentina / OMPIC in Morocco;
- Strategically protecting their industrial designs; and
- Participating in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) capacity building sessions.

As a result of pilot project, beneficiary SMEs have filed or are in the process of filing applications for 117 industrial designs (40 in Argentina and 77 in Morocco) as well as more than 29 trademarks and a few patents in Argentina.

14) *KNOWLEDGE SHARING*

The Secretariat has actively transferred good practices between both pilot countries, throughout the implementation of the project. A set of training, guidelines and tools have been developed and improved.

The capacity building conference that took place in Morocco on October 27, 2015, as well as both closing events in Argentina and Morocco included interactive sessions during which beneficiary companies were invited to share their experience and address their questions to Lead Agencies and WIPO representatives, national experts and other public institutions' representatives and panelists. This was very well received by participants and further encouraged.

On November 16, 2016, the Secretariat organized and conducted the “*WIPO Knowledge Sharing Workshop - Pilot Project on Intellectual Property and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) : Argentina and Morocco Case Studies*”. Participants in this intercountry workshop were members of country project teams and steering committees, including country project coordinators and national experts.

The workshop's program covered subject matters such as Argentina and Morocco case studies on DiseñAr and Namadij, tackling change management challenges in both pilot countries, as well as the results of the WIPO mid-term self-evaluation and a presentation on monitoring and evaluation by WIPO Evaluation Section. The mid-term self-evaluation results and recommendations were discussed with the two project teams in light of country programs' further implementation during and after the pilot project.

	<p>The workshop met the objectives of successfully sharing experience between the two countries, capitalizing on the knowledge and know-how (“tacit knowledge”) acquired by the two countries and the Secretariat. The workshop program was prepared with a participatory approach involving both project teams. A Summary Report was prepared and shared with the two pilot countries after the workshop.</p> <p>Knowledge Management activities also include a publication on the Diseñar program. The objective of this publication is to reach out to potential beneficiary SMEs and to communicate about the program at the national, regional and international levels in order to further raise awareness and share experience – based on concrete SMEs’ case studies.</p> <p>Project knowledge management activities are aligned with “WIPO Knowledge Management Strategy 2015-2018” (A/55/INF/5⁷).</p> <p>15) MID-TERM SELF EVALUATION</p> <p>The mid-term self-evaluation was conducted between September and November 2015 by the project. This evaluation shows in general a high rate of satisfaction of Lead Agencies and SMEs about the technical assistance received, and the added value of the project to institutions and local business development of SMEs - through the strategic use of IP.</p> <p>Results show that the intervention is aligned with participant Member States’ needs and national IP strategies. The evaluation also mentions that in a context of need to develop an IP culture at the country level, the project is considered to be a driving force of change, growing awareness and supporting the development of design industries and thus the national IP systems. The mid-term self-evaluation combined different methodological strategies to ensure an evidence-based qualitative and quantitative assessment. Particular emphasis was given to cross-validation of data.</p> <p><u>PROJECT CLOSING EVENTS and AWARDS</u></p> <p>16) ARGENTINA</p> <p>The Diseñar closing event took place on November 26, 2015, in Buenos Aires, and was perceived as very important by Argentina authorities. The event was followed by the awarding of a WIPO Enterprise Trophy – “Design Thinking Price”. This price awarded Intorno, a beneficiary company which proved to integrate Design Thinking and design protection in its business strategy and corporate culture in an outstanding way.</p>
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⁷ “There are three distinct categories of knowledge, which each have their own particular challenges for managing:

Explicit knowledge - consisting of knowledge formalized, codified and recorded within documents and databases in many different formats, examples would include WIPO Office instructions, mission reports and Treaty texts.

Tacit (embodied) knowledge - this is also referred to as intuitive knowledge or “know-how”. This knowledge has been derived from experience, and therefore is difficult to codify into a document and it is embodied within individuals such as WIPO managers and examiners.

Embedded knowledge – consists of knowledge within products and processes, including the operational knowledge within the PCT, Madrid and Hague application processing systems.” (A/55/INF/5, p.5)

INPI Argentina and WIPO representatives and the DiseñAr national project team participated in the closing event. Speakers shared their observations, conclusions and advice to companies, on how to further capitalize on design and IP strategies for their business development. Panels of speakers notably included national experts in design and IP Law. Presentations were followed by an interactive session for open questions and experience sharing, with a strong interest and participation of beneficiary companies.

During the event, the screening of the DiseñAr film took place and the outcomes of the WIPO Design Exhibition Argentina-Morocco, of the presentation of the pilot project to WIPO Member States at a side event to the SCT/34 and of the Intercountry Knowledge Sharing Workshop were presented. These events were organized at WIPO, in Geneva, on November 16 and 17, 2015, with the participation of both Argentinian and Moroccan country project teams.

17) MOROCCO

In Morocco, the closing event took place on May 17, 2016, during the Casablanca IP week, celebrating 100 years of Intellectual Property in Morocco. This conference was perceived as very important by Moroccan authorities as it further raised awareness on the Design Economy and the protection of industrial designs, and further promoted the *Namadij* program. The conference was attended by *Namadij* beneficiary companies, members of the *Namadij* National Steering Committee, Moroccan and African designers and key national and international stakeholders. This conference tackled subject matters such as what legal system serves the strategic use and protection of industrial designs, as well as what model can serve the development of design-intensive companies. During the closing event, results of the project were presented and beneficiary companies were invited to share their experience.

The closing event was followed by the awarding of the Africa Design Award founded by the *Namadij* Ambassador and national expert in Design, Mr. Hicham Lahlou, in presence of the event's honorary president, Mr. Alfadi, famous African fashion designer. The awarding ceremony took place during a fashion show organized by Casa Moda School, a fashion design school, which is an active Member of the *Namadij* National Steering Committee.

As this two-year pilot project started in April 2015, instead of January 2015, and a solid recruitment process was essential to hire a project officer, the project was extended until mid-May. WIPO further provided technical assistance to both pilot countries during the final phase of the project including for their exit strategies and closing events. Both pilot countries mentioned their plans to continue to implement a next edition of their respective country program, *DiseñAr* in Argentina and *Namadij* in Morocco. Both countries expressed their satisfaction with this pilot project, cooperation with WIPO and assistance received, including at the 15th session of the CDIP on April 20, 2015, at the 16th session of the CDIP on November 9, 2015, and at the 17th session of the CDIP on April 11, 2016. Both countries also mentioned their readiness to share their pilot experience with other interested Member States to capitalize on the knowledge and know-how created at the national and international level, and not to lose momentum.

	<p>WIPO brochure “Unlocking Countries’ Design Potential” mentions that the Secretariat welcomes expressions of interest from other developing and least developed countries who would like to participate in the project.</p>
<p><u>Results/ impact of the project and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p><i>Solid Project Management methodology and tools</i>, including working thoroughly on the Project Scope Statement and Exit strategy at the initial phase, proved to be very useful for the project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability in both countries.</p> <p><i>Expertise in Change Management</i> and a sustainable approach proved to be essential in the project design and monitoring, to achieve successful results.</p> <p><i>Combining expertise in Design and Design Law</i> also proved to be necessary to assist participant SMEs, providing a holistic and effective approach to the services delivered to SMEs.</p> <p>Stakeholders at the national level have been successfully involved. They constitute a <i>Public-Private Partnership platform</i> to support the pilot project and assist design-intensive SMEs in a sustainable and coordinated way.</p> <p><i>Strategic Design Protection tailor-made tools</i> were created by the pilot project, involving WIPO internal and external coordination with qualified experts.</p> <p>The Secretariat actively <i>transferred good practices</i> between both countries, throughout the implementation of the project. Good practices are defined, and tools and methodologies were regularly improved based on the pilot experience.</p> <p>This pilot project incorporates <i>gender equality aspects</i>. For example, the Association of Women Chiefs of Enterprise of Morocco is part of the Moroccan National Project Steering Committee. The project was mentioned as good practice to WIPO Gender Focal Points in January and April 2015. The project communication materials mention that the pilot project and country programs support and encourage gender diversity.</p> <p>The Project Scope Statement of both pilot countries includes an <i>evaluation</i> to be conducted by the Lead Agency and to be shared with the Secretariat, after the end of the pilot project, allowing to assess the sustainability of the project.</p> <p>The <i>integrative and systemic approach</i> of the pilot project allowed triggering early multiplying effect providing the ground for a sustainable impact.</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. The main risks identified were 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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Failing to ensure that the project achieves sustainable results taking into account the exit strategy;- Resistance of SME representatives towards using IP tools and lack of trust in the legal system. <p>Risks were managed on a regular basis and discussed in close collaboration with Lead Agencies in both countries.</p>
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per mid of July 2016 is: 86%
<u>Previous Reports/documents</u>	The first progress report for this Project, in document CDIP/14/2, Annex VI, was submitted to the Committee at its 14 th session. The second progress report of this Project, in document CDIP/16/2, Annex II, was submitted to the Committee at its 16 th session.
<u>Follow-up</u>	Please refer to the evaluation report set out in document CDIP/18/8.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

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

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (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)	Two countries, namely Morocco and Argentina, have been selected accordingly to the selection criteria.	****
	(a) National design protection strategy draft and comments provided by WIPO	(a) National design protection strategies have been drafted, and comments have been provided by WIPO;	(a) ****
	(b) National project managers and national lead agency according to selection criteria identified;	(b) The national Lead Agencies and National Project Coordinators/Sub-Coordinator have been identified in both countries, according to selection criteria;	b) ****
	(c) National experts to assist, if necessary, in the development of individual design protection plans, identified;	(c) 8 National experts have been identified to assist in the development of individual design protection plans.	(c) ****
Outreach plan at the country level drafted	(a) Outreach strategy drafted in close collaboration with Lead Agencies	(a) The Outreach strategies have been drafted in close collaboration with both Lead Agencies;	(a) ****
	(b) One or several businesses per participating countries that produce original design identified (decision in accordance with selection criteria).	(b) 68 Beneficiary companies have been selected in total (42 in Argentina and 26 in Morocco) – in accordance with selection criteria.	(b) ****

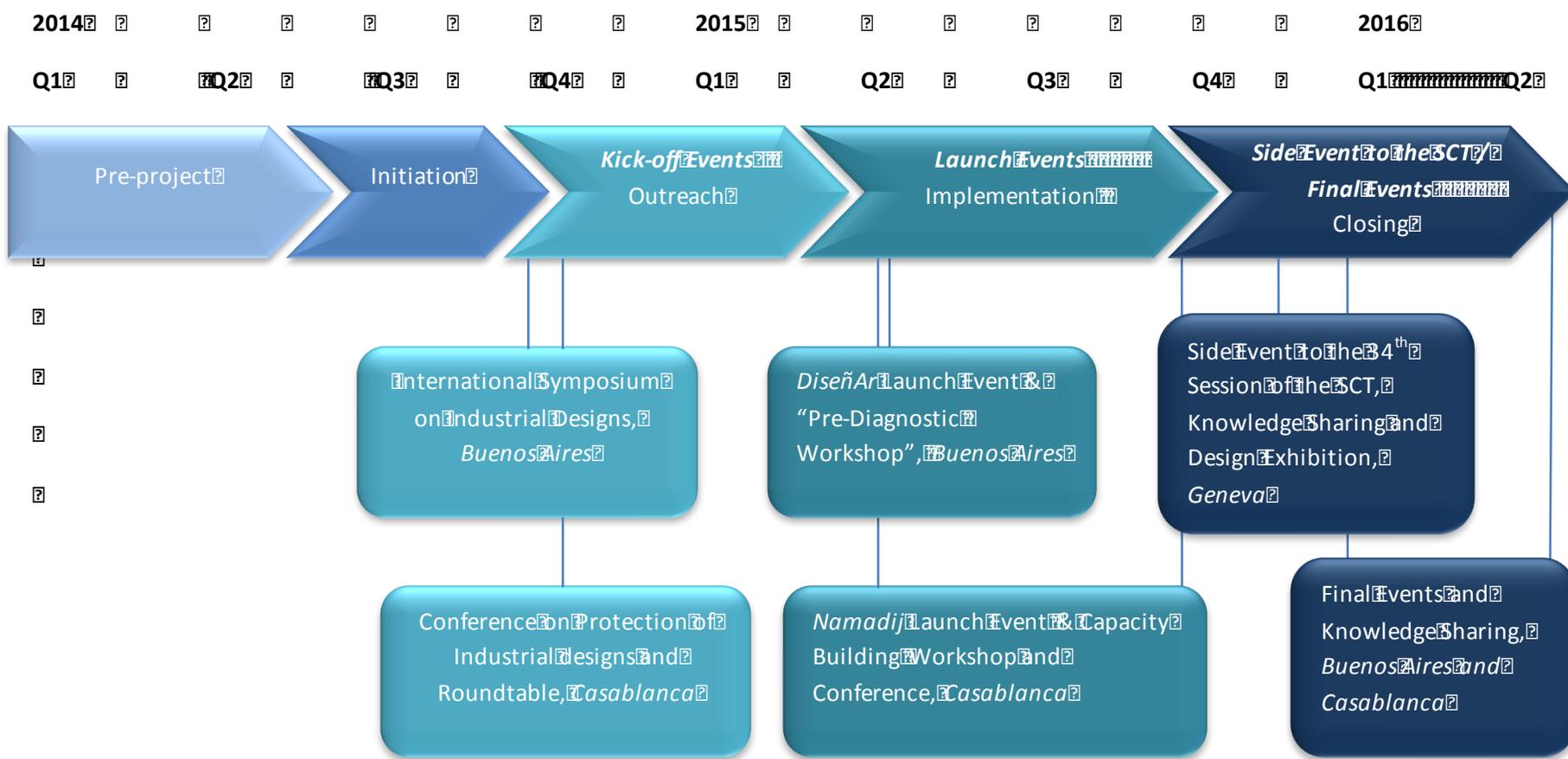
⁸ As per the original Project Document CDIP/12/6 Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Design protection plan with businesses developed	(a) Design protection plan drafted in close collaboration with selected business(es); (b) Number and relevance of designs per business that <i>could be the object of a design</i> protection strategy (selection with the support of national expert(s)).	(a) Design protection plans were drafted in close collaboration with selected businesses, with the support of national experts; (b) 117 industrial designs (40 in Argentina and 77 in Morocco) as well as more than 29 trademarks and a few patents in Argentina were selected – taking into consideration the relevance of filing these applications for the business development of participant SMEs.	(a) *** (b) ****
Implementation of proactive design protection through appropriate protection mechanisms in domestic – and, where applicable – international markets.	Number of applications for design registration initiated and/or filed and/or number of other relevant legal protection titles obtained;	As a result of this pilot intervention, beneficiary SMEs have filed or are in the process of filing applications for 117 industrial designs (40 in Argentina and 77 in Morocco) as well as more than 29 trademarks and a few patents in Argentina.	****
Outreach to relevant national and international markets.	Presence of participating businesses in national or international specialized trade fairs (plus outreach through other canals to be defined).	Beneficiary companies have participated or will participate in fairs. They were provided with useful information/advice for their specific business.	(d) ***

<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 encouraging investment in design through the strategic use of IPR, 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 (to be measured sometime after the completion of the project)</p> <p>(b) Turnover of SMEs using design protection prior and after the project (to be measured sometime after the completion of the project);</p> <p>(c) Level of satisfaction of participating businesses with the implementation of the design protection plan / pilot project activities.</p>	<p>(a) Too early to provide.</p> <p>(b) Available data on turnover of beneficiary SMEs has been collected. The turnover after the project should also be measured by the Lead Agencies, sometime after the completion of the pilot project.</p> <p>(c) High level of satisfaction</p>	<p>(a) NA</p> <p>(b) **** / N/A</p> <p>(c) ****</p>
<p>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.</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) 5 Capacity Building Workshops / Conference and 9 related capacity building activities took place. (Symposium and activities for national experts, National Project Steering Committee members and beneficiary SMEs.)</p> <p>(b) 11 promotional events, creation of 1 pilot project brochure, 2 DiseñAr and 2 Namadij flyers, 1 DiseñAr video, 1 Namadij video, 2 country program webpages, 1 design exhibition and 1 DiseñAr publication.</p>	<p>(a) ****</p> <p>(b) ****</p>

APPENDIX I

Pilot Project General Overview and Events /2014_2016



[Annex VIII 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>Development and implementation of country specific IP technical assistance activities and training programs taking into account level of development of the requesting countries.</p> <p>Developing countries and LDCs continued to benefit of the assistance in the design, development and implementation of national IP strategies that are both consistent with their overall development plans and that have the ability to foster innovation and creativity.</p> <p>A total of 44 countries (26 in Africa, two in the Arab region, eight in Asia and the Pacific, and eight in Latin America and the Caribbean), of which 19 in LDCs national IP strategies/development plans had been adopted and/or were under implementation at the end of the biennium 2014/15.</p> <p>Specialized databases continued to be used as effective documentation and reporting tools on the delivery of technical assistance, in particular the databases on IP Technical Assistance (IP-TAD) (available at http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/) and the Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC).</p> <p>The WIPO Match platform was created in order to provide an efficient on-line tool for facilitating and strengthening IP related technical assistance activities / needs, on the basis of the former Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD). It offers better and larger functionalities. The objective of this platform is to bring together all IP stakeholders, including</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>technical assistance providers and beneficiaries, to match specific needs with available resources and to strengthen the flow and impact of development assistance.</p> <p>New interfaces were specifically developed to store information on South-South cooperation and to revamp the IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD), now renamed as WIPO-Match.</p> <p>User-feedback was collected in an effort to maximize the usefulness of technical assistance databases, with a view to enhancing their functionalities and increasing their potential use, not only for Organization-wide documentation and reporting purposes, but also for the benefit of Member States', following appropriate customization. The IP-TAD and IP-ROC were customized, at the request of two Member States, to meet the documentation and reporting requirements of activities conducted at the national level.</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 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), 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>450 events in 122 countries were featured on the World IP Day Event Map campaign, on the theme of <i>Digital Creativity - Culture Reimagined</i>.</p> <p>Four of the five countries with the highest numbers of the World IP Day Facebook fans of the page used to engage with audiences of all ages and backgrounds, and to illustrate the value of IP for all cultures in the global digital marketplace, were developing countries (India, Mexico, Egypt, Brazil).</p> <p>A new publications platform on the WIPO website was launched in February 2016. It made all WIPO's publications, including those previously for sale, available for free downloading. It aimed at improving access to the knowledge contained in WIPO's publications. Its improved indexing enabled users and search engines to find development-oriented IP publications quickly and easily.</p> <p>A proactive press and social media campaign was built around the <i>2015 African Ministerial Conference on IP for an Emerging Africa</i> to engage public interest. High profile coverage was achieved through work done with media partners.</p> <p>Close to 12,000 subscribers in over 170 countries were gained by the WIPO Wire, making it WIPO's most heavily subscribed newsletter. Dissemination of the biweekly <i>WIPO Wire</i> newsletter in six languages for easy and regular access to WIPO news features and IP resources continued.</p> <p>Some 100 new videos were created and disseminated via YouTube during 2015.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>A steady stream of new video content was created for promoting the understanding of the role of IP among policymakers and the wider public. These included profiles of the successful use of IP by diverse innovators and creators in developing countries.</p> <p>Total views of the WIPO YouTube channel are nearing the 11 million mark.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about Communications achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7); Program 19.</p>

Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels

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.

All programs developed by the WIPO Academy took into consideration the use of IP for the promotion of fair balance between IP protection and the public interest.

Training contents are continuously updated to integrate new issues of IP for social and economic development.

Countries from the South are evolving from mere recipients of training to full contributors for building capacities in other peer countries.

Training courses were offered through the Professional Development Program of the WIPO Academy jointly with partner institutions from developing countries.

A Survey on Training Needs Assessment was conducted in 2015, to ensure the continued relevance of the topics and programs offered.

The catalogue of courses was revised to reflect the needs and priorities conveyed by Member States, by including new topics such as management of IP Offices, IP management and commercialization, IP and branding.

Two new courses targeting specific regional needs, one for LDCs and one for the Caribbean countries, were incorporated into the catalogue of courses.

Two Distance Learning courses in the area of Copyright Licensing including Open Source and Copyright for Film Professionals in Africa were developed in collaboration with the Copyright Law Division.

Four new distance learning courses were developed with a particular focus on IP and development namely, Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights, IP and Access to Medical Technologies, Intellectual Property, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions.

DL-101 Accessible' for persons with visual impairments was added in the six UN languages and Portuguese to the DL Program, following the adoption of the Marrakesh Treaty.

The DL program continues to cooperate annually with six national IP offices that offer special sessions of general distance learning courses on IP for national universities and other target audiences. Work has started on customizing some of the DL courses including for Argentina, Egypt, Tunisia, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

Enhanced partnerships with six universities, in Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Italy, Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe, in offering internationally joint intellectual property Master's programs in English, French and Spanish.

The WIPO Academy assisted Master's programs in IP in the Universidad de Los Andes (Venezuela), the University of Indonesia and the University of Padjadjaran (Indonesia). Assistance was provided to the University of the West Indies (Mona Campus – Jamaica) to launch a Master's Program in IP and Creative Industries. Preparations were also undertaken for the launch of a Joint Master's Program with Ankara University and in partnership with the Turkish Patent Institute.

Financial support was provided for the participation of university professors from developing countries and LDCs in international discussions, in particular in the yearly edition of the WIPO-WTO Colloquium for Teachers of IP and the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP).

The Start-up Academies project has been successfully evaluated and mainstreamed into the WIPO Academy regular budget.

Five of the six pilot national IP Academies have certified over 21,000 nationals on IP matters.

Cooperation continued in the field of IP training centers with Cambodia and Ecuador and new cooperation agreements were signed with Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia and Turkey.

In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about Communications achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), Program 11.

Recommendation 4: Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Facilitate the development by member states of appropriate policies and strategies on IP for SMEs.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions to better use the IP system for enhanced competitiveness.</p> <p>Development of SMEs related content to guide the training and capacity building activities targeting primarily SME support institutions.</p> <p>A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business</p>	<p>21 SME-related seminars, workshops or training of trainers programs on IP management in 21 countries were organized. Approximately 750 representatives of SMEs and SME support institutions participated in the activities.</p> <p>641 students took the online international certificate course on IP asset management for business success based on IP PANORAMA™, and 32 students participated subsequently in an offline program on IP asset management.</p> <p>171 women inventors and entrepreneurs from 24 countries participated in an International Workshop for Women Inventors and Entrepreneurs was organized by WIPO, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and the Korea Women Inventors Association (KWIA).</p> <p>Two WIPO IP for Business publications (on patents and on trademarks) are being updated.</p> <p>The IP Panorama Mobile version for smartphone users was completed.</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 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 30.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
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.	

<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>Further assistance was provided to countries wishing to explore the potential and performance of their creative sector.</p> <p>Studies on the economic contribution of the creative industries in three countries were published and a study in one additional country was launched.</p> <p>Studies continue to be used as input for evidence-based policy making.</p> <p>New information on copyright related income from private copying and text and image levies was made available in cooperation with partners.</p> <p>Capacity-building and awareness raising activities on WIPO’s tools on how to make a living in the creative industries continued to take place.</p> <p>Established partnerships in the field of creative industries continued and new partners were approached to join forces with WIPO in this domain.</p> <p>Four national economic studies on the economic contribution of copyright industries in Argentina, Indonesia, Serbia and Turkey were published.</p> <p>Studies for the Member States of the Organization of the East Caribbean States (OECS), Ethiopia, France and Republic of Moldova were published.</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 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), 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>Support provided to developing countries to establish necessary innovation eco system, in order to assist the creation, promote the development and support the exploitation of local IP, through national and regional projects, such as those supporting the establishment of technology transfer offices in Tunisia and Algeria.</p> <p>A needs assessment report was produced and is being finalized with Algeria in order to establish what further action will be taken to collaborate with the Algerian Government in assisting the establishment of TTOs.</p> <p>A workshop on successful technology licensing was held in Tunisia.</p> <p>WIPO organized or participated in 11 IP commercialization training programs – 4 in the area of IPR management in academic institutions, 2 Successful Technology Licensing (STL) courses and 5 IP valuation trainings.</p> <p>A new webpage was launched in June 2016, concerning IP policies for Universities and Public Research Institutions (PRIs). The webpage explores the different activities managed by WIPO to support Universities and PRIs. It also contains a database with approximately 380 policies from 55 countries.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>The number of the direct and indirect users of the knowledge disseminated through courses increased.</p> <p>Substantive progress in the level of professional skills of participants was noticed in a very short period of time.</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 2014-2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 30.</p>
<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>National IP strategies/development plans are currently under implementation in a total of 44 countries (26 in Africa, two in the Arab region, eight in Asia and the Pacific, and eight in Latin America and the Caribbean), of which 19 in LDCs.</p> <p>IP Strategies/plans were being formulated or entered a final approval stage in additional 33 countries.</p> <p>The development of IP national strategies/plans is fully mainstreamed into the Organization's regular work.</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>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 9 and 10.</p>
<p>A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.</p>	<p>The project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries was completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into the regular work of the organization.</p> <p>Other countries have benefitted from WIPO assistance to facilitate the protection, branding and promotion of selected origin-linked products, largely based on the DA methodology.</p> <p>WIPO supported a multi-stakeholder project in Cambodia, aimed at developing and registering a Certification Mark for Cambodian premium rice.</p> <p>Six countries were targeted by the project on Geographical Indications, Origin Linked Products (OLP) and Branding developed in the Caribbean region using a newly developed training kit on identification, protection and branding of OLPs and GIs, applying the DA Methodology.</p> <p>The training kit was successfully used in training producers' groups in the strategic use of IP, and in developing their capacity to turn their products into successful brands.</p> <p>Partnerships were forged with regional institutions, such as CARICOM, the Caribbean Export Development Agency and the Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation (CTA).</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 9.
A Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was launched.	The implementation of this Project contained in document CDIP/12/6 started in January 2014. The project was completed in April 2016. For more information about the implementation of this project please refer to the Annex VII of this document.

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>Following the implementation of the revised Staff Regulations and Rules on the new internal justice system on January 1, 2014, Office Instructions were issued to prescribe procedures on work place-related conflicts and grievances and the application of disciplinary measures, providing a clear regulatory framework to, <i>inter alia</i>, reinforce the values of integrity, impartiality and accountability of WIPO staff.</p>
<p>Improve awareness and enhance understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity systems.</p>	<p>Enhanced understanding by WIPO Personnel to their ethical obligations arising from their status as international civil servants and as members of WIPO personnel.</p> <p>Improved services of the Ethics Office in developing standards, promoting awareness of ethical conduct and providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff.</p>
<p>Develop WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p>	<p>The Investigation Section of IOD has been provided with sufficient resources, one Head of Section and two Investigators and plus non staff resources, so that it can respond to all complaints received. Investigation statistics are duly documented in the reports to the assemblies and to the IAOC. Investigation statistics can also be found on IOD Dashboards published on IOD homepage on Intranet and WIPO website. IOD investigation function was assessed by two independent investigators in October 2015 and found to be functioning on solid grounds in line with the internationally accepted Standards. The External Quality Assessment (EQA) report is available on WIPO website.</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>Cooperation between the national IP offices and the competition authorities continued, aiming at a regular exchange of information among Member States.</p> <p>Better understanding of the interface between IP and competition in a number of complex areas, such as collaborative research, IP licensing and technical standards, through several studies and surveys conducted among Member States.</p> <p>Cooperation and coordination with the OECD, UNCTAD, WIPO and WTO Secretariats continued.</p> <p>Assistance was provided to developing countries on legislation and public policies concerning the interface IP/Competition.</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 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), 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>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 were presented to the CDIP at its Fourteenth session. See documents CDIP/14/5 and CDIP/14/6, respectively.</p> <p>Capacity building programs in the area of patent strategy and patent drafting further developed</p> <p>The WIPO Patent Drafting Manual was translated in Vietnamese and Lithuanian languages. Nine patent drafting courses in developing countries were organized.</p> <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 were provided to IP institutions and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) delivered through WIPO Patent Information Service for developing countries (WPIS).</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 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Programs 1, 14, 30;</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>(b) the progress report on the <i>Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology - Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II</i> contained in the Annex III of this document; and</p> <p>(c) the progress reports and evaluation report of the <i>project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology - Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I</i> contained in documents CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2 and CDIP/12/3, respectively.</p>
<p>Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.</p>	<p>New training material on collective management of copyright and related rights was developed and made available to the Member States.</p> <p>The scope of geographical coverage of capacity-building activities was enlarged, by extending assistance, in particular, to the Eurasian region, the French-speaking African countries and the Pacific countries.</p> <p>A comprehensive regional consultation process on the <i>TAG of Excellence</i> initiative has started. WIPO continued supporting transparency, accountability and good governance in collective management.</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 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 3.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO’s work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific development agenda recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on “Development Agenda Links” has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO’s regular programming process across the organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2014/2015 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO’s activities).</p>	<p>The programming and reporting processes of the Organization have fully integrated the Development Agenda Recommendations as reflected in the narrative of each Program in the Program and Budget 2014/15 and the Program and Budget for the biennium 2016/17. The extent of mainstreaming of development at WIPO, taking duly into account and guided by the DA recommendations is measured by the development share of the organization, which was 20.6% for the biennium 2014/15, and estimated at 21.1% for the biennium 2016/17. Across all Strategic Goals, a total of 29 of WIPO’s 38 Expected Results (ERs) had a development share in 2014/15 and a total of 27 of WIPO’s 39 ERs in 2016/17.</p> <p>The biennium 2014/15 was the first time the assessment of the implementation of the Development Agenda recommendations was mainstreamed into WIPO’s program performance reporting, and thus fully integrated into the main narratives (Overview of Progress and Achievements in the 2014/15 Biennium) for each Program, as opposed to addressed in a separate section.</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7) and the Review of Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2010-2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7).</p>

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

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

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO's technical assistance in the field of flexibilities is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-level consultations; - discussion and preparation of draft laws; - review of and advice on draft laws and regulations; - organization of and participation in meetings; - expert technical missions and study visits; - technical visits of government officials from capitals; and - training and capacity-building of local policy-makers. <p>Legislative assistance in the field of flexibilities is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral, confidential basis as rapidly as possible given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and</p>	<p>Document CDIP/15/6 entitled "<i>Patent-Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels – Part IV</i>" was prepared and discussed at the fifteen session of the CDIP, as requested by the Committee at its thirteenth session. It was covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the flexibility to apply or not, criminal sanctions in patent enforcement (TRIPS Art. 61); and (b) measures related to security which might result in a limitation of patent rights (so-called "security exception") (TRIPS Art. 73). <p>Moreover, Document CDIP/13/10 Rev. was also presented at the fifteen session of the CDIP, incorporating comments made during the thirteenth session by some delegations.</p> <p>5 seminars were organized by WIPO where flexibilities were dealt with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WIPO Regional Seminar on the Multilateral Legal Framework and Practice of Patents, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, June 16 and 17, 2015;

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>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. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) WIPO National Seminar on Patent Law and Policy, Quito, Ecuador, September 4, 2015; iii) WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Patent Law and Policy, San Jose, Costa Rica, September 7 and 8, 2015; iv) WIPO National Workshop on Patent Policy and its Legislative Implementation, San Salvador, El Salvador, October 19 and 20, 2015; and v) National Workshop on Patent Law: the Multilateral Legal Framework and Patent Grant Procedures, Port Vila, Vanuatu, November 17 and 18, 2015. <p>The Flexibilities database (available at: http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/search.jsp), established following a decision taken by the Committee in its sixth session, was updated to include 954 new provisions of law related to nine types of flexibilities, at the request of the CDIP at its fifteenth session. Tables categorizing different provisions on specific flexibilities contained in Documents CDIP/5/4 Rev., CDIP/7/3 Add, CDIP/13/10 Rev, and CDIP/15/6 Corr., were also added to the database. A Report on the Update of the Database on Flexibilities contained in Document CDIP/16/5 was also presented and discussed at the sixteenth session of the Committee.</p> <p>In a response to a request by the Committee at its sixteenth session, two possible options for a mechanism that would allow a periodic updating of the Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property (IP) System, taking into account the comments made by Member States were proposed by the Secretariat at the seventeenth session of the CDIP contained in document CDIP/17/5.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO's legislative advice takes account of norms that can be implemented in a flexible manner, bearing in mind the social and economic needs of each country.</p>	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, more information on WIPO's activities relating to flexibilities in WIPO's technical assistance and norm-setting activities is set out on the above-mentioned WIPO webpage on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property (IP) System, as well as in document CDIP/9/11, and the Program Performance Report for 2014-2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 15: Norm-setting activities shall:

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

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

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

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p>	<p>Issues”. For further information on the work of the SCP, please see the Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents contained in document WO/GA/48/4.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met three times and continues its discussion about the following items namely: Protection of Broadcasting Organizations, Limitations and exceptions: libraries and archives, and Limitations and Exceptions: educational and research institutions and persons with other disabilities. For more information on the work of the SCCR please refer to the document WO/GA/48/3.</p> <p>The mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) for the 2016/2017 Biennium was agreed to be renewed by the WIPO GA at its fifty-fifth session in October 2015. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2016 and 2017. Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met twice between January 2016 and July 2016, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources. The report “Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)” (document WO/GA/48/9) was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in October 2016.</p> <p><i>A Seminar on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources</i> was organized in May 2016 to build regional and cross-regional knowledge and consensus on issues related to intellectual property and genetic resources with a focus on unresolved issues. For more information on the work of the IGC please refer to the document WO/GA/48/9 Prov.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>The WIPO GA in October 2015 decided for the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) to continue at its thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth sessions work on a draft Design Law Treaty to be adopted at a possible Diplomatic Conference.</p> <p>The SCT considered a proposal for work in the area of new technological designs and requested the Secretariat to conduct a survey on that topic among Member States. Moreover, the SCT adopted at its thirty-fourth session a Revised Reference Document on the Protection of Country Names Against Registration and Use as Trademarks. Three proposals for work on geographical indications presented by Member States were also discussed.</p> <p>For more information on the work of the SCT please refer to the following two documents presented to the WIPO General Assembly namely: Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) contained in document WO/GA/48/5 and Matters Concerning the Convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty (DLT) contained in document WO/GA/48/6.</p> <p>All the work of the Committees was inclusive, member-driven and based upon open and balanced consultations involving civil society at large.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014-2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>This Recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/4/3), of a Project on Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5/Rev) and The Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4).</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>The Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4) was approved in April 2016 at the CDIP/17. For more information on the implementation of the project, please see Annex V of this document.</p> <p>An international Seminar was organized from March 30 to April 1, 2015 to share practices, experiences and case studies regarding genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. One roundtable dealt with “Regional, National and Local Experiences with the Meaning and Relevance of the ‘Public Domain’ in the Context of Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions”. The Seminar was widely welcomed and was well attended by Ambassadors and other diplomats in Geneva, officials from capitals, members of indigenous peoples and local communities and representatives of NGOs and industry.</p>

	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>
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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 mandate of the IGC for the 2016/2017 Biennium was renewed by the WIPO GA at its fifty-fifth session in October 2015. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met twice between January 2016 and July 2016, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources. A report (document WO/GA/48/9 "Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)") was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in October 2016.</p> <p>Pursuant to the new mandate, a <i>Seminar on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources</i> was organized in May 2016 to build regional and cross-regional knowledge and consensus on issues related to intellectual property and genetic resources with a focus on unresolved issues.</p> <p>A report (document WO/GA/48/9 "Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)") was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in October 2016.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 4.</p>

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

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In addition to the implementation of this recommendation by the programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15 as described in the Program Performance Report for 2014-2015, Recommendation 19 was addressed by the following projects approved by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/4/5 Rev.); (ii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information phase I and II (CDIP/4/6) and (CDIP/10/13) (iii) Completed Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges phase I (CDIP/5/6 Rev.), and phase II (CDIP/13/9) of the same project under implementation since June 2014. (iv) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/7/6). (v) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.). 	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to the evaluation reports on the projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5); (ii) Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information Phases I and II (CDIP/10/6 and CDIP/14/6); (iii) Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges– Phase I (CDIP/12/3); (iv) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4); and (v) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/16/3). <p>Furthermore, please refer to the progress report on the project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges Phase II contained in Annex III of this document.</p>

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

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

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Enhance the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP.</p>	<p>The Annual publication of the Global Innovation Index, provides for a tool for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to benchmark their innovation performance, including by identifying the key strengths and weakness in their innovation 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>The 2015 World Intellectual Property Report on Breakthrough Innovation and Economic Growth, reviews evidence on how IP contributes to growth and innovation, focusing on selected areas or breakthrough innovation (3D printing, robotics, nanotechnology).</p> <p>Eight new economics working papers were published on WIPO's website.</p>
<p>These recommendations were directly addressed by the project entitled "Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development" (Project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.) and Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II (Project DA_35_37_02)</p>	<p>Implementation of phase II of the Project on IP and Socio-Economic Development started in 2015. Several new studies were initiated as detailed in the progress report of this project (Document CDIP/18/2, Annex II).</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), 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>Enhanced participation of the civil society in WIPO's activities continued to take place.</p> <p>Valuable forum for a direct exchange of views on the international IP system generally and the work of WIPO specifically continued to be provided for NGOs.</p> <p>Enhanced participation of and cooperation with non-governmental stakeholders, in workshops and seminars, consultations on specific projects and side-events for continued open, transparent and responsive interaction with these stakeholders.</p> <p>Enhanced collaboration with non-governmental stakeholders through the continued development of platforms and partnerships that contribute to the promotion of IP as a tool for economic growth and development worldwide.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014/2015 (Document WO/PBC/25/7), in particular Program 20.</p>

[End of Annex VIII and of document]