

## **Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)**

**Twenty-Seventh Session**  
**Geneva, November 22 to 26, 2021**

### **PROGRESS REPORTS**

*prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The present document contains a compilation of Progress Reports on the 45 Development Agenda (DA) recommendations, which provide a comprehensive view of their implementation for the period from July 2019 to July 2021, their links to related Programs in the Program and Budget for 2020/2021, an overview of related DA activities / achievements and links to other related documents.
2. For the nineteen DA recommendations for immediate implementation, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation, as agreed by the CDIP. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at <https://www.wipo.int/tad>.
3. As agreed in the Member States' meeting called by the Chair of the Committee in preparation of the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP, the progress reports on the ongoing DA projects, which used to form part of this document, had been presented and considered by the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee (document CDIP/26/2).

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

[Annex follows]

<b>Recommendation 1*<sup>1</sup></b>	
<p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31 and 32</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy for this recommendation is based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>“Technical assistance was undertaken at the request of Member States and designed, formulated and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to fully respond to their specific needs, level of development and priorities, with special focus on the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Countries were assisted to formulate national IP strategies involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these strategies was to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries by effectively using the IP system.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for elaborating the process rested with the countries concerned, with WIPO’s full commitment in providing all the necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner”.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> DA Recommendations marked with an \*asterisk are the recommendations identified by the 2007 General Assembly for immediate implementation.

<b>Recommendation 1*1</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I and II (CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7)</li> <li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.)</li> <li>- 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 Proposed by South Africa (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</li> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Intellectual property and gastronomic tourism in Peru and other developing countries: promoting the development of gastronomic tourism through intellectual property (CDIP/22/14 Rev.)</li> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue (CDIP/24/9)</li> <li>- Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals (CDIP/24/14 Rev.)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>Technical assistance remains a key pillar of WIPO's work. In the period covered by the report, relevant WIPO sectors continued to undertake numerous technical assistance activities, targeting a wide variety of stakeholders. Those are grouped into several activity types, i.e. awareness raising and training for IP administrations; business solutions/databases on IP; legislative assistance; policy dialogues; National IP Strategies (NIPS); training for IP right-holders; and distance learning/online training.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the pandemic, WIPO also started to collect data on the operational status of IP Offices worldwide, which was essential for the creation and development of the WIPO COVID-19 IP Policy Tracker.</p>

**Recommendation 1\*1**

On a broader level, WIPO also adapted its technical assistance activities to the current needs and circumstances of Member States. To address an increased demand for rapid assistance and loss of mobility, the training content and interaction techniques of most activities have been redesigned and shifted to online delivery modalities. This change revealed the lack of technological access and suitable infrastructure on IT equipment of some developing and least developed countries (LDCs). Such a shift required learning to use the IT tools and adjusting the technical training content to the new virtual communication context, which implied adjustments in skills of staff as well as experts and beneficiaries.

Due to the special circumstances and the nature of most of the technical assistance provided during the period, the number of activities organized by the Organization increased up to 2,768 and was carried out in 132 developing countries, transition countries and LDCs. Of these, a total of 1,658 activities have been organized by the Regional and National Development Sector of WIPO, which included the following:

- awareness raising and training activities for IP administrations (53%);
- training for IP right-holders (29%);
- facilitation of policy dialogues, including on NIPS (8%);
- provision of business solutions / databases on IP rights (IPRs) (7%);
- legislative assistance (1%);
- WIPO Platforms (2%).

Recognizing the importance of NIPS as a development-oriented policy tool for developing countries, WIPO, through its Regional Bureaus, continued to provide assistance to countries in the process of formulating, validating or implementing NIPS and/or plans. With regard to South-South Cooperation, the Organization continued to support activities requested by Member States in various fields encouraged by DA Recommendations. WIPO continued to support those development-related activities, which facilitated mutually beneficial exchanges of knowledge and experience among developing countries and LDCs.

In relation to the Caucasian, Central Asian and Eastern European countries, Turkmenistan and Belarus have adopted national IP strategies. Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan were in the process of formulating their national IP strategies. WIPO provided expert and legislative advice in respect of development of IP Strategy of Kazakhstan. WIPO also received requests from Armenia and

<b>Recommendation 1*1</b>	
	<p>Kyrgyzstan to provide relevant assistance in the elaboration of the new strategies in 2021 and has already started to provide support on these issues.</p> <p>In relation to the Central European and Baltic States, and Mediterranean countries, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina were in the final phase of adoption of their new national IP Strategies. Montenegro was in the process of finalizing a new national IP Strategy.</p> <p>The achievements of the above-mentioned DA projects that are still under implementation were presented in document CDIP/26/2.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 2</b>	
<p>Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, inter alia, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP, as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conference on “Mobilizing Resources for Development” (CDIP/3/INF/2)</li> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I and II (CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7)</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>A number of technical assistance activities are financed by a number of Funds in Trust (FITs) administered by WIPO. Those activities are dedicated to specific projects or types of activities in defined IP fields. Donors include Australia, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the United States of America and Uruguay.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 3*</b>	
<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting, <i>inter alia</i>, a 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>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is twofold and it is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of society regarding the important role that IP plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continued to be an integral part of WIPO programs and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encouraged involvement of all national stakeholders. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and target different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, diplomats, the judiciary, government officials and civil society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>B) Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels</i></p> <p>WIPO offered and developed joint programs with academic institutions leading to the award of degrees/diplomas. It developed strategic partnerships with academic institutions, in particular in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. Partnerships with academic institutions also involved the development of teaching and training materials and curricula on IP. New Distance Learning courses were developed and included in the curricula of institutions. The Professional Development Program gave particular emphasis to South-South partnerships to better ensure a development focus to the training of government officials. Across the WIPO Academy's programs there was an increased effort to include development-oriented aspects of the IP system.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been mainly addressed through the following completed and mainstreamed DA projects:</p>

<b>Recommendation 3*</b>	
	<p>- A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies - Phase I and II</p> <p>- Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2)</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA project:</p> <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</p>
Activities/achievements	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>WIPO’s Communications area continued to undertake activities to raise awareness on the importance of IP to socio-economic growth and development as well as to distribute and promote WIPO’s knowledge contributions in the field of IP so that those can be used by stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of IP</li> </ul> <p>WIPO’s communication strategy, conducted through different platforms and in different formats, continues to reach high levels of effectiveness.</p> <p>From July 2019 to December 2020, WIPO Magazine, with over 24,000 subscribers, featured 20 stories emphasizing the importance of IP in economic and social development, i.e. 31% of the 65 articles published in the 8 issues of this period. It is noteworthy that one of the 8 issues was a special edition published for the <i>Conference on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa</i>, co-organized by ARIPO and OAPI with the support of the Japan Patent Office and the Government of Zimbabwe from November 6 to 8, 2019, in Harare.</p> <p>For the period January 1 to July 31, 2021, the WIPO Magazine featured 13 articles highlighting the importance of IP for economic and social development (i.e. 68% of the 19 articles published in that period).</p> <p>The 2020 World IP Day campaign, on the theme <i>Innovate for a Green Future</i>, took place under unprecedented circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Just weeks prior to World IP Day, the campaign was transformed into a virtual activity, which resulted in record-breaking levels of engagement. Users from 170 countries downloaded materials from the World IP Day micro-site and some 118 countries actively supported and/or organized virtual World IP</p>



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Day-related activities. Online engagement reached record levels with 165,052 unique page views on the World IP Day micro-site (all languages combined), representing a year-on-year increase of 88 percent. Impressions across WIPO's social media channels (Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn) amounted to 835,772 for the period of the campaign (December 20, 2019 to May 5, 2020). However, no meaningful year-on-year comparisons are available due to the rebranding of the WIPO Facebook presence; whereas in the past WIPO's Facebook page focused primarily on the campaign, in 2019, it became a corporate resource covering the organization as a whole. The World IP Day 2021 campaign: *IP and SMEs: Taking our ideas to market was announced in December 2020.*

In light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 World Intellectual Property Day campaign, was rolled out as a fully virtual campaign. Online engagement reached record levels with 321,066 unique page views on the World IP Day micro-site (all languages combined), representing a 94.5 percent on the previous year. Users from 176 countries viewed online content.

With support from Funds-in-Trust from Japan Industrial Property Global, for the first time, a series of paid social media ads (on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Google) were developed. The ads significantly boosted levels of engagement on social media worldwide, resulting in a combined total of 6,088,057 social media impressions, 109,899 clicks and a 3.43 percent click-through rate.

Support from Funds-in-Trust from Japan Industrial Property Global also enabled the World IP Day Team to produce its first documentary featuring a selection of SMEs and leading IP experts from around the world. The documentary, available in eight languages, attracted 7,036 views from users in 128 countries by mid-June 2021.

The campaign also featured a number of other assets to support ongoing promotional work beyond the campaign, including:

a) a series of eight short business-friendly videos explaining how WIPO's Services can support SMEs;

b) IPR GO is an interactive 'click-through' infographic that enables users to enter the IP universe and find out how IPRs can support them on their journey to market; and

c) The World IP Day Map of SME Support Institutions.

WIPO's External Offices continued to play a central role in promoting the World IP Day campaign and catalyzing engagement within the regions.

- Knowledge Resources

The 2019 Global Innovation Index, co-published with INSEAD and the Cornell SC Johnson College of Business, continued to spur wide

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interest. The report registered over 13,000 media mentions and the Twitter campaign delivered 379,414 impressions, an 18 per cent increase over 2019. It has become one of the most known global indices, alongside the World Economic Forum's Competitiveness Index and the Transparency International Corruption Index. First, policymakers are now referring regularly to their innovation rankings in the media as part of their economic policy strategies. Second, the GII allows economies and news media to assess a country's innovation performance. Third, the GII continues to give strong impetus for economies to collect innovation metrics which are used in news and social media.

In the period under consideration, WIPO continued to expand the global dissemination of WIPO publications, primarily through Google Books, where 1,500 titles are now available, and via depository libraries in 77 countries. The Organization's Open Access Policy encourages free sharing and translation of WIPO publications and other information materials. A gold open access agreement was negotiated with Cambridge University Press for the scholarly series, *Intellectual Property, Innovation and Economic Development*, making upcoming titles freely available from the date of publication.

Regarding accessibility for persons with visual impairments, efforts are well underway to have the meeting documents for our key decision-making and negotiation bodies in accessible format.

- Stakeholder Engagement

To date, more than 3,400 users with a WIPO account have installed the WIPO Delegate App. The App provides users with updates about meetings, documents and news related to WIPO activities directly onto their mobile devices.

The WIPO Contact Center assists IP Services customers, WIPO stakeholders and the general public from all countries by answering/managing inquiries received by email, phone and through WIPO's website. The Contact Center ensures coverage during business hours in major time zones via WIPO's External Offices so that stakeholders and customers can reach WIPO at convenient hours. Progress has been made by the Contact Center to open a new live chat service to provide an additional access channel enabling prompt interaction between WIPO and its audiences.

*B) Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels*

The WIPO Academy continued to undertake capacity-building activities in IP, integrating the development dimension across its work. It provided access to IP education and training for developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition and developed skills for the private sector.

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The Academy offered regular and specialized IP courses, on different IP topics, in numerous languages and formats, to approximately 270,000 participants between July 2019 and 2021. Approximately 55 percent of the participants were women. New blended courses combining distance learning (DL) and face-to-face training were introduced to targeted users in the fields of science, research and education.

The demand of Member States for development-oriented IP training continued to increase and the Academy further strengthened its commitment to cooperate with developing countries, focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation, in order to meet the IP education and training needs of the beneficiaries. In addition, the majority of lecturers and experts who deliver the Academy's IP programs are from developing countries.

The Professional Development Program (PDP) offered 30 specialized training courses for the benefit of government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition from July 2019 to July 2021 in partnerships with several Member State institutions. A total of 541 government officials ranging from technical staff to senior policy makers participated in those training courses between July 2019 and July 2021.

It should be stressed that to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic towards PDP courses, since June 2020, all PDP courses have been offered virtually online. From June 2020 to July 2021, a total of 16 virtual courses have been delivered.

In the same line of reasoning, PDP has revised the format of its courses to include new components, such as assignments and projects enabling more development of skills of government officials.

The Distance Learning (DL) Program offered 480 DL courses in 2020 and the first half of 2021 reaching approximately 220,000 participants in the standard basic and advanced DL courses in the two-year period. During the same period, the DL Program incorporated a total of 210 live lectures into the courses in all the UN languages and Portuguese to meet the needs of participants in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In response to high demand for specialized and executive courses during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Academy's Distance Learning Program has launched three new courses addressing IP and Exports, IP and Genetic Resources at Executive levels, and Specialized Course on Madrid System.

Twelve countries are in the process of customizing the WIPO Academy DL courses for their national training as well as their national IP strategies including Covid-19 recovery.

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The IP4Youth&Teachers service, which targets the youth, teachers, and education policy makers, continued to respond to the long-standing requests from all WIPO regions on the need to provide young people with IP knowledge in the innovation and creativity process. In collaboration with the Korean Invention Promotion Association, the WIPO Japan Office, during the reporting period, approximately 1069 educators, curricula developers, and IP Offices, from developing and least developing countries, benefited from the service.

On World IP Day 2021, the WIPO Academy hosted a webinar for over 60 young entrepreneurs from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan with the British Council.

The WIPO Academy and the United States Copyright Office launched the “Roundtables on International Copyright Education: IP & Creativity for the Youth” on June 15, 2021. The roundtables are monthly virtual events due to take place until March 15, 2022. The roundtables offer 65 officials from 16 Member States plus ARIPO that already have an existing cooperation with the Academy on youth education, the opportunity to share best practices, resources and expertise, fostering a network of collaboration.

The accessibility of programs through mobile devices was enhanced with a view to increase their reach.

The Academy’s Joint Master’s Program continued to facilitate access to higher education in the field of IP to participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. In 2019, eight Joint Master’s Programs were offered to approximately 180 students globally. There was a 23 per cent increase in the level of participation in these eight programs in 2020. The majority of the Joint Master’s students were from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition, with many benefitting from scholarships. The total number of students graduating from these programs grew from 179 in 2018 to 221 in 2020, an increase of 22 percent. A total of 221 participants graduated in 2020. These programs increasingly reflect a greater degree of specialization responding to a changing demand in post-graduate IP education. As a result of the measures taken by governments to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Academy worked successfully with its university partners to redesign their Joint Master’s Degree curricula to suit digital delivery using a combination of virtual and hybrid classroom technologies.

The WIPO Academy offered sixteen editions of the WIPO Summer School Program in 2019. Participation increased from 710 in 2019 to 1292 in 2020. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, a reduced number of WIPO Summer Schools (six programs) were offered in 2020, with several being adapted and piloted either digitally or in a hybrid format. The result was a record level of 1,292 Summer School

<b>Recommendation 3*</b>	
	<p>participants in 2020 – an increase of 82 percent compared with 2019 – due to the increased accessibility and affordability offered by the new delivery format. A total of 1180 participants have successfully completed 12 Summer Schools organized so far.</p> <p>In 2020, the Academy continued to support Member States through projects to help them establish their own national IP Training Institutions (IPTIs). These projects have their origin in the DA “Start-Up Academy” project. Data collected in 2020 from these institutions demonstrate the significant return on investment that has been achieved in terms of the number of IP training activities and beneficiaries – since 2010, over 5,000 training activities were organized for more than 250,000 participants. The IPTI projects were adapted and delivered digitally in 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>In 2019, the WIPO-WTO Colloquium for IP Teachers and Researchers provided an ideal opportunity for IP researchers and scholars to share their work and to learn from one another’s experiences. The annual Geneva Colloquium celebrated its fifteenth year in 2019. The Academy supported the IP Scholars Asia Conference and the IP Researchers Europe Conference in 2019 and 2020. It also supported professors from developing countries, LDCs and CIS to participate in the 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the International Association of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP) in 2019. Over 400 IP academics were able to benefit from participation in these events.</p> <p>Other new projects were added during 2020, such as the Specialized Course on WIPO Development Agenda Projects (Design and Implementation), in cooperation with the Development Agenda Cooperation Division. This course is under development.</p> <p>In addition, this Recommendation has been addressed through the mainstreaming of the project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries. More details on the achievements related to this project are described in Recommendation 10.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2) as well as to the publication <a href="#">The WIPO Academy Year in Review 2020</a>.</p>

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For more information on the programs offered by the WIPO Academy in 2021, please consult the [WIPO Academy Education and Training Programs Portfolio – 2021](#).

<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 30
Implementation	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 and CDIP/5 (documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/5/5), and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is manifold and it is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Facilitate the development by member States of appropriate policies and strategies on IP for SMEs.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions to better use the IP system for enhanced competitiveness.</p> <p>Development of SMEs related content to guide the training and capacity building activities targeting primarily SME support institutions.</p> <p>A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities, WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business competitiveness and to create local capacity, by training the trainers through workshops, seminars and other face-to-face activities, as well as through the creation and dissemination of material (print and online content and publications, multimedia products, etc.) on IP for Business.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>B) Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Studies were taken up on the “Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries”. The main objectives of the studies were to enable countries to identify copyright based industries and make a comparative analysis of economic contribution of such</p>

<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
	<p>industries vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy or similar industries in other countries. The studies also enable policy makers to identify suitable policy options.</p> <p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors were also developed to meet sector-specific needs and used in seminars in a number of countries.</p> <p>Partnerships with interested governments and international organizations were sought and strengthened.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>C) Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of universities and research institutions have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support focused on three main types of activities. Firstly, universities and research institutions were supported to develop institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates. Secondly, WIPO supported the creation of networks of research institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure. Thirdly, WIPO provided to universities and research institutions practical and customized training programs on institutional IP policies, technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, technology management and marketing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>D) Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national economic development planning. This involved the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries were taken into account while developing such national IP strategies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>E) A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>F) A Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was launched.</i></p>
Related DA Projects	This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:



<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/5/5)</li> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I and II (CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7)</li> <li>- Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/12/6)</li> <li>- Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (CDIP/3/2)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/3/INF/2)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue (CDIP/24/9)</li> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector in African Countries (CDIP/22/8)</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>During the period under review, WIPO continued to carry out SMEs-related activities aiming at strengthening national and regional capacities for the protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions. The implementation of those activities (national, regional and sub-regional capacity building conferences, seminars and workshops) took place in a number of countries, including developing countries and LDCs. During this period, efforts were also made to develop materials and tools for supporting the capacity of businesses and their intermediaries to make effective use of the IP system.</p> <p>Seminars on the management of IP assets were organized in eight countries, namely Saint Lucia, Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Oman, Jordan, Brazil, Japan, and Italy. During the pandemic such</p>

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activities were implemented on-line for the benefit of Trinidad and Tobago, Egypt, Greece, Singapore, green technology companies (IP Management Clinic) as well as a regional activity for the Caribbean region and the Gulf region.

A training on the patent system for women inventors in Oman, Pakistan and Uganda, three of the pilot countries participating in the Developing Agenda project on women inventors, was implemented on-line.

The national project for SMEs IP Management in South Africa, which was initiated in August 2017, continued its implementation, focusing on strengthening the framework of cooperation between the IP Office, SME support institutions and SMEs. It worked on enhancing SMEs capacity to manage and use the IP system. A number of workshops were organized by the local intermediary for the benefit of local SMEs.

In line with the efforts to develop materials and tools, recently updated IP for Business series of guides were translated into the remaining UN languages. The latest guide in the IP for Business series of guides “Enterprising Ideas; A Guide to IP for Startups” was finalized and published. In addition, a software-based tool, WIPO IP Diagnostics, to support businesses self-assess their IP assets and receive an automated report providing guidance on how they may manage these assets was completed.

WIPO, as a member of the United Nations Inter-agency Task Team (UNIATT), joined forces with ten other UN agency members of IATT to implement a series of pilot online training workshops on science, technology and innovation (STI) in developing countries in order to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The three sessions, held in November and December 2020, attracted over 70 participants from 28 countries and 40 representatives from different UN bodies. The exercise was unique in bringing multiple UN agencies together into delivering a comprehensive program combining the unique expertise of each UN agency. WIPO for its part brought to the program its expertise in intellectual property to demonstrate the relevance of intellectual property in innovation policy making. Through this program, WIPO was able to reach beyond its traditional stakeholders of IP offices to policy makers and make the case for intellectual property within the broad context of creating the appropriate conditions where innovation can flourish.

*B) Strategy for Creative Industries*

The Public Private Partnership “Publishers Circle” aiming to enhance the cooperation among publishers from developing and developed countries was further developed. The Charter of the Publishers Circle has been signed by over 140 signatories, representing a broad range of stakeholders in publishing. The first

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performance coaching programs were launched in 2019 involving publishers from developing and least developed countries in Asia and Africa and the professional exchanges continued. A new tool on negotiating publishing contracts is being finalized. A new cooperation with the African Publishers Network has been launched in 2020 and individual and groups coaching programs have been taking place in 2021 and will continue for 2022. The program has been covering topics of practical value including a mixture of managerial, regulatory, legal and technology steps and processes. The training program has been organized in an interactive manner to promote open and practice-focused exchanges.

Activities in the field of IP and mobile applications have taken place in the framework of the *Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector*. A dedicated webpage of the project is now available [here](#), including a forum for exchanges among interested parties. New tools have been prepared under the project on alternative dispute resolution for mobile app disputes, on IP contracts for mobile app developers, on IP commercialization in Mobile apps as well as a toolkit on IP issues for this industry. Several workshops and webinars on IP and mobile apps took place on the basis of the tools in Kenya, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago. Partnerships are being developed with app companies from developed countries.

#### **C) Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions**

WIPO structured its technical assistance in the area of technology transfer in the way to support Member States and their academic institutions to create an innovation eco system as comprehensive framework for an efficient creation and management of IP. The main focus is on development of legal framework – IP Policies, support structures (TTOs, techno parks, IP Hubs), human capital and capacity of stakeholders to respond to market requirements – fund raising, marketing, IP valuation.

In the area of IP Policies, the following National Projects were launched or continued: Algeria, Belarus, Egypt, Jordan, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Vietnam and Tunisia.

In addition, WIPO organized national IP Policy workshops in the Russian Federation, Egypt, Caribbean Regional University of West Indies, Colombia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, the Russian Federation – Belgorod, Tomsk and Vologda and Panama.

WIPO finalized the IP Policy Project in Morocco where 5 selected beneficiary universities were provided with distance coaching on

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drafting IP Policies. The project also resulted in the development of the Moroccan National Model IP Policy.

In addition, 13 universities and/or research institutions developed or improved their IP policies in collaboration with WIPO and based on the WIPO Toolkit for Universities and R&D institutions.

The WIPO database with links to existing IP policies of academic and research institutions worldwide was further enlarged with 61 new policies. The review of existing IP policies has been completed, providing removal of duplications and updating existing links with documents saved in the cloud in order to avoid invalid links.

To further expand search options in the WIPO database on IP Policies, 3 new focuses were added to extend a search functionality, namely: "Copyright" – 110 policies, "Software" – 20 policies, and "Commercialization" – 172 policies. This would allow users to precisely navigate themselves to find relevant documentation. A special section for National Models of IP Policies was implemented and includes now 4 examples.

A long-term project on enhancement of IP commercialization capacity on regional techno parks (Caucasus Region) was launched in 2020, in collaboration with EAPO, and an Assessment report on the current status of techno parks in the region was developed in 2021. Also, and sub-regional seminar on IP Commercialization for Western Balkans was organized in Slovenia to identify potential areas of regional IP collaboration.

WIPO also organized five IP valuation workshops in Uzbekistan (basic and advanced); Ukraine (basic); an advanced workshop in Cuba for Biotech and Pharmaceutical Sector and Academic; and Venture Capital Institutions for IP Network for Industry and Energy Sector in Colombia – addressing issues of rising funds for research and IP valuation.

*D) Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies*

National IP Strategies (NIPS) can play an important role in providing policy frameworks in which the contribution of IP in support of innovation and creativity can be optimized. For this potential of NIPS to be realized, it is crucial for them to be anchored in the specific national contexts of developing countries. With this in mind, the Secretariat is looking at how best to support Member States in using NIPS for their national development goals.

One aspect is ensuring that NIPS have broad buy-in, nationally. They need to be supported at the highest political

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levels, involve all key stakeholders and be part of broader national planning frameworks. In addition, they should be based on solid needs assessments and with clear and measurable objectives and outcomes. The Secretariat is working with Member States to refine the planning for NIPS along these lines, helping ensure they result in impact on the ground.

Another aspect is the ongoing work to develop methodologies and tools to help in the crafting of NIPS. The methodology for the formulation of NIPS in the form of a set of practical tools under the project on Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (document CDIP/3/INF/2) was mainstreamed into WIPO's work. Subsequently, the [Methodology for the Development of National IP Strategies](#) was fully revised, providing step-by-step guidance through every phase of the lifecycle of a strategy. A draft guide on Benchmarking Indicators for National IP Strategies has also been prepared, which provides a framework to track the development, implementation and performance of a national IP strategy.

*E) A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.*

The project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/5/5) has been mainstreamed into WIPO's regular work. Its outputs have enormously contributed to the conception, design and implementation of a project on Enabling IP Environment, conceptualized to empower stakeholders in countries to effectively use the intellectual property system, and more specifically trademarks and designs, to increase business competitiveness, through an institutional unit comprising of members from various government agencies - the Branding Bureau, which will serve as a service hub. This is currently implemented in: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Laos PDR, Mongolia and Samoa.

*F) A Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was launched.*

This project was completed in April 2016 and evaluated in March 2017. At its twentieth session in December 2017, the CDIP approved the follow-up to the project on IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and LDCs, following the review of the project evaluation. Accordingly, project activities continued to be mainstreamed into the regular awareness and capacity building work of the Organization.

<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 5</b>	
<p>WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member States, details of specific activities, with the consent of the Member State(s) and other recipients concerned, for which the activity was implemented.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 30, 31 and 32</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> <p>A presentation on the Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation was addressed by the project on <i>Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)</i> (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II)</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals (CDIP/24/14 Rev.)</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>IP-TAD provides information on technical assistance activities provided by WIPO, where one or more of the beneficiaries were from a developing country, a least developed country, or a country in transition. Technical assistance activities are searchable by title, beneficiary country, activity type, IP subject area, year, country and region.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the IP-TAD database was adapted in order to accommodate the technical assistance activities that were conducted virtually. The number of technical assistance activities organized amounted to 2,691 with participants from developing countries, least developed countries, countries in transition and developed countries.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/4; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 6*</b>	
<p>WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31 and 32</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4), and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. In addition, the implementation strategy in relation to part of the recommendation – Roster of Consultants (RoC) – is reflected in document CDIP/3/2. The implementation of this recommendation consisted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Incorporating the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO;</li> <li>B) Improving awareness and enhancing understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity system;</li> <li>C) Developing WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO; and</li> <li>D) Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.</li> </ul>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) WIPO continued to comply with the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service and the Policy on Financial Disclosure and Declaration of Interests.</li> <li>B) WIPO continued its efforts to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues in the Organization. The Ethics Office continued to focus on standard setting, including through training and outreach, and on providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on situations raising ethical dilemmas.</li> <li>C) Investigative activities continued over the reporting period, with 52 complaints processed, 12 cases of substantiated wrongdoing,</li> </ul>



<b>Recommendation 6*</b>	
	<p>and 5 management implication reports providing recommendations for further internal control improvement.</p> <p>An external quality assessment of WIPO's investigation function was carried out in 2020, leading to a confirmation that investigative procedures and practices in the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) conformed to applicable legal and good practice standards.</p> <p>IOD also continued to participate in meetings and activities of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services group (UN-RIS) and the Conference of International Investigators (CII), and share common issues and best practices in the area of investigations.</p> <p>An online training module on fraud and other misconduct, deployed in 2019, was followed by staff members on a wide scale.</p> <p>D) IP-ROC contains information of consultants engaged to undertake specific IP technical assistance activities in least developed countries, developing countries and countries in transition. The consultants can be searched by various criteria such as, name, nationality, gender, IP subject area, language and year of assignment. As of August 2021, IP-ROC contained information related to 2,171 experts.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 7*</b>	
<p>Promote measures that will help countries deal with intellectual property related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between IPRs and competition policies.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 and CDIP/4 (documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/4/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>WIPO provides, on request, legislative assistance and advice aimed at preventing and / or resolving IP-related anti-competitive practices. This comprises consideration of the proper scope of exclusive IP rights, including appropriate exceptions and limitations to those rights, as well as the use of legal options such as compulsory licenses and other measures allowed under international norms. Advice is also provided, on request, on matters related to business-restrictive clauses and other contents of IP licensing contracts that may have an adverse effect on competition.</p> <p>In addition, under this recommendation a <i>Thematic Project on IP and Competition Policy</i> (CDIP/4/4 Rev.) has been developed and implemented.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation was mainly addressed through the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Competition Policy</i> (CDIP/4/4 Rev.)</p>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>WIPO's work continued to focus on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies. WIPO strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing the pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community.</p> <p>A WIPO-WTO publication on "Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today's Global Economy" has been published by Cambridge University Press.</p>

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Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 8</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	9, 13, 14, 15 and 30
Implementation	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9.</p>
Related DA Projects	The recommendation was mainly addressed through the completed and mainstreamed project on <i>Specialized Databases' Access and Support - Phase I and II</i> (CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9).
Activities/achievements	<p>Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) national networks have been established in 80 Member States comprising 1,238 individual TISCs based in host institutions such as universities, R&amp;D centers, etc., which it is estimated regularly receive over one million enquiries a year according to end of year surveys. TISCs continue to expand their range of technology and innovation support services from basic services, such as assistance in searching patent and scientific/technical journal databases, to more advanced aspects of patent analytics, new product development and advice on IP management including technology transfer and commercialization.</p> <p>Onsite (mostly in 2019) and online (mostly in 2020 and 2021) training events on patent search and analytics were organized in 35 countries over the period from mid-2019 to mid-2021. Exchange of experiences and best practices among TISCs were further promoted through one onsite regional meeting, one onsite inter-regional and two virtual regional meetings organized during this period, as well as through the online eTISC knowledge-sharing platform, which was completely redesigned and relaunched in 2019. A new platform, WIPO INSPIRE, was launched in 2020 to assist TISCs and others to review and select the content and features of patent databases according to their search needs.</p> <p>WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access to nearly 9,000 subscription-based scientific and technical journals, and up to 50,000 e-books and reference works to over 2,100 active user institutions with nearly 27,000 logins in 2020 throughout 120 developing</p>

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	<p>countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with some of the world's leading publishers.</p> <p>Similarly, 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 140 registered institutions in 43 developing countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with leading patent database providers.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 9</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	9
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.
Related DA Projects	The recommendation was mainly addressed through the project on <i>IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)</i> (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II).
Activities/achievements	<p>During the reporting period, the WIPO Match has had outreach programs with at least 36 institutions worldwide. The WIPO Match community currently has 124 supporters from 54 countries, including IP offices, NGOs, universities, technology transfer offices, government agencies and private sector companies. WIPO Match is now featured in the <a href="#">United Nations CONNECT 2030</a> platform, which establishes a mapping and serves a gateway for science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programs, within and beyond the United Nations. It is also part of the United Nations <a href="#">South-South Galaxy platform</a>, which encourages Southern partnerships in the area of innovations.</p> <p>The WIPO Internal Oversight Division (IOD) completed an evaluation of the WIPO Match Platform in June 2021. The Secretariat is now in the process of assessing the findings of the evaluation with a view to revising and strengthening WIPO Match to maximize its benefit for mandate implementation. The Secretariat is particularly focusing on how best to achieve the envisaged objectives of WIPO Match and of Recommendation 9 more broadly, in a cost effective, efficient and impact-oriented manner.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/3; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 10</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 21 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies - Phase I and II (CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev.1)</li> <li>- Smart IP Institutions (CDIP/3/INF/2)</li> <li>- Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions (CDIP/3/INF/2)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/3/INF/2)</li> <li>- Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex IX)</li> <li>- IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5)</li> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6)</li> <li>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I and II (CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7)</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 10</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/12/6)</li> <li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.)</li> <li>- Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</li> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Intellectual property and gastronomic tourism in Peru and other developing countries: promoting the development of gastronomic tourism through intellectual property (CDIP/22/14 Rev.)</li> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue (CDIP/24/9)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>Through the mainstreaming of the <i>Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies</i>, the WIPO Academy continued to support Member States in building their own IP training capacities through the establishment of self-sustaining IP training institutions (IPTIs) focused on specific national goals and priorities. By 2020, ten national IP training institutions had been established in Azerbaijan, Colombia<sup>2</sup>, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Peru, and Tunisia. Twelve</p>

<sup>2</sup> 2 IPTIs, one at the Industrial Property Office (*Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio – SIC*), and one at the Copyright Office (*Dirección Nacional de Derecho de Autor – DNDA*).



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other projects are underway and numerous further requests for such assistance have been received by the Academy.

In the framework of such projects, eighteen ‘training of trainers’ modules for more than 285 participants from 26 countries (including regional projects) were effectively delivered during the reporting period. In addition, 3 special editions of DL courses for 97 participants were organized and more than 75 trainers participated in Professional Development training courses and Summer School Programs.

In 2020, the IPTIs reported on the organization of 859 IP training activities reaching almost 70,000 participants,<sup>33</sup> which is evidence of the multiplier effect these projects can achieve.

A new continuous training of trainers program was launched in 2020 to respond to the demand from established IPTIs to provide their trainers with continuous education on emergent issues on IP and teaching methodologies. The program reached a total of 126 participants from 18 countries (including regional participants). In addition, a number of activities were organized to mark the 10th Anniversary of these projects, such as Online Roundtables on best practices, lessons learned, challenges and mitigation strategies for IPTIs - a total of 30 participants from 18 institutions were involved; and online coaching sessions on digital solutions for IPTIs with the participation of 42 IPTI focal points and relevant IPTI staff. *Ad hoc* cooperation was also provided to 4 requesting IPTIs for the organization of a total of 21 activities.

Furthermore, a members’ area was created within the IPTIs Virtual Network which was established in 2019. This new area offers the IPTIs a space with useful resources and functionalities to exchange ideas and develop synergies and potential joint initiatives.

Following the establishment of the WIPO Judicial Institute in 2019, and the mainstreaming of the project on *Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries*, WIPO strengthened and expanded its support to national and regional judiciaries in enhancing their capacity for the efficient and balanced adjudication of IP disputes.

The WIPO Judicial Institute collaborated with all relevant WIPO sectors to build an Organization-wide approach to judicial activities, structured around three primary pillars: information exchange among judiciaries across the world through the annual WIPO IP Judges Forum and regular webinars; strengthened judicial capacity

<sup>33</sup> Data based on information received from 8 IPTIs up until January 29, 2021. On the occasion of the 10 years of the project, these 8 IPTIs reported as historical data the organization of 5105 activities reaching 254125 participants.

<b>Recommendation 10</b>	
	<p>building through programs for Continuing Judicial Education (CJE) on IP and other topic-specific judicial colloquia; and increased access to public resources in the area of the judicial administration of IP, in particular through the launch of WIPO Lex-Judgments, a free online database of IP decisions, in September 2020.</p> <p>Information on these activities is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/4; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/23/7; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 11*</b>	
<p>To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 15, 17 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is manifold and it is as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A) Training courses on IP protection and patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors, attorneys as well as staff of technology transfer offices and technology and innovation support centers to improve the knowledge about the IP and patent system, strengthen ability of national IP generators, universities and R&amp;D institutions to use the patent system, by applying different patent strategies and available tools, in order to effectively exploit their creations for sustainable development in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Developing practical tools to assist Member States and their R&amp;D institutions to set up and implement efficient technology transfer systems.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Enhancing the use of and the access to patent information.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B) Implementation of the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) to help under resourced inventors in developing countries to get professional assistance free of charge in relation to the patent grant procedure before their national/regional patent office.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Providing professional assistance can improve an inventor's chances to secure a patent, providing a clearer pathway to innovation-fueled growth.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C) Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p>

<b>Recommendation 11*</b>	
	<p>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6)</p> <p>- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I and II (CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7)</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p> <p>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector (CDIP/22/8)</p> <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</p> <p>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>A) WIPO started the implementation of the project on the Establishment of technology transfer offices (TTOs) – in Egypt. There were 12 universities and R&amp;D institutions benefiting from WIPO support up to date. In addition, WIPO organized or co-organized conferences, seminars, and workshops, as well as various initiatives for academic institutions. For detailed information about these activities, please refer to Recommendation 4.</p> <p>B) The Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) empowers under-resourced inventors to transform their ideas into assets. Inventors receive support navigating the patent procurement process in their own country and selected jurisdictions by experienced patent professionals in their own country and selected jurisdictions. The program operates in Colombia, Ecuador, Morocco, South Africa, Peru, and the Philippines.</p> <p>By the end of the reporting period, the IAP had supported more than 130 beneficiaries since the beginning of the project. WIPO introduced digital infrastructure that enabled continuity during the COVID-19 pandemic and lowered the bar to entry for future participating countries. The IAP also delivered targeted capacity building to more than 750 potential inventors, in the form of virtual interactions. These events allowed for direct and focused engagement on technical areas for improvement identified by existing and potential beneficiaries from each participating country.</p> <p>In order to develop local capacities and skills in drafting patent applications, 20 patent drafting workshops (two regional and</p>

<b>Recommendation 11*</b>	
	<p>18 national workshops) were held during the period from July 2019 to July 2021. Due to the pandemics, 11 were delivered in the virtual format. Approximately 770 participants from more than 45 countries were trained through these workshops.</p> <p>C) WIPO manages several cluster-based and/or regional projects in the area of collective management of copyrights and related rights. The aim is to scale impact from working in cross-cutting collaboration to assist clusters of countries in a same region, with a common language, experiencing common issues and/or sharing the same commitment to deliver effective and efficient collective management solutions.</p> <p>To assist Member States and stakeholders in strengthening their capacity in ensuring the fair collection and distribution of royalties by Collective Management Organizations (CMOs), WIPO also continue to offer a technological solution, WIPO Connect, which is deployed at request in developing countries and least-developed countries.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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/17/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 12*</b>	
To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 30, 31 and 32
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through activities broadly agreed upon during the discussions of the CDIP/3 (document CDIP/3/3) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO's work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific DA Recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on "Development Agenda Links" has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO's regular programming process across the Organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2014/2015 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO's activities).</p>
Related DA Projects	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing WIPO's RBM Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</li> <li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.)</li> <li>- 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 Proposed by South Africa (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p>

<b>Recommendation 12*</b>	
	<p>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</p> <p>- Intellectual property and gastronomic tourism in Peru and other developing countries: promoting the development of gastronomic tourism through intellectual property (CDIP/22/14 Rev.)</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>DA Recommendations continued to be fully integrated into the planning processes of the Organization, as reflected in the Program narratives and implementation strategies in the Program and Budget for the 2020/21 Biennium. Linkages between the Programs and the DA Recommendations are prominently featured in the document through the use of graphic illustrations.</p> <p>The extent of mainstreaming of development at WIPO, taking duly into account and guided by the DA Recommendations, is measured by the development share of the Organization. The total development share reflected in the approved Program and Budget for 2018/19 amounted to 132.8 million Swiss francs (18.3% of the total budget), with the actual development share amounting to 127 millions Swiss francs (18% of total expenditure), as reported in the <a href="#">WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018/19</a> (document WO/PBC/31/6). A total of 20 of WIPO's 38 Expected Results (ERs) under seven of nine Strategic Goals (SGs) in 2018/19 contributed to the development share.</p> <p>The total development share of the approved Program and Budget for 2020/21 amounts to 136.9 million Swiss francs (18.1% of the total budget) with 20 of WIPO's 38 ERs under seven SGs having a development share. Reporting on the actual development share for 2020/21 will be provided in the WPR 2020/21.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Proposed Program of Work and Budget 2022/23</a> reflects a streamlined results framework comprised of 16 Expected Results under four Strategic Pillars and the Foundation. The total development share for 2022/23 amounts to 150.3 million Swiss francs or 18.9 per cent with all 13 Expected Results under the four Strategic Pillars having a development share.</p> <p>The design, planning and implementation of WIPO's activities continued to be guided by the relevant DA Recommendations. The WPR 2018/19 featured enhanced reporting on the implementation of the DA, consolidated, for the first time, at the organizational level.</p> <p>Further, as a result of a decision taken by the Committee in relation to recommendations 5 and 11 of the Independent Review, Annex I of the Director General's Report on the Implementation of the Development Agenda presents links between the DA Recommendations and WIPO's Expected Results.</p>

<b>Recommendation 12*</b>	
	Finally, 22 DA projects were mainstreamed into the regular work of the Organization to date.
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>



<b>Recommendations 13*, 14*, and 17*</b>	
<p><i>Recommendation 13:</i> WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 14:</i> Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 17:</i> In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17 and 32</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2) as well as the following 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. They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>WIPO's technical assistance is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high-level consultations;</li> <li>- discussion and preparation of draft laws;</li> <li>- review of and advice on draft laws and regulations;</li> <li>- organization of and participation in meetings;</li> <li>- expert technical missions and study visits;</li> <li>- technical visits of government officials from capitals; and</li> <li>- training and capacity-building of local policy-makers.</li> </ul> <p>Legislative assistance is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral and confidential basis as rapidly as possible, given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and least-developed countries to make informed decisions on the use of legal options and flexibilities available in the international legal framework, including the TRIPS Agreement at the level of implementation in national laws.</p>

**Recommendations 13\*, 14\*, and 17\***

Within the framework of the WIPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and consultations have been organized with the WTO to improve mutual cooperation.

Assistance is also provided, upon request, to countries with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions related to least-developed countries and their special needs are given full consideration.

In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.

In addition, a document on “Patent Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels” was presented to CDIP/5. The CDIP has continued discussing this subject matter since then on the basis of that document.

Furthermore, 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.

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.

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 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

<b>Recommendations 13*, 14*, and 17*</b>	
	<p>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: <a href="#">Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System</a></p>
Related DA Projects	<p>These recommendations have been also implemented through the completed DA project on <i>Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries</i> (CDIP/7/6).</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>In the period under consideration, WIPO continued to provide legislative assistance in accordance with the above-mentioned principles.</p> <p>In the area of patents and trade secrets, WIPO provided legislative and policy advice to 33 developing countries and LDCs (4 in the Africa region, 4 in the Arab region, 7 in Asia and the Pacific, 17 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 1 country with economies in transition).</p> <p>WIPO provided copyright and related rights legislative and policy advice 61 times, to 40 developing countries and LDCs (12 in Asia and the Pacific, 7 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in the Arab region, 19 in Africa) and 9 countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>In the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications, WIPO provided legislative and policy advice to 18 developing countries and LDCs (5 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 in the Arab region, 4 in Africa) and 4 countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>Following the mainstreaming of the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, the Organization continued to support a number of development-oriented activities requested by Member States, in particular, those which facilitated mutually beneficial exchanges of knowledge and experience among developing countries and LDCs, and aimed at promoting innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for economic, technological, social and cultural development. The mapping contains a list of activities undertaken by the Organization where both beneficiary and provider countries were developing countries or LDCs, and where all or the majority of speakers/experts attending the event, came from a developing country or LDC.</p> <p>This includes also triangular cooperation activities implemented by WIPO where the above-mentioned criteria apply, but which were undertaken with the financial support of a developed country, essentially under the modality of a Fund-in-Trust. WIPO provided its inputs on SSC activities for the annual report by Secretary General</p>

<b>Recommendations 13*, 14*, and 17*</b>	
	<p>to the UN General Assembly. It reported on the increasing number of IP-related activities in field of SSC, in particular on the contribution of the WIPO Development Sector's work as well as the outcome of the partnerships achieved through the platforms of WIPO Match, WIPO Green and ABC.</p> <p>The function of the WIPO focal point (within the Regional and National Development Sector) has been strengthened within the UN SSC network, which includes the UN SSC Office and the focal points of other UN specialized agencies. WIPO has been participating with other UN agencies in the drafting of a United Nations System-wide Strategy document on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/16/5; CDIP/17/5; CDIP/18/5; CDIP/20/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendations 15*, 21*, and 44*</b>	
Recommendation(s)	<p><i>Recommendation 15:</i> Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be inclusive and member-driven;</li> <li>(b) take into account different levels of development;</li> <li>(c) take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; and</li> <li>(d) be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs; and be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.</li> </ul> <p><i>Recommendation 21:</i> WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 44:</i> In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the Secretariat, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.</p>
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31 and 32
Implementation	<p>In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees, to implement these recommendations (along with the remaining 16 for immediate implementation). These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2). They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>These recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic</p>

<b>Recommendations 15*, 21*, and 44*</b>	
	<p>Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated delegates from developing countries.</p> <p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p>
Related DA Projects	N/A
Activities/achievements	<p>The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) met twice between July 2019 to July 2021. The session in December 2020 was held in a hybrid format. Member States continued to discuss, <i>inter alia</i>, the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology.</p> <p>The activities and discussions of the SCP continued to be Member State driven and inclusive, supported open and balanced consultations, and based on documents prepared by the Secretariat and proposals of Member States.</p> <p>Member States also shared information on their laws, practices and experiences within various sharing sessions held during the SCP sessions. These sharing sessions covered diverse topics, such as the patentability issues relating to artificial intelligence and use of artificial intelligence for examination of patent applications, patent licensing provisions in the healthcare technologies, patent law provisions and practices that contributed to effective transfer of technology, and confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors. These participatory processes offered the practical insights into the subject matter under discussion.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met twice between July 2019 and December 2020, in October 2019 (SCCR/39) and November 2020 (SCCR/40). The session in November 2020 was held in a hybrid format, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee continued to discuss the protection of broadcasting organizations, limitations and exceptions, and other matters including the analysis of copyright related to the digital environment, the artists' resale royalty right, and the rights of theatre directors. During SCCR/39, Member States discussed elements of the Chair's Text for a broadcasting treaty in formal and informal sessions, while in SCCR/40 the Acting Chair provided a summary of the status of the work.</p>

**Recommendations 15\*, 21\*, and 44\***

With respect to limitations and exceptions, in the SCCR/39 session, the Secretariat reported on the various activities/studies related to the Action Plan for Libraries, Archives, and Museums and the Action Plan for Educational and Research Institutions and Persons with Other Disabilities, approved by Member States. In the SCCR/40 session, the Secretariat presented a factual report with the results of the three regional seminars and the International Conference on limitations and exceptions held in 2019 (document SCCR/40/2). In relation to the Analysis of Copyright Related to the Digital Environment, during SCCR/39 the report “An Introduction to the Global Digital Music Market” (document SCCR/39/3), was presented by the author. In February 2020, the Secretariat organized a brainstorming session with the aim of gathering information and data regarding: chain of rights; value chain; and mechanisms for gathering data on the usage of music and for reporting distribution of royalties. In relation to the topic of the Artist’s Resale Royalty Right, updates on the ongoing work of the Task Force on the Artists’ Resale Royalty Right were presented to the Committee. In relation to the topic of Strengthening the Protection of Theatre Directors’ Rights, progress reports on the scoping study on the topic were presented by the study authors.

The WIPO General Assembly in October 2019 agreed to renew the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) for the 2020/2021 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2020 and 2021.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the IGC was not able to meet between January 2020 and July 2021. However, Member States, through consultations and a written procedure, agreed on and conducted some voluntary preparation activities, including providing comments on the Chair’s Text of a *Draft International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources* to the IGC Chair-elect; reviewing an initial online compilation of national and regional *sui generis* regimes for the intellectual property protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, available [here](#); and providing updated information on the online resources available on the Traditional Knowledge Division’s website. Member States also agreed and requested the WIPO Secretariat to organize a Seminar on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources in January 2021. The WIPO Secretariat organized two informal briefing sessions on the IGC in June 2021.

All the work of the Committees was inclusive, member-driven and based upon open and balanced consultations involving civil society at large.

The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) met three times

<b>Recommendations 15*, 21*, and 44*</b>	
	<p>between June 2019 and July 2021. The 43<sup>rd</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> sessions of the SCT, which took place in November 2020 and May 2021 respectively, were held in hybrid mode. The fifty-first (24th ordinary) session of the WIPO General Assembly addressed a possible convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty (see document WO/GA/51/8) and conducted the item in an inclusive and member-driven manner. This included deliberations on 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.</p> <p>The SCT dealt with a number of substantive work items, namely: the facilitation of industrial design protection for graphical user interfaces (GUIs); the application of Article 11 of the Paris Convention concerning temporary protection of industrial designs shown at international exhibitions; the protection of country names against unauthorized registration and use as trademarks; the delegation of country names into the domain name space; information gathered through questionnaires on geographical indications and nation brands. Discussions on these matters will continue in future sessions of the SCT. Moreover, two half-day informal information sessions were organized in conjunction with SCT/43, one dedicated to geographical indications and one to temporary protection of industrial designs shown at international exhibitions. In accordance with a decision taken by SCT/45, another information session on geographical indications will be held back-to-back with SCT/45.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>



<b>Recommendation 16*</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16 and 30
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/4 (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.1). The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>This recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on <i>IP and the Public Domain</i> (CDIP/4/3) and of a project on <i>Patents and Public Domain</i> (CDIP/7/5 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, the Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional Knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge which is clearly in the public domain is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents.</p>
Related DA Projects	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/6/REF/CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2)</li> <li>- Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5 Rev.)</li> <li>- The Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 Rev.)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>Under the DA Project on the <i>Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development</i> (CDIP/16/4 Rev.), which was completed and evaluated during the reporting period (CDIP/24/3 and CDIP/24/11), two practical guides were developed to support Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), innovators and entrepreneurs in developing, least-developed countries and countries in transition, in identifying and making use of subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. Nine national TISC networks received practical training on the use of the two guides, with the objective to support TISCs in developing new skills and</p>

<b>Recommendation 16*</b>	
	<p>services for identifying inventions in the public domain using freedom to operate determination and in using inventions in the public domain through product design and development processes.</p> <p>Experts from different regions involved in the drafting of the guides participated in the workshops and are available to act as resource persons to further support TISCs in using the guides and in developing skills in this area.</p> <p>Both guides have been published in 2020 in all six United Nations official languages to allow TISCs in all regions of the world, particularly in developing countries, to adapt, exploit and commercialize their local inventions.</p> <p>Overviews reviewing both Guides were also produced: Overview of the Guide on Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain – a Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs (CDIP/25/INF/4) and Overview of the Guide on Using Inventions in the Public Domain – a Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs (CDIP/25/INF/5).</p> <p>As a follow-up of one of the guides, a new <i>Project Proposal on Using Inventions in the Public Domain</i> (CDIP/24/16) was considered by the CDIP at its 25<sup>th</sup> session (July 26 to 30, 2021). The Committee requested the Secretariat to revise the proposal and decided to continue discussing it at its next session.</p> <p>To facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information online to help determine if an invention may be in the public domain, the WIPO Patent Register Portal was also updated in the framework of the same project. Launched in November 2018 at a side-event during CDIP/22, the Portal has an improved user interface and expanded content for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections. A short tutorial video was also developed to highlight the Portal's new features and functionalities.</p> <p>For updates on the ongoing DA project mentioned above, please refer to document CDIP/26/2.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2018/19 (document WO/GA/51/6)</p>

<b>Recommendation 18*</b>	
To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	4
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>The IGC is driven by discussions of Member States, within the mandate and work program established by the General Assembly. Significant Secretariat resources and expertise are made available, at the request of Member States, to facilitate and create a conducive environment for the IGC's negotiations.</p>
Related DA Projects	N/A
Activities/achievements	<p>The WIPO General Assembly in 2019 agreed to renew the mandate of the IGC for the 2020/2021 biennium, and on a work program for the IGC in 2020 and 2021. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the IGC was not able to meet between January 2020 and July 2021. Member States, through consultations and a written procedure, agreed on and conducted some voluntary preparation activities, including providing comments on the Chair's Text of a <i>Draft International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources</i> to the IGC Chair-elect; reviewing an initial online compilation of national and regional <i>sui generis</i> regimes for the IP protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions (<a href="#">Compilation of Information on National and Regional Sui Generis Regimes</a>); and providing updated information on the online resources available on the Traditional Knowledge Division's website. Member States also agreed and requested WIPO to organize a <a href="#">Seminar on IP and Genetic Resources</a> in January 2021. The WIPO Secretariat organized two informal briefing sessions on the IGC in June 2021.</p>
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: 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/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.

***Recommendation 18\****

In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).

<b>Recommendation 19*</b>	
<p>To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 14, 15 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/4 (CDIP/4/5 Rev. and CDIP/4/6) and CDIP/6 (CDIP/6/4).</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.)</li> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13)</li> <li>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9)</li> <li>- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.)</li> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/19/11/Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>For information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the evaluation reports on the projects on:</p>

<b>Recommendation 19*</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5);</li> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information Phase I and II (CDIP/10/6 and CDIP/14/6);</li> <li>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges– Phase I and II (CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/12/12);</li> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4); and</li> <li>- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/16/3)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/27/5)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, in the context of the project <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i>, the eighteenth session of the CDIP agreed to undertake a number of actions that had been proposed by Member States (CDIP/18/6 Rev.). Following that agreement, during the period under consideration, the Secretariat presented the following document to the twenty-fifth session of the CDIP (November 9 to 13, 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report on the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform (CDIP/25/5). This document reported on the establishment of a new forum within the eTISC platform, integrated into WIPO INSPIRE, with the aim of increasing the platform’s visibility and user base.</li> </ul>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/21/13; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 20</b>	
To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	2, 4, 9, 14 and 32
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/3 Rev.
Related DA Projects	This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/6/REF/CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2)</li> <li>- Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5 Rev.)</li> <li>- The Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (CDIP/16/4 Rev.)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>WIPO continued its efforts to help strengthening Member States' capacity to identify and use subject matter that has fallen into the public domain.</p> <p>Under the DA Project on the <i>Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development</i> (CDIP/16/4 Rev.), which was completed and evaluated during the reporting period (CDIP/24/3 and CDIP/24/11), two practical guides were developed to support Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), innovators and entrepreneurs in developing, least-developed countries and countries in transition, in identifying and making use of subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. They are available in all six UN official languages. Summaries of these documents were also developed, for information of the CDIP (CDIP/25/INF4 and CDIP/25/INF5).</p> <p>In addition, nine national TISC networks received practical training on the use of the two guides, with the objective to support TISCs in developing new skills and services for identifying inventions in the public domain using freedom to operate determination and in using inventions in the public domain through product design and development processes. Lastly, experts from different regions involved in the drafting of the guides participated in the workshops and are available to act as resource persons to further support TISCs in using the guides and in developing skills in this area.</p>

<b>Recommendation 20</b>	
	<p>As a follow-up of one of the guides, a new <i>Project Proposal on Using Inventions in the Public Domain</i> (CDIP/24/16) was considered by the CDIP at its 25<sup>th</sup> session (July 26 to 30, 2021). The Committee requested the Secretariat to revise the proposal and decided to continue discussing it at its next session.</p> <p>The WIPO Patent Register Portal, updated in the framework of the same project, remains available to facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information online to help determine if an invention may be in the public domain.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports and documents considered by the CDIP: 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.; CDIP/20/2, CDIP/21/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>



**Recommendation 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.

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: (a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules; (b) links between IP and competition; (c) IP-related transfer of technology; (d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and (e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.

Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021

1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 20 and 21

Implementation

This recommendation was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/3/3.

Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/5/3, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/8/4 CDIP10/9, CDIP/11/3, CDIP/12/8 and CDIP/14/12 Rev. 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: [Millennium Development Goals and WIPO](#).

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 CDIP/10/9) and discussed during the tenth session of the Committee.

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.).

Discussions on the MDGs concluded once the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted in 2015. In this regard, at its sixteenth session, the Secretariat presented a document on WIPO and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (CDIP/16/8), which provided a short summary on WIPO's engagement in the Post-2015

<b>Recommendation 22</b>	
	<p>Development Agenda process and the ongoing work on the SDG Indicator Framework. As a follow-up, at the seventeenth session, the Secretariat presented a Mapping of WIPO Activities Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation (CDIP/17/8), identifying the activities undertaken by WIPO which were related to the SDGs.</p> <p>The discussion on the two documents lead to a decision, requesting Member States to provide inputs as regards the SDGs they deem relevant to WIPO's work, together with an explanation / justification of their views and, at its eighteenth session, the Committee considered the "Compilation of Member States Inputs on SDGs relevant to WIPO's work" (CDIP/18/4). This document <i>inter alia</i> included the inputs received from the Delegation of Brazil, requesting for establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs. This issue was discussed for five consecutive sessions. At the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the CDIP, it was decided that any discussion on SDGs in CDIP sessions shall be undertaken under the agenda item on "Intellectual Property and Development".</p> <p>In addition, the eighteenth session decided that an annual report should be presented to the Committee, at its first session of the year, containing information on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its associated targets on: (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 first report on this subject was presented to the nineteenth session of the CDIP by the Special Representative of the Director General on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (CDIP/19/6).</p>
Related DA Projects	N/A
Activities/achievements	<p>In 2020 and 2021, the fourth and fifth annual report on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its Associated Targets were presented to the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/25/6 and CDIP/26/3). The reports provided an update of WIPO SDG-related activities and initiatives undertaken by the Organization, individually or as part of the UN System; as well as of the assistance provided to Member States upon their request, in support of the implementation of the SDGs.</p> <p>The reports highlighted the wide range of programs, platforms, databases, projects and activities offered by the Organization to help Member States promote an enabling environment for innovation and creativity that is crucial to meet the SDGs.</p> <p>A dedicated <a href="#">web page</a>, launched in 2019, continues to provide updated information on WIPO and SDGs. Furthermore, a new</p>

<b>Recommendation 22</b>	
	<p>experience-sharing web page was launched in 2021, entitled “Intellectual Property and the SDGs”, featuring short case studies of national and regional projects and other initiatives undertaken by Member States to advance the SDGs through the use of IP, innovation and creativity.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Documents considered by the CDIP: CDIP/16/8, CDIP/17/8; CDIP/18/4; CDIP/19/6; CDIP/21/10; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/10; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/25/6; CDIP/26/3.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 23</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 202/2021	1, 2, 3, 9 and 30
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP, as reflected in document CDIP/4/4 Rev.
Related DA Projects	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev.)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector (CDIP/22/8)</li> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The project on <i>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</i> was approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP and started its implementation in 2018 (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.). It included the recruitment of a Training Needs Assessment Expert and four Country Experts in each of the designated pilot countries: Chile, Indonesia, Rwanda and South Africa.</p> <p>A training needs assessment manual and a toolkit have been developed specifically for the areas related to technology transfer and commercialization / utilization to enable a better targeting of training activities in terms of audience, subject matter and delivery. Simultaneously, the country experts mapped the innovation value chains in their respective countries and then used the methodology described in the manual and the toolkit as practical templates to collect information from key stakeholders (funders, researchers,</p>

<b>Recommendation 23</b>	
	<p>managers and users of IP) in their respective innovation value chains, to highlight in a report the training needs with regard to technology transfer for the key stakeholders. On the basis of this report a limited (due to the length of the project), but targeted training plan, was then developed by the country experts.</p> <p>Training plans were implemented in three of the pilot countries from late 2019 (onsite) and throughout 2020 (online due to the pandemic). Due to the political situation in Chile, it was difficult to organize training and the training needs assessment report was used to support the development of a national technology transfer certification.</p> <p>The project was finalized at the end of 2020 and an independent evaluation of the project undertaken in early 2021.</p> <p>For more information about the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p> <p>The <i>Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector</i> was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP and started its implementation in 2019 (CDIP/22/8). A dedicated website of the project is now <a href="#">available</a>. New tools have been prepared on alternative dispute resolution for mobile app disputes and on IP contracts for mobile app developers. Workshops on IP and mobile apps took place in Kenya, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago. Partnerships are being developed with app companies from developed countries.</p> <p>For more information about the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to document CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition, several workshops were undertaken under IP Policies for Research Institutions in the Russian Federation and Morocco and IP commercialization in Colombia. A series of online webinars on Technology Transfer and IP Commercialization were given for participants from Barbados, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, Jamaica, Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Uzbekistan, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Technical assistance was provided to 2 research institutions in Mongolia to create an IP policy which facilitates responsible and effective knowledge transfer.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 24</b>	
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).	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	9, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 20
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/5 Rev.
Related DA Projects	<p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <p>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector (CDIP/22/8)</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>In the context of the implementation of the DA Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector, a webpage was established. In addition, new tools have been prepared under this project, for the use of various stakeholders of the mobile app and software industry. For more details on the implementation of this project, please refer to document CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In September 2020, WIPO held its third edition of the International Conference on the Global Digital Content Market. The event explored the latest developments in the creative industries sector brought about by digital technologies at worldwide level. In particular, the event focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emerging new business models</li> <li>• unfolding local and global markets</li> <li>• the crucial role of IT tools from the creation of content to the management of rights</li> </ul> <p>Information on the list of speakers and on the topics covered during the Conference is available on the event <a href="#">webpage</a>.</p>
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.

***Recommendation 24***

In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).

<b>Recommendation 25</b>	
<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>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 18 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.)</li> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6)</li> </ul> <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i>, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents: (i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5); (ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3); and (iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing the document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.</p> <p>In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p>



### **Recommendation 25**

- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11)
- Mapping of International *Fora* and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12)
- Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7)
- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.)
- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5)
- Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions”(CDIP/21/6)
- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” Using External Platforms (CDIP/22/5)
- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New WIPO Inspire Platform
- Report on the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform

As a follow-up of the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, 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. A second document of this nature 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.

- 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 Proposed by South Africa (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)

In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing project:

<b>Recommendation 25</b>	
	- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)
Activities/achievements	<p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the period under consideration, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America (CDIP/18/6 Rev.). In that context, a new forum has now been established within the eTISC platform, integrated with WIPO INSPIRE, with the aim of achieving increased traffic from the platform's visibility and existing user base. The content from the previous web forum has been migrated to this new forum, and a link has been created from the webpage of the "Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions" to the new forum. No additional resources beyond those already allocated under the regular budget were required in order to implement these actions.</p> <p>Accordingly, a <i>Report on the Web Forum Established under the "Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions" after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform</i> (CDIP/25/5) was presented to the twenty-fifth session of the Committee.</p> <p>For more information on the activities undertaken under the project on <i>IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i> please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p> <p>For more information on the <i>Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment</i>, please refer to document CDIP/26/2.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/19/5, CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 26</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	9, 11, 14 and 30
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.
Related DA Projects	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i> (CDIP/6/4 Rev.).
Activities/achievements	<p>The website dedicated to Universities and IP was further expanded with additional text. The WIPO database with links to existing IP policies of academic and research institutions worldwide was further expanded with 55 new policies, some of which contain guidelines or reference to North-South cooperation and/or responsible commercialization and knowledge transfer.</p> <p>To further expand search options in the WIPO database on IP Policies 4 new focuses were added to extend a search functionality, namely: "Spin-offs", "IP Ownership", "Technology Transfer Office/Knowledge Management Office", and "Dispute Resolution". A special section for Customized National Models of IP Policies was implemented.</p> <p>A National Model of IP Policy for Morocco was implemented. Three seminars were organized by WIPO within the <i>Project on Implementation of the National Model IP Policy in the Russian Federation</i>.</p> <p>For detailed information about further activities undertaken by WIPO in relation to academic and research institutions, please refer to Recommendation 4.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 27</b>	
<p>Facilitating intellectual property-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of intellectual property-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical intellectual property-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. The activities agreed for its implementation were based on the Project Document CDIP/4/5 Rev. Furthermore, during the nineteenth session of the CDIP, the Committee approved the way forward proposed in the Progress Report on “New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content” (document CDIP/19/8).</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation has mainly been addressed by the project on “IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, the recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector (CDIP/22/8)</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>WIPO continued to assist IP Offices in developing and LDCs to provide business systems that enable them to participate effectively in the IP system. Details on the services are available at <a href="#">IP Office Business Solution</a>.</p> <p>Practical initiatives are needed to realize the objectives set forth in the Marrakesh VIP Treaty and the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) is one global initiative to implement the Treaty at an operational level.</p> <p>ABC is a public-private partnership that was launched on June 30, 2014 before the Member States of WIPO’s Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights. Led by WIPO, it includes the following umbrella organizations: the DAISY Consortium; the International Authors Forum; the International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment; the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions; the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations; the International Publishers Association; and the World Blind Union.</p>

### ***Recommendation 27***

In 2019 - 2020, ABC partnered with organizations serving people who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled in the following 14 countries to provide training and technical assistance in the latest accessible book production techniques: Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

Within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing travel restrictions, ABC training in the latest accessible book production techniques shifted from in-person trainings to an online platform. In late 2020, ABC launched its first online capacity-building course on the production of books in accessible formats for people who are print disabled to ensure continuation of its training programs during the COVID-19 pandemic. The ABC Online Course is designed for partner organizations that serve people who are print disabled in developing or least developed countries and offers training in the latest techniques to produce books in accessible formats such as Braille, audio, e-text and large print, thus benefiting people with print disabilities around the world.

ABC implemented 15 new technical assistance projects in 2021 since the launch of the online platform. A total of 87 participants from 43 partner organizations in the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine and Peru have completed/are completing the ABC Online Course in Accessible Book Production in English, French or Spanish, respectively. The ABC Online Course, including interactive sessions with accessibility experts, will continue to be used for all on-going and future technical assistance projects.

Since the launch of ABC capacity building activities, participants from over 250 NGOs, departments of education and publishers were provided with training in the latest accessible book production techniques.

A total of over 6,200 accessible educational titles in national languages have been produced in national languages from July 2019 to July 2021 through ABC's capacity-building projects in 22 countries, for a total of over 14,800 titles produced to date. These projects were funded by the WIPO regular budget, FIT Australia, FIT Korea and FIT UAE.

ABC additionally operates the ABC Global Book Service (the "Service"), an on-line catalogue that allows libraries serving people who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled to easily obtain the accessible content they need. The Service's cloud-based technical platform enables participating libraries for the blind to pool their collective resources by sharing their respective catalogues and accessible digital files with each other.

<b>Recommendation 27</b>	
	<p>Between July 2019 and July 2021, 43 new libraries for the blind joined the Service for a total of 100. In this timeframe, the total number of titles available in the Service grew by 52% from 460,000 to more than 700,000, including nearly 650,000 that are available for cross-border exchange under the provisions of the Marrakesh Treaty.</p> <p>Of the 100 libraries that have joined the Service, 46 are located in developing or least developed countries.</p> <p>In April 2021, ABC launched a new application that enables individuals to independently search and immediately download titles from the ABC Global Book Service. In order to gain access to the application, individuals must be certified as print-disabled by their ABC partner library, in accordance with the terms of the Marrakesh Treaty. As of July 2021, 23 ABC partner libraries from 16 countries, including 5 developing or least developed countries, have already agreed to participate in this new endeavor.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/19/8; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 28</b>	
<p>To explore supportive IP-related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev., CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11 and CDIP/20/12.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.).</p> <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i>, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents: (i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5), (ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3), and (iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.</p> <p>In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11);</li> <li>- Mapping of International <i>Fora</i> and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12);</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 28</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7);</li> <li>- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.);</li> <li>- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5);</li> <li>- Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (CDIP/21/6);</li> <li>- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” Using External Platforms (CDIP/22/5);</li> <li>- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New WIPO Inspire Platform;</li> <li>- Report on the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform.</li> </ul> <p>The project on <i>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</i> proposed by the Delegation of South Africa was approved at the twentieth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</p> <p>As a follow-up on the project on <i>Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries</i>, 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. 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>
Activities/achievements	The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the period under consideration,



<b>Recommendation 28</b>	
	<p>discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America. For further information on these discussions, please refer to Recommendation 25.</p> <p>For more information on the activities undertaken under the project on <i>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</i>, please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/18/6 Rev.; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 29</b>	
To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	1 and 8
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11 and CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>Further, discussions on Technology Transfer are taking place in appropriate WIPO bodies.</p>
Related DA Projects	N/A
Activities/achievements	<p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the period under consideration, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America. For further information on these discussions, please refer to Recommendation 25 and 28.</p> <p>In addition, the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the SCP, held from December 2 to 5, 2019 and from December 7 to 10, 2020, respectively, continued discussing patent law provisions that had contributed to the effective transfer of technology, including sufficiency of disclosure. Some delegations suggested activities to be carried out by the Committee, while some others suggested that discussion on that topic in the SCP should avoid duplicating the work of the CDIP. Further, during SCP/32 a sharing session by Member States was held with respect to patent law provisions and practices that had contributed to effective transfer of technology.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/18/6 Rev.; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 30</b>	
<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>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 30</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13);</li> <li>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9).</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>A) The project on <i>Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information</i>, dealing with Recommendations 19, 30 and 31 and including the preparation of Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs) and the preparation of Guidelines for preparing Patent Landscape Reports, was launched in 2009 and mainstreamed in 2014.</p> <p>Since then WIPO has continued its activities in this area by publishing new patent landscape reports and has built on its experience in this area by publishing a new series of patent analytics-based publications called WIPO Technology Trends (WITT) Reports based not only on patent data, but also other scientific and technical and business literature to show trends in different technologies, contextualizing them with case studies, insights and perspectives from leading experts and policy considerations. The first report on Artificial Intelligence was published in 2019 and the second on Assistive Technology was published in March 2021.</p> <p>During the current reporting period from July 2019 until the end of July 2021, the number of downloads of different PLRs and related publications continued to be high, with 71,127 downloads of WIPO PLR PDFs, 19,329 downloads of the WIPO Guidelines for preparing PLRs, and 37,190 unique hits on WIPO PLR websites. In the same</p>

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period, there were 4,171 unique page views of the WIPO PLR database, which includes PLRs from other organizations.

Moreover, during the period under consideration, there were 68,160 unique page views and 81,810 PDF downloads of the WITT on Artificial Intelligence. While from its launch in March 2021 until the end of July 2021, there have been 10,197 downloads of the WITT on Assistive Technology.

B) The project *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II*, upon independent evaluation, was transformed into the WIPO Program on Appropriate Technology administered and implemented by the Division for Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The Program is currently ongoing in three LDCs, namely Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda. In Mozambique, a National Expert Group (NEG) Meeting was jointly organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education in Maputo from October 21 to 23, 2019, to discuss the identification of the two development needs for which appropriate technologies (AT) were required. The following two areas have been identified by the NEG: (i) design and production of anaerobic digesters for conversion of waste into biogas and bio fertilizers for smallholder farmers, and (ii) development of a fish incubator adapted for the production of high quality “tilapia fry” and “fingerlings” to support small and medium scale farmers.

Patent search requests, patent search reports and technology landscape reports have been prepared for these two identified areas. In addition, two capacity-building sessions for the NEG on the use and search of patent and scientific information were organized through virtual means on June 18, 2020 and August 17, 2020. The NEG has completed the process of technology selection based upon the results of the patent search reports and taking into account key criteria such as ease of community level deployment. The preparation of business plans, which will outline strategies for technology deployment will commence shortly.

A meeting was jointly organized by WIPO and the Agence Sénégalaise pour la Propriété Industrielle et l'Innovation Technologique (ASPIT) in Dakar, Senegal from September 23 to 25, 2019, to launch the Program. The NEG has been established and a national and an international expert has also been appointed. The following two development need areas have been identified by the NEG : (i) Drying of onions and mangoes and (ii) Value addition of agri-food waste through oil conversion. Patent search requests, patent search reports, and technology landscape reports have also been prepared for each of the need areas. The NEG has selected

<b>Recommendation 30</b>	
	<p>the most suitable technology for the two development areas. The preparation of Business Plans will commence shortly.</p> <p>The implementation of the Program is also ongoing in Uganda where two development needs areas have been identified: (i) Rainwater Harvesting and Treatment and (ii) Environmentally friendly brick stabilization. Technology landscape reports for the two areas are in the process of finalization. A virtual capacity building activity on the use of patent information for technological capacity building was organized on October 16, 2020.</p> <p>The Division for Least Developed Countries continues to undertake a number of initiatives towards the creation of a center of excellence on the use of AT, including the documentation of success stories, the preparation of tools to facilitate the project implementation for the use of AT for development, as well as capacity building in the use of patent information for AT identification.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/21/13; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 31</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 30
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.
Related DA Projects	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13);</li> <li>- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I and II (CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9);</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The project on <i>Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II</i> was mainstreamed into the regular activities of WIPO's Division for Least Developed Countries. Please refer to Recommendation 30 for activities undertaken under this project.</p> <p>For more information about the activities undertaken under the project on <i>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with</i></p>

<b>Recommendation 31</b>	
	<p><i>Economies in Transition</i>, please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p> <p>For more information about the activities undertaken under the project on <i>Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System</i>, please refer to document CDIP/26/2.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/21/13; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 32</b>	
To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	4, 9, 11 and 30
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/4 Rev.
Related DA Projects	This recommendation has been mainly addressed through the following completed DA projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev.);</li> <li>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/7/6).</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	WIPO continued to work in the area of IP and Competition Policy through the monitoring of the case law on this matter in developing and emerging economies, focusing on copyright and competition in certain Latin American countries. The Organization also continued to cooperate with other institutions, participating in: (i) the IP and Competition Interest Group, with UNCTAD, WTO and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and (ii) the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing a pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community. A new activity has started focusing on the IP and data interplay in relation to competition policy.
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.  In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).



<b>Recommendation 33</b>	
<p>To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its development-oriented activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>8, 9 and 22</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on the project <i>Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities</i>, 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.</p> <p>Under that sub agenda item, the CDIP has considered the following documents: CDIP/19/10; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/3; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/22/11; CDIP/23/9; CDIP/24/8; CDIP/25/3; and CDIP/25/4.</p> <p>The Secretariat has also made a series of presentations on: WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews (CDIP/19); the feasibility of establishing a forum on technical assistance (CDIP/21); the new WIPO technical assistance webpage (CDIP/21); and the Roster of Consultants following its incorporation into the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System (CDIP/23).</p> <p>The Committee has also held a "Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies" (CDIP/19) and an "Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance" (CDIP/22).</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item continue in the Committee in the context of the Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO's Technical Assistance (document CDIP/24/8) and the document on Future Webinars (CDIP/26/6).</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following project:</p>

<b>Recommendation 33</b>	
	- Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/8 Rev.)
Activities/achievements	<p>The WIPO RBM framework is defined and approved by Member States in the Program and Budget and sets the criteria, i.e. the Performance Indicators, baselines and targets, against which performance in a biennium will be assessed, including for WIPO's development-oriented activities. Reporting to Member States is done on an annual basis in the WIPO Performance Reports (WPRs). It should be noted that WIPO's framework has undergone continuous improvement since the biennium 2012/13, as evidenced by the <a href="#">Internal Oversight Division (IOD) Validation Report of the WIPO Performance Report 2018/19</a> (document WO/PBC/31/7).</p> <p>The results framework for the biennium 2018/19 defined 279 Performance Indicators under 38 Expected Results. The end-biennium <a href="#">WPR 2018/19</a> (document WO/PBC/31/6), which provides an assessment of the achievement of expected results against criteria set for the biennium, was presented to the thirty-first session of the PBC in September 2020.</p> <p>For more detailed information on the activities undertaken as part of the six-point proposal on technical assistance, please refer to Recommendation 41.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 34</b>	
<p>With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of IP protection in particular in relation to generation of employment.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>8, 9 and 16</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2011. It has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the projects on IP and the Informal Economy (CDIP/8/3 Rev.).</p>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>The work related to this Recommendation continues to be particularly relevant to developing countries with large informal sectors.</p> <p>The study outputs from the CDIP project on <i>IP and the Informal Economy</i> (CDIP/8/3 Rev.) and the subsequent edited book volume “The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation?”, co-published by WIPO and Cambridge University Press, continue to be cited in academic journals and policy studies. The work was recently highlighted in past two editions of the African Innovation Outlook too, as well as work by the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) in collaboration with the African Union Commission. When the various WIPO Regional Divisions engage with Member States on work relating to the domestic innovation systems, and the potential for IP, the work is found to be unique and useful still.</p> <p>The work on innovation and the informal economy is also regularly referred to in the context of events focused on WIPO’s Global Innovation Index (GII). Frequently, debates around the GII turn to the fact that innovation in the informal economy is important but that it is not taken into account sufficiently by existing measurement and policy efforts. WIPO can continue to point out to this CDIP study to demonstrate that the topic has been treated seriously and that efforts are underway to improve the state of play concerning this under researched topic.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendations 35* and 37*</b>	
<p><i>Recommendation 35:</i> To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 37:</i> Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	8 and 16
Implementation	<p>These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/5/7 Rev). They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy focused on enhancing the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP and on the development of reference papers that provide an overview of the existing empirical economic research on IP rights, identify research gaps and suggest possible avenues for future research.</p> <p>These recommendations were also directly addressed by the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development</i> (project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.) and the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II</i> (project DA_35_37_02).</p>
Related DA Projects	<p>These recommendations have been implemented through the following completed DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and Socio-Economic Development, Phase I and II (CDIP/5/7 Rev. and CDIP/14/7)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following ongoing DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP22/15 Rev.)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The project on <i>IP and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II</i> (CDIP/14/7) concluded its implementation in 2018. The new series of economic studies were fully mainstreamed in 2019 in the regular activities of the Innovation Economics Section within the Department for Economics and Data Analytics. Building from the experience gathered in the CDIP projects phases I and II, the new series of</p>

	<p>studies aim at bringing new methodology, data and economic insights to developing economies and countries with economies in transition. These studies are implemented in collaboration with economists from these countries and international experts.</p> <p>The <i>Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment</i> (CDIP/22/15 Rev.) began in January 2019 and it is a joint project of the Creative Economy Section (within the Department for Economics and Data Analytics) and the Copyright and Creative Industries Sector. Due to the pandemic situation, the economic study concluded in 2020 was not yet presented at the CDIP. However, a summary of the study has been published as a Creative Economy Note in the new online series, titled <i>Streaming wars: Exclusive content and platform competition in Brazil</i>, and a technical report has been published as an Economic Research Working Paper (no. 63).</p> <p>For more information about the activities undertaken under this project, please refer to document CDIP/26/2.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/22/9 Rev; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 36</b>	
To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	8, 9, 14 and 30
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon in the sixth CDIP and as reflected in CDIP/6/6.
Related DA Projects	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models (CDIP/6/6 Rev.).
Activities/achievements	<p>The <a href="#">Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration portal</a> presents information on meetings held, as well as documents, studies and other material prepared in the context of Development Agenda projects on technology transfer and open collaboration, such as “Open Collaborative Projects and IP Based Models”, a project approved by the CDIP to implement Recommendation 36. A <a href="#">forum</a> was created for the Member States and Observers, as well as all relevant stakeholders, to share feedback, comments, and suggestions on the studies, IP tools, guides and training kits posted in the portal, as well as events’ documentations, and the design or content of the portal. The portal and forum continue to be available for the Member States’ use.</p> <p>In the context of the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and follow-up activities, the CDIP decided at its 23<sup>rd</sup> session to approve a roadmap to promote the usage of the web forum established under that project. This consisted of migrating the content from the web forum to the eTISC platform, integrated with WIPO INSPIRE. The aim was to increase traffic from the platform’s visibility and existing user base. The migration was carried out and a report was presented to the 25<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP (<a href="#">CDIP/25/5</a>).</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 38</b>	
To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	8, 9 and 22
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon at the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/8 Rev.
Related DA Projects	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/8 Rev.).
Activities/achievements	<p>In 2020, WIPO harmonized its approach for measuring the impact of its capacity building initiatives and developed a robust set of tools and guidance to strengthen data collection in order to ensure quality, comparability, and common interpretation of data.</p> <p>For additional achievements of this Recommendation, please refer to document "Assessment of the existing tools and methodologies for measuring the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of Technical Assistance activities at various levels, identifying areas for possible improvement" (document <a href="#">CDIP/22/10</a>).</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 39</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	8, 9 and 16
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2014. It has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/8 and CDIP/7/4.
Related DA Projects	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/8/REF/CDIP/7/4 Rev.).
Activities/achievements	<p>The book volume “The International Mobility of Talent and Innovation: New Evidence and Policy Implications”, published by WIPO and Cambridge University Press and largely based on the outputs of the CDIP project on <i>IP and Brain Drain</i>, continued to be referred to in academic studies and policy debates.</p> <p>WIPO continued to provide its inventor migration database to researchers, with 8 requests from academic scholars received between July 2019 and December 2020</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>



<b>Recommendation 40</b>	
<p>To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with UN agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>	
<p>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 20</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/8/REF/CDIP/7/4 Rev.).</li> <li>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (CDIP/15/7 Rev.)</li> <li>- 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 (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>During the reporting period, WIPO continued to strengthen its commitment and cooperation with the UN system and other international organizations, by undertaking activities in collaboration with other UN agencies, including <i>inter alia</i> the following:</p> <p>A) WIPO participated in technical discussions and UN interagency processes involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and contribution to initiatives of the UN Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation (IATT) for SDGs. WIPO has carried out the process of mapping initiatives, mechanisms and programs within the UN system related to science, technology and innovation. WIPO has also agreed to facilitate data exchange between the Online Platform of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) and WIPO Green, WIPO Re:Search, and WIPO Match.</p> <p>B) In the context of the WHO, WIPO and WTO trilateral cooperation on public health, IP and trade, the eighth Joint Technical Symposium "Cutting-Edge Health Technologies: Opportunities and Challenges" held on October 31, 2019 marked 10 years of more closely coordinated collaboration between the three organizations. Moreover, WIPO and WHO participated in the WTO Workshop on Trade and Public Health on November 11-15, 2019. On July 29,</p>

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2020, the Directors General of the three organizations launched the second edition of the Trilateral Study *Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation - Intersections between Public Health, Intellectual Property and Trade*. WIPO and WHO participated in the WTO Technical Workshop “An Integrated Health, Trade and Intellectual Property Approach to Address the COVID-19 Pandemic” on October 21, 2020. The workshop aimed to support Member States and Observers in building their capacity to assess, as appropriate, their domestic health, IP and trade policy settings in an integrated way in the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and to gauge their capacity building needs and priorities. WIPO in cooperation with the Egyptian Patent Office (EgPO), WHO and WTO organized the “Sub-Regional Meeting on Intellectual Property and Public Health for Selected Arab Countries” on November 30 and December 1, 2020. WIPO and WHO took part in the WTO-ECOWAS “Health, Intellectual Property and Trade Virtual Sub-Regional Workshop for ECOWAS Member States” on March 22-23 and 29, 2021. WIPO and WHO also participated in WTO’s “Trade and Public Health Virtual Course with a Special Focus on the COVID-19 Pandemic” on May 3 to June 11, 2021. Additionally, the Directors-General of WIPO, WTO, and WHO met on June 15, 2021, to further advance trilateral initiatives relating to COVID-19 response.

C) WIPO hosted a virtual meeting of the Interagency Group on Public Health, IP and Trade on March 16, 2021. It was attended by UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNITAID and the trilateral organizations.

D) As a member of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (UNIATF-NCDs), WIPO continued to participate in its meetings. WIPO monitored various meetings on NCDs and COVID-19, including the 4th session on May 1, 2020. WIPO also attended the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> UNIATF-NCDs meetings on November 3 and 5, 2020, and March 16-18, 2021, respectively.

E) WIPO continued to monitor and provide support to the work of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in implementing the Paris Agreement. The Secretariat, during this period, participated in several meetings of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN). The Secretariat also participated in the 25<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 25/CMP15) from December 2 to 13, 2019, and jointly organized a side-event with INAPI of Chile and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on “Accelerating innovation and technology transfer in support of climate smart agriculture: what role for Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?”. The Secretariat also participated in side events jointly organized by UNIDO and CTCN on “Accelerating Global Climate Technology Collaboration and Partnership” and “Driving innovation for low emission industrialization

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	<p>via digital technologies, partnerships and new business models (SDG 9)".</p> <p>WIPO continued its cooperation with UNCTAD in the context of e-commerce. Due to COVID-19, the physical meeting of the eCommerce Week 2020 was replaced by an eWeek of online events, dialogues, and webinars from April 27 to May 1, 2020. WIPO, as an <i>eTrade for All Initiative</i> member, contributed to a session on "Who owns our data? What is the role of intellectual property?", which considered the role of IP regimes in promoting the sharing of data and the role of international cooperation in this regard.</p> <p>WIPO continued to cooperate with ITU in the context of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum which took place virtually in 2020 and 2021. The Secretariat in 2020 contributed to a workshop on "ICTs and Accessibility: UN Collaborative Efforts Towards SDGs, CRPD and UNDIS Implementation in Digital Accessibility" and in 2021 organized a session on "Global Trends in Assistive Technology: Emerging assistive technology, inclusive design and accessibility features of mainstream products".</p> <p>WIPO also continued to actively engage with, and support, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The IGF 2020 took place virtually from November 2 to 17, 2020, where the Secretariat organized a session on "Copyright and Inclusion" which focused on the Marrakesh Treaty and the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) as key WIPO initiatives aimed at providing and improving access to content and information for persons with disabilities. WIPO also contributed to the IGF 2020 Best Practice Forum (BPF) on Local Content, which focused on the topic of local and indigenous content in the digital space i.e. the protection, preservation and sustainability of creative works and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>WIPO in 2020 strengthened cooperation with ITC. Specifically, the Secretariat participated in two meetings of the Steering Committee of the Global Trade Helpdesk (GTH) on May 27 and November 19, 2020. GTH is a multi-agency initiative jointly led by ITC, UNCTAD, and the WTO that aims to simplify market research for companies, and especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), by integrating trade and business information into a single online portal. WIPO, in supporting this initiative, provided information regarding the protection of IP rights for SME actors in the form of an IP diagnostic tool.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p>

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In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).

<b>Recommendation 41</b>	
To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17 and 30
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. The activities agreed for its implementation were initially based on the Project document CDIP/4/8 Rev. It was further discussed in the context of the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, contained in document CDIP/8/INF/1. At a later stage, the discussion was complemented by a Joint Proposal by the Development Agenda Group and the Africa Group on WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development (document CDIP/9/16) and two Management Responses prepared by the Secretariat (documents CDIP/9/14 and CDIP/16/6).</p> <p>Following the discussion on the said documents, a proposal foreseeing possible ways to enhance the work of the Organization in providing technical assistance in the area of cooperation for development, was made by the Delegation of Spain. The proposal was revised and agreed by the CDIP at its seventeenth session. The revised proposal is contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the CDIP/17. At the eighteenth session, the Committee decided to close the discussion on the External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance; to open a sub-agenda item entitled "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" focused on the Appendix I for six consecutive sessions and, at the end of that period, to discuss the final implementation of the Appendix I.</p> <p>Under the sub-agenda item on "WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development", the CDIP has considered the following documents: CDIP/19/10; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/3; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/22/11; CDIP/23/9; CDIP/24/8; CDIP/25/3; and CDIP/25/4.</p> <p>The Secretariat has also made a series of presentations on: WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews (CDIP/19); the feasibility of establishing a forum on technical assistance (CDIP/21); the new WIPO technical assistance webpage (CDIP/21); and the Roster of Consultants following its incorporation into the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System (CDIP/23).</p> <p>The Committee has also held a "Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and</p>

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	<p>Methodologies” (CDIP/19) and an “Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance” (CDIP/22).</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item continue in the Committee in the context of the Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO’s Technical Assistance (document CDIP/24/8) and the document on Future Webinars (CDIP/26/6).</p>
Related DA Projects	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on <i>Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities</i> (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). This project constituted the starting point for further work, as highlighted in the implementation history.</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>In the period from July 2019 to July 2021, the CDIP has considered the following documents:</p> <p>(a) Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO’s Technical Assistance (CDIP/24/8). This document provided a summary of the implementation of the Spanish Proposal on Technical Assistance, which had been adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. It outlined the actions taken by the Secretariat to implement each of the items of the Spanish Proposal, recalled Member States’ discussions in relation to them, and identified follow-up.</p> <p>This document was considered by the CDIP at its 24<sup>th</sup> session, together with previous documents CDIP/8/INF/1, CDIP/9/15, CDIP/9/16, and CDIP/16/6 related to the External Review on WIPO’s Technical Assistance, which were made available for that session. The Committee decided to take note of the mentioned documents and to continue discussions on WIPO’s Technical Assistance under the sub-agenda item “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” based on document CDIP/24/8 and any possible future proposals by the Member States.</p> <p>(b) Report on the Webinars on Technical Assistance (CDIP/25/3); and</p> <p>(c) Evaluation Report on WIPO Webinars on Technical Assistance (CDIP/25/4).</p> <p>Following a decision taken by the CDIP at its 23<sup>rd</sup> session, the Secretariat held a series of webinars on topics related to technical assistance. Eight webinars were organized: one in each of the six official UN languages, plus two additional ones in English to also cover Anglophone African and the Caribbean countries. The selection of topics and presenters was made in consultation with the</p>

<b>Recommendation 41</b>	
	<p>Member States. The webinars were held live, including a Q&amp;A session.</p> <p>Document CDIP/25/3 presented a report on that series of webinars which, together with the independent evaluation report contained in CDIP/25/4, aimed at facilitating the Committee's consideration of the issue. The Committee took note of the information contained in the documents and requested the CDIP Secretariat to continue holding webinars, bearing in mind the recommendations provided by the Evaluator and the comments made by the Member States.</p> <p>(d) Future Webinars (CDIP/26/6)</p> <p>A document outlining the Secretariat's strategy for future webinars was presented for the consideration of the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP (CDIP/26/6). The Committee considered the document and decided to continue discussing it during its next session.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/19/10; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/3; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/22/11; CDIP/23/9; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/24/8; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/25/3; CDIP/25/4; CDIP/26/6.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

<b>Recommendation 42*</b>	
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.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	4, 8, 18 and 20
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed in the context of different progress reports (CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice the recommendation is already under implementation. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>“The current procedures and requirements concerning the granting of observer status to WIPO for interested non-governmental and intergovernmental stakeholders continue to be consistent with this recommendation. The review process concerning the granting of observer status to an organization guarantees the seriousness and credibility of the applicant, as well as the relevance of its activities in the IP field, and this needs to be continued. In addition, in the case of applications by national NGOs, the practice of having consultations with the State concerned has also proven useful and important to ensure the participation of organizations that are relevant to WIPO activities as well as the Development Agenda recommendations. Beyond these accreditation procedures, WIPO continues to identify and pursue initiatives that facilitate the active participation of observers, and civil society at large, in its activities.”</p>
Related DA Projects	N/A
Activities/achievements	WIPO’s accredited NGO’s number 319. During the twelve-month period ending in July 2021, WIPO’s NGO and Industry Relations Section hosted some 18 virtual meetings, ensuring communication lines remained open with the NGO constituency. Throughout the pandemic period, the NGO and Industry Relations has actively engaged with NGOs and civil society observers via telephone and virtual meetings to keep our stakeholders up-to-date with WIPO’s work, including WIPO’s COVID-19 related services and support, and to listen to their concerns and IP policy priorities.
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: 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/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation</p>



***Recommendation 42\****

please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19  
(document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).

<b>Recommendation 43</b>	
To consider how to improve WIPO's role in finding partners to fund and execute projects for IP-related assistance in a transparent and member-driven process and without prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities.	
Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021	8, 9 and 22
Implementation	This recommendation has not yet been discussed by the CDIP. Implementation will begin once the activities have been agreed by Member States.
Related DA Projects	N/A
Activities/achievements	<p>Although this recommendation has not yet been discussed by the CDIP, WIPO manages several successful public-private partnerships, which allow the enterprise sector and civil society to share their expertise and provide funding for a number of important public policies that underlie WIPO's mission. The following partnerships should be highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) has continued to expand its activities and has found new partners in developing and LDCs. There has been an increasing demand for capacity building activities, in which training and technical assistance is provided on the latest accessible book production techniques. The ABC Global Book Service, an online catalogue and book exchange of accessible books built by WIPO, continued to grow. ABC also continued its promotion efforts with the publishing industry so that e-books are usable by sighted people and those with print disabilities. By the end of 2020, the ABC made available around 600,000 accessible works for cross-border, clearance-free exchange through the Marrakesh Treaty, to benefit people who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled. For more information on this initiative, please refer to Recommendation 27.</li> <li>• WIPO Re: Search continued to support early-stage research and development in the fight against neglected tropical diseases, malaria and tuberculosis, under its five-year strategic plan, launched in 2017. It recruited new Members, facilitated collaboration agreements to make IP available to researchers, published a compendium of success stories, and contributed to enhance the scientific and research capacities of researchers under WIPO Re: Search Fellowship Program. The platform currently unites more than 150 academic institutions, governmental organizations, and pharmaceutical companies</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 43</b>	
	<p>around the world; and supports 52 ongoing innovative collaborations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) continued to provide free or low-cost access to an increased number of subscription-based scientific journals, e-books and reference works in developing countries. The platform currently features over 50 publishers, providing access to around 50,000 journals, books, and reference works for over 125 developing countries. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, academic institutions in many countries have occasionally closed and since access is often through the institution’s library workstations, this has led to a reduction in the number of active institutions in 2020.</li> <li>• The Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI), which offers free or low-cost access to commercial patent search and analytical services to patent offices and academic and research institutions in developing countries, has reached over 150 registered institutions in more than 40 developing and LDCs. In 2020, ASPI celebrated 10 years since the launching of this partnership.</li> <li>• WIPO GREEN launched in 2019 its 2019-2023 Strategic Plan, with three objectives: increase the capacity and functionality of the database; build a critical mass of partners, technologies, and needs; and strengthen WIPO GREEN’s communications and marketing functions. New partners joined this Sustainable Technology Marketplace (which currently includes 120 partners), from SMEs to multinational companies. More than 3,800 technologies, needs and experts are listed in the platform; more than 700 connections have been made through its databases and other activities, and the number of database users has grown to more than 1,500.</li> </ul>
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.

<b>Recommendation 45</b>	
<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>Related Programs in the Program and Budget 2020/2021</p>	<p>9, 11, 17 and 21.</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p> <p>In the context of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), the recommendation is already under implementation. 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. In addition, a project on <i>Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutes in Developing and Least Developed Countries</i> has also addressed this recommendation (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.). Its Completion and Evaluation Reports were presented to the Committee at its twenty-third session (documents CDIP/23/4 and CDIP/23/7, respectively).</p>
<p>Related DA Projects</p>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following completed DA project:</p> <p>- Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/16/7 Rev.2)</p>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p>Throughout the period under review (July 2019 to July 2021), WIPO continued its activities related to international cooperation and policy, technical assistance, capacity building and awareness raising in the field of building respect for IP, taking due account of broader societal interests and development-oriented concerns in accordance with DA Recommendation 45 and WIPO Strategic Goal VI “International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP”.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) International Policy and Cooperation</i></p> <p>The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) continued to be the global forum of Member States for exchanging national practices and experiences and facilitating international policy dialogue on IP enforcement and building respect for IP. It held its fourteenth session from September 2 to 4, 2019. The ACE approaches enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, which is reflected in the work program of the</p>

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fourteenth ACE session: “(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”. A total of 245 participants shared information and experiences through 33 expert presentations, one Secretariat presentation and four panel discussions, making the fourteenth ACE session the best-attended session to date.

While the fifteenth session of the ACE had been scheduled to take place from October 5 to 7, 2020, it had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

To offer WIPO Member States an additional way to continue policy dialogue on building respect for IP and IP enforcement matters during the COVID-19 pandemic, preparations are ongoing to organize an *ACE Online Dialogue* on September 21, 2021. In this 2.5 hour long, fully virtual event, speakers from all regions will discuss *New Developments in Combatting Counterfeiting and Piracy on the Internet*.

WIPO continues to work closely with IGOs, NGOs and Member States to strengthen international efforts to build respect for IP. Nine IGOs working in the area of building respect for IP participated in the WIPO-organized annual Coordination Meeting on May 5, 2021. WIPO also organized bilateral meetings with international partners, in addition to participating in and monitored building respect for IP activities organized by relevant stakeholders.

#### ***B) Legislative Assistance***

The BRIP Division provided legislative assistance upon Member States’ request on the compatibility of national legislation with the enforcement-related obligations under Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, while taking into account the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein. (See document [WIPO/ACE/12/14](#)).

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In the period under consideration, 15 Member States have been provided with legislative assistance in the process of amending and/or adopting relevant legal frameworks towards effective IP enforcement in line with Part III of the TRIPS Agreement (4 in the African region, 4 in the Arab region, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 1 in countries with economies in transition).

#### *C) Technical Assistance and Capacity Building*

During the period under review a number of capacity-building and training activities were organized either face-to-face or online (three in the African region, seven in the Arab region, three in Asia and Pacific (ASPAC), four in countries with economies in transition (TDC) and one in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)) to address issues related to building respect for IP, at either the national, sub-regional or the regional level (see [Training and Awareness-raising Activities](#)).

The WIPO's Training Materials for Law Enforcement Authorities and Prosecutors, which is used as a generic tool for capacity-building purposes, was updated in July 2020. It contains three new chapters dealing with "Digital Evidence", "Jurisdiction in Cross-Border Matters" and "Mutual Legal Assistance", respectively. Furthermore, three new customized versions of said Training Materials i.e., versions adapted to specific national or regional legal frameworks, were completed (one regional version for the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and two national versions for Albania and Trinidad and Tobago, respectively), to meet local requirements and for use as a specific resource tool, which brings the total to eleven as of July 2021. Moreover, the first edition of "A Casebook on The Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights" the Arab Region, based on the case-law of courts and tribunals of Arab States, and prepared by the Honorable Judge Nehad Al Hussban, Chief of Al Salt Court and member of the Jordanian Judicial Counsel, was published in February 2021.

#### *D) Awareness-raising Activities*

WIPO continued to develop new tools and activities to raise awareness about IP, especially among young people.

Episodes of the popular animations for children on industrial property, featuring the "Pororo the Little Penguin" character, were dubbed in Arabic, Brazilian Portuguese, French, Russian and Spanish (a version in Chinese was completed just after the review period). A further Pororo animation on respect for copyright was developed in all six United Nations languages and Brazilian Portuguese. In addition, a "Manhwa"-style comic was produced for children on respect for copyright in English, Spanish and Korean (other language versions are in preparation). These projects were supported by Funds-in-Trust provided by the Republic of Korea. Further, a live-action awareness

<b>Recommendation 45</b>	
	<p>video on respect for copyright was produced in Botswana. All are accessible on WIPO's YouTube channel.</p> <p>A pilot project on Citizen Journalism and IP was undertaken in three schools in Soweto, South Africa, in cooperation with the Companies and IP Commission of South Africa. An awareness video, available on the WIPO YouTube channel, was produced, documenting the project.</p> <p>A Spanish-language version of WIPO's awareness website for young people on respect for trademarks was created (<a href="#">Respeto por las marcas</a>).</p> <p>An online quiz for young people was created, based on live-action awareness videos produced by WIPO in Botswana and Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>A new format for the ACE exhibition, the "ACE Cinema", was launched during the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the ACE, in which some 50 awareness-raising videos were screened from a range of governmental and private sector campaigns, including videos produced by WIPO.</p> <p>WIPO continued to assist Member States with specific activities on awareness raising, such as schools competitions.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is partially being addressed through the mainstreaming of the DA Project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions. More details on activities undertaken by the WIPO Judicial Institute in this regard, are contained in Recommendation 10.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDPIP/23/4; CDIP/23/7; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Reports for 2018/19 (document WO/PBC/31/6) and for 2020 (document WO/PBC/32/2).</p>

[End of document]