

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Eighteenth Session

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COMPILATION OF MEMBER STATE INPUTS ON SDGs RELEVANT TO WIPO'S WORK

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) at its 17th session, following the consideration of document CDIP/17/8 on Mapping of WIPO Activities Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), decided that “interested Member States should provide written submissions to the Secretariat as regards the SDGs they deem relevant to WIPO’s work, together with an explanation / justification of their views. The Member State submissions should reach the Secretariat by July 10, 2016. The Secretariat will compile all inputs received from the Member States and submit them to the eighteenth session of the Committee”.

2. Accordingly, the annexes to this document contain the submissions received by the Secretariat on the above-mentioned subject.

3. *The Committee is requested to consider the information contained in the annexes to the present document.*

[Annexes follow]

INPUT RECEIVED FROM THE DELEGATION OF CHINA

**The Opinion of the Delegation of China
on the Implementation of
the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
within the Framework of WIPO**

I. Overview

The United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the “Summit”) was successfully convened in September 2015. The Summit adopted the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which outlined the promising vision of countries to seek for common development through win-win cooperation. The adoption of the SDGs is a milestone in global development process, pointing out the direction for national development as well as international cooperation for development in the forthcoming 15 years.

The Delegation of China believes that the implementation of the SDGs lies at the heart of the development dimension. At present, the world economy is slow in recovery, the south-north development gap keeps widening, international cooperation for development lacks momentum, and the international community is plagued with such issues as poverty, hunger, climate change and public health concerns. Countries and relevant UN agencies shall work together to materialize the commitments of the government heads and earnestly expedite the implementation of the SDGs. Development is an instrument to address various global challenges and to assist countries in realizing their goals for economic transition and upgrading, thereby leading them to embark on the path of sustainable development which is fair, open, inclusive and innovative. This will contribute to the well-being of all peoples.

Technological innovation is a significant force in driving world economic and social development. It is also a powerful means to address challenges in poverty, hunger and climate change. The international community must adhere to the orientation and spirit of innovation, establish new development strategies, develop up-to-date scientific technologies, and explore fresh potential in development to speed up the implementation of the SDGs.

Intellectual property (IP) and innovation is closely related. IP is the driving force for innovation; it is also an effective means to transform the results of science and technology into real productivity as it bridges the innovative outcomes and the markets. Therefore, it is bound to play a substantial role in achieving the SDGs.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is one of the sixteen UN specialized agencies. It cooperates closely with governments, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as well as other stakeholders in both the public and private sectors to promote the global development through the IP systems, and facilitate Developing Countries and the Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) to better embrace global innovation. WIPO’s cooperation activities include, inter alia, assisting countries and regions in using IP for development, establishing cooperation platforms for stakeholders and addressing global challenges. The WIPO Development Agenda (DA) adopted in 2007 is one of the milestones of the Organization, and the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) established in 2008 is a crucial body for the implementation of 45 DA Recommendations.

In short, WIPO has a significant role to play in the implementation of the SDGs. It shall continue to engage in the relevant processes of the UN, in particular those of the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM).

II. Relevant Goals

In Document CDIP/16/8 entitled WIPO and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, WIPO confirmed that the SDGs in close or certain connection with the work of the Organization include Goals 9 and 17 (relevant to WIPO's mandates and Strategic Goals), Goals 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 and 13 (related to WIPO's programs and activities), and related targets. The Delegation of China believes that, in addition to the above-mentioned nine goals, many of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets are related to IP and in particular to the work of WIPO, including but not limited to:

- *Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

Target 1.4: ... access to... inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology...

Reason: This target is related to, inter alia, genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and folklore as well as technology transfer.

- *Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries*

Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

Reason: This target is inseparable from WIPO's mission of establishing a balanced and effective international IP system.

- *Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*

Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology...

Reason: This target has certain connection with the protection and utilization of the GRs and technology transfer.

- *Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*

Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Reason: These targets have certain connections with the protection and utilization of the GRs.

- *Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*

Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Reason: As the key agency administering global IP work within the UN framework, WIPO shall build on its sound basis to continue to expand and enhance the engagement and contribution of developing countries.

In addition, the Delegation of China holds that IP plays an indispensable role in supporting developing countries to enhance their scientific and technological capacity and to adopt more sustainable models of production and consumption. In view of WIPO's Strategic Goals III (Facilitating the Use of IP for Development) and VII (Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy), it is advised to list SDG 12 together with its Target 12.a as the SDGs that are relevant to WIPO's mandates and Strategic Goals, as is the case of SDGs 9 and 17.

The Delegation of China will continue to approach the implementation of the SDGs with an open and inclusive attitude, and looks forward to strengthening communication and cooperation with WIPO Member States and the Secretariat so as to jointly promote the implementation process within the framework of WIPO.

[Annex II follows]

INPUT RECEIVED FROM GRULAC

FREE TRANSLATION:

GRULAC CONTRIBUTION TO DISCUSSION WIPO – SDG

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) represent the efforts of the international community to establish an action plan for the next 15 years. The leaders approved unanimously the Agenda 2030, which aims to coordinate global efforts to implement the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely economic, social and environmental.
- According to paragraph 5 of resolution AG-UN (A / RES / 70/1), the 2030 Agenda is applicable to all countries, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect for political and national priorities. The SDG are universal indivisible and relate to all countries, both developed and developing countries.
- The Preamble to the Resolution also stipulates that all countries and all stakeholders will be responsible for the implementation of the Agenda, working in partnership.
- The preamble and paragraph 17 also point out that the Sustainable Development Goals have an integrated character, crucial to fulfil the purpose of the Agenda.
- Paragraph 28 of the Declaration of Agenda 2030, on the other hand, determines that both governments and international organizations, among other actors, should contribute to changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.
- WIPO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, has the adequate technical capacity to actively participate in the discussions and actions related to the SDG. Given its legal nature, reflected in the Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO 1974 and the terms of Resolution A / RES / 70/1, the Organization should actively participate in the implementation of the objectives and collaboration with other actors.
- Among other activities, WIPO has an important contribution to make in the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015.
- The TFM should identify the needs of developing countries, encourage partnerships and facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the SDG in accordance with the rules of the multilateral trade system and intellectual property. WIPO is expected to contribute with proposals for effective action from a critical and comprehensive reflection on the complex role of intellectual property for dissemination and facilitation of access to technology.
- WIPO, as paragraph 70 of the resolution states, is part of the Interagency Task Force of the United Nations in the TFM, also composed of UN-DESA, UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ITU and the World Bank, plus representatives of civil society, the private sector and scientific community. This role justifies the participation of the Organization and its Members in other activities.
- The link between the different SDG and various relevant aspects of intellectual property requires substantial involvement of the Organization in the implementation process. That is why the GRULAC believes that we must continue discussions as Member States of WIPO, in order

to identify those aspects in which intellectual property is a relevant factor to implement the SDG and therefore determine the specific work WIPO will develop on its progress.

[Annex III follows]

INPUT RECEIVED FROM THE DELEGATION OF UGANDA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT UGANDA DEEMS RELEVANT TO WIPO WORK

Over 10,000 Ugandans deliberated between 2012 and 2013 on the progress of the Millennium Development Goals and also participated in setting out their needs in the Post 2015 development agenda. Uganda also had the honour of presiding over the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly that negotiated on the new agenda that resulted into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Uganda as a member of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), strongly advocates for WIPO to draw some direction from the SDG targets relevant to its mandate.

We are cognizant of the fact that intellectual property is context specific such that depending on any given undertaking IP may play a role in realizing the objective of such undertaking. These objectives are acknowledged to be the national development objectives of Member States.

We also understand that intellectual property represents and or secures a natural human endeavor to-wit creativity and innovativeness. It is also broad based and not limited to any specific industry. It is indeed upon this premise that we believe that IP plays an important role in the development of our economies a role that our Nation States have to give deliberate policy and financing attention.

Uganda recognizes that the SDGs are an important international commitment aimed at achieving development sustainably for all citizens of our countries by 2030 and deems the following goals relevant to WIPO's work:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Creativity and innovativeness is a natural human endeavor that offers an almost limitless resource for creating value for human development. Intellectual property rights secure value added by such creativity and innovativeness such that individuals and enterprises are able to benefit from their creative and innovative activities hence development.

Intellectual property rights *per se* will not end poverty but it (intellectual property) will provide an opportunity for the poor to participate in the economy and enjoy the benefits of economic growth as a function of ending poverty.

WIPO as a policy forum should indeed ensure balanced IP standards; WIPO's global IP services should cater for all including the poor; the knowledge sharing platforms; and cooperation and capacity building activities should all ensure opportunities for the poor and marginalized to benefit from economic growth and development.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Protections for certain intellectual property rights such as geographical indications and trademarks play a vital role in securing the value of agricultural products sustainably produced. On the other hand, high standards of inventions in relating to the agricultural sector are a barrier to investment necessary for enhancing agricultural productivity in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Agriculture is the backbone of Uganda's economy contributing up to 37% of its gross domestic product. Increasing productivity of the agriculture sector depends among others on enhancing the market access of sustainably produced agricultural products on one hand and adopting appropriate technologies and tools in production, storage, transportation and distribution of such products on the other hand.

WIPO's policy forums, intellectual property protection services, cooperation and capacity building programs especially regarding LDCs should be tailored to reflect the development priorities of these countries economic backbones to-wit agriculture and the needs in that industry. Particular emphasis should be paid to the use of flexibilities in the legal framework that allow for the policy space for countries to develop their agricultural industry.

Goal 3: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development

It is trite that patents on pharmaceuticals impact on the price of medicines and therefore affordability of these medicines. Some of the goals under this SDG target to achieve access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. For LDC in particular, there is need for the relevant policy space regarding flexibilities in the IP protection legal frameworks in order to negate the impact of intellectual property rights on access and affordability of medicines.

LDCs like Uganda import almost 90% of their medicines and in a world where policy space for producing generics is shrinking, Uganda is using the existing flexibilities in IP protection standards to support local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity.

WIPO's work in publication and maintenance of databases on flexibilities, technical assistance activities to member States regarding drafting and or review of the IP legal framework as well as capacity building programs and cooperation activities should reflect the development aspects of IP and facilitate maximum use of the IP legal framework flexibilities.

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Whereas intellectual property offers a tool for facilitating technology transfer through disclosure requirements at the IP protection level; and whereas WIPO provides forums for IP and development at policy level as well as cooperation and capacity building activities at the technical cooperation level; it is clear from the targets under this goal that technology transfer in the area of water and sanitation in particular needs special attention within WIPO activities.

In Uganda, the viability and impact of technologies to ensure access to clean and safe water form part of the priority areas for addressing the challenges of access to safe water for large rural populations and rapidly growing urban centers.¹

In order to achieve some of the targets under this goal WIPO's activities ranging from WIPO Green to appropriate technology projects should make an input in facilitating technology transfer specifically for water and sanitation.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology under this goal is already being undertaken by WIPO under its WIPO GREEN initiative and related programs. Emphasis however, can be paid to the needs of developing countries to find and appropriate clean, efficient, and affordable alternatives to the existing energy sources.

Over 90% of the energy consumed in Uganda is biomass in its traditional or raw form, such as wood and crop residues.² The cost of technologies to sustainably and efficiently utilize this energy source hinders access. Appropriation of existing technologies for harnessing this and other renewable technologies is one such need for developing countries that can be targeted by WIPO's cooperation activities.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Supporting technological development and scientific research in LDCs requires among others development of the technical infrastructure to facilitate access to knowledge and information for technological and scientific development. WIPO's work under TISCs, ARDI, ASPI and the International Cooperation for Patent Examination (ICE) is therefore, relevant for development of LDCs capacity towards realizing some of the targets of this goal.

Uganda notes however, that the majority of WIPO's Member States are obliged to ensure that 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 IP rights and obligations³.

In furtherance of this goal WIPO should therefore, support Member States to build capacity to negotiate technology transfer licenses or otherwise acquire technology on terms that reflect the development level and needs of the recipient Member State in order to realize the goals of the above objective.

¹ The Water and Sanitation Program, "An AMCOW Country Status Overview: Water Supply and Sanitation in Uganda Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond"

² The Energy Policy for Uganda, September 2002

³ Article 7, Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

WIPO provides assistance to Member States and carries out other activities specifically targeted towards realizing the development agenda recommendations. This goal makes it clear that WIPO cooperation activities with Member States specifically from LDCs and developing countries should reflect the development priorities of these States.

A balanced approach to IP protection and administration ensures that the opportunities created by IP are accessible by all countries and their citizens to enable them participate in the global economy.

Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Sustainable use of biodiversity and safeguarding of genetic resources has long been associated with the wellbeing of local communities and indigenous peoples.

WIPO as a policy forum especially the *Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore* (IGC) as well as its knowledge sharing platforms are important policy and information platforms for IP to play a role in the sustainable management of biodiversity.

The issues around IP and biodiversity or genetic resources are not mutually exclusive but complimentary and they do cut across all of WIPO's work.

Goal 17: Revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development

WIPO should be a partner for development for all its Member States and the SDGs present an opportunity for the agency to reassert its development oriented commitment under the development agenda. Whereas CDIP presents a forum for Member States to explore use of IP for development, it is not a separate undertaking from other activities of WIPO but should be considered the basic parameter in implementation of all WIPO activities.

In furtherance of this goal WIPO should also explore cooperation with other intergovernmental organisations especially where the objectives of those other organisations are reflected in the SDGs for which IP and WIPO work is relevant to ensure that the development oriented activity is implemented completely.

[Annex IV follows]

INPUT RECEIVED FROM THE DELEGATION OF BRAZIL

BRAZIL'S CONTRIBUTION TO DISCUSSION WIPO – SDG

- In September 2015, the 193 UN Members unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as provided in the United Nations General Assembly's Resolution A/RES/70/1. The 2030 Agenda sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, which represent the global community's efforts to establish an ambitious and universal action plan for sustainable development for the next 15 years. As properly stated in the Preamble of the 2030 Agenda, "They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet".

- The 2030 Agenda builds upon the work done by previous meetings and decisions of the international community. For instance, paragraph 11 of the 2030 Agenda reaffirms "the outcomes of all major UN conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (...) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ('Rio+ 20')", while paragraph 13 states that "the challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent". It is under this framework that the role of WIPO in the implementation of the SDGs should be discussed.

- As provided by paragraph 5 of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs are applicable to all countries, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting the national policies and priorities. Differently from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs must be implemented by all countries, whether developed or developing, with the involvement of Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-State actors and individuals. As stated in its Preamble, "All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan". Moreover, Paragraph 28 of the 2030 Agenda determines that international organizations contribute to changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.

- As one of the specialized agency of the United Nations, WIPO presents the adequate technical capacity necessary to actively participate in the debates and actions related to the SDGs. Given its legal status, shaped by the Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO of 1974, WIPO must bring inputs that enable the implementation of the objectives, in collaboration with other relevant actors. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda requests that international organizations mobilize, from all sources, “financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries’ scientific, technological and innovative capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production”. It is a role in which WIPO has the experience and human power demanded by those countries and the Organization not evade its responsibility.
- Among other activities, WIPO has an important contribution to the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015 (“Addis Ababa Action Agenda”, AAAA). Paragraph 40 of the 2030 Agenda recognizes that the AAAA is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that the full implementation of the AAAA is critical for the realization of the SDGs and targets.
- The Technology Facilitation Mechanism should identify the needs of developing countries by fostering partnerships and enabling access to technologies at lower costs for the implementation of the SDGs, in accordance with the rules of the multilateral trade system. Its multi-stakeholder forum aims to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the SDGs, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise, including Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, and UN entities. The forum will provide a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking, and the establishment of networks to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity building, and also in order to help to facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the SDGs, both objectives that WIPO has much contribution to make.
- WIPO is part of the UN Inter-agency Task Team on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs, which is one of the components of the Mechanism and includes other entities such as UN- DESA, UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ITU and the World Bank, as well as representatives of civil society, the private sector and scientific community. The participation of WIPO in the Inter-agency Task Team justifies the engagement of the Organization and its Members in other activities. The link between the various SDG and the myriad of relevant aspects of intellectual property demands a substantial participation of WIPO in the process.
- The integrated approach is the linchpin of the 2030 Agenda and should lead to a cross-cutting understanding of the significant interlinkages across the 17 SDGs and associated targets. Brazil understands that it is premature and limiting to specify the activities of the Organization related to the implementation of the SDGs. In our view, all Goals, from 1 to 17, are related to intellectual property, in view of its dissemination and widespread use in contemporary society.

- As an example, the Goals that address eradication of poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2) relate directly to the adequate access to efficient agricultural technologies that are adapted to mitigate their impact on the environment. In this context, the intellectual property is often used to protect such technologies, which is why policies that stimulate new discoveries and their subsequent dissemination and access among farmers is in full compliance with the SDG and WIPO's mandate.
- Goal 3, in turn, is an important part of the work WIPO. The goal of ensuring the health of the populations of the countries through access to medicines is a topic widely discussed by Geneva-based organizations. The 2001 Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health initiated a range of initiatives to fulfill its mandate. In 2013, WIPO participated in a trilateral study with WHO and WTO on innovation and access to medicines, in which it was pointed out the complex relationship between intellectual property, innovation and access to healthcare. More recently, WIPO's Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) discussed several issues regarding patents and public health. It should also be recalled the decision of the UN's Human Rights Council on access to medicines in view of the right of everyone to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, adopted by the 32nd session of the Council on 1 July 2016.
- Under this matter, however, much remains to be done. The implementation of the SDGs comes in high time for the resumption and further debate of the issue of access to health and medicines in WIPO.
- Another important ongoing discussion in WIPO which relates to the SDGs is the relationship between copyright and access to educational resources. It is also noteworthy the entry into force of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, as well as the discussion of exceptions and limitations for libraries and archives, research and education institutes. The subject is included in Goal 4, which aims at ensuring equitable and inclusive quality education and promoting learning opportunities throughout life for all.
- Additionally, access to and dissemination of sustainable technologies with lesser environmental impact are core elements for which WIPO could contribute. They are set out in Goals 6 to 15 and can be addressed both by means of specific programs as well as in substantive, sophisticated and critical discussion about the role of intellectual property in this context.
- There are also aspects of the SDGs that are applicable to WIPO's administrative issues. For example, Goal 5, which deals with equality gender, could be implemented by the Organization in order to achieve greater gender parity among its workforce. Let us recall that, currently, in the eight Deputy Director Generals and Assistant Director Generals of WIPO, there is only one woman. Other elements may be adopted as the discussions at WIPO progress.

- Lastly, Goal 17 is entitled "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development". Under this Goal, several elements apply to the WIPO, such as:

(i) strengthening international cooperation in science, technology and innovation, including North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (target 17.6), an ongoing debate in the CDIP;

(ii) promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms (target 17.7), and

(iii) enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation (target 17.9).

- Goal 17 also includes systemic issues, requiring improving policy coherence for sustainable development (Goal 17.14) and encouraging the multi-stakeholder partnerships, as mentioned in Targets 17.16 and 17.17.

- In WIPO, the CDIP is the most appropriate Committee for dealing with the SDG in a comprehensive and crosscut manner, without prejudice to activities or discussions that require the participation of other committees or WIPO bodies. It should be recalled that the decision establishing the CDIP (Document A/43/13 Rev.) states that its mandate involves the discussion of IP and development issues. Those matters are intricately related to the SDG, which has Development in its title and is mentioned more than 150 times in the Agenda 2030.

- For the reasons listed above, and considering that the UNGA sets 2030 as the deadline for the implementation of the SDGs, Brazil requests the inclusion of a permanent item entitled "Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals" in the agenda of the CDIP. This will enable the commencement of the appropriate and comprehensive treatment the matter deserves in WIPO. The proposed permanent item was already presented at the 17th session of the CDIP by Brazil and several other developing countries, reflecting the desire of a substantial part of the Member States that should be duly taken into account.

- It must be recalled that the UN Secretary General, in his report entitled "Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level" of 15 January 2016, stated that "the 2030 Agenda can give new impetus to this network of intergovernmental bodies and forums, providing opportunities to feature their work prominently at the high-level political forum. It will be important for each forum to seize this opportunity, participate in the review of the 2030 Agenda in accordance with its mandate and follow-up on guidance provided by the forum with regard to their contribution to its work".

- Brazil hopes that the inclusion of a permanent item on the agenda be the initial catalyst for further discussions and actions of WIPO to implement the SDGs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

[End of Annex IV and of document]