

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Twenty-First Session
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DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The present document contains the Director General's report on the implementation of the Development Agenda (DA) for the year 2017.
2. This is the ninth annual report by the Director General (DG), which provides an overview of the activities undertaken by WIPO for the implementation of the DA and its mainstreaming across relevant programs of the Organization.
3. Based on the structure evolved under the guidance of the Committee, the report is elaborated in the following two parts and three annexes:
 - (i) Part I provides highlights of the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA into:
 - (a) WIPO's regular program activities; and
 - (b) Work of other WIPO bodies.
 - (ii) Part II describes the key developments in the implementation of the ongoing DA projects.
4. The following annexes provide an overview of:
 - (i) The status of implementation of the 45 DA Recommendations (Annex I);

- (ii) DA projects that were under implementation in 2017¹ (Annex II); and
- (iii) Completed and evaluated DA projects, together with some key recommendations made by external evaluators (Annex III).

PART I: IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA IN WIPO'S REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

5. In the Program and budget for the 2018/19 biennium, development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are cross-cutting topics, which have been mainstreamed across all WIPO Strategic Goals. The DA Recommendations guiding WIPO's development activities at the program level have been given increased prominence and clarity through specific visual diagrams establishing the linkages between the programs and the relevant DA Recommendations and respective clusters to which they belong. The mainstreaming of the DA projects initiated during the previous years continued, both in terms of substance and resource availability. The definition of "development expenditure" approved by the WIPO Assemblies in 2015 formed the basis for estimating development expenditure in the biennium 2018/19.

6. The 2018/19 Program and Budget Results Framework also highlights the Strategic Goals and Expected Results that contribute to the SDGs. Under each Strategic Goal, a wide range of programs and activities involving the relevant Sectors of the Organization, contribute to the SDGs. Out of a total of thirty-one programs in the Program and Budget for the 2018/19 biennium, twenty are linked to SDGs.

7. Technical assistance and capacity-building activities continued to be guided by the DA Recommendations contained mostly under Cluster A. Those were delivered by all the relevant sectors of the Organization. The WIPO Development Sector with its Regional Bureaus and the Division for Least-Developed Countries undertook and facilitated activities that covered development of national IP and innovation strategies, IP development plans, awareness-raising on the importance of IP, provision of legislative advice, capacity-building and a series of activities pertaining to sharing best practices and exchange of useful experiences. These activities were demand-driven and development-oriented, aiming at empowering countries to use their IP system and leverage their participation in the global knowledge and innovation economy.

8. The WIPO guidelines for the development of national IP and innovation strategies continued to be the framework to support Member States in the development and implementation of comprehensive, coherent and well-coordinated national IP policies and innovation strategies. The process was accompanied by intensified consultations between WIPO and the requesting Member States from the planning to implementation and evaluation stages. During the reporting period, this assistance was instrumental in responding to the needs of the Member States, in meeting, *inter alia*, the level of development of the recipient countries, their national development goals as well as their strategic priorities.

9. The WIPO Academy remained the core entity within the Organization for IP training and human capacity-building, particularly for developing countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries with economies in transition. It offered regular IP education and training aimed at meeting the increasing demand from WIPO Member States for development-

¹ In keeping with the Committee's practice, a full review of progress on implementation of DA projects, including information on budget expenditure and deliverables, will be provided to the Committee at its twenty second session in the form of the Progress Report.

orientated IP training and education, while seeking to ensure a fair geographical balance in its work. The Academy provided training to approximately 64,000 participants in 2017, and strengthened its cooperation with a number of developing countries with the support and cooperation of its partners and the generous contributions of Member States. In 2017, the WIPO Academy gave further priority to the importance and benefits of South-South and triangular cooperation in meeting the IP education and training needs of developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. More and more developing countries became active partners in providing their specialized knowledge and skills to other developing countries and LDCs. 70 percent of the offered courses were organized in developing countries through partnerships with Member State institutions.

10. The WIPO Academy is unique in its global coverage and provision of specialized IP training for government officials through the Professional Development Program. Based on constant evaluation and feedback, the courses offered through this program are tailored to meet the professional requirements of targeted participants. The Distance Learning Program offered over 155 distance-learning (DL) courses in 2017. A new course was launched on Software Licensing Including Open Source and seven new language versions of existing courses were added. In addition to the standard basic and advanced distance learning courses, a new training methodology known as Blended Learning was deployed, complementing the DL courses with a face to face training for IP managers and teachers of primary and secondary schools. A milestone Framework Agreement was signed between WIPO and the Industrial Property Office of Brazil to offer the Portuguese versions of WIPO DL courses. The WIPO Academy also continued its important work to facilitate access to IP higher education for participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition, in particular through the Joint Master's Program. In 2017, six Joint Master's Programs were offered globally with over 180 participating students. The WIPO Academy also continued the highly successful WIPO Summer School Program. Other forms of assistance were also delivered to universities including the development of *curricula*, provision of IP reference and text books and by supporting the participation of international lecturers in graduate and post-graduate courses.

11. In accordance with the Coordination Mechanisms and Monitoring, Assessing and Reporting Modalities (Coordination Mechanisms), the Secretariat continued to provide to the United Nations (UN) an annual report on the implementation of the DA by WIPO. This report consists of the Director General's report to the CDIP on the implementation of the DA, which highlights the main achievements in the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA and the Organization's Program Performance Report (PPR).

12. WIPO continued to be actively involved in the work of the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), in line with the DA Recommendations 24, 30, 31 and 40, by taking part in development-related processes and initiatives. The Secretariat maintained its cooperation with UN organizations relevant to WIPO's mandate and continued monitoring and contributing to various processes, in particular, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and implementation of the SAMOA Pathway (outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS)), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) 23, the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee as well as the Advisory Board of Climate Technology Centre and Network, the World Summit on the Information Society Forum (WSIS Forum), and the annual Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

13. The following were the 2017 highlights of WIPO's cooperation with the UN system and other IGOs:

- (i) WIPO actively participated in the technical discussions and UN inter-agency processes involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. The Organization was engaged in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, including through the annual High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. WIPO's DG participated in the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) and contributed to the inter-agency strategic thinking on SDGs issues. It was also regularly represented at the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA) Plus Mechanism, which served as the coordination mechanism among UN system and related organizations for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- (ii) The WIPO Secretariat was also actively involved in various working processes of the Inter-Agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation (IATT on STI) for the SDGs, established as part of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) by the Member States in 2015. A key part of this work was WIPO's contribution to the UN system's organization of the second annual multi-stakeholder Forum on STI for the SDGs, held at the UN in New York in May 2017, and participation in a mapping exercise of the UN system's work on STI in preparation for an online platform as mandated by the TFM (DA Recommendations 30 and 31). WIPO also actively participated in, and contributed to the reports prepared by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development in the implementation of AAAA.
- (iii) Cooperation with key intergovernmental partner organizations remained an important aspect of WIPO's work to help mainstream the WIPO DA. In 2017, WIPO established Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and joined the UNCTAD led "e-trade for all" initiative. WIPO continued working with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and with the World Health Organization (WHO). The Secretariat participated in a series of national, regional and international workshops organized by the WTO (e.g. Annual Workshop on Trade and Public Health, Geneva, November 6 to 10, 2017), and also supported the work of the WIPO-WTO-WHO trilateral cooperation on issues related to public health, innovation, trade and IP (DA Recommendations 14 and 40). WIPO, in collaboration with UN Women and UNESCO participated in a joint initiative on gender and STI for the SDGs, and successfully initiated the establishment of a sub-group of the IATT on Gender and STI to promote cohesiveness and collaboration among the UN system entities working in this field. As part of this initiative, WIPO's New York Coordination Office hosted an expert meeting on future foresight methodologies for policymaking on gender and STI (March 2017), and co-organized a side event to the multi-stakeholder Forum on Closing the Gender Gap on STI for SDGs (July 2017). Also, to mark the World Intellectual Property Day, WIPO co-organized an event at the UN in New York to mark the World Intellectual Property Day, on women as innovators and beneficiaries of innovation for sustainable development (April 2017). WIPO's work in the abovementioned IATT on STIs also involved close collaboration with 37 UN agencies and the World Bank (DA Recommendation 30). As an example of this collaboration, WIPO co-organized with UNCTAD, ITU and the World Bank a side event on national innovation policies on the margins of the multi-stakeholder Forum on STI for SDGs (May 2017).
- (iv) Continued support was provided by the WIPO Secretariat to the UNFCCC in the implementation of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism (i.e., the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)). The Secretariat participated in meetings of the TEC and CTCN and also participated as an observer in COP 23 in Bonn, Germany in November 2017 (DA - Recommendation 40).
- (v) The Secretariat continued to report on its contributions, with respect to WIPO activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, to the implementation of the outcomes of the

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). In this regard, it engaged actively in the 2017 WSIS Forum. The WIPO DG provided a video message to the Forum. In addition, the Secretariat organized a session on “International Organizations and Open Access” as well as took part in a session organized by UNESCO on the “Context of Big Data and Analytics for Knowledge Societies”. In addition to the WSIS Forum, the WIPO Secretariat was engaged in the 2017 Internet Governance Forum (IGF), helping to raise awareness on the important role of a balanced and effective copyright system in this area. Within this Forum, WIPO organized a session on “Local Content in the Media” (DA Recommendation 24).

(vi) The UN development system’s support for the Member States in their implementation of the SDGs was a major focus for the UN in New York in 2017 and, in this context, WIPO participated in various inter-agency *fora*. For example, WIPO attended the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, organized under the auspices of the ECOSOC, and actively participated in the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and maintained its contribution to the SIDS Partnership Forum. It also engaged in technical discussions of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs, working on development of an indicator framework to provide an evidence-based approach to monitoring and review of implementation of the SDGs. It also contributed to work being led by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics on development of thematic indicators on STI for the SDGs. As part of this work, WIPO continued to provide factual information related to the IP system which help to support an informed debate in these processes (DA Recommendation 40). In this context, WIPO held a side event at the UN in New York on Intellectual Property and Marine Biological Diversity in the margins of the Third Session of the UNCLOS Preparatory Committee (April 2017), and a side event at the UN in New York during the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on Protect and Promote Your Culture: The Draft Practical Guide for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities – Indigenous Perspectives (April 2017). Moreover, during the African Week 2017 at the UN in New York, WIPO co-organized an event with the Permanent Mission of Ghana on the Informal Economy in Developing Countries: Hidden Engine of Innovation in Africa (October 2017).

(vii) In 2017 WIPO renewed its active contribution to the Global Entrepreneurship Week Geneva (GEW, November 13 to 17, 2017), an international initiative that promotes entrepreneurship and innovation amongst young people. In cooperation with the UNCTAD, the *Service de la promotion économique du canton de Genève* (SPEG), the *Université de Genève* (UNIGE), UNIGE Technology Transfer Office (UNITEC) and the *Fédération des Entreprises Romandes* (FER), WIPO coordinated in Geneva a week where 48 institutions provided 58 events and training sessions involving more than 140 speakers and 3,100 participants. Among other activities, WIPO organized three IP related capacity-building sessions, contributed to the *Concours de la meilleure idée*, and in collaboration with UNCTAD organized the first ever Pitch Event at the Palais des Nations on “Start-ups for SDGs” (November 14, 2017) where, following an international competition led by UNCTAD, ten young finalists from different countries pitched their business ideas that contributed to sustainable development challenges.

14. The SDGs were an important feature in WIPO’s programs and activities. The SDG 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, notably with its innovation component, is at the heart of WIPO’s mission and has been the most central to WIPO’s mandate. Innovation is an important tool for creative solutions to development challenges and, as such, has an impact on many of the SDGs. The SDG 5 on Gender Equality and the SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals were mainstreamed across all WIPO’s relevant Strategic Goals as those are cross-cutting issues. In connection with selected SDGs, several activities have been Organized by WIPO in 2017 which aimed at promoting the role and impact of innovation (SDG 9) with regard to various challenges

related to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), health (SDG 3), education and economic growth (SDGs 4 and 8), food security and gender equality (SDG 2 and 5).

15. In the context of the discussion on the SDGs within WIPO, the CDIP considered the first annual Report on WIPO's Contribution to the Implementation of SDGs and its Associated Targets² highlighting: (a) the activities and initiatives undertaken individually by the Organization; (b) the activities undertaken by the Organization as part of the UN System; and (c) the assistance provided by WIPO to Member States upon their request. The second annual report of this sort is presented to the current session of the Committee. In addition, the Committee has discussed the request for establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs without reaching an agreement. This discussion will also continue at the current session.

16. The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) continued to provide training and technical assistance in the latest accessible book production techniques to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) serving people with print disabilities, departments of education and commercial publishers in developing countries and LDCs. Currently, training and technical assistance is made available in the following accessible formats: EPUB3, DAISY and Braille (both electronic and embossed paper). Funding for the production of educational materials in national languages to be used by primary, secondary and university students who are print disabled is also provided, so that the techniques taught during the training could be utilized immediately by the trainees. In 2017, the ABC capacity-building activities continued to be implemented in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka and new projects were initiated in Argentina, Botswana and Uruguay. Over 4000 accessible educational titles were produced in national languages from January 2014 to December 2017 through ABC's capacity-building projects in these seven countries. During the same period, 26 training sessions in accessible book production techniques have been provided to NGOs, departments of education and commercial publishers.

17. WIPO Re:Search had 131 members by the end of 2017, with an increasing share of academic and public research institutions in developing countries in Asia and Latin America. Through its partnership hub BIO Ventures for Global Health (BVGH), WIPO Re:Search has now facilitated 122 collaborations among its Members. At its biennial meeting on May 23, 2017, it launched a five-year strategic plan that charts the way forward and promotes a vision to improve global health through innovation that mobilizes IP and the power of private and public sector collaborations. In addition, the WIPO Re:Search fellowship program, funded by the Government of Australia, brings researchers from Africa and Asia to host institutions in Australia, to increase their scientific and research capacity. WIPO Re:Search provides tangible evidence that IP can facilitate access to health technologies in the field of neglected tropical diseases, malaria and tuberculosis (DA Recommendations 2, 25, 26 and 40).

18. WIPO GREEN had counted 85 Partners and over 6,000 network members in 170 countries by the end of 2017. It has facilitated more than 380 connections. Over 3,100 green technologies, needs and experts are currently listed in the WIPO GREEN Database. In June 2017, WIPO organized a matchmaking forum at WIPO Headquarters in Geneva with over 400 high-level participants including entrepreneurs, investors, companies, public sector organizations, UN agencies, incubators and others, from all over the world. At UNFCCC COP 23 in November 2017, it launched its Experts Database to connect with green business experts at all stages of the technology transfer pipeline, including assurance and advisory services, intellectual property, law, finance and engineering (DA Recommendations 2, 25 and 40).

19. The Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) developed by WIPO, in cooperation with the World Economic Forum, after a pilot phase, was officially launched in 2016. In 2017 the IAP

² Document CDIP/19/6.

has been extended to two new countries, which makes it now fully operational in five WIPO Member States. The IAP's objective is to match under-resourced inventors and small businesses in developing countries with *pro bono* patent attorneys. This innovative program has been welcomed by the Members States and also received an enthusiastic support from patent attorneys and agents, with more than 60 professionals who have registered thus far in the beneficiary countries. Consultations with international and regional patent attorneys and agents associations brought to the possibility of accession to a network of patent agents in some key jurisdictions, such as the United States of America and Europe. Negotiations are underway to get additional support in other major jurisdictions. With regards to inventors, more than 80 have followed the online course to-date, and more than 20 inventors have already received support in filing their own patent applications. In 2017 the first PCT patent application has been filed in the framework of the IAP. Finally, in 2017, three new sponsors joined the Program: 3M, Medtronic and the International Chamber of Commerce³.

20. WIPO's statistics and economics webpages continued to be a valuable resource to support evidence-based policymaking particularly in developing countries. These webpages were updated with additional research papers and statistics with a broadened country coverage. Progress was also made in developing an IP statistics manual that seeks to provide guidance to IP offices in developing countries on how to collect and report IP statistics on the basis of internationally harmonized definitions.

21. With reference to DA recommendations 1, 4, 10 and 11, implementation of programs and activities to benefit the Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) and the research sector in a number of countries including developing and LDCs. It implemented national, regional and sub-regional capacity-building conferences, seminars and workshops in seven countries, on the use of IP assets in business competitiveness. An event for exploring policy interventions for more effectively supporting SMEs was, *inter alia*, organized. The Organization also supported the annual Korean International Women's Invention Exposition; the WIPO-KIPO-KWIA International Women's Invention Forum, and organized a workshop on the better management of IP for the benefit of some 100 women inventor participants which included those coming from developing countries. In addition, a study was undertaken on Women and IP Commercialization. Four national seminars on IP Commercialization and Innovation were organized in three countries on policy options and practical instruments, for the development and functioning of innovation ecosystems, the facilitation of technology and knowledge transfer from public research institutions to industry, the strengthening of public / private partnership, and to exchange good practices and lessons learned in those fields, as well as on the creation of technology transfer offices and start-ups, support of innovative businesses, marketing and valuation of IP.

22. Two national workshops were organized for universities and research institutes to emphasize the importance of the development of IP policies at the institutional level for the promotion of innovation, and to train and assist participating universities and institutions in drafting their IP Policies. A website dedicated to the needs of universities and research institutions was launched, which included a Database of IP Policies offering a broad listing of IP policies, manuals and model agreements from universities and research institutions around the world. The first in the series on IP for Business publications, "Making a Mark" was revised and a new and updated version was published. Studies on IP and SMEs were undertaken in three countries which are expected to support policy makers and SMEs stakeholders to understand IP challenges facing SMEs, make effective use of the IP system to enhance their competitiveness and identify policy measures and tools that would lead to the increased use of the IP system and assets. In addition, a project on bridging the gap between industry and research was

³ More information on IAP is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/iap/en/>.

launched in Malaysia and Philippines, with the objective to link suitable SMEs with universities engaged in research applicable to them, and to initiate cooperation and eventual collaboration.

23. In the field of building respect for IP, WIPO continued in 2017 to approach enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns. Upon Member States' request, WIPO provided legislative assistance on the compatibility of current or draft national legislation with the enforcement-related obligations under Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, while taking into account the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein⁴. In addition, a number of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were organized to address topics related to building respect for IP⁵. Various national authorities customized or were in the process of customizing the training materials for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors previously developed by WIPO to meet local requirements and for use as a resource tool in specific capacity-building events. Another resource tool was produced in 2017 on the intersection between IP Law and Private International Law in collaboration with the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)⁶.

24. In the area of awareness-raising, assistance continued to be provided to Member States in developing national strategies for building respect for IP. In addition, an online educational resource dedicated to raise awareness on trademarks, branding and the problem of counterfeit products among young people aged from 14 to 19 years was created in 2017⁷. Arabic-language versions were produced of both WIPO's existing awareness-raising materials on copyright for schools and the popular Pororo animations⁸. A survey toolkit was also created, designed to enable Member States to evaluate consumer attitudes towards pirated and counterfeit goods and to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities⁹.

25. The Organization continued to maintain close relationships with other IGOs and the private sector with the objective of ensuring policy cohesion and achieving maximum impact through limited resources. These collaborations mainstreamed WIPO's vision of a development-related approach to building respect for IP into the work of WIPO's partners. Information on all WIPO-led activities in relation to building respect for IP is published on the WIPO website¹⁰.

26. Legislative assistance continued to be provided on a member-driven basis and in consistency with DA recommendations. Extreme care was taken to keep the advice development-oriented, balanced and tailored to the needs and priorities of Member States (DA Recommendation 13). The advice provided also bore in mind the applicable flexibilities relevant to countries at differing levels of development (DA Recommendations 14 and 17) and duly considered the boundaries, role and contours of the public domain (DA Recommendations 16 and 20). In the field of patents, requests for patent-related advice increased mainly due to the interest to make the law compatible with national and regional policies and the revision of patent laws to incorporate new elements or modern trends / practices. In the copyright area, some Member States or regional organizations requested and received copyright legislative assistance from WIPO on matters mainly related to the process of updating legislation for the

⁴ For further information, please see document WIPO/ACE/12/14, available at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/enforcement/en/wipo_ace_12/wipo_ace_12_14.pdf.

⁵ For further information, please see document WIPO/ACE/12/10 available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=340916.

⁶ http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=382036.

⁷ The resource, which was developed with the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Japan Patent Office, is available at <http://respectfortrademarks.org/>. It complements the already existing educational materials on respect for copyright, available at <http://respectforcopyright.org/>.

⁸ With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Korean Intellectual Property Office.

⁹ The WIPO Consumer Survey Toolkit was developed with the aid of funds-in-trust provided by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea.

¹⁰ <http://www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/activities/current.html>.

digital era, or incorporating new provisions in order to join WIPO copyright treaties, in particular the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled. In the field of trademarks, legal support was delivered to Member States and certain international intergovernmental organizations addressing particularly the protection of some of their emblems under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention. In the area of Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources, legislative and policy information on national legislation was provided in line with Recommendations 11 and 18. Moreover, a balanced legislative and policy advice was provided to enhance national capacities to promote respect for IP, offering strategic support for the incorporation of respect for IP in national strategies in compliance with DA Recommendation 45.

27. In compliance with DA Recommendation 14, WIPO continued to address the matter of flexibilities in the IP system. Measures have been undertaken at the organizational level to disseminate the information contained in the Database on Flexibilities in different *fora*¹¹. In addition, the Database was migrated to a new platform holding new search facilities and including information on its updating mechanism¹². As a result, a significant increase in the usage of the Database has been observed.¹³

28. Work has also continued in the field of technology transfer. As part of a compilation of Member States inputs on activities related to technology transfer¹⁴ a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of the United States, Australia and Canada was submitted to the CDIP in 2016. In this context, (i) a Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions”; (ii) an Overview of the means by which awareness of WIPO Activities and Resources in the Area of Technology Transfer is being promoted, (iii) a Mapping of International Fora and Conferences with Initiatives and Activities on Technology Transfer, and (iv) a Compilation of Existing National, Regional and International Technology Exchange and Technology Licensing Platforms, as well as of Challenges related thereto, facing in particular developing countries and LDCs, were considered by Member States in the framework of the work of the CDIP at its twentieth session held from November 27 to December 1, 2017. At the current session, the Committee will consider two documents containing: (a) gap analysis of WIPO’s existing technology transfer-related services and activities in respect of the WIPO DA recommendations under “Cluster C”; and (b) a costing of the above-mentioned roadmap.

29. In line with DA Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14 the WIPO Secretariat continued to provide, upon request, neutral information to assist in developing and implementing national and regional policies and legislation in the field of IP and genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs). A multi-stakeholder practical workshop, aimed at building capacity and raising awareness amongst representatives of indigenous peoples, local communities, and key government agencies was organized by WIPO in 2017. This workshop also focused at reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between IP and GRs, TK and TCEs. In addition, the WIPO Secretariat took part in meetings on this subject, organized by different UN agencies.

¹¹ For more information, see document CDIP/20/5

¹² The Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System (hereinafter, the “Database”) was established in June 2013, as agreed by the Committee at its sixth session: <http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/database.html>.

¹³ Details on the statistics reflecting this increase can be found in document CDIP/20/5.

¹⁴ Compilation of Member States Inputs on Activities Related to Technology Transfer, document CDIP/18/6 Rev. http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=350336.

30. In compliance with DA Recommendation 42, WIPO continued to identify and promote opportunities to enhance the participation of civil society in its activities, by continuing to invite their participation in its different meetings, such as the annual Forum. The Organization also hosted events for a range of NGO stakeholders. It initiated a MoU with external, private sector stakeholders, to make patent information on medicines more transparent and usable. The Organization also contributed to intergovernmental processes, such as the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on Access to Medicines that involved a wide-range of civil society and other organizations.

31. WIPO continued to raise awareness on the importance of IP through the World IP Days. In 2017 the theme "Innovation – Improving lives" gathered an impressive number of participation worldwide, with more than 500 events prepared in 124 countries. Public engagement increased significantly in 2017, reaching 864,600 people via Facebook and 99,940 page views on World IP Day webpage. In addition, the WIPO website gathered 94 million page views in 2017.

32. During 2017, the Ethics Office continued developing its standards and promoting awareness on ethics within the Organization. The Ethics Office worked to increase the understanding of WIPO staff members on their ethical obligations including those emerging from their status of international civil servants. The Office also continued to provide confidential advice on a personal level, as well as guidance to its staff at all levels on handling situations that could raise ethical dilemmas.

33. A selected team of independent external experts undertook the Independent Review of the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations¹⁵ from 2015 to 2016. A report, containing *inter alia* twelve recommendations, was presented to the eighteenth session of the Committee¹⁶. The Committee has discussed and adopted a number of those recommendations. Discussions on pending recommendations will continue at the current session of the CDIP based on further explanations to be provided by the Review Team. The Secretariat has also provided to the current session a compilation of Member States' contributions on the modalities and implementation strategies of the adopted recommendations.

34. In 2017, WIPO organized a Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies which took place on May 12, at its Headquarters in Geneva. It was convened pursuant to paragraph 1 of a six-point proposal¹⁷ adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. The above Roundtable provided Member States with a platform to share their experiences, tools and methodologies regarding various TA activities as well as the opportunity to engage in interactive conversations. The four themes: (i) Needs Assessment, (ii) Planning and Design, (iii) Implementation and, (iv) Monitoring and Evaluation, were also addressed by WIPO Officials from different Sectors / Divisions, involved in providing TA. It gathered around 60 participants from governmental institutions and over 30 Geneva-based missions. The videos on demand with the deliberations at the Roundtable were made available on WIPO's website.¹⁸

35. 2017 also marked an agreement on a long-standing item concerning the issue on the CDIP Related Matters and the third pillar of its mandate. The General Assembly (GA) adopted the proposal contained in the Appendix of the Summary by the Chair of the nineteenth session and consequently, a new agenda item on "IP and Development" has been added to the CDIP's

¹⁵ The Independent Review was foreseen in the [Coordination Mechanisms and Monitoring, Assessing and Reporting Modalities](#), approved by the WIPO General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

¹⁶ Document CDIP/18/7.

¹⁷ The six-point proposal is available at : http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_17/cdip_17_summary-appendixi.pdf .

¹⁸ <http://www.wipo.int/webcasting/en/index.jsp> .

agenda. This item will continue ensuring discussions on IP and development-related issues agreed by the Committee, as well as those decided by the GA. At the current session, Member States will discuss proposals on possible issues to be addresses under this agenda item.

36. Further to their completion and independent external evaluation, the work related to the following 19 mainstreamed DA projects continued during 2017:

- (i) As follow up to the *Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development*, WIPO continued to work and identify partners and extra budgetary financial support for its programs and projects. Efforts continued in 2017 to strengthen partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re:Search and the ABC, registering great results as already demonstrated above.
- (ii) Through the mainstreaming of the *Pilot Project for the Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies*, the WIPO Academy continued to support countries in building their own national IP training capacities. Five such projects had been completed by 2017, 10 are currently underway and a further project requests have been received from Member States.
- (iii) Activities to establish Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) continued to advance, with 72 Member States having launched related projects to serve the needs of researchers, innovators, and entrepreneurs. Over 600 TISCs have been established worldwide, providing a range of services such as specialized patent searches, responding to around 600,000 inquiries annually according to the latest TISC Progress and Needs Assessment Survey. The development of TISCs has been supported by onsite training events on patent search and analytics, organized in 31 countries in 2017 alone. Exchange of experiences and best practices among TISCs were promoted through regional conferences organized in 2017. Over 2,000 members registered to the platform as of 2017 and received approximately 22,000 page views during the last year, through the online eTISC platform. New services related to the identification and use of inventions in the public domain are in the process of being established through a related DA project being implemented with TISC networks in eight pilot countries, which is to be concluded in 2018.
- (iv) WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access to around 7,500 subscription-based scientific and technical journals, and 22,000 e-books and reference works to over 1,000 registered institutions in 85 developing countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with some of the world's leading publishers. ARDI is a member of the Research4Life partnership together with programs administered by WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) similarly offering content in their respective specialized fields. Together with these Research4Life partners, ARDI offers access to around 20,000 journals and 63,000 books and reference works to over 8,500 registered institutions worldwide. WIPO's Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access to commercial patent search and analytical services to over 80 registered institutions in 30 developing countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with leading patent database providers.
- (v) The Development Sector System (DSS) is an integrated system that continued to provide information about all technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO in developing countries, countries in transition and LDCs. DDS integrated the relevant information about activities undertaken via the IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and information about experts and speakers (IP- ROC) as well as participants

financed by WIPO to attend those activities. Currently, DSS is in a transitional process for its incorporation into the WIPO ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system. The objective of this transition, *inter alia*, is to electronically capture and record information on technical assistance activities and consultants / experts hired by WIPO. The ERP transition will help the DSS to upload data directly through the Business Intelligence (BI) platform. The data will be collected from other WIPO platforms, such as: AIMS, EPM, FSCM, HCM, and stored within the BI platform. Thus, the data will be regrouped and electronically uploaded to the DSS. This will significantly reduce the time taken to upload activities and information related to the hired consultants / experts and avoid omissions, orthographical errors and inconsistency of data. It will also reduce the costs associated with the current manually processing of data. The DSS is used as a repository of information for Senior Management and Member States to assist them in monitoring technical assistance. In addition, it stores data for the regular reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation activities.

(vi) “*IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)*” was revamped and renamed WIPO Match. WIPO Match is an online tool matching seekers of specific IP-related development needs with potential providers offering resources. The platform has amplified WIPO’s resources and multiplied existing partnerships (public-private, public-public, and private-private). This was an additional tool to WIPO’s limited resources for IP technical assistance activities which could not be generated by the regular budget, and facilitates the use of IP for development through the conclusion of concrete projects and activities. A number of IP Offices and stakeholders from developed countries have joined the WIPO Match platform as “Supporters” and “Providers” of IP-related Technical Assistance Offers / Projects. In addition, through WIPO Match, potential “matches” on IP-related activities between southern countries have been facilitated within the framework of South-South Cooperation activities. The WIPO Match community has been growing, enrolling partners from private and public sectors around the world. During 2017, WIPO Match was joined by 41 supporters, and it received the submission of 9 offers and 9 needs where two matches were achieved.

(vii) In the field of *South-South Cooperation (SSC)*, the Organization continued supporting activities requested by Member States in various fields covered by the DA Recommendations. In line with the definition of SSC provided within the UN system, and following the comments made by Member States during the seventeenth session of the CDIP, the Secretariat supported those development-related activities which facilitated mutually beneficial exchanges of knowledge and experience among developing countries and LDCs. It continued to promote innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for economic, technological, social and cultural development. In addition, during the nineteenth session of the CDIP, the Secretariat presented a new report integrating all the information on activities undertaken in a three-year period, from 2014 to 2016. For the purpose of the mapping exercise, activities were grouped into nine types of technical assistance, namely: IP Forum - Policy Dialogue; National IP Strategies and Policies; Development of a legal IP Framework; Awareness and training on IP Administration; Building respect on IP; Higher Education; Training on IP Management; Automation systems for IP rights administrations; IP policies & projects for certain economic / productive sectors; Global Registrations Systems. In addition, the Secretariat attended the United Nations Global Expo SSC Forum which took place in Antalya, Turkey.

(viii) WIPO continued to make available, in its technical assistance activities, the studies and guidelines developed under the Project on *IP and the Public Domain* and the Project on *Patents and the Public Domain*. It also strengthened its assistance to Member States in order to improve their capacities to identify subject matter that have fallen into the public domain. In addition, WIPO’s assistance has been focused in enhancing understanding of

the importance of a rich and accessible public domain and the impact of certain enterprise practices in the field of patents.

(ix) WIPO continued its work on *IP and Competition Policy* and strengthened its position as a multilateral forum in this area. With reference to the relevant DA Recommendations 7, 23 and 32, WIPO's work in 2017 focused on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies. The Secretariat continued to actively participate in the IP and Competition Interest Group, discussing possible collaboration and exchanging views and experience with UNCTAD, WTO and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). WIPO also strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing the pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community.

(x) In 2017, the WIPO methodology elaborated under the Project on *Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity* continued to be fully mainstreamed into technical assistance programs in developing and LDCs, and used as a basis for formulation of national IP strategies in all Regions.

(xi) The outputs of the Project on *IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs)* continued to be used by the Organization, in particular by the Regional Bureaus in delivering various technical assistance activities.

(xii) In 2017, WIPO made progress in the area of patent analytics: a new Patent Landscape Report (PLR) was produced on marine genetic resources in the ASEAN region, including patent and non-patent literature search and analysis, to illustrate and compare the research conducted and reflected both on scientific publications and patent applications. The preparation of this report was possible with funding from the Japan Patent Office. In the period from 2014 to 2017, there were 213,326 PDF downloads of WIPO's PLRs, with 59,629 in 2017. WIPO's collection of PLRs prepared by other entities was enriched, reaching over 200 PLRs in 2017, in the areas of public health, food and agriculture, environment and ICT technologies, while a searchable database was launched to facilitate the search by technology area, country and language. In order to develop the TISCs capacities in the provision of patent analytical services, a new TISC training area and program was started on patent analytics. It was developed on the basis of the Guidelines for PLRs (2015) and the Manual on Open Source Tools for Patent Analytics (2016), while further work is planned in 2018 to develop a new publication and new training modules aiming to support developing countries in the improvement of their patent analytical skills and the provision of value-added services.

(xiii) The Project on *Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities* initiated a discussion on *WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development* that has lasted for a number of CDIP sessions. In this context, a six-point proposal was adopted by the CDIP¹⁹ at its eighteenth session. The proposal foresees possible ways to enhance the work of the Organization in providing technical assistance in the area of cooperation for development. A sub-agenda item entitled "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" was dedicated to discuss the issues contained in the above proposal. During the nineteenth and twentieth sessions, the Committee

¹⁹ The proposal is contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the 17th session, available at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_17/cdip_17_summary-appendixi.pdf

considered 3 documents²⁰ and a presentation on the WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews delivered by the Chief Economist under the mentioned sub-agenda item. Discussions will continue for the next three coming sessions and, at the end of this period, the CDIP will consider and discuss the final implementation of the proposal and documents related to the *External Review of the WIPO Technical Assistance*²¹. Documents under this sub-agenda item will also be considered at the current session.

(xiv) As a follow up to the Project on *IP and the Informal Economy* and the Project on *IP and Brain Drain*, WIPO and Cambridge University Press (CUP) co-published a book on “The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation” in 2016 and a book on “The International Mobility of Talent and Innovation - New Evidence and Policy Implications” in 2017 in the WIPO-CUP Book Series on *Intellectual Property, Innovation and Economic Development* aimed at the academic and policy community.

(xv) As a follow up of the Pilot Project on *Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)* the CDIP approved at its nineteenth session the approached presented by the Secretariat, namely: (i) to monitoring longer-term impacts of the Project in the two beneficiary countries on the basis of an impact assessment framework specifically designed for this purpose; (ii) to leverage the experience gained in the Project; and (iii) to mainstream the Project activities into the regular awareness and capacity-building work of the WIPO Secretariat.²²

DEVELOPMENT AGENDA MAINSTREAMING IN THE WORK OF OTHER WIPO BODIES

37. The Coordination Mechanisms adopted by the WIPO General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session and approved by the CDIP at its fifth session, *inter alia* requested the “relevant WIPO bodies to identify the ways in which the DA Recommendations were being mainstreamed in their work”. A document including references to these contributions was discussed by the WIPO General Assembly at its forty-ninth session in 2017²³.

38. The following is a summary of the developments in various WIPO bodies during 2017, and their contribution to the implementation of respective DA Recommendations:

Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

39. In October 2015, the General Assembly agreed on the renewal of the IGC’s mandate for the 2016-2017 biennium, as well as on the work program for the IGC for the biennium. According to the agreed upon mandate, the IGC met twice in 2017 (IGC 33 in February/March on traditional cultural expressions (TCEs), and IGC 34 in June on TCEs and stocktaking and making a recommendation). The negotiating text on TCEs was developed further, and Member States recommended to the 2017 General Assembly on the renewal of the IGC’s mandate for the 2018-2019 biennium. A Seminar on Intellectual Property and Traditional Cultural

²⁰ Documents CDIP/19/10, CDIP/20/3 and CDIP/20/6 available at:

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=369256

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=386497

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=388016

²¹ The decision contained in the Summary by the Chair of the 18th session referred to documents CDIP/8/INF/1, CDIP/9/15, CDIP/9/16 and CDIP/16/6.

²² This approached is contained in document CDIP/20/4, available at:

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=386496

²³ Document WO/GA/49/16 available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=378716

Expressions was organized in June 2017 to build regional and cross-regional knowledge and consensus on the related issues with a focus on unresolved issues.

40. In October 2017, the General Assembly agreed on the renewal of the IGC's mandate for the 2018-2019 biennium, as well as its work plan for that biennium. According to the mandate agreed upon, the IGC will continue expediting its work with the objective of reaching an agreement on an international legal instrument(s), without prejudging the nature of outcome(s), relating to intellectual property which will ensure the balanced and effective protection of GRs, TK and TCEs.

41. The conclusion of the IGC's negotiations is the subject of DA Recommendation 18, which urges the Committee "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." Other relevant DA Recommendations to the work of IGC include Recommendations 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40 and 42. The norm-setting activities continued to be Member State-driven ensuring a participatory process, which took into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States as well as the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, NGOs, and the work pursued in other *fora* (DA Recommendations 15, 40 and 42). In addition, the norm-setting process duly considers the boundaries, role and contours of the public domain, in line with Recommendations 16 and 20, and takes into account flexibilities in international IP agreements, as guided by the Recommendations 12, 14 and 17. The IGC negotiations have been based upon open and balanced consultations in line with Recommendation 21, and have been supportive of the UN development goals, in line with Recommendation 22.

Standing Committee on Law and Patents

42. The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) held its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions from July 3 to 6, 2017, and from December 11 to 15, 2017, respectively. The SCP continued to address the following five topics: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) the confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors; and (v) transfer of technology. The discussions addressed, among others, flexibilities in international IP agreements (DA Recommendation 17), potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States (DA Recommendation 22), and IP-related transfer of technology (DA Recommendations 19, 22, 25 and 29).

43. The activities of the SCP continued to be Member State driven and inclusive (DA Recommendation 15), and in order to facilitate the dialogue among Member States, were based on open and balanced consultations, in accordance with DA Recommendation 21. The SCP advanced discussions based on documents prepared by the Secretariat and proposals made by Member States. Furthermore, in 2017, the SCP circulated a questionnaire relating to quality of patents, which was established through an inclusive and member-driven process, in order to collect complex legal / technical information from Member States.

44. Discussions were also guided by sharing sessions and information exchange sessions. They facilitated the exchange of information on Member States' laws, practices and experiences gained through national and / or regional implementation of laws. They also contributed to a participatory process, which took into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States, as well as viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs (DA Recommendations 15 and 42). In 2017, a number of sharing sessions and information exchange sessions on topical issues continued to increase the understanding of the subjects addressed among delegates, namely: (i) further examples and cases relating to

assessment of inventive step; (ii) cooperation between patent offices on search and examination; (iii) patents and other related issues on access to medicines; (iv) publicly accessible databases on patent information status and data on medicines and vaccines; (v) experiences of Member States in implementing the confidentiality of communication between clients and their patent advisors through national legislation, including cross-border issues; and (vi) patent law provisions that contributed to effective transfer of technology.

Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Locations

45. The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) held its thirty-seventh session from March 27 to 30, 2017, and its thirty-eighth session from October 30 to November 2, 2017. The current work of the SCT regarding industrial designs, the protection of country names against registration and use as trademarks, and geographical indications, continued to be in line with DA Recommendation 15 and mainstreamed the Development Agenda.

46. The negotiations on the draft Design Law Treaty (see documents SCT/35/2 and 3) continued to be conducted in an inclusive and member-driven manner. Proposals regarding an article / resolution on technical assistance, taking into consideration DA Recommendations 10 to 12, and regarding a provision on disclosure of source or origin, to be included in the draft Design Law Treaty, also continued to be discussed.

Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights

47. The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met twice in 2017. The thirty-fourth session was held from May 1 to 5, 2017, and the thirty-fifth session was held from November 13 to 17, 2017. The Committee dedicated significant time to discussing the issue of limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives, for educational and research institutions, and for persons with disabilities. The Committee took note of the Updated Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Educational activities (document SCCR/35/5 Rev.), by Professor Daniel Seng. The study covered the national legislation of all 191 WIPO Member States. The Committee also heard a presentation on the Scoping Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Persons with Other Disabilities (document SCCR/35/3). These studies added to the solid basis for a rich and useful debate on the topics on the SCCR agenda.

Advisory Committee on Enforcement

48. The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held its twelfth session from September 4 to 6, 2017. The work of the ACE was focused on technical assistance and coordination with other organizations and the private sector in the area of enforcement and building respect for IP. In accordance with DA Recommendation 45, the Committee approached enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, which was reflected in the work program of the twelfth session of the ACE: (i) exchange of information on national experiences on awareness building activities and strategic campaigns as a means for building respect for IP among general public, especially the youth, in accordance with Member States' educational or any other priorities; (ii) exchange of information on national experiences relating to institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes, including a mechanism to resolve IP disputes in a balanced, holistic and effective manner; (iii) exchange of information on national experiences in respect of WIPO's legislative assistance, with a focus on drafting national laws of enforcement that take into account the flexibilities, the level of development, the difference in legal tradition and the possible abuse of enforcement procedures, bearing in mind the broader societal interest and in accordance with Member States' priorities; and

(iv) exchange of success stories on capacity-building and support from WIPO for training activities at national and regional levels for agencies and national officials in line with relevant DA Recommendations and the ACE mandate.

49. Under the said work program, the Committee heard 34 expert presentations, one Secretariat presentation and four panel discussions. Alongside the ACE, an exhibition was organized on engaging audiences to build respect for IP. Nine ACE Member States and one observer organization presented their activities designed to gain support for their message by engaging their audience. The Committee decided that, at its thirteenth session, scheduled to take place from September 3 to 5, 2018, it would continue to base its work on the four topics listed above.

Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group

50. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group held its tenth session from May 8 to 12, 2017. The Working Group continued its discussions on a number of proposals aimed at improving the functioning of the PCT system, in line with the recommendations which had been endorsed by the Working Group at its third session. These recommendations included recommendations as to how the future development of the PCT can be matched with applicable DA Recommendations, notably from Clusters A and C. The focus of these improvements, to be carried out by the WIPO Secretariat, applicants, Contracting States and national Offices (acting in both their national and international capacities), is to make the PCT System more effective both for processing patent applications and for supporting technology transfer and technical assistance to developing countries.

51. The Working Group discussed a proposal, submitted by Brazil, on a “PCT Fee Policy to Stimulate Patent Filing by Universities from Certain Countries, Notably Developing and Least Developed Countries” (document PCT/WG/10/18). It invited the International Bureau to convene a workshop to be held during the session of the Working Group in 2018, and requested the International Bureau to send a Circular offering interested parties an opportunity to propose issues to be discussed during this workshop. Such issues might include: (i) issues which had been raised at the tenth session of the Working Group, such as definitions of “university”, financial impact or the relationship with the existing fee reductions; (ii) sharing of Member States’ national or regional fee reduction programs; and (iii) other measures which might be considered as additions or alternatives to fee reductions as ways of stimulating innovation by universities in developing countries and elsewhere. The Working Group also agreed that the responses to this Circular should be made publicly available and could serve as the basis of both, the agenda of the workshop and further proposals by Member States. The International Bureau issued this Circular (C. PCT 1515 and C. PCT 1516) on August 2, 2017.

52. The Working Group discussed a proposal to clarify the eligibility for fee reductions for certain applicants from certain countries, notably developing and LDCs (document PCT/WG/10/8). In recent years, fee reductions of 90 percent have been granted to applicants who have claimed a reduction as a natural person under item 5 (a) of the PCT Schedule of Fees but have filed international applications at levels well beyond what would be possible for an individual applicant to invent and describe without corporate support. To reduce the numbers of reductions being claimed by applicants which are not intended to be eligible, the Working Group agreed to submit an amendment to item 5 of the Schedule of Fees in the PCT Regulations to clarify that the fee reductions of 90 percent that are available for certain applicants from certain countries, notably developing and LDCs, only apply when, at the time of filing of an international application under the PCT, there are no beneficial owners of the application who would not satisfy the eligibility criteria. At the same time, the Working Group proposed that the PCT Assembly adopt an Understanding that the fee reduction in item 5 of the Schedule of Fees is intended to apply only in the case where the applicants indicated in the

request are the sole and true owners of the applications and under no obligation to assign, grant, convey or license the rights in the invention to another party which is not eligible for the reduction. The PCT Assembly, at its forty-ninth session in October 2017, adopted the proposed amendment to the PCT Schedule of Fees and the Understanding submitted by the Working Group (see paragraph 51 of document A/57/11).

53. The Working Group noted a progress report on the implementation of new eligibility criteria for reductions in certain fees payable to the International Bureau, two years after entry into force of the criteria, as had been requested by the Working Group at its seventh session in June 2014 (document PCT/WG/10/20). These new criteria, which entered into force on July 1, 2015, relate to the States whose nationals and residents may be eligible for a 90 percent reduction in the international filing fee and certain other fees payable to the International Bureau. As a result of these new criteria, applications by natural persons who are nationals of and resident in 10 additional States became eligible for the fee reduction and applications by applicants who are nationals of and resident in two States ceased to be eligible.

54. The Working Group continued its discussions on a proposal prepared by the International Bureau for the eighth session of the Working Group (document PCT/WG/8/7) for better coordination of patent examiner training between national Offices, taking into account questions of effective long term planning, sharing of experiences in delivering effective training, and matching needs for examiner training with Offices able to supply the respective training. In this regard, the Working Group noted the evaluation of a survey carried out by the International Bureau regarding the training of substantive patent examiners (document PCT/WG/10/7); this survey had been performed to follow up the agreement at the ninth session of the Working Group in 2016, that the International Bureau should invite Offices, in particular, donor Offices, to report annually to the International Bureau on any training activities carried out or received by the Office. The Working Group also noted the progress made by the International Bureau on developing a competency framework for substantive patent examiners and a learning management system (document PCT/WG/10/9).

55. The Working Group noted an update from the International Bureau on the discussions at the eighteenth session of the CDIP on the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development (document PCT/WG/10/19). The Working Group noted the decision by the CDIP to close the sub-agenda item “An External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” and open discussions on WIPO technical assistance based on the six-point proposal, as attached in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair CDIP/17 in a new sub-agenda item for the next six coming sessions of the CDIP. The Working Group also noted the decision that, at the end of this period, the CDIP would discuss the final implementation of the six-point proposal and documents related to the “External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance”.

56. Finally, in accordance with a decision taken by the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group at its fifth session in 2012, a report prepared by the International Bureau on technical assistance and capacity-building activities that have a direct bearing on the use of the PCT by developing countries, and on technical assistance activities related to the PCT that are carried out under the supervision of other WIPO bodies (notably the CDIP, the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) and the WIPO General Assembly) is included, as a regular item, on the agenda of the every session of the PCT Working Group. The most recent report, providing detailed and extensive information on PCT technical assistance activities undertaken by the International Bureau in 2016 and the first three months of 2017, as well as the work plan covering such activities which were planned to be carried out in the remainder of 2017, was set out in document PCT/WG/10/19, available on WIPO’s website²⁴. A further such report,

²⁴ http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=370516

covering 2017 and 2018, will be submitted to the PCT Working Group for consideration at its June 2018 session.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROJECTS

57. By the end of 2017 Member States have approved 35 projects, implementing 34 DA recommendations. The total estimated financial resource allocated for the implementation of these projects amounted to 30,692,792 Swiss francs.

58. A new Project on IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, LDCs and Countries with Economies in Transition proposed by South Africa was approved in 2017. This project aims at implementing Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 23, 25, 31 and 40, and has started its implementation in the beginning of 2018.

59. The independent evaluation reports of completed DA projects continued to be an essential tool for Member States to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of these projects and to provide guidance for future development-related activities and new DA related projects. WIPO Secretariat continued to use its developed mechanism that takes into account recommendations emanating from the evaluations. This ensures that the agreed recommendations made by the evaluators are duly implemented.

60. A final independent evaluation report for the completed DA Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (implementing DA Recommendations 4 and 10) was submitted for consideration to the nineteenth session of the Committee, held in May 2017. This concluded the year of 2017 with a total number of 28 DA projects that have been evaluated and their evaluation reports been discussed by the CDIP.

61. In addition, an independent evaluation 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, will be considered at the current session of the Committee.

62. The implementation of the six on-going DA projects continued in 2017. In conformity with the established practice, a progress report on their implementation was presented to the twentieth session of the CDIP which took place from November 27 to December 1, 2017, and discussed by Member States. At the end of 2017, six projects were still under implementation, namely:

- (i) Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries;
- (ii) Project on IP and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II;
- (iii) Project on Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II;
- (iv) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries;

(v) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II; and

(vi) Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development.

63. The following are some highlights of the implementation of DA projects during the reporting period:

(i) In the context of the project on *Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries*, objectives continued to be pursued both at central, WIPO-led project management level, and through de-centralized, field-level implementation in all four selected pilot countries, notably Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka. Cooperation Agreements for country-level project implementation were signed between WIPO and the four leading institutions in the four countries: the National IP Office for Ecuador, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Egypt, the National IP Office for Namibia and, the Sri Lanka Tourism Association for Sri Lanka. Four Steering Committees (one per country) were formed and those met regularly during the project implementation, raising the awareness and involvement of project stakeholders. Four national studies were completed and one (Sri Lanka) was published in 2017. Tourism stakeholders and policy makers in the four pilot countries participated in practical workshops to identify concrete actions to promote national / local tourism through the effective use of IP tools.

(ii) Implementation of the project on *IP and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II* continued its implementation in 2017. Various country and regional studies have been initiated and two studies were finalized, namely: the Study on the Use of Intellectual Property in Colombia and, the Study on the Use of the Intellectual Property System in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The summaries of both studies were presented to the twentieth session of the CDIP. The project continued deriving outputs, summaries of which will be presented during the current and next sessions of the CDIP.

(iii) In the context of 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* during 2017, most of the key outputs and activities of the project were completed at the national level in the three participating countries: Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania. In particular, for all of the participating countries, Patent Search Reports were prepared for each of the two identified development needs areas on the basis of submitted Patent Search Requests. Utilizing the information provided in the Patent Search Reports, the International Expert in close cooperation with WIPO undertook the preparation of Technology Landscape Reports which focused on the identification of the most relevant and suitable appropriate technology for each of the identified needs. National Expert Group (NEG) meetings were held in each of the participating countries. It discussed the shortlist of technologies proposed in the Technology Landscape Reports and selected the most appropriate and suitable technologies for national implementation. Six Business Plans were prepared, describing in detail the step-by-step implementation of the selected technologies at the national level including an appreciation of cost benefit analysis of the project. A technological capacity-building training program for members of the NEG and key senior officials from different Ministries and educational institutions of the participating countries also took place during the course of the year, which focused on building capacity in access and use of technical and scientific information as a solution to address nationally identified development needs.

(iv) The project on *Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and*

Least Developed Countries continued to be implemented in the four pilot countries: Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria. Needs-assessment missions were held, cooperation agreements were signed and National Project Consultants were designated by the beneficiary countries in the course of 2017. The WIPO Academy has finalized the development of a Generic Distance Learning Course for the Judiciary, which would be adapted to the needs and priorities of each of the pilot countries by the National Project Consultants and in full coordination with the relevant national authorities.

(v) In the context of the project on *Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II*, Burkina Faso acceded to the Beijing Treaty on audiovisual performances in July 2017. Support was also provided to other four (4) beneficiary countries to accede to the Treaty. Cooperation with the authorities of Senegal and Kenya has been strengthened to ensure that the policy framework for the audiovisual sector was fit for digital age requirements. Legislative support was provided for the adoption of the Senegalese Audiovisual communications Bill in 2017 in line with copyright international standards and the 2008 copyright law. In the field of supporting frameworks and management of rights, both as regards contractual skills and practices and collective management of audiovisual rights, progress was made in all 5 beneficiary countries, including the constitution of an AV CMO in Kenya. A feasibility study on existing sources of information, assessment of market needs on economic data collection in the audiovisual industry was finalized. In addition, the development of a course on copyright for African film makers was pursued in 2017, in collaboration with the WIPO Academy.

(vi) In the context of the Project on the *Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*, the first versions of the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain were completed in 2017. These guides were drafted by two lead subject matter experts, with inputs from five associate subject matter experts. They have been tested and validated in selected TISCs in nine pilot countries. The final version of the guides will incorporate experiences and case studies on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain that have been collected from TISCs across selected national TISC networks. In addition, a roster of experts from different geographical regions who will be able to act as resource persons to support national TISC networks in using the two guides has also been developed in 2017.

CONCLUSION

64. 2017 marked the 10th year of the adoption of the WIPO Development Agenda. In the twenty sessions of the CDIP that have taken place during this period, Member States have demonstrated their abiding commitment to the subject of development and IP and have engaged constructively in promoting the use of IP. Over these years, the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA within WIPO has also consistently progressed. 35 projects were developed and executed with the aim of operationalizing the DA Recommendations. 19 projects have been mainstreamed in the work of the Organization, effectively ensuring their sustainability. 47 thematic studies were undertaken in the context of the projects and made available on the web as useful tools for the benefit of all stake holders. A large number of other activities have also been undertaken to meet Member State requests in specific areas. On its part, the Organization has provided its fullest support in making these significant achievements. WIPO remains committed to continue playing its role in the future implementation of the DA.

[Annex I follows]

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RECOMMENDATIONS END OF DECEMBER 2017

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
1.	<p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p>	<p>Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4).</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda (DA) in October 2007.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the following projects:</p> <p>1. “Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs” (document CDIP/7/6).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented at the thirteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/13/4.</p> <p>2. “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries” (document CDIP/9/13);</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3).</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/2</p>	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/11/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/17/3 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II” (document CDIP/17/7); 2. “Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries” (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.); and 3. “Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition”, which was approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/11 Rev.). 		
2.	Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2).	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development” (document CDIP/3/INF/2). The project was completed in November 2010. Project follow-up activities have been mainstreamed into the Program and Budget for 2010/2011 and 2012/2013. <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/3).</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/INF/2 CDIP/2/2	CDIP/4/2 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/3 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/17/3 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<p>resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.</p>		<p>2. “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries” (document CDIP/9/13).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II” (document CDIP/17/7).</p>		

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
3.	<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p>	<p>Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4).</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Development expenditure for the 2018/19 biennium was based on the revised definition of “development expenditure” approved by the Member States at the fifty-fifth session of the WIPO General Assembly in 2015. Under the said, revised definition, the total development share of the 2018/19 Program Budget for the Organization amounts to 132.8 million Swiss francs or 18.3 per cent. In addition, for the 2018/2019 Biennium a total amount of 1.35 million Swiss francs was approved for the implementation of DA Projects (see Table 7 of the Program and Budget 2018/2019).</p> <p>On activities for introducing IP at different academic levels, a wide range of tailor-made programs and activities continued, particularly under the WIPO Academy. In this field, the two important initiatives are the “Start-up IP Academies” (documents CDIP/3/INF/2, and CDIP/9/10 Rev. 1) which were completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into WIPO’s Program and Budget and the integration of the DA into WIPO’s Distance Learning programs, which are used by several academic institutions.</p> <p>In addition, a project on “Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries” (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.) is currently under implementation.</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/3</p>	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/6 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
4.	Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/5/5).	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity" (in document CDIP/3/2); 2. "Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/5/5); 3. "Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries" (document CDIP/9/13); 4. "Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations" (document CDIP/3/INF/2); 5. "Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)" (document CDIP/12/6); <p>Evaluation Reports for the first four projects were presented respectively at the tenth, thirteenth and seventeenth sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/10/7, CDIP/13/3, CDIP/17/3, CDIP/15/4).</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/3 CDIP/5/5 CDIP3/INF/2</p>	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/10/7 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/3 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/17/3 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/19/4 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>The Evaluation Report on the Pilot Project on “IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and LDCs” was presented at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/4). The Committee took note of the report and recommended a phase II of the project. The Secretariat was allowed flexibility to assess the feasibility of implementing the activities either as phase II of the project or as part of the regular work of the Organization. The Secretariat presented a follow-up on this project at the twentieth session of the CDIP and the Committee approved the approach presented in document CDIP/20/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation continues to be addressed by the Project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II” (document CDIP/17/7).</p> <p>In addition, WIPO’s SMEs-related programs and activities contributed to strengthening national / regional capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions.</p>		
5.	WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member States, details of specific activities, with the consent of the Member State(s) and other	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2).	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the DA Project on “IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)” (document CDIP/3/INF/2 and the Database is available at http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/4).</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/2	CDIP/4/2 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/4

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	recipients concerned, for which the activity was implemented.		A presentation on the Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP.		
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.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4). Document implementing part of the recommendation CDIP/3/2 (Roster of Consultants).	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. Following the conclusion of the Strategic Realignment Program (SRP) and the adoption of the WIPO Code of Ethics, intensive training was undertaken; the level of awareness on ethics issues can be viewed high at WIPO. The Ethics Office continued to develop standards and to promote awareness on ethics. It worked to increase the understanding of WIPO Staff Members of their ethical obligations including those arising from their status as international civil servants and as members of WIPO personnel. At a person-to-person level, the Office provided confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff at all levels on handling situations that could raise ethical dilemmas. The Roster of Consultants (RoC) presented at the third session of the CDIP, was updated and integrated with the project "Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)" (Project DA_05_01). The RoC is available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/ . In addition, following the approved six-point proposal (contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, CDIP/17), the Secretariat was requested to regularly update and upgrade the RoC. In this regard, the Committee considered document CDIP/20/6 which provided information	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2 CDIP/20/6

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			on the use of the RoC and its upgradation in the future. A presentation on its migration to the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system will be done to the Committee, upon its completion.		
7.	Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP-related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/4/4).	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the DA project "Intellectual Property and Competition Policy" (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration to the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/8).</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3</p> <p>CDIP/2/3</p> <p>CDIP/3/4</p>	<p>CDIP/3/5</p> <p>CDIP/4/2</p> <p>CDIP/6/2</p> <p>CDIP/6/3</p> <p>CDIP/8/2</p> <p>CDIP/9/8</p> <p>CDIP/10/2</p> <p>CDIP/12/2</p> <p>CDIP/14/2</p> <p>CDIP/16/2</p> <p>CDIP/18/2</p> <p>CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
8.	Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4, CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9).	Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by Phase I and II of the project "Specialized Databases' Access and Support" (contained in documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9, respectively). Evaluation Reports for Phase I and II of this project were presented for consideration of the CDIP respectively at its ninth and fourteenth sessions (documents CDIP/9/5 and CDIP/14/5).	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/2 CDIP/2/INF/3	CDIP/4/2 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/5 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/5 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2
9.	Request WIPO to create, in coordination with Member States, a database to match specific IP-related development needs with available resources, thereby expanding the scope of its technical assistance programs, aimed at bridging the digital divide.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2).	Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by the project "IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)" (document CDIP/3/INF/2). The IP-DMD is available at: http://www.wipo.int/dmd/en/ . An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/10/3). A presentation on IP-DMD was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP. It has been renamed as WIPO Match and it is made available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipo-match/en/ .	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/2	CDIP/4/2 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/3

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
10.	To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2).	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the following DA projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Establishment of 'Start-Up' National IP Academies", Phase I and II (documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev. 1); 2. Smart IP Institutions Project: "The Deployment of Components and Business Solutions Customized for Modernizing IP Infrastructure of National and Regional IP Institutions" (document CDIP/3/INF/2); 3. "Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions" (document CDIP/3/INF/2); 4. "Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity" (document in CDIP/3/INF/2); 5. "Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/5/5); 6. "Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/7/6); 7. "Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations" (document CDIP/3/INF/2); 	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/INF/1 CDIP/2/2 CDIP/4/12 CDIP/5/5 CDIP3/INF/2</p>	<p>CDIP/4/2 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/6 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/10/4 CDIP/10/7 CDIP/10/8 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/3 CDIP/13/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/4 CDIP/15/4 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/17/3 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/19/4 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>8. "Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries" (document CDIP/9/13); and</p> <p>9. "Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)" (document CDIP/12/6).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/9/6, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/10/4, CDIP/10/8, CDIP/10/7 and CDIP/13/3, CDIP/13/4, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/15/4, CDIP/17/3 and CDIP/19/4 respectively.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> <p>In addition, this Recommendation is being addressed by the following projects:</p> <p>(i) "Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries" (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.);</p>		

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>(ii) “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II” (document CDIP/17/7);</p> <p>(iii) “Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries” (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.);</p> <p>(iv) “Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition”, approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.); and</p> <p>(v) A Follow-up proposal for mainstreaming the project and presented it to the Committee at its twentieth session and the Committee approved the approach presented in document CDIP/20/4.</p>		
11.	To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for the protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological	Discussed. Activities agreed (CDIP/2/4).	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>This Recommendation is being addressed by several WIPO Programs, including Programs 1, 3, 9, 14, 18 and 30, and indirectly by a number of DA projects addressing Recommendations 8 and 10.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p>	CDIP/1/3	<p>CDIP/3/5</p> <p>CDIP/6/3</p> <p>CDIP/8/2</p> <p>CDIP/10/2</p> <p>CDIP/12/2</p> <p>CDIP/13/4</p> <p>CDIP/14/2</p> <p>CDIP/16/2</p> <p>CDIP/17/3</p> <p>CDIP/17/4</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.		<p>1. "Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase I" (document CDIP/9/13) and,</p> <p>2. "Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/7/6).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these two projects have been presented to the thirteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Committee and are contained in documents CDIP/13/4 and CDIP/17/3 respectively.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation continues to be addressed by the project on "Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II" (document CDIP/17/7).</p>		<p>CDIP/18/2 CDIP/19/5 CDIP/20/2</p>
12.	To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive	Discussed. Activities broadly agreed upon (CDIP/3/3).	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/3</p>	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<p>and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p>		<p>DA recommendations were mainstreamed into the Program and Budget for 2010/11, 2012/13, 2016/2017 and 2018/2019.</p> <p>The project on “Enhancing WIPO’s RBM Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (contained in CDIP/4/8/Rev.) was completed. An Evaluation Report was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>For the first time, the assessment of the implementation of the DA recommendations was mainstreamed in the Program Performance Report 2014 and therefore fully integrated into the Overview of Progress for each Program, as opposed to the previous approach of addressing it in a separate section.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries“ (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.); and 2. “Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition” (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.), which was approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP. 		<p>CDIP/12/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
13.	WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i> , development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.	Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2). Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. During 2017, WIPO continued to provide legislative assistance in response to requests from Member State authorities. Countries were advised on their existing or draft legislation and were familiarized with the available options and policy choices in implementing the legislation. This Recommendation was also addressed by the project on "Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/7/6). The Evaluation Report of this project was presented to the thirteenth session of the Committee and is contained in document CDIP/13/4. A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented to the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/17/4 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/19/5 CDIP/20/2
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	Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2).	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. WIPO regularly provides legislative 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. A document on "Patent Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/16/5

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<p>operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p>Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, CDIP/13/10, CDIP/15/6 and CDIP/16/5.</p>	<p>and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels” was presented to CDIP/5. The second part of this document containing five new flexibilities approved by the sixth session of the CDIP was presented to the seventh session of the Committee. At its thirteenth session, the CDIP discussed the third part of the document containing two new flexibilities. The fourth part of the document containing two flexibilities was presented to the CDIP at its fifteenth session (document CDIP/15/6).</p> <p>WIPO also regularly contributes to the WTO Trade Policy Courses and national or sub-regional workshops on issues relating to TRIPS implementation, flexibilities and public policies to support countries in the implementation of TRIPS.</p> <p>As agreed by the Member States during CDIP/6, WIPO published a web page dedicated to making available information related to the use of flexibilities in the IP System, including resources on flexibilities produced by WIPO and other relevant IGOs, and a database of national IP law provisions on flexibilities. As requested by the CDIP at its fifteenth session, the Flexibilities database has been updated and it currently contains 1,371 provisions on national IP legislation related to flexibilities from 202 selected jurisdictions. The updated version of both flexibilities’ webpage and database in English, French and Spanish was presented to the Committee at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>A Report on the Update of the Database on Flexibilities contained in document CDIP/16/5 was also presented to the CDIP at its sixteenth session.</p>		<p>CDIP/17/5 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/18/5 CDIP/20/2 CDIP/20/5</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>A Mechanism for updating the Database on Flexibilities was presented at the seventeenth session of the CDIP and a Revised Proposal for a Mechanism for Updating the Database on Flexibilities at the eighteenth session (documents CDIP/17/5 and CDIP/18/5 respectively). The Committee agreed on the one of the options contained in the Revised Proposal as a mechanism to periodically update the Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System. As a follow up, the Secretariat presented a document on the Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities (document CDIP/20/5) and the Committee took note of the information provided therein.</p> <p>The Flexibilities webpage is available at http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/ . The Flexibilities database is available at: http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/search.jsp.</p>		
15.	<p>Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be inclusive and member driven; - take into account different levels of development; - take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; 	<p>Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2).</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of DA in October 2007.</p> <p>In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees to implement this Recommendation (along with the remaining 18 for immediate implementation). Member States, through their participation in those committees, play a crucial role in ensuring their implementation.</p> <p><u>Inclusiveness and viewpoints of IGOs and NGOs:</u> In 2017, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to one IGO, one international NGO and four national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 259 international NGOs and 87 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p>	CDIP/1/3	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs; and - be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat. 		<p><u>Member-driven:</u> Agenda and issues to be discussed at the committees were either established by Member States in the previous session of the Committees or by the General Assembly.</p> <p><u>Different levels of development:</u> The issues currently being discussed in the committees reflect a wide variety of interests proposed by countries with different levels of development.</p> <p><u>Balance between costs and benefits:</u> This issue has been raised on various occasions in the Committee.</p> <p><u>Principle of neutrality:</u> This is a central principle for the Secretariat as a whole and staff as international civil servants (See in particular paragraphs 9, 33, 38 and 42 of the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service).</p>		

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
16.	<p>Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p>	<p>Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/3 Rev.).</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <p>1. "Intellectual Property and the Public Domain" (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/7).</p> <p>2. "Patents and the Public Domain" (document CDIP/7/5 Rev.).</p> <p>A Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (document CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was discussed during the twelfth session of the Committee and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106.</p> <p>A self-evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/7).</p> <p>In addition, the recommendation is being addressed by the project on the "Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development" (document CDIP/16/4 Rev.), approved at the seventeenth session of the CDIP.</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4</p>	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/7 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/7 CDIP/16/4 Rev. CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
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.	Discussed in context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2). Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, CDIP/13/10, CDIP/15/6 and CDIP/16/5.	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. Please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 14 (Annex I, page 12).	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2
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	Discussed in context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2).	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. According to its agreed mandate by the General Assembly in 2015, the IGC met twice in 2017 (IGC 33 in February/March on traditional cultural expressions (TCEs), and IGC 34 in June 2017). The negotiating text on TCEs was developed further during those two sessions and the 2017 General	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	possible development of an international instrument or instruments.		Assembly renewed the mandate of the IGC for the 2018/2019 Biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2018 and 2019.		CDIP/20/2
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.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/5 Rev., CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/6/4).	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Intellectual Property ICTs, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge" (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.); 2. "Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information", Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); 3. "Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges" (document CDIP/5/6 Rev.); 4. "Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/7/6); 5. "Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions" (document CDIP/6/3); and 6. "Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges" – Phase II (document CDIP/13/9). 	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 CDIP/3/4 Add.	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/10/5 CDIP/10/6 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/12/3 CDIP/13/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/6 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/16/3 CDIP/17/4 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/19/5 CDIP/20/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/10/5, CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/13/4, CDIP/14/6, CDIP/16/3 and CDIP/18/2.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> <p>In addition, an Evaluation report for 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, will be presented to the current session of the CDIP.</p>		
20.	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	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/3 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>The Recommendation is being addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Intellectual Property and the Public Domain” (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.); 2. “Patents and the Public Domain” (document CDIP/7/5 Rev.); and 	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/3 CDIP/3/4	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/7 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/7 CDIP/16/4 Rev.

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.		<p>3. "Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development" (document CDIP/16/4 Rev.).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for the first two projects were considered by the Committee at its ninth and thirteenth sessions respectively (documents CDIP/9/7 and CDIP/13/7).</p>		
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.	Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2).	Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2
22.	WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.	<p>Discussed. Activities broadly agreed upon (CDIP/3/3).</p> <p>Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/5/3, CDIP/6/10,</p>	<p>A "Report on the Contribution of WIPO to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" (document CDIP/5/3) was discussed in the fifth session of the CDIP. A webpage on MDGs and WIPO was created (http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/).</p> <p>A revised document on Assessing WIPO's Contribution to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/8/4) was discussed during the eighth session of the Committee. This document was revised to take into consideration comments made by Member States (document</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/3	N/A

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<p>The WIPO Secretariat, without prejudice to the outcome of Member States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as:</p> <p>(a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules;</p> <p>(b) links between IP and competition;</p> <p>(c) IP-related transfer of technology;</p> <p>(d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and</p> <p>(e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>CDIP/8/4 CDIP/10/9, CDIP/11/3, CDIP/12/8 and CDIP/14/12 Rev.</p>	<p>CDIP/10/9) and discussed during the tenth session of the Committee.</p> <p>In addition, a study on the feasibility of integrating MDGs-related needs / outcomes into the WIPO biennial results framework (document CDIP/11/3) was discussed during the eleventh session of the Committee. A document on the MDGs in other United Nations Agencies and the contribution of WIPO to the MDGs (document CDIP/12/8) was discussed by the Committee at its twelfth session, and a revised document on this matter, covering additional UN organizations and Programs and expanding the survey undertaken in document CDIP/12/8, was discussed by the Committee at its fourteenth session (document CDIP/14/12 Rev.).</p>		

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
23.	To consider how to better promote pro-competitive IP licensing practices, particularly with a view to fostering creativity, innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology to interested countries, in particular developing countries and LDCs.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/4 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project “Intellectual Property and Competition Policy” (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/8).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by:</p> <p>The project on “Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition” was approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP and started its implementation in 2018 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.).</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/3	CDIP/4/2 CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/8
24.	To request WIPO, within its mandate, to expand the scope of its activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) also taking into account the significance of the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF).	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/5 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project “Intellectual Property ICTs, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/10/5).</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/5

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
25.	<p>To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/4).</p> <p>Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p>	<p>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs” (document CDIP/7/6); and 2. “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (document CDIP/6/4). <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the thirteenth and sixteenth sessions, respectively and are contained in documents CDIP/13/4 and CDIP/16/3.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project on “Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed 	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 Add.</p>	<p>CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/16/3 CDIP/17/4 CDIP/19/5</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition” was approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP and started its implementation in 2018 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.).		
26.	To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/4).	<p>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (document CDIP/6/4).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 Add.	CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/16/3
27.	Facilitating IP-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/5 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project “Intellectual Property, ICTs, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/5).</p> <p>Furthermore, a Progress Report on “New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content” was presented at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/8). The Committee then approved the way forward proposed therein.</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/5 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/19/8

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	identify practical IP-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.				
28.	To explore supportive IP-related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/4). Further discussed in the context of documents (CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12).	Under implementation since December 2010. This Recommendation was addressed by the project “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (document CDIP/6/4). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3. Further to the completion and evaluation of the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4 REV.), technology transfer related issues continued to be discussed in the CDIP. In this regard the following documents were addressed by the Committee: 1. “Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer” (document CDIP/17/9); 2. “Compilation of Member States Inputs on Activities Related to Technology Transfer” (document CDIP/18/6 Rev); 3. “Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (document CDIP/20/7);	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 Add.	CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/3

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>4. "Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms" (document CDIP/20/10 Rev);</p> <p>5. "Promotion of WIPO Activities and Resources Related to Technology Transfer" (document CDIP/20/11); and</p> <p>6. "Mapping of International Fora and Conferences with Initiatives and Activities on Technology Transfer" (document CDIP/20/12).</p> <p>Discussions on this subject in the CDIP will continue at the current session. The Committee will consider a "Gap Analysis of WIPO's existing technology transfer-related services and activities in respect of the WIPO Development Agenda "Cluster C" recommendation.</p>		

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
29.	To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.	Discussed in the context of documents (CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12).	<p>Discussions on Technology Transfer are taking place in appropriate WIPO bodies.</p> <p>Further to the completion and evaluation of the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4 REV.), technology transfer related issues continued to be discussed in the CDIP. In this regard the following documents were addressed by the Committee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer” (document CDIP/17/9); 2. “Compilation of Member States Inputs on Activities Related to Technology Transfer” (document CDIP/18/6 Rev); 3. “Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (document CDIP/20/7); 4. “Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms” (document CDIP/20/10 Rev); 5. “Promotion of WIPO Activities and Resources Related to Technology Transfer” (document CDIP/20/11); and 6. “Mapping of International Fora and Conferences with Initiatives and Activities on Technology Transfer” (document CDIP/20/12). 	CDIP/1/3	-

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
30.	<p>WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide to developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p>	<p>Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.).</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information” – Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); 2. “Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges” (document CDIP/5/6 Rev.). <p>Evaluation Reports for those projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/14/6).</p> <p>In addition, the Recommendation is also addressed by 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 (document CDIP/13/9 Rev.).</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4</p>	<p>CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/10/6 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/12/3 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/6 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
31.	To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information” – Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); 2. “Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges” (document CDIP/5/6 Rev.). <p>Evaluation Reports for those projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth session of the CDIP (documents CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/14/6).</p> <p>In addition, the Recommendation is also addressed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 (document CDIP/13/9 Rev.); and 2. The Project on “Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition”, approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP. The project started its implementation in 2018 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.). 	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/10/6 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/12/3 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/6 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/19/11 /Rev.) CDIP/20/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
32.	To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/4 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Intellectual Property and Competition Policy" (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.). 2. "Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/7/6). <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the ninth and thirteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/9/8 and CDIP/13/4, respectively.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/9/8 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/4 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/17/4 CDIP/19/5
33.	To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/8 Rev.).	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the project, "Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities" (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</p>	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/4 CDIP/20/3 CDIP/20/6

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<p>development-oriented activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate.</p>		<p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on this project, a six-point proposal, contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session, was adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. In this regard, a new sub-agenda item on “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” was added to the CDIP Agenda. The following were the documents discussed under this sub-agenda item:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possible Improvements of WIPO Technical Assistance Webpage (CDIP/19/10); 2. Report on the Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies (document CDIP/20/3); 3. Report on the WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (document CDIP/20/6). <p>In addition, a presentation on WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews was made by the Chief Economist at the nineteenth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item will continue for other three consecutive CDIP sessions. At the end of this period a final Report will be considered by the Committee.</p>		

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
34.	With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of IP protection in particular in relation to generation of employment.	Discussed in the context of documents CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3.	<p>Under implementation since November 2011.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the project on “Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy” (Project DA_34_01 contained in CDIP/8/3 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/13/5).</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/6/9	CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/5
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.	Discussed in the context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/5/7 Rev.)	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the Project on “Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development” (Project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the fourteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/14/3).</p> <p>In addition, a Phase II of this project was approved by the fourteenth session (contained in document CDIP/15/3) of the Committee and is under implementation since January 1, 2015.</p>	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/3 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			Several new studies were initiated as detailed in the progress report of this project (Document CDIP/20/2, Annex II). Two of them were presented to the CDIP at its twentieth session (documents CDIP/20/INF/2 and CDIP/20/INF/3).		
36.	To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/6)	Under implementation since December 2010. The Recommendation is being addressed by the project "Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models" (document CDIP/6/6). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the fifteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/15/3).	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/15/3 CDIP/16/2
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.	Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/5/7 Rev.)	Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. The Recommendation was addressed by the Project on "Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development" (document CDIP/5/7 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the fourteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/14/3). In addition, a Phase II of this project was approved by the fourteenth session of the Committee and is under implementation since January 1, 2015. Several new studies were initiated as detailed in the progress report of this project (Document CDIP/20/2, Annex II). Two of them were presented	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/14/3 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			to the CDIP at its twentieth session (documents CDIP/20/INF/2 and CDIP/20/INF/3).		
38.	To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/8 Rev.)	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>The Recommendation was addressed by the project, "Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities" (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4).</p>	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/4
39.	To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly.	Discussed in the context of documents CDIP/6/8 and CDIP/7/4.	<p>Under implementation since March 2014.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project "Intellectual Property and Brain Drain" (document CDIP/7/4).</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/6).</p>	CDIP/1/3 CDIP/6/8	CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/6
40.	To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP	Partially discussed by the Committee.	The recommendation was notably implemented in the context of the following projects:	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/13/4

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	<p>related issues with UN agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>		<p>1. "Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs" (document CDIP/7/6); and</p> <p>2. "Intellectual Property and Brain Drain" (document CDIP/7/4).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of thirteenth session of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/13/4 and CDIP/13/6, respectively.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by:</p> <p>1. The Project on "Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries" (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.); and</p> <p>2. The Project on "Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition", approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document</p>		<p>CDIP/13/6 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			CDIP/19/11 Rev.). This project started its implementation in 2018.		
41.	To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.	Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/8). Further discussed in the context of the document CDIP/8/INF/1 and Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, CDIP seventeenth.	Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation was addressed by the project “Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/12/4). In the context of the follow-up discussions on this project, a six-pint proposal, contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session, was adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. In this regard, a new sub-agenda item on “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” was added to the CDIP Agenda. The following were the documents discussed under this sub-agenda item: 1. “Possible Improvements of WIPO Technical Assistance Webpage” (CDIP/19/10); 2. “Report on the Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies” (document CDIP/20/3); 3. “Report on the WIPO Roster of Consultants Database” (document CDIP/20/6).	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/6/2 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/4 CDIP/20/3 CDIP/20/6

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
			<p>In addition, a presentation on WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews was made by the Chief Economist at the nineteenth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item will continue for other three consecutive CDIP sessions. At the end of this period a final Report will be considered by the Committee.</p>		
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.	Discussed in the context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2).	<p>While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation.</p> <p>During 2017, one new IGO, as well as one new international and four national NGOs were accredited as permanent observers during the last WIPO assemblies, raising the numbers to 75 IGOs, 259 international NGOs and 87 national NGOs having permanent observer status in WIPO.</p> <p>WIPO has also made efforts to include NGO participants in a number of activities undertaken. The Organization continued to invite the participation of civil society in its different meetings, such as an annual Forum, and hosted events for a range of NGO stakeholders.</p>	CDIP/1/3	<p>CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>
43.	To consider how to improve WIPO's role in finding partners to fund and execute projects for IP-related assistance in a transparent and	Not yet discussed by the Committee.	Implementation to begin once activities have been agreed by Member States.	CDIP/1/3	N/A

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
	member-driven process and without prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities.				
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 International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.	Discussed in the context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2).	A Performance Indicator related to the Recommendation is included in Program 21.	CDIP/1/3	CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3 CDIP/8/2 CDIP/10/2 CDIP/12/2 CDIP/14/2 CDIP/16/2 CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2

	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	REPORTS
45.	<p>To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, with a view that “the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations”, in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p>Partially discussed.</p>	<p>In the context of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), the recommendation is already under implementation.</p> <p>Discussions at the ACE are conducted within the framework of Recommendation 45, and WIPO’s work in the field of building respect for IP, under Program 17, is guided by this Recommendation.</p> <p>In addition, a project on “Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutes in Developing and Least Developed Countries” is also addressing this recommendation (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.). This project was approved at the seventeenth session of the CDIP and is under implementation since July 2016.</p>	<p>CDIP/1/3</p>	<p>CDIP/18/2 CDIP/20/2</p>

[Annex II follows]

DA PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN 2017

Projects under implementation

(i) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II
DA_19_30_31_03 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
The project addresses the development problems of LDCs on the basis of identified need areas in accordance to the national development plans. The project aims to contribute to the national capacity of LDCs to improve the management, administration and utilization of technical and scientific information with a view to building their appropriate technology base and meeting national growth and development goals through knowledge transfer and capacity building, taking into account social, cultural	Under implementation since July 2014. To be completed in July 2017.	(i) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals; (ii) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and (iii) 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.	Three project countries, namely Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania were selected through the use of comprehensive selection criteria and guidelines to ensure the demand driven and sustainable nature of the project. Memoranda of Understanding were signed between WIPO and the three participating countries to ensure successful execution and better coordination of the project. The identification and recruitment of a national expert and international expert for each of the participating countries was completed. A National Expert Group (NEG) was institutionalized to spearhead the implementation of the project at the national level in each of the participating countries composed of experts from the different national	<u>National Expert Group (NEG)</u> Three (3) NEG's were established, one in each country: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania. <u>Identification and Recruitment of a National Expert</u> Three (3) National Experts (one for each country), were recruited: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania. <u>Identification and Recruitment of an International Expert</u>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>gender implications of the use of technology through joint interaction with a national expert group and focal organizations. The project envisages the delivery of an appropriate output for a particular sector in a specific need area in a given country, which will be an effective way to assist governments and national development agencies, communities as well as individuals in their efforts to use scientific and related technical information for development.</p>			<p>development institutions and ministries.</p> <p>A total of eight National Expert Group (NEG) meetings were held in the participating countries in cooperation with WIPO to discuss specific outputs and to guide the implementation of the project. These meetings also included the participation of the national and international expert.</p> <p>A technological capacity-building meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from March 20 to 24, 2017 focusing on the use of appropriate technical solutions to address national development challenges and learning from the experiences of the host country.</p> <p>Six national development need areas were identified (two for each participating country) based on the outcome of consultations by the NEG and in line with the national development plan.</p> <p>Six Patent Search Requests were prepared for the identification of relevant technologies to address the identified development need areas.</p>	<p>Three (3) International Experts (one for each country), were recruited: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania.</p> <p><u>Technology Landscape Reports</u></p> <p><i>Ethiopia:</i> (i) Technology Landscape Report: Solar Coffee Dryer; (ii) Technology Landscape Report: Aquaculture.</p> <p><i>Rwanda:</i> (i) Technology Landscape Report: Solar Water Distillation; (ii) Technology Landscape Report:</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
			<p>Six Patent Search Reports were prepared for each of the identified development needs areas.</p> <p>Six Technology Landscape Reports were prepared utilizing the information provided in the Patent Search Reports to address the Patent Search Requests, which focused on the identification of the most relevant and nearest suitable appropriate technology for each of the identified needs.</p> <p>Six Business Plans were prepared which described in detail the step by step implementation of the selected technologies at the national level including an appreciation of cost benefit analysis of the project.</p>	<p>Aquaculture.</p> <p><i>Tanzania:</i> (i) Technology Landscape Report: Processing of Seaweeds to Extract Carrageenan; (ii) Technology Landscape Report: Aquaculture.</p> <p><u>Business Plans</u></p> <p><i>Ethiopia:</i> (i) Business Plan: Solar Coffee Dryer; (ii) Business Plan: Aquaculture.</p> <p><i>Rwanda:</i> (i) Business Plan: Solar Water Distillation; (ii) Business Plan:</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
				Aquaculture. <i>Tanzania:</i> (i) Business Plan: Processing of Seaweeds to Extract Carrageenan; (ii) Business Plan: Aquaculture.

(ii) Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II
DA_35_37_02 – Recommendations 35, 37

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>This project is a follow-up to the project “Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development” (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>Under implementation since January 2015.</p>	<p>(i) Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making.</p> <p>(ii) A side-objective is the creation and maintenance of analytical capacity in countries, where little economic studies work on IP has been undertaken so far.</p> <p>(iii) The project is mainly targeted at policymakers and their advisors, though other intended beneficiaries include NGOs, academic economists, and the public at large.</p>	<p>Completed two study projects (Colombia and Central America), as presented to 20th Session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Substantially advanced implementation of five study projects, which will be finalized in 2018 (IP and the mining sector, Uganda, Chile, ASEAN, Poland), as detailed in document CDIP/20/2, and which will be presented to the 21st and 22nd sessions of the CDIP in 2018.</p>	<p>Two studies published on WIPO’s Development Studies website: Colombia and Central America.</p>

(iii) Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries
DA_1_10_12_40_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 40

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<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.</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>Under implementation since January 2016.</p> <p>December 2016: pilot projects launched in four pilot countries; and WIPO guide completed.</p>	<p><u>General Objective:</u> To analyze, support and promote awareness of the role of the IP system and tools in promoting tourism, national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture in the context of national growth and development objectives.</p> <p><u>Specific Objectives:</u> (i) Create capacities for key tourism stakeholders, as well as for national authorities, including IP offices, on how to use IP tools and strategies to add value and diversify tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions and culture.</p> <p>(ii) Raise awareness among the academic community of the intersection between IP and tourism in the framework of local growth and development policies, with a view to developing teaching materials and promoting the</p>	<p>Original research carried out for the compilation of the guide led to the analysis of possible interactions between IP tools and tourism promotion, with a view to involving tourism stakeholders in concrete projects.</p> <p>Four (4) Steering Committees (one per country) were formed and met regularly during the project implementation, raising the awareness and involvement of project stakeholders. Over 200 estimated stakeholders (in all 4 countries) were mobilized to reflect on the use IP for tourism promotion, through a series of workshops, awareness-raising events and field visits.</p> <p>Original documentary evidence and practical recommendations for policy makers and other stakeholders were provided in the 4 countries on the current and/or potential use of the IP system to promote tourism in specific</p>	<p>Best practices and strategies for the current and potential use of IP in tourism promotion were identified.</p> <p>Initial national mechanisms were created in the 4 countries to represent a coalition of partners interested in leveraging the IP system to promote tourism and cultural heritage. Initial plans of actions were drafted by national stakeholders.</p> <p>Publication and official launch of one national study (Sri Lanka) raised awareness on the use and role of IP in Tourism and Culture resulting from</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
		inclusion of specialized <i>curricula</i> in tourism management schools and in national IP academies.	situations in the countries concerned. National experts were identified and <i>curricula</i> were discussed.	stakeholders' consultations during the research phase. Increased public awareness resulting from press coverage upon conclusion of the studies.

(iv) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries
DA_3_10_45_01 – Recommendations 3, 10, 45

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
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	Under implementation since July 2016.	(i) To provide technical and professional assistance to judicial training institutions to enhance capacity and skills of magistrates, judges and prosecutors, etc. in developing and least developed countries to adjudicate efficiently and effectively IPR disputes in such a way as to ensure coherence with the identified developmental needs and priorities of the concerned country.	The generic distance learning module has been finalized and the customization phase is about to start in full coordination with the relevant national authorities of the four pilot countries and the National Project Consultants they have designated. Pilot countries started to select the trainers. Training is scheduled to be organized in Q1 and Q2 of 2018. A Survey on IP education and training for the judiciary existing worldwide is	Customized IP training modules for judges and magistrates for each pilot project developed. A group of judges, including potential trainer(s), trained based on the developed modules.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>creation of self-learning/reference 'IPR Toolkits for Judges'. More specifically, the project aims at enhancing the understanding of substantive IPR law and application of such IPR knowledge by judges through development of coherent and logical thinking and critical analysis skills to enable the making of fair, efficient, well-informed and well-reasoned arguments and decisions concerning IPR disputes in IPR courts and tribunals.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>(ii) In line with DA Recommendation 3, the project seeks to create 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.</p> <p>(iii) In line with DA Recommendation 10, the project seeks to make national IP dispute settlement institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IPR protection and the public interest.</p> <p>(iv) In line with DA Recommendation 45, the project seeks to build the technical capacity, and influence the attitude and behavior, of the judiciary so as to inculcate a development orientation for creating a balanced, efficient and effective IPR dispute settlement system that supports local talent, innovation and creativity while incentivizing, rewarding and protecting, in an equitable, fair and balanced manner, the rights and interests of</p>	<p>developed and is scheduled to be circulated in early February in all UN languages.</p> <p>Preparatory work is underway for the establishment of (i) an international network connecting the judicial training institutions of the pilot countries and (ii) a national network for exchange of information and peer-to-peer learning among the judiciary of each pilot country.</p> <p>For the judiciaries' learning convenience, networking, distance learning and information sharing will also be made available through their personal mobile devices.</p> <p>National project consultants will be designated for the customization of the master training course to the national contexts.</p> <p>A draft outline for the master training course is under preparation.</p>	<p>A mapping of IPR training institutions and other training initiatives for the judiciary existing worldwide finalized.</p> <p>A network connecting judicial training institutions established.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>representing diverse judicial traditions and backgrounds.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>all IPR holders, IPR users and the public interest.</p>		

(v) Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development
DA_16_20_03 – Recommendations 16, 20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<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 (DA) 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 and</p>	<p>Under implementation since April 2016.</p>	<p>The proposed project aims to facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs and to assist interested Member States in identifying and making use of a subject matter that is in or has fallen into the public domain within their jurisdictions by fostering and providing:</p> <p>(i) Enhanced Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) services for identifying inventions in the public domain;</p> <p>(ii) Enhanced TISC services for supporting the use of inventions in the public domain as the basis for developing new research outputs and new products and their further management and commercialization; and</p> <p>(iii) Improved legal status portal with greater user-friendliness and expanded content on how to get information regarding legal status in different jurisdictions.</p>	<p>The first versions of the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain were completed in 2017. Drafted by two lead subject matter experts with inputs from five associate subject matter experts, the guides have been tested and validated in selected TISCs in nine pilot countries. This pilot exercise was completed in December 2017. The final revised version of the guides, taking into account the feedback gathered during the pilot phase, will be completed and disseminated from mid-2018.</p> <p>Experiences and case studies on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain have been collected from TISCs across selected national TISC networks. These will be incorporated into the final versions of the two guides.</p> <p>A roster of experts from different geographical regions who will be able to act as resource persons to support national TISC networks in using the two guides has been developed. The</p>	<p>The draft versions of the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain, completed.</p> <p>Documentation of experiences on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain from selected TISCs across national TISC networks, finalized.</p> <p>Development of a roster of experts that will be able to act as resources persons to support national TISC networks in using the guides on</p>

<p>which are of real-life practical benefit particularly to individual innovators and enterprises in developing and least developed countries (LDCs), 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 innovation and increasing the absorptive capacity of developing and LDCs in the adaptation and assimilation of different technologies.</p>			<p>roster initially included the lead and associate subject matter experts who drafted the guides and the country experts selected to pilot the guides. It will be expanded as new TISCs are being trained and develop skills for supporting the identification and use of inventions in the public domain.</p> <p>An improved version of the legal status portal with the objective to make it more user-friendly and to provide new and updated information and links on patent registers and legal status related information will be finalized by mid-2018. The Portal will have a new interface and interactive map, updated and new content, and help pages for over 170 jurisdictions and patent information collections.</p>	<p>identifying and using inventions in the public domain and in developing new services in this area.</p> <p>Development of an improved version of the legal status portal, including a more user-friendly interface as well as updated and new content and functionalities. The portal is expected to be completed and launched by mid-2018.</p>
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(vi) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II
DA_1_2_4_10_11 – Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>The project seeks to provide film professionals with practical tools to better utilize the copyright framework for raising financing and secure revenue flows through improved contractual practices, enhanced rights management and securing distribution and revenue flows through the development of legal value chains. Phase II of the project creates a new momentum to consolidate the project's sustainability and effectiveness. It will capitalize 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,</p>	<p>Under implementation since June 2016.</p>	<p>Phase II aims to achieve the following objectives :</p> <p>(i) Advance the development of the audiovisual sector of beneficiary countries through professionalizing, and deepening the creators and artists ' understanding of the interplay of the IP system in the sector so as to effectively manage IP-based assets in the formulation of business plans/strategies in the key stages of the film making process;</p> <p>(ii) Support local content development and distribution through enhanced skills that will enable small and medium sized enterprises to secure revenue flows in local and international markets;</p> <p>(iii) Enhance the profitability of copyright based transactions through improved management skills of IP assets, legal frameworks and improved institutional capacity notably through infrastructure development;</p>	<p>Feasibility study on existing sources of information, assessment of market needs on economic data collection in the audiovisual industry was undertaken in 2017.</p> <p>Targeted trainings and capacity-building activities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broadcasting regulators, - Finance sector, - Film professionals. <p>Training on copyright for film makers completed.</p> <p>Legislative advice and support in strengthening regulatory frameworks for AV sector and legislative advice was also provided.</p> <p>Development and strengthening of licensing/ management of audio-visual rights including collective management.</p> <p>Targeted trainings for judicial sector and lawyers in audio-visual law completed.</p>	<p>Study and recommendations prepared.</p> <p>Greater use of the acquired skills in copyright for financing, producing and distributing audiovisual works through increased practice of contracts and documentation of chain of title, achieved.</p> <p>Ratification of Beijing Treaty by Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Adoption of the Audiovisual Communication Bill by Senegal.</p> <p>Development of the infrastructure</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>which remains essential in achieving tangible results in professional practices.</p>		<p>(iv) Building respect for copyright.</p>		<p>for collective management of audiovisual rights.</p> <p>Licensing practices through contracts undertaken.</p> <p>Copyright requirements by broadcasting regulators implemented.</p> <p>Distance Learning project under development.</p> <p>Enhanced skills in copyright of judiciary as audiovisual case law has increased.</p>

[Annex III follows]

OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED AND EVALUATED PROJECTS UNDER THE CDIP

Completed and evaluated projects

(i) Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development
DA_02_01 – Recommendation 2

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The purpose of the project was to convene a conference aimed at providing additional extra-budgetary resources to WIPO for its work to help developing countries benefit from the IP system and to seek to establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds specifically for LDCs in close collaboration with Member States and the Donor community.</p>	<p>A great deal of learning was achieved through consultations with donors, in terms of developing a greater understanding of the way they work and how to optimize prospects for resource mobilization.</p> <p>Conference details link: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=19405</p> <p>Evaluation Report presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/3) and available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202623</p>	<p>(i) Recognize and support a multi-pronged strategy for resource mobilization that requires a minimum of a four year time span to produce concrete results.</p> <p>(ii) Continue to monitor progress of resource mobilization through program 20.</p> <p>(iii) Consider a more in-depth review of efficiency and effectiveness after a four year period.</p> <p>(iv) Reconsider the appropriateness of establishing a separate multi-donor FIT for LDCs.</p> <p>(v) Consider alternative approaches to supporting LDCs, such as intensifying collaboration with multinational partners and increased support for LDCs in existing FITs.</p> <p>(vi) Encourage additional support within WIPO to increase its ability to develop project proposals in order to support the resource mobilization, while recognizing the time and resources required.</p>

(ii) Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)
DA_05_01 – Recommendation 5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Design and development of a consolidated database, with supporting software, for all technical assistance activities of WIPO and its regular update.</p>	<p>A new computer system, known as the Development Sector System (DSS), has been available since September 2010. It is a fully integrated system comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The IP Development Activities System (IP-TAD); and (b) The WIPO Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC). <p>The DSS can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/tad and http://www.wipo.int/roc respectively.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/4) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203283</p>	<p>(i) A Roadmap Transition Plan for IP-TAD should be created in the form of an Options Paper, which should indicate the various alternatives for synchronizing and/or integrating the IP-TAD with the ERP. This paper should be developed and presented to the WIPO senior management team during 2012, which should decide if, when and how the existing IP-TAD database should merge with the ERP, or be retained as an archive for older year data.</p> <p>(ii) Meeting user requirements: The technological solution would necessarily need to take into account the findings of this evaluation relating to the implementation of the project and the internal/external user requirements for information.</p> <p>(iii) The IP-TAD, or its replacement as part of the ERP, must also become more widely known in order to increase its relevance and usage. Long-term goal: undertake WIPO's wider marketing efforts relating to the IP-TAD such as an annual statistics product with technical assistance activities. Short-term goal: increase the visibility of the IP-TAD on the WIPO website as a number of external stakeholders found it difficult to locate.</p>

(iii) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase I
DA_08_01 – Recommendation 8

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Provision of access to technological knowledge, in the form of specialized patent databases and technical journals, for users in developing countries and LDCs in particular patent offices, to carry out more effective patent searches. The ARDI project, launched in July 2009, is part of this project on assisting countries in establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) together with a corresponding network.</p>	<p>The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program substantially increased content to over 10,000 journals and books, while the number of institutional users is also growing rapidly.</p> <p>The number of institutional users of the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program continues to increase.</p> <p>Thirty-five (35) Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and national networks of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) have been established.</p> <p>The “eTISC” knowledge management platform (http://etisc.wipo.org) was launched and the TISC website substantially renewed.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/5) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203099</p>	<p>Regarding the project document, actions for Phase II:</p> <p>(i) Ensure that monitoring and self-evaluation templates are useful for management and decision-making purposes.</p> <p>(ii) Make use of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) performance and outcome indicators to measure the effects of the project including at the level of beneficiaries.</p> <p>(iii) Develop and implement a comprehensive project management framework (e.g. using logical framework approach) to link project outcomes, outputs, activities and resources and to include risks and assumptions.</p> <p>(iv) Plan and put into place monitoring, evaluations and self- evaluations to track impact and longer term sustainability in the countries.</p>

(iv) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II
DA_08_02 – Recommendation 8

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Provision of access to technological knowledge, in the form of specialized patent databases and technical journals, for users in developing countries and LDCs in particular patent offices, to carry out more effective patent searches.</p> <p>Phase II of the project was intended to maintain and reinforce the support to countries that participated in Phase I of the project and extend the project to countries that did not participate in Phase I of the project by:</p> <p>(i) supporting the establishment of new TISCs, as well as sustain and refine their training programs;</p> <p>(ii) further developing the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and</p>	<p>>600% increase in number of institutions actively participating in ARDI (from around 30 to over 200). >300% increase in the number of institutions actively participating in ASPI (from 6 to 20).</p> <p>Exchange of best practices increased as 650 users were registered on the “eTISC” knowledge management platform by the end of 2013, engaging in 520 contributions.</p> <p>Seven (7) online training webinars were added to the TISC website (Six in English and one in French) and further ones are planned on a regular basis in 5 languages. Over 2,000 CD-ROM copies of the e-Tutorials were distributed.</p> <p>Thirty-nine (39) TISCs have signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) and followed a first training workshop at the end of 2013.</p> <p>Fifty-six (56) national training workshops and eight (8) regional seminars were carried out.</p> <p>The “eTISC” knowledge management platform is available at http://etisc.wipo.org.</p> <p>The e-Tutorial on Using and Exploiting Patent Information is available on CD-ROM and online at http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html.</p>	<p>(i) To continue to support this project as a mainstreamed activity of the Global Infrastructure Sector and to review if the current budget arrangements, i.e. some 60% sourced from external units to this Sector, is the most efficient way of budget management for this project.</p> <p>(ii) For Member States and their national IP offices that currently or plan to create a TISC network: provide the necessary support in order to encourage their long-term sustainability.</p> <p>(iii) The Technology Support Section of the WIPO secretariat to consider how to adapt its activities in support of the long-term sustainability of the TISCs.</p> <p>(iv) It is recommended that all relevant stakeholders for the project (WIPO Secretariat, Member States, national IP offices and host institutions) consider how to integrate further the TISCs in the broader technology and innovation initiatives.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
(iii) establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs.		

(v) IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)
DA_09_01 – Recommendation 9

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Development of a database and software to establish an effective process for match-making between the IP-related development needs of countries and donors.</p>	<p>IP-DMD was officially launched in August 2011. IP-DMD is now ready to “match-make” the needs of Member States with potential offers.</p> <p>The DSS can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/dmd</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/3) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217446</p>	<p>(i) Lines of responsibility and workflow processes need immediate clarification. This includes stating the roles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Internet Services Division; • The Global Issues Sector; • The Regional Bureaus; and • The Special Projects team. <p>(ii) Promotion work needs to start as soon as possible both internally and externally with the project team attending regional meetings, so that Member States and other interested parties are aware of the tool’s existence.</p> <p>(iii) WIPO needs to leverage its contacts with donors to seek support for project requests on the database.</p> <p>(iv) Following this, identification of country priorities needs to take place in order to design suitable projects to be uploaded on the database.</p> <p>(v) The database needs to be more securely anchored in to WIPO’s results framework, regular budget and strategic goals to ensure that any funds channeled through the database are visible as results achieved.</p> <p>(vi) Targets for the database should be agreed on, for example on the number and types of donors and requests expected and number of partnerships created.</p>

(vi) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies
DA_10_01 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>A total of six national “Start-Up” IP academies have been launched in the framework of this project.</p> <p>Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at: http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/6) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202199</p>	<p>(i) Piloting Process: - Extend it for another 2 years to complete it; and - Draw best practices to be used should the project be scaled up.</p> <p>(ii) Project document: - Modify it and provide more clarity on delivery strategy; and - Make it more efficient, flexible and demand driven.</p> <p>(iii) Relevance and Effectiveness: develop tools and methodologies which can be made available for use by Member States on the future direction of the project beyond the end of Phase II.</p> <p>(iv) Synergy and Sustainability: In Phase II: - More attention should be given on strengthening synergy within and outside WIPO. - More attention should be given to sustainability.</p>

(vii) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II
DA_10_02 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Phase II was aimed at consolidating the project by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) developing tailor-made implementation strategies and training of internal human resources (training of trainers) involved in the establishment of local IP training centers; (ii) providing training programs adapted to specific local needs; (iii) providing access to training material and specialized consulting for the creation of an implementation strategy for the training institution; (iv) providing of administrative and managerial tools and guidelines for the self-sustainability of the training centers and for the 	<p>Five national IP training centers in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Peru and Tunisia are currently offering training programs for external audiences.</p> <p>Eighty-six (86) trainers have been certified on teaching methodologies and substantive aspects of IP, including the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. Identified trainers from five countries have received tailor made training to strengthen their teaching skills (overall 800 hours of training were delivered in five countries).</p> <p>Three regional modules were designed and delivered for academic coordinators.</p> <p>Eighteen (18) key trainers were granted full scholarships for international Masters’ programs in IP Law.</p> <p>Over 8,480 nationals from five pilot countries have received training in IP by pilot national IP training institutions.</p> <p>All six pilot academies are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Following project evaluations WIPO should consider developing action plans or management plans to address each evaluation recommendation. (ii) In future similar projects, whether funded as a special project or through WIPO’s regular budget, the role of the Regional Bureaus should be strengthened throughout project duration. (iii) In coordination between the WIPO Academy and the Regional Bureaus, indicators for measuring whether or not a self-sustainable training center has been created should be developed, particularly in light of the fact that this activity is now included as a regular part of WIPO’s budget. (iv) In order to support the newly established training centers, the WIPO Academy, in coordination with the relevant Regional Bureau should develop an assessment format to be shared with the centers for adaptation and use in evaluating whether the trained trainers have sufficient skills and capacity to undertake onwards training. (v) The project Wikispace should be officially launched by WIPO and promoted to Member States. A moderator for the Wikispace should be identified in order to develop and monitor discussions and inputs on the creation of IP training institutions and the training undertaken within them.

<p>creation of new ones; and (v) contributing to the creation of a virtual environment for access and sharing of training materials developed within the project.</p>	<p>Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at: http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/</p>	<p>(vi) The project team, in close coordination with the Regional Bureaus, should swiftly finalize the set of guidelines that is currently being developed on the processes required to create a self-sustainable IP training center.</p>
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(viii) Smart IP Institutions Project
DA_10_02 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Establishment of customized automation solutions for IP offices. Four components address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICT infrastructure and customized e-communication systems for OAPI; 2. ICT infrastructure and customized e-communication systems for ARIPO; 3. Customized automation solutions in three LDC IP institutions; and 4. Automation workshops to facilitate sharing and exchange of national experiences. 	<p><u>OAPI Project:</u></p> <p>Preparatory work was undertaken for the deployment of the Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS). Moreover, equipment was purchased for the office to support the plan at OAPI and two Member States were identified for the project, namely Senegal and Gabon. The system was configured to OAPI’s workflow for the Trade Names sub-project. The data was migrated and users were trained on the use of the system.</p> <p><u>ARIPO Project:</u></p> <p>An electronic data exchange system of notifications between ARIPO and five of its Member State offices (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Uganda) was successfully installed and is being extensively used. The system has also been requested by three other Member States. This system allows for the discontinuation of paper notifications between ARIPO and Member States.</p>	<p>(i) WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document of projects of this nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To include tools that can assist the beneficiaries to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project. - To make progress reporting by beneficiaries mandatory. - To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the WIPO Secretariat. - Improve contractual agreements with local supplier of ICT equipment in terms of quality and after sales services. <p>(ii) The WIPO Secretariat should complete the delivery of the project as was articulated in the</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/4) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217428</p>	<p>project document by mainstreaming activities within the regular budget. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To strengthen the ARIPO project in the five countries and extend to other Member States; - To find resources and complete the deployment process of the ICT system in OAPI to enable data exchange with the two Member States (Gabon and Senegal) dependent also upon the availability of resources from OAPI; - To consider making training workshop for sharing experiences and lessons learned, an annual event in the region; <p>(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should build concept of cost sharing in its implementation and delivery strategy of the project in future.</p> <p>(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and IPOs should ensure sustainability of the project through providing the necessary resources needed for project completion and continuity.</p>

(ix) Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions
DA_10_03 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Preparation or updating/improvement of a series of modules and materials relating to managing IP rights by academic and research institutions, including on the setting up and running of technology transfer offices at public research organizations, exploring technology transfer mechanisms (in particular, licensing agreements) and enhancing the capacity to draft patents.</p>	<p>Completion of seven technology transfer guides/manuals and the <i>in-situ</i> testing of these new materials in different countries with the aim of assisting Member States in developing and improving national intellectual property institutional capacity. The Guides/Manuals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Patent Drafting Exercise Book; (ii) Practical Guide for Valuing Intangible Assets in Research Institutions; (iii) IP Valuation Training Kit for Academic Institutions; (iv) Training Kit on Models of IP-Related Contracts for Universities and Publicly Funded Research Organizations; (v) Trademark Licensing Guide; (vi) Guide on the Strategic Management of Open Innovation Networks; and (vii) Guide on IP commercialization. <p>ITTS Portal available at: http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation/en/index.html</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/8) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219464</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Consider how best to identify and support ongoing needs for the updating of existing materials and the creation of new content that supports national institutions in the area of innovation and technology transfer. (ii) Further explore and assess the options for providing ongoing, online, free and open access to materials and resources relevant to innovation and technology transfer. (iii) For more effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of current and future materials developed on innovation and technology transfer, the WIPO Regional Bureaus and WIPO National Offices should develop partnerships towards bringing the availability of online materials to the attention of national stakeholders, and in providing feedback on user experience to the Secretariat and Member States.

(x) Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity
DA_10_05 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project aims to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen national IP institutional capacity through the development of an integrated approach and a standard methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies that are consistent with national development needs and priorities;</p> <p>(b) strengthen regional/sub-regional IP institutions by providing assistance for the establishment of sub-regional cooperation mechanisms; and</p> <p>(c) enhance the capacities of IP and SME support institutions through the development of a series of tools and training activities.</p>	<p>All six pilot countries have completed the formulation of draft national IP strategies and action plans using the proposed WIPO methodology and have submitted the strategy documents to their respective governments for approval.</p> <p>A pool of experienced national and international experts has been created, providing a valuable resource for assisting other potentially interested countries in the IP strategy formulation process.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/7) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219342</p>	<p>(i) For DACD and PMPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More rigorous Project designing and management should be implemented. - The project document should contain one overarching goal, clear assumptions, risks and risk mitigation strategies, a communication strategy and a transition plan. <p>(ii) Regarding results:</p> <p>Need for a clear and logical link between outputs and outcomes - the use of a logical framework (log frame) should be considered in this regard. This includes indications on how the delivery strategies chosen will ensure that the outputs lead to the expected outcomes and impact.</p> <p>(iii) To be able to properly assess cost-efficiency of projects, a system that allows for monitoring and reporting on specific WIPO DA project activities should be implemented.</p> <p>Project managers should also make an effort, as part of project monitoring, to track expenditure based on cost categories and activities in the approved projects.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<p>(iv) Longer-term sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for a transition plan to integrate the Project initiatives into the regular Program and Budget or to transfer the responsibility for activities/follow-up to the beneficiary Member States. - Need to incorporate the Project into the activities of the Bureaus, the SMEs section of the Innovation Division and regular programming of WIPO and/or into the hands of beneficiary countries. - Assist other Member States that did not benefit from the pilot phase to use and/or adapt the methodologies and tools developed under the Project.

(xi) Intellectual Property and the Public Domain
DA_16_20_01 – Recommendations 16, 20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Recognizing the importance of the public domain, the project will comprise a series of surveys and studies that will analyze good practices and the currently available tools for identifying content that is in the public domain and to preserve such content from individual appropriation. The surveys and studies should facilitate the planning of the subsequent steps of possible preparation of guidelines and/or possible development of tools to facilitate the identification of and access to public domain subject matter. The project is divided into three components that will address the issue from the perspective of copyright, trademarks and patents.</p>	<p><u>Copyright</u></p> <p>Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain (CDIP/7/INF/2), available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=161162</p> <p>Second Survey on Voluntary Registration and Deposit Systems, available at: http://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/registration/registration_and_deposit_system_03_10.html</p> <p>Survey of Private Copyright Documentation Systems and Practices, available at: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/meetings/en/2011/wipo_cr_doc_ge_11/pdf/survey_private_crdocsystems.pdf</p> <p><u>Trademarks</u></p> <p>Study on Misappropriation of Signs, available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200622</p> <p><u>Patent</u></p> <p>Feasibility Study on the Establishment of National Patent Register Databases and Study on patents and the public</p>	<p>No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project's future work. The following conclusions were proposed:</p> <p><u>Project Management:</u></p> <p>(i) The project should have a more focused scope and clear ToR.</p> <p>(ii) The studies should be made more action-oriented to assist Member States to decide on concrete actions for the future.</p> <p>(iii) It may be more practicable that the different components of the project (patents, copyright and trademarks) are separated and managed independently by the relevant Sector in the Secretariat as the issues in these areas are different. This could improve effectiveness and the depth of analysis.</p> <p>(iv) The self-evaluation exercises are qualitative and go beyond simply indicating the status of project implementation.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>domain, discussed at the eighth session of the Committee (CDIP/8/INF/2 and 3) and available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182861</p> <p>and</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182822</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/7) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200703</p>	<p><u>New tools and guidelines</u></p> <p>No actual new tools or guidelines were developed under the project to increase access to subject matter that has fallen into the public domain or to preserve knowledge that has fallen into the public domain. Poor sequencing and lack of time appear to be the key reasons for this outcome.</p>

(xii) IP and Competition Policy
DA_7_23_32_01 – Recommendations 7, 23, 32

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>In order to promote a better understanding of the interface between intellectual property and competition policy, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, WIPO would undertake a series of studies that would analyze</p>	<p>The following studies were finalized and discussed at the CDIP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interaction of Agencies Dealing with Intellectual Property and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/4); 2. Interface Between Exhaustion of Intellectual Rights and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/5); 	<p>No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project's future work. The following conclusions were proposed:</p> <p><u>Project design</u></p> <p>The implementation period needed to be longer (probably three 3 years). In addition, one of the project's objectives, namely "promoting pro-</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>recent practices, legal developments, jurisprudence and legal remedies available in selected countries and regions, with a focus on issues relating to IP licensing. In addition, a series of sub-regional seminars and Geneva-based symposia will be organized as <i>fora</i> for an exchange of experiences in this field. WIPO's licensing training programs will include a component on the pro-competitive aspects of licensing and anti-competitive licensing practices, and a Global Meeting will be organized on Emerging Copyright Licensing Modalities.</p>	<p>3. An Analysis of the Economic/Legal Literature on the Effects of IP Rights as a Barrier to Entry (CDPI/8/INF/6 Corr.); and</p> <p>4. Study on the Anti-Competitive Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: Sham Litigation (document CDIP/9/INF/6).</p> <p>The three studies on IP and Competition are available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182844</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182864</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=194637</p> <p>and</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=199801</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/8) and is available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200739</p>	<p>competitive licensing practices” may have been too ambitious and, most importantly, was not easily measurable.</p> <p><u>Project management</u></p> <p>More extensive external coordination would have ensured closer partnerships with other relevant international organizations including UNCTAD, WTO and the OECD.</p>

(xiii) IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge
DA_19_24_27_01 – Recommendations 19, 24, 27

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The first component of the project regarding copyright aims at providing Member States a source of relevant and balanced information on the opportunities provided by new models of distributing information and creative content, focusing on the areas of education and research, software development and e-information services (e.g., e-journals and public-sector information).</p> <p>The second component is about the digitization of national industrial property documents to create a database enhancing public access to digital content and develop skills for creating a national IP database, for users' easy access.</p>	<p><u>Copyright</u> The study on "Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content" was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP.</p> <p><u>Digitization of national industrial property documents</u> The digitization component: This component was implemented to varying degrees in 17 IPOs including the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). The majority of IPOs progressed towards the digitization of their patent records with six IPOs and ARIPO fully completing the project.</p> <p>Copyright study is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202179</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/5) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217825</p>	<p>(i) The WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document, as follows, for use in implementation of similar development projects in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To include standard assessment criteria for IPO participation that includes developments aspects; - To include tools that can assist IPOs to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project; - To make progress reporting mandatory by IPOs; - To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the IMD; and - To simplify procurement procedures for external suppliers. <p>(ii) It is considered essential to assess the possible creation of new activities for WIPO, which have yet to be defined through a feasibility assessment. Therefore, WIPO should consider how its Copyright Law Division would be supported for this assessment and funded in implementing</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<p>any new activities including outreach and awareness-raising.</p> <p>(iii) For the ongoing sustainability of the digitization component, it is recommended that the WIPO Secretariat complete delivery of the project, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To find resources to complete the digitization component for all 16 participating IPOs. - To consider how support can be provided to ensure that the digital process is undertaken for all new patent applications of participating IPOs and to encourage the uptake of a similar process for trademark records and applications.

(xiv) Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information
DA_19_30_31_01 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This proposed project aims to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, with services which will facilitate the use of patent information on specific technology for facilitating their indigenous innovation and R&D in cooperation with other IGOs. Patent Landscaping Reports will be drafted which exploit the vast resources of patent information to provide an analysis of specific technologies and related existing IP rights for selected areas of technology; an e-tutorial available on DVD or on the internet will provide training on using and exploiting patent information; and conferences, including workshops and training courses, will be organized for users, in particular for staff of TISC's.</p>	<p>Ten (10) patent landscape reports on vaccines, atazanavir, ritonavir, solar cooking, solar cooling, desalination, water purification, neglected diseases and salinity tolerance, have been completed.</p> <p><u>E-tutorial</u></p> <p>An interactive e-tutorial on using and exploiting patent information was officially launched in November 2012.</p> <p>Patent landscape reports available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent_landscapes/index.html</p> <p>E-tutorial available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/6) and is available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217682</p>	<p>(i) The project duration should be determined based on a reasonable estimate of the time required.</p> <p>(ii) To adapt the project's objectively verified indicators to longer-term changes.</p> <p>(iii) To include monitoring and/or self-assessment of results within the project's budget.</p> <p>(iv) To include in the project's document a result-based budget that allocates expenditures according to budget lines to each of the expected outcomes and to project management cost.</p> <p>(v) Risks should be rated according to the degree of their potential negative impact.</p> <p>(vi) Project documents should include assumptions (external conditions that need to be in place to achieve objectives).</p> <p>(vii) Coordination within WIPO and other organizations should be clearly specified (explaining which specific joint actions will be taken and who is responsible).</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<p>(viii) Self-evaluation reports should also regularly self-assess on-going relevance, efficiency and likelihood of sustainability.</p> <p>(ix) Financial reporting should link expenditures to budget lines and allocate them to different outcomes and project overhead cost.</p>

(xv) Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase II
DA_19_30_31_02 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This proposed project aims to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, with services which will facilitate the use of patent information on specific technology for facilitating their indigenous innovation and R&D in cooperation with other IGOs.</p> <p>Phase II of the project aims to continue with the preparation of new Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs) in the areas identified in Phase I, and by strengthening dissemination and capacity-building activities, in particular by organizing a regional conference on patent analytics with a view to drafting methodological guidelines for preparing PLRs and dissemination and exchange of best practices amongst IP offices and institutions working in this field.</p>	<p>Six (6) new PLRs completed and in collaboration with three (3) new cooperation partners. Fifty-one (51) new external PLR were added on the website.</p> <p>Two Regional Workshops on Patent Analytics were organized last year in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Manila, Philippines.</p> <p>Methodology Guidelines for the preparation of PLRs were prepared by an external expert with WIPO’s review and contributions and taking into account feedback received during the two regional workshops from IP Offices and participants.</p> <p>Patent landscape reports available at: http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent_landscape/index.html</p> <p>E-tutorial available at: http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html</p> <p>Rio Regional Workshop on Patent Analytics, documents available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30167</p> <p>Manila Regional Workshop on Patent Analytics, documents available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31543</p>	<p>(i) The timing of project evaluations should be staged in a way that ensures implementing divisions have access to evaluation recommendations relevant to the design of subsequent project phases in the project proposal drafting stage, and before they are required to submit project proposals to the CDIP for approval.</p> <p>(ii) The degree to which translation would support project objectives and project efficiency and effectiveness should be considered on an output-by-output basis. Sufficient budget lines for translation should be integrated in project proposals.</p> <p>(iii) Dissemination of project outputs is essential to the relevance and effectiveness of the project, and should be budgeted for accordingly.</p> <p>(iv) All options for tracking user experience be further considered and evaluated, and that activities to strengthen communication of project achievements to those directly involved in the project be considered.</p> <p>(v) In mainstreaming, the project should continue to be viewed as a service delivery project requiring specialised skills, experience and expertise, and that it be organised and staffed accordingly.</p>

		(vi) WIPO and its Member States may consider future activities in this area mentioned under Recommendation 6 of document CDIP/14/6.
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(xvi) Project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities
DA_33_38_41_01 – Recommendations 33, 38, 41

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>(i) Design, develop and establish a sustainable and coherent results-based monitoring and evaluation framework focused on WIPO's development-related activities, as well as the Development Agenda (DA) Recommendations.</p> <p>(ii) Seek to strengthen the capacity for objective development impact assessments of the Organization's activities.</p> <p>(iii) Conduct a review of WIPO's existing technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation for development to help establish some baselines for further work.</p>	<p>(i) First results-based budget delivered, including an estimation of the development share by result;</p> <p>(ii) Strengthened measurements framework (indicators, baselines, targets);</p> <p>(iii) CDIP External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance completed;</p> <p>(iv) Development mainstreamed into all substantive Strategic Goals; and</p> <p>(v) Strengthened capacities of managers for results-based planning, including for development-oriented activities.</p> <p>Program and Budget 2014/15 available at: http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/budget/</p> <p>An External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182842</p>	<p>(i) To provide further descriptions of planned activities and links to other initiatives in the project documentation.</p> <p>(ii) PMPS should strengthen the RBM framework and its development focus, carry out a new series of RBM workshops; and encourage national IP offices and other stakeholders to partner with WIPO in the collection of necessary monitoring data within the context of the country plans linked to national IP plans.</p> <p>(iii) To accelerate the implementation of the WIPO country plans incorporating the country level development assessment frameworks.</p> <p>(iv) A meta-evaluation should be undertaken by the DACD on the DA project evaluations that have been undertaken to date (on the methodologies and methods used, validity of results, clarity of recommendations, etc.); a transparent tracking of the consequences and implementation of these</p>

	<p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/4) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250693</p>	<p>evaluations findings and recommendations should be created by the DACD.</p>
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(xvii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges

DA_19_30_31_02 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This project aims to contribute to building capacity at the national level in the use of appropriate technical and scientific information as appropriate technology to address the identified development challenges facing LDCs. In particular, it explores the delivery possibilities of appropriate technologies at a practical entry point level by working with government and non-government stakeholders in LDCs.</p>	<p>Project implemented in three LDCs, namely Bangladesh, Nepal and Zambia. National Expert Groups in each of these countries identified priority needs for their country.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/3) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250694</p>	<p>(i) A Phase II of the Project should be approved. Therefore, the CDIP should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the three pilot countries to implement their business plans; - Expanding the project to new participants from LDCs; and - Piloting the participation of selected developing countries in the project. <p>(ii) The project document should be modified to address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide clear and comprehensive selection criteria of participating countries to make the project more demand-driven, relevant and sustainable. - Introduce partnership agreements, or Memorandums of Understanding, to clarify the roles and obligations of the participating countries and WIPO. - Prepare guidelines on the identification of areas of needs (consultation, prioritization, ownership and proper documentation of the process). - National Expert Group: Prepare guidelines outlining; selection criteria, composition, terms of reference, chair, allowances and incentives, coordination and legal status. - The implementation of the business plans should be a mandatory part of the project and must be negotiated in the partnership agreements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project's 2-years duration should be maintained and used more efficiently. - The project's focus areas identified by WIPO (environment, agriculture, energy and industries) should be expanded. <p>(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should review the arrangement for search and preparation of landscape reports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake search at WIPO and allow for the participation of the national experts in the patent search to acquire the necessary skills. - Provide opportunity for face-to-face interaction between the national expert, international consultant and WIPO experts during the preparation of the landscape reports. <p>(iv) To enhance sustainability, the WIPO Secretariat should ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More resources should be put in the administration of the project at WIPO's Division for LDCs and to support capacity-building of Member States. - Use of the Appropriate Technology should be mainstreamed in the national IP strategies of the participating countries.

(xviii) IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
DA_4_10_01 – Recommendations 4, 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project was aimed to support local communities in three selected countries, namely Panama, Thailand and Uganda, in the design and implementation of strategies for the appropriate use of IP in product branding, focusing in particular on geographical indications and trademarks.</p>	<p>Guidelines and procedures for quality control and certification were developed.</p> <p>Fifteen capacity-building activities were carried out in Panama, Thailand and Uganda.</p> <p>An Experts Meeting and Conference on “IP and Branding for Business and Local Community Development” was held in Seoul in April 2013.</p> <p>New IP titles were registered: 3 collective marks, 1 trademark, 1 certification, 1 appellation of origin and 1 geographical indication.</p> <p>Conference on ‘Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business and Local Community Development’, held in Seoul, from April 24 to 26, 2013. (http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=29188)</p>	<p>(i) For projects of this nature in the future the WIPO Secretariat has to consider if it is best suited to manage such projects, and if so, to use alternative project management methods.</p> <p>(ii) For projects of this nature in the future the WIPO Secretariat would have to define further the extent of its involvement and support during the implementation phase.</p> <p>(iii) Member States interested in developing IP and branding projects at the community-level should invest in developing the capacity of their national IP offices to support such projects. They should be featured appropriately in national IP strategies.</p> <p>(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and Member States should support and promote the IP and branding Framework with the aim of increasing greater awareness and application of the Framework.</p> <p>(v) The WIPO Secretariat continues to support the nine sub-projects in their implementation phase in 2014 through targeted support and follow-up visits (from WIPO staff or external experts) but limits support by defining an exit strategy (detailed in a final report) for hand over to Member States; WIPO considers a more in-depth study of the project’s impact (possibly by a third party research/academic institute); and the cross-organization working group on IP and branding takes into consideration the findings and conclusions of this report.</p>

(xix) Project on Intellectual Property and Economic and Social Development
DA_35_37_01 – Recommendations 35, 37

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project consists of a series of studies on the relationship between IP protection and various aspects of economic performance in developing countries. They would seek to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in those countries in designing and implementing a development-promoting IP regime. The envisaged studies would focus on three broad themes: domestic innovation, the international and national diffusion of knowledge, and institutional features of the IP system and its economic implications. Studies would be implemented by research teams involving the WIPO Office of the Chief Economist, international experts and local researchers.</p>	<p>Country studies on Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Thailand and Uruguay completed the creation of the necessary IP data capacity and the research teams employed the data to investigate patterns of IP use at the micro level.</p> <p>The key project outputs are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Brazil: a study on IP use based on firm-level survey data; an IP unit-record database at Brazilian IP office; a study on IP use in Brazil based on these data; a study on IP use and export performance.</p> <p>(b) Chile: an IP unit-record database at the Chilean IP office; a study on IP use in Chile; a study on trademark squatting in Chile; and a study on foreign pharmaceutical patenting in Chile.</p> <p>(c) Uruguay: a study on IP in the forestry sector; and a study on patenting and market structure in the pharmaceutical industry, including a micro database on pharmaceutical IP filings and products.</p> <p>(d) Egypt: a study on the role of IP in the information and communications technology (ICT).</p> <p>(e) China: a study on foreign patenting behavior by Chinese applicants and a study on patenting strategies of Chinese firms.</p> <p>(f) Thailand: a unit-record data of utility model filings in Thailand; a study on utility model use in Thailand; and a study on</p>	<p>(i) A follow-up project to broaden and consolidate the existing results along with the suggestions contained in the Evaluation Report (CDIP/14/3) under Recommendation 1.</p> <p>(ii) Approve a follow-up project to enable Member States to establish and use Statistical IP Data for the purpose of providing input to policy making along the lines suggested in Recommendation 1 of the Evaluation Report.</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening the application of planning and monitoring tools: quality control of projects at the design stage should be strengthened; and introducing the logical framework as a basis for project cycle management.</p> <p>(iv) IP Offices in Member States should pay proper attention to continue training of new specialists to maintain and transmit the knowledge gained; and processes of construction of the datasets should be clearly documented in order to ensure continuous harmonious updating.</p>

	<p>the relationship between utility model use and performance of Thai firms.</p> <p>In addition, workshops were conducted in all countries and an Expert Meeting on IP and Socio-Economic Development was held in December 2013.</p>	
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(xx) Patents and the Public Domain
DA_16_20_02 – Recommendations 16, 20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This project examined and explored (i) the important role of a rich and accessible public domain; and (ii) the impact of certain enterprise practices in the field of patents on the public domain.</p>	<p>Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) was successfully completed and presented to the Committee at its twelfth session (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.).</p> <p>The Study is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106</p>	<p>A self-evaluation report was undertaken on the Project, its main conclusions are as follows:</p> <p>(i) A feedback on the study received during the side event organized on the margin of the twelfth session of the CDIP as well as during the plenary discussion was largely positive.</p> <p>(ii) One Member State, in particular, acknowledged the study's conclusion that overall relationship between patents, innovation and a rich and freely accessible public domain was complex and nuanced, and expressed its belief that the study was useful in understanding how various actors and factors affected the public domain.</p>

(xxi) Intellectual Property and Brain Drain
DA_39_40_01 – Recommendations 39, 40

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Mobility of highly-skilled individuals from developing to developed countries – the so-called brain drain is a critical development challenge. This is especially true for certain African economies, showing the highest skilled emigration ratios worldwide. The present project aims to better understand this phenomenon by building a comprehensive database on diasporas of knowledge workers around the globe using information on inventors available in patent documents. The project also explores the link between IP protection and the migration of knowledge workers.</p>	<p>Study on IP and Brain Drain – A Mapping Exercise, presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/INF/4).</p> <p>Expert Workshop on Intellectual Property (IP), the International mobility of Knowledge Workers and the Brain Drain was held in April 2013. A summary of this workshop was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/INF/5).</p> <p>Study on IP and Brain Drain – A Mapping Exercise available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=252189</p> <p>Summary of the Expert Workshop on IP and the International mobility of Knowledge Workers and the Brain Drain available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=252266</p>	<p>(i) to support continued research on IP and Brain Drain, particularly in the following themes: (a) Causes and consequences of skilled migration, (b) Use of names and surnames in order to characterize the inventors and their migratory background, (c) Inventors surveys, and (d) Surveys on high skilled return migration.</p> <p>(ii) WIPO Secretariat to support African Countries to undertake research that can lead to: (a) the implementation of policies to enable emigrants, including inventors, to return home, and (b) better understanding and knowledge by many African countries about their diasporas.</p> <p>(iii) To enhance sustainability of research on IP and Brain Drain, the secretariat should: (a) support continued research activity on the subject matter; (b) support capacity-building of researchers from developing countries through joint projects; (c) support capacity-building to meet the increasing number of requests for data bases prepared from the research project; (d) support more workshops to disseminate the results of the research project; and (e) support the preparation of more publications.</p>

(xxii) Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy
DA_34_01 – Recommendation 34

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Anecdotal evidence suggests that innovation is taking place in the informal economy. Yet little is known about how intangible assets are generated in the informal economy and how they are appropriated and monetized. The project offers to provide a better understanding of innovation in related sectors and the nexus between IP and the informal economy.</p>	<p>Conceptual Study on Innovation, Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy presented to the eleventh session of the Committee (CDIP/11/INF/5) and available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=232525</p> <p>Three country studies on Ghana, Kenya and South Africa were presented to the CDIP at its thirteenth session.</p> <p>Country studies available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=267526; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=267443; and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=268545</p>	<p>(i) The WIPO Secretariat should hold discussions internally and with the Member States to elucidate potential further involvement in promoting the project outputs and supporting further similar work within other Member State countries.</p> <p>(ii) The WIPO Secretariat should engage with relevant institutions and bodies to seek ways of ensuring that impact monitoring and measurement is carried out and fed back to the Member States.</p> <p>(iii) In order to further ensure sustainability, those Member States that hosted the country case studies should disseminate the studies as widely as possible within their own countries and advocate for further work to be continued in this arena.</p> <p>(iv) Future projects should ensure that the budget is sufficient to successfully tie up all project outputs in, for example, a final project workshop.</p> <p>(v) The CDIP should ensure that unclearly worded Development Agenda Recommendations should be interpreted by the Committee in a way that gives the Secretariat an appropriate direction to allow for effective project design and implementation.</p>

(xxiii) Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations
DA_10_04 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Assist in the improvement and strengthening of national institutions and stakeholder organizations dealing with and representing creative industries in enhancing their understanding of the role of IP for the effective management and development of creative industries, and to facilitate the establishment of regional or sub-regional networks for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.</p>	<p>- First component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, completed successfully in 2010 (see CDIP/6/2 Annex VIII).</p> <p>- <u>Collective Management Organizations (CMOs)</u>:</p> <p>A high level business requirements document for WIPO Copyright Connection (WCC) system was completed.</p> <p>A workshop held in Geneva to bring together representatives of CMOs who will potentially use the new system, to review the High Level Business Requirements and to create a Business Expert Group that will advise the project team during the development of the system.</p> <p>Request for Proposals (RFP) process started in early 2014 to identify a partner for the development of the system.</p> <p>A technical project manager was recruited and will lead the project through the development and pilot phases.</p> <p>IT Platform and Creating a Data Center created.</p>	<p>(i) Where complex projects are to be implemented, project documentation would benefit from including guidance for project managers with regard to project management and implementation approaches.</p> <p>(ii) In future, it would be practical in terms of reporting and follow up, to ensure that individual and separate projects are presented within separate project documentation.</p> <p>(iii) Organizing workshops and seminars can involve complicated logistical set-up and a reliance upon local partners. Prior to establishing such events a thorough assessment of partners on the ground should be undertaken to ensure that selected partners can be relied upon to help plan the events in sufficient detail to avoid having to deal with on-the-spot practical and logistical difficulties.</p> <p>(iv) Post-event participant monitoring at time intervals of some weeks, months or years after the event should be factored into future project design in order that WIPO has a better understanding of the effectiveness and impact of events which would help ensure that events and their content are designed in the most effective way.</p>

(xxiv) Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models
DA_36_1 – Recommendation 36

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This project will initiate and explore a range of activities for exchanging experiences on open innovation environments (including user-centric environments where users co-create innovations through open collaborative agreements) in developed and developing countries, as well as intellectual property (IP) models.</p>	<p>An Expert Meeting organized in the WIPO Headquarters in the form of a WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge, January 22-23, 2014.</p> <p>In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on “Global Knowledge Flows” presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>The Taxonomy-Analytical Study for the Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=188513</p> <p>WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762</p> <p>In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on “Global Knowledge Flows” respectively is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287169 and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287416</p>	<p>(i) To the WIPO Secretariat on finalizing the interactive platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Complete a beta version of the interactive platform; (b) Test-run the interactive platform and obtain feed-back from users; (c) Integrate the feed-back from users; (d) Present a final version of the platform to the 17th session of the CDIP in November 2015; and (e) Assign a clear responsibility and allocate resources to maintain and update the interactive platform regularly. <p>(ii) To the WIPO Secretariat on preparing a proposal to the CDIP on how to facilitate Open Innovation through WIPO’s existing Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Continuing identifying, collecting and sharing best practices in the field of Open Collaborative Projects (studies);

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>Report on “Global Knowledge Flows” (CDIP 14/INF/13),: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_13.pdf</p> <p>Draft version of Interactive Platform (screen shots) of http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation (not publically accessible yet)</p>	<p>(b) Offer practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users;</p> <p>(c) Offer practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users;</p> <p>(d) Offer capacity-building to IP and/or innovation service providers in developing countries, such as for example IP Offices, Technology Transfer Centers, etc.;</p> <p>(e) Support specific open collaborative pilot projects in developing countries; and</p> <p>(f) Advise Member States in creating an enabling environment for open collaboration in their IP policies.</p> <p>(iii) To the WIPO Secretariat on strengthening WIPO’s presence in open collaboration conferences and for a regular presence and visibility of WIPO in international conferences on open innovation (including but not limited to events organized by other UN organizations) may help WIPO to position itself as a “competence center” in the field of open collaborative projects, to create visibility and to benefit from additional experience of a wide array of conference participants.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<p>(iv) To the WIPO Secretariat on ensuring the application of planning and monitoring tools in project cycle management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Strengthen the quality control of new projects submitted to the CDIP in regards to proper application of WIPO's existing project tools for project cycle management; (b) Strengthen the quality control of progress reports submitted to the CDIP to ensure that WIPO's existing project tools for project cycle management are properly applied; (c) Consider introducing the logical framework as a basis for project cycle management; (d) Consider the introduction of compulsory courses for future project managers on project cycle management; and (e) Ensure regular coaching of project managers on a demand basis.

(xxv) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs
DA_1_10_11_13_19_25_32_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25, 32

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
<p>This project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South Cooperation in the area of intellectual property.</p>	<p>Second WIPO Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement held in Cairo in May 2013. Information is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28982</p> <p>Second WIPO Annual Conference on Intellectual Property and Development held in Geneva in November 2013. Information is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30462</p> <p>The South-South webpage completed at the end of 2013 and officially launched during a side-event to CDIP/13 on May 21, 2014. The platform can be accessed at: (http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/).</p> <p>Project Manager appointed as the <i>de facto</i> focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project.</p> <p>New functionalities introduced in the WIPO IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD).</p>	<p>(i) To the Member States and WIPO Secretariat on mainstreaming South-South cooperation as a regular part of WIPO activities:</p> <p>(a) It is recommended that the Secretariat prepares, for the consideration by the Member States, a roadmap for the mainstreaming of South-South cooperation as a delivery strategy to complement existing approaches; and</p> <p>(b) Consider establishing a dedicated coordination function, which will also coordinate with other organizations inside and outside the UN system and a formalization of the cooperation with UNOSSC.</p> <p>(ii) To CDIP on a project extension:</p> <p>(a) Approve an extension of the Project by one year in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine-tune all web-based tools based on user-feedback, promoting them among potential users and maintaining them (including collecting information for the databases);

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
	<p>A number of activities undertaken to promote the web page among potential users and to collect additional information for the South-South databases, including the promotion of the new web platform via relevant social media tools.</p> <p>An Inter-regional Expert Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Access to Information and Knowledge, Innovation Support, and Technology Transfer organized in Peru in May 2016, with the participation of around 50 experts from 20 developing countries and other representatives of developed countries and IGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of existing South-South activities within WIPO, studying good practices within other UN organizations; - Continue to actively participate in different UN initiatives relating to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; <p>(b) Approve the use of remaining project funds (if any) and additional funding for maintaining the existing personnel resources for the extension period.</p> <p>(iii) To the CDIP and Project Managers and DACD and to Sectors involved into technical capacity-building on organization of conferences</p> <p>(a) In order to cater to the need of participants with expertise in specific fields relating to IP, conferences should focus on a limited number of topics that are closely linked to each other (e.g., Geographical Indications combined with trade marks);</p> <p>(b) When organizing conferences as back-to-back meetings with the General Assembly of Member States or the CDIP meetings, the advantage of cost savings should be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of not reaching the right participants.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
		<p>(iv) To the CDIP and Project Managers and DACD on the Roster of Consultants</p> <p>(a) Consider the inclusion of experts who have not worked for WIPO before but have the needed expertise into the Roster of Consultants;</p> <p>(b) Systematically rate the performance of external consultants and make the relevant information available to all staff members.</p>

(xxvi) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions
DA_19_25_26_28_01 – Recommendations 19, 25, 26, 28

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, particularly for the benefit of developing countries. It will consist of five progressive phases with the objective of adopting a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer.</p> <p>The project includes the following activities:</p> <p>(i) the organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings, the composition criteria and TOR of which will be decided by Member States;</p> <p>(ii) the elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, including economic studies and case studies on international technology transfer, that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum;</p>	<p>Activities (i) and (ii) of the project were carried out.</p> <p>All of the planned Regional Consultation Meetings on Technology Transfer were concluded in the five regions, namely Asia, Africa and the Arab World, Countries in Transition, Developed Countries Region, Latin America and the Caribbean. Information on the Regional Consultation Meeting is available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28643 ;</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31263 ;</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30703 ;</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31242 ; and</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31243.</p> <p>The six peer-reviewed analytic studies have been presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.</p>	<p>(vii) To the Member States and the WIPO Secretariat on establishing a proposal on how WIPO could further contribute to facilitating technology transfer. Member States should consider requesting the Secretariat to map WIPO's existing services in the field of technology transfer and, taking into account the findings of the Project, how to complement and improve them.</p> <p>(viii) To the Secretariat to consider providing support in the following intervention areas:</p> <p>(a) Continue identifying, collecting and sharing best practices in the field of technology transfer through additional case studies and documenting success stories resulting from collaboration between developing countries and developed countries. Of particular interest would be to identify the development models of recently developed countries.</p> <p>(b) Continue offering practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users with focus on LDCs.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
<p>(iii) the organization of a High-Level International Expert Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” to analyze the needs in the area of technology transfer and make proposals for the above-mentioned list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer. The composition criteria and terms of reference (TORs) of the High-Level Forum would be decided upon by Member States;</p> <p>(iv) the creation of a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges - Building Solutions”; and</p> <p>(v) the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>	<p>They are available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287167; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287217; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287164; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287165; and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287218.</p> <p>A Concept Paper, as a basis of discussion in the High Level Expert Forum, was also approved by the Committee at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>An International Expert Forum on <i>IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions</i> held in Geneva in February 2015, bringing together the experts who conducted the six studies developed under the project, and the four corresponding peer-reviewers. Six rounds of moderated panel discussions on technology transfer by eight international experts from developed and developing countries were also conducted. Information on the WIPO forum is available at:</p>	<p>(c) Continue providing capacity-building to IP and/or innovation service providers in developing countries, e.g. to IP Offices, Technology Transfer Centers, etc.</p> <p>(d) Support and document specific pilot technology transfer activities to developing countries for demonstration purposes.</p> <p>(e) Provide tailored, specific policy advice to Member States, in particular developing countries and LDCs for creating an enabling legal framework for technology transfer. This may include advice on the use of various flexibilities under international agreements.</p> <p>(f) Add analytical capabilities of the Patentscope database to enhance usefulness of patent data to general users in all countries, including LDCs. Consider providing a mechanism on data mining and the visualization of statistical IP data and evidence.</p> <p>(g) Enhance the usefulness of the Website on technology transfer in a way that it presents all WIPO activities as well as resources of WIPO and national institutions.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
	<p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=35562</p> <p>In addition, a Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (document CDIP/15/5) was submitted to the fifteenth session of the CDIP.</p>	<p>(h) Advise Member States on best practices for the development of efficient innovation infrastructures and network.</p> <p>(ix) To the WIPO Secretariat for leveraging WIPO's presence in conferences and for a relating to technology transfer. The Secretariat should strengthen its active presence in international <i>fora</i> and conferences on technology transfer with the objective to create visibility, to contribute its know-how and to benefit from additional experience from a wide range of conference participants.</p> <p>(iv) To the WIPO Secretariat on strengthening its project management capabilities and the quality control for DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Apply the logical framework tool for planning, monitoring and evaluation of DA Projects. (b) Consider introducing compulsory project management courses for Project Managers. (c) Consider introducing a mechanism whereas the DACD will be requested to add its "visa" for all major management decision relating to DA projects. (d) Schedule regular progress meetings with project managers of DA projects.

(xxvii) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries
DA_1_2_4_10_11_1 – Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project seeks to develop a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector in 3 pilot countries, namely Burkina Faso, Kenya and Senegal, on the basis of improved professional structures, markets and regulatory environment. It aims to enhance the understanding and strategic use of the IP system as a key tool to support the development of the African audiovisual sector. The Projects' activities will focus on professional development and training, as well as strengthening the relevant institutional capacity and infrastructure</p> <p>Option 2: The project aimed to accelerate the development of the African audiovisual sector through technical assistance and capacity-building to increase understanding and use of the copyright system.</p>	<p>Focal points to facilitate the planning and implementation of the project designated by each beneficiary country.</p> <p>Training workshops: Two training workshop for film professionals organized in Kenya in April 2014 and April 2015.</p> <p>Two national workshops for film professionals held in July 2014 and September 2015 in Burkina Faso. WIPO also participated in a training program on "Contracts and Production, Distribution in the Digital Era" which was part of the 24th edition of the Pan African Film and Television Festival (FESPACO), organized in March 2015.</p> <p>Two seminars for film professionals organized in Senegal in September 2014 and in June 2015. At the request of the Government and of the Bar Association, two practical workshops for lawyers on copyright and contracts in the audio-visual sector were held in March 2015 and June 2015. Lawyers from Burkina Faso were invited to participate in the training sessions.</p> <p>Institution and Skills Building. Onsite training and licensing: A high level training and skills building program organized in Burkina Faso and implemented in June 2015 for the Director General of the Burkinabé Copyright Office (BBDA) in cooperation with the Algerian National Office of Copyrights and Related Rights (ONDA).</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended to the CDIP that a second phase be supported for this project and the necessary resources are available to the WIPO Secretariat to enable its efficient implementation.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat in designing a second phase to focus on the consolidating the progress made to date in the three countries and if extra countries are added, to carefully design the scope of support provided. Further, a better monitoring and follow-up of activities would need to be put in to place and increased administrative staff support or other solutions, such as regional focal points, budgeted for. In addition, sufficient budget should be included to support the existing three countries plus any additional countries.</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended that all relevant national stakeholders (Copyright Offices, Ministers of Culture, Film Commissions and other agencies) in participating countries reiterate their support and commitment for the project and ensure that key roles, such as the local focal points are supported and maintained.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project was based on a proposition by the CDIP delegation of Burkina Faso which was further developed by the WIPO Secretariat and validated by the CDIP to include three countries in a pilot approach: Burkina Faso, Kenya and Senegal.</p>	<p>A task force grouping producers, distributors, the Film Commission (KFC), and the Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) created to define a roadmap for the creation of an audiovisual Collective Management organization.</p> <p>Scoping Study on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries (CDIP/12/INF/3) available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250851</p> <p>Study on Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector (CDIP/14/INF/2) available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=283200</p>	

(xxviii) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
DA_4_10_02 – Recommendations 4, 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project aims at supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), which actively create and commercialize designs, in the active use of the IP system and the development of strategies that will encourage investment in design.</p> <p>Through close cooperation with lead agencies in the participating countries, the project will promote the strategic use of Intellectual Property rights, in particular, industrial design rights, by SMEs in those countries, thereby encouraging a proactive approach to design protection in domestic and export markets.</p>	<p>Two participating countries, namely Argentina and Morocco, selected according to defined selection criteria.</p> <p>Feasibility studies carried out in both countries.</p> <p>Presentation of the project in April 2015, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and in March in Casablanca, Morocco.</p> <p>Organization of a Capacity Building Workshop for National Experts in both countries Argentina and Morocco.</p> <p>Sixty-eight beneficiary SMEs selected.</p>	

(xxix) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

DA_4_10_02 – Recommendations 4, 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project aims at supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), which actively create and commercialize designs, in the active use of the IP system and the development of strategies that will encourage investment in design.</p> <p>Through close cooperation with lead agencies in the participating countries, the project will promote the strategic use of Intellectual Property rights, in particular, industrial design rights, by SMEs in those countries, thereby encouraging a proactive approach to design protection in domestic and export markets.</p>	<p>Two participating countries, namely Argentina and Morocco, selected according to defined selection criteria.</p> <p>Feasibility studies carried out in both countries.</p> <p>Presentation of the project in April 2015, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and in March in Casablanca, Morocco.</p> <p>Organization of a Capacity Building Workshop for National Experts in both countries Argentina and Morocco.</p> <p>Sixty-eight beneficiary SMEs selected.</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat on proposing a phase 2 of the Project to the CDIP to gain additional experience and in case of a broader interest, prepare for an upscaling and replication of the approach.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat on systematically assessing management input needed for new DA projects and where appropriate, ensure support for day-to-day implementation of projects.</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to propose a DA project to the CDIP which aims at the development of specific tools for the planning and implementation of DA Projects, including the mainstreaming of gender.</p>

[End of Annex III and of document]