

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

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DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

prepared by the Secretariat

1. This document contains the Director General's report on the implementation of the WIPO Development Agenda (DA) in 2025. This is the sixteenth such report, and it provides an overview of activities undertaken by WIPO to implement the DA and mainstream it across relevant programs of the Organization.
2. Following the structure introduced at the twenty-eighth session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), this report describes the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA, clustered under the main areas of work of each WIPO Sector: Regional and National Development; Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Copyright and Creative Industries; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships; Intellectual Property (IP) and Innovation Ecosystems; and Administration, Finance and Management. Each part of the report provides a general overview of the Sector's work linked to IP and development and an update on the work of the relevant WIPO Bodies, in addition to an overview of the mainstreamed and ongoing DA projects under those areas of work.
3. The report also responds to the Committee's request to link the DA Recommendations to Expected Results and present them in Annex I to the Director General's annual report on the implementation of the DA, as reflected in paragraph 8.3 of the Summary by the Chair of the Committee's twenty-second session. Annex II presents a list of DA projects as of 2025.

INTRODUCTION

4. The year 2025 was marked by continued efforts to ensure that IP delivers practical value for innovation, creativity and development. WIPO continued to implement its activities in line with the [Medium-Term Strategic Plan \(MTSP\) 2022–2026](#) and under the guidance of its Member States. Throughout the reporting period, the DA remained fully integrated across the Organization's work, supporting a broad range of impactful initiatives across all Sectors, and reflecting sustained attention to emerging and cross-cutting priorities in the evolving IP landscape. WIPO continued to provide opportunities for dialogue, knowledge-sharing and collaborative solutions to shared challenges.

5. The present report provides a comprehensive overview of the activities undertaken across all Sectors of the Organization during 2025. Taken together, these efforts reflect the Organization's ongoing commitment, with the support and guidance of Member States, to ensure that the IP system remains effective, inclusive and responsive, thereby contributing to innovation-driven growth, prosperity and development worldwide.

I. REGIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

6. The Regional and National Development Sector (RNDS) further strengthened its role as the Organization's gateway for Member States, supporting their efforts to leverage the strategic use of IP for growth, prosperity, development and competitiveness. The Department for Development Cooperation, WIPO Academy, and the External Offices continued to deliver targeted and tailored technical assistance, capacity-building and institutional strengthening initiatives across all regions, while fostering stronger national IP ecosystems. In particular, the Department for Development Cooperation, through its Regional Divisions, served as a bridge between WIPO and its Member States, fostering two-way communication and cooperation. The Department continued to implement IP-related strategic cooperation projects to facilitate work with new communities, constituencies and partners, and closer engagement with stakeholders, such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), women and youth. The Development Agenda Coordination Division continued to facilitate the implementation of the DA Recommendations and further ensured that the DA Recommendations and principles were mainstreamed across the Organization.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

7. The Sector's technical assistance and capacity-building efforts remained closely aligned with the DA Recommendations. In 2025, these activities covered a broad range of IP areas and included IP training and skills development, awareness-raising activities, facilitation of policy dialogues, support for the formulation and implementation of national IP strategies (NIPS), and legislative assistance, among other initiatives. Examples include: (i) a *Regional Meeting with National Representatives of the Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) Networks in the Arab Region*;¹ (ii) a *Head of IP Office Conference (HIPOC) for Pacific Island Countries*;²

¹ The regional meeting was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion (MOCIIP) of Oman, with financial support from Funds-in-Trust Japan, to review progress in the development of national TISC networks and to exchange experience and good practice.

² The regional conference was organized in collaboration with the Tonga Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, with support from Funds-in-Trust Japan, resulting in the joint development of a *2026-2027 Branding Plan of Action* and an agreement on structured follow-up collaboration.

(iii) a *Caribbean Creative Industries Forum: Amplifying Caribbean Music as a Global Gateway*,³ and (iv) a *Regional Seminar on Current Issues in IP Rights for Judges*.⁴

8. During the reporting year, the *WIPO Build Back Fund (BBF)* continued to implement impact-driven projects and activities designed to leverage IP as a catalyst for social and economic progress. The BBF reached a broad spectrum of beneficiaries, including farmers, artisans, local communities, entrepreneurs, and IP practitioners, supporting them in integrating IP tools into their business models and enhancing the strategic use of the IP system to foster creativity, competitiveness and innovation-led growth.

9. As part of the Organization's contribution to implementing the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031,⁵ the Sector continued to work closely with least developed countries (LDCs) to deliver targeted and country-specific IP-related assistance, including through [WIPO's Graduation Support Package for LDCs](#). In 2025, the implementation of graduation support packages was completed for Angola and Sao Tome and Principe, while substantial progress was made in advancing the country-specific package for the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Additionally, following consultations with beneficiary countries, new customized graduation support packages were initiated in Bangladesh and Nepal, and preparations were undertaken to commence support for Solomon Islands in 2026.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

10. In 2025, the WIPO Academy continued to serve as a global provider of IP education, training and skills-building for everyone, everywhere. More than 160,000 learners from all 194 WIPO Member States benefited from the different WIPO Academy training programs. A key emphasis of these courses is to provide technical IP knowledge to experts and practical IP skills to innovators and creators. A total of 654 courses were delivered in up to 20 languages⁶ by a global network of 204 tutors. IP eLearning offerings continued to expand through competency-based certification programs and courses for professional upskilling and career progression of specialized professionals, users and stakeholders in the global IP system. These included: (i) the [WIPO International Patent Drafting Training Program](#) for 38 patent professionals from 27 countries; (ii) the [WIPO-TISC Staff Certification Program](#) for upskilling 259 professionals and staff at WIPO TISCs worldwide; (iii) the WIPO-Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)-Korea Invention Promotion Association (KIPA)-Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology(KAIST)Advanced International Certificate Course on IP Asset Management⁷ for 35 IP management professionals; and (iv) the WIPO Connect Training for Collective Management Organization (CMO) Staff.

11. The third edition of the *Leadership Course on IP, Science and Innovation for Women Scientists and Innovators* was organized in collaboration with the Korean Intellectual Property Office and the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science program, offering blended online and offline IP training opportunities to accomplished female scientists.

12. The WIPO Academy further expanded access to IP education through its innovative [IP EdTech Service](#). In 2025, the offline, AI-powered "IP in a Box" learning platform was deployed

³ This regional forum, held in Grenada, resulted in the adoption of the *Grenada Action Plan*, a roadmap towards an integrated regional creative ecosystem in the Caribbean.

⁴ The regional seminar was organized in cooperation with the Patent Office of the Republic of Latvia and brought together approximately 50 judges from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine to exchange experiences and discuss emerging developments in IP and adjudication.

⁵ This new Programme of Action for 2022–2031 acknowledges the critical importance of science, technology and innovation, including inclusive and enabling innovation ecosystems, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

⁶ Including the six official languages of the United Nations (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

⁷ This activity was organized in collaboration with the WIPO, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the Korea Invention Promotion Association (KIPA) and the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST).

in Algeria, Colombia and Rwanda, extending IP and entrepreneurship training to communities with limited internet connectivity. The [Accessible Training Portal](#) continued to offer the *General Course on IP (DL-101)* in five languages, along with three specialized courses on *Accessible Book Production and Publishing Concepts*, thereby broadening access to IP education for persons with print disabilities in line with the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (the Marrakesh Treaty).

13. The WIPO Academy also continued to support universities across regions to strengthen IP higher education for youth, women entrepreneurs and SMEs, through curriculum development, the provision of academic resources and the engagement of WIPO experts and international professors. WIPO Academy Joint Master's programs remained a central pillar of the WIPO Academy's work, particularly benefiting participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. In 2025, 14 such programs were offered in partnership with universities worldwide. Of the 366 students who graduated, 211 were women from 58 countries, and 52 WIPO scholarships were awarded to female participants.

14. The WIPO Academy organized, jointly with partner institutions, 19 *WIPO Academy Summer Schools on IP Law* in 14 countries, with 2,133 participants successfully completing the program. Moreover, the fifth edition of the *WIPO-Harvard Patent Law and Global Public Health Course (PatentX)* was delivered free of charge to 500 students from 107 countries, while its sixth edition attracted 500 students from 92 countries.

IP AND DEVELOPMENT

15. On May 5, 2025, at the request of Member States, WIPO hosted the fourth International Conference on IP and Development, with the theme "[The Role of IP and Innovation in Addressing Global Public Health Challenges: Fostering Technological Transfer and Collaborations](#)". The Conference was structured around a High-Level Dialogue, three thematic panels and a Concluding Dialogue. Sixteen speakers from various geographical regions and professional backgrounds, including academia, private sector, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), contributed to balanced and forward-looking discussions. A [factual report on the Conference](#) was considered at the thirty-fifth session of the CDIP. At its thirty-fourth session, the Committee decided that the topic for the International Conference on IP and Development to be organized in 2027 will be "*Unlocking an IP Ecosystem Conducive to Innovation: SMEs, IP Finance and Development*", while the topic of the Conference to be held in 2029 will be "IP and Tourism".

16. Under the agenda item on "IP and Development", the CDIP continued its practice of discussing one topic per session, as proposed and agreed by Member States.⁸ During its thirty-fourth session, held from May 5 to 9, 2025, the Committee discussed the topic "*IP and the Judiciary: Building Capacities and Expertise*". The Committee listened to a [presentation by the Secretariat](#), after which delegations shared national experiences, capacity-building programs and judicial training initiatives, with the aim of strengthening understanding and the effective application of IP within their judicial systems. At its thirty-fifth session, held from November 17 to 21, 2025, the Committee discussed the topic "*Reinforcing and Modernizing IP Offices for Resilience, Efficiency, Accessibilities and Crisis Preparedness in the Digital Era*". Following a [presentation by the Secretariat](#), some Member States shared their experiences and lessons learned on the topic, and acknowledged the Organization's collaboration in managing these challenges. At its thirty-fourth session, the Committee agreed on the following topics for discussion under the agenda item on "IP and Development": "*IP and the Creative Economy*:"

⁸ In this regard, to facilitate discussions, a roster of topics with proposals from Member States has been established and is being periodically updated. Member States are invited to submit their proposals for the topic related to IP and development at any time. The roster is available at [Roster of topics](#).

Protecting Creative Works in the Digital Age, including the impact of AI” at its thirty-sixth session; “*The Role of Intellectual Property in Advancing Socio Economic Development*” at its thirty-seventh session; and “*IP Education and Cultivating IP Talent: National Experiences*” at its thirty-eighth session.

17. The Committee also revisited the topic “*Women and IP*”⁹ and considered two reports: (i) [Internal and External Activities, Strategic Direction](#); and (ii) [Compilation and Sharing of Data](#). Delegations listened to the presentation of Ms. Isabella Springmuhl Tejada, Guatemalan fashion designer and founder of Down to Xjabelle, followed by video testimonials from women entrepreneurs in Egypt, Indonesia and Namibia, showing how IP improved their visibility, protected their innovations, and enabled market access.

FLEXIBILITIES IN THE IP SYSTEM

18. The information contained in the [Database on Flexibilities](#)¹⁰ continues to be disseminated, as described in [document CDIP/20/5](#), which, *inter alia*, outlines the relevant dissemination measures. No updates to the database were submitted by Member States during 2025.

WOMEN AND IP

19. In 2025, WIPO continued its efforts to promote women’s participation in the IP ecosystem. Pursuant to a decision by the CDIP, a dedicated forum has been established through a series of sharing sessions on “*Women and IP*”, aimed at raising awareness of the importance of women’s empowerment in innovation and creativity. The seventh session, entitled “[Closing the Gender Gap in IP: Women in Design](#)”, was held on May 6, 2025, and brought together more than 120 participants onsite and online, including representatives of Member States, IGOs, NGOs, academia and the IP community. Five speakers from Guatemala, Jordan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nigeria and Poland shared their professional experiences in the design sector, highlighting how the strategic use of IP tools can support creativity, culture and women’s economic empowerment.

20. During the reporting period, the Department for Development Cooperation completed projects aimed at empowering women entrepreneurs through the protection and use of IP in Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uruguay. In Guatemala, the project “*Weaving Tradition, Building the Future: Economic and Creative Empowerment of Poqomchí Women in Guatemala*” provided tailored, hands-on training to around 30 women weavers from Tactic, Alta Verapaz, to strengthen their capacity to use IP to distinguish and market their traditional textiles, alongside marketing strategies that reinforce cultural identity and enterprise sustainability. In Mali and Niger, the project “*Business Transformation Sustainability Project - Women in Agribusiness: From Informal to Formal*” enabled two WIPO-trained women entrepreneurs, one from Mali and one from Niger, to train and mentor at least another 50 women agri-food entrepreneurs each. The project resulted in eight to 10 trademarks in the registration process in Mali, and 30 trade names registered in Niger. One participant became the owner of Mali’s first certified cosmetics laboratory. In Sao Tome and Principe, the project “*Harnessing IP for the for the Growth and Competitiveness of Women-led Businesses of Sao Tome and Principe*” made IP an empowering tool for women entrepreneurs. A total of 24 brand assets were developed and filed, and applications for five collective marks were also filed for cooperatives of beneficiary women entrepreneurs. In Iraq, the project “*Intellectual Property and Women Entrepreneurship*” supported eight women entrepreneurs in leveraging IP for business growth, through training and mentoring sessions. In Honduras, Panama and Uruguay, the project “*IP for Women Entrepreneurs in Latin America: Creating Value through IP*” helped women entrepreneurs register their trademarks, protect

⁹ Following requests made by the Committee at its twenty-sixth and thirtieth sessions.

¹⁰ The Database was established in June 2013, as agreed by the Committee at its sixth session.

copyrights and trade secrets, and empowered them to be participants in the innovation ecosystem. The adaptable model used for the project can be replicated in other countries and sectors, supporting long-term economic empowerment and innovation-driven growth.

21. The Department for Development Cooperation organized a *Cross-Regional Forum on IP and Women in Entrepreneurship from the Arab and Asian Countries* bringing together 23 women entrepreneurs from 14 Arab and Asian countries to generate valuable insights, practical lessons, and forward-looking actions. The global launch of WIPO's "IP for Her" platform at this Forum marked a significant milestone toward creating a global community dedicated to supporting women in innovation and entrepreneurship. The platform will serve as a hub for connection, capacity building, and advocacy. In addition, the *Cross-Regional Forum on IP and the Creative Economy – Connecting Creative Ecosystems in Asia and Latin America* provided a platform not only for dialogue but also for collaboration between two regions rich in culture, creativity, and innovation. More than 50 policymakers, creators, and industry leaders exchanged experiences, shared best practices, and explored practical models of how IP can empower creators and fuel sustainable growth. A defining highlight of the Forum was the introduction of "WIPO FACE (*Fantastic Agents for Creative Economy*)", a new global community engagement platform. WIPO FACE is envisioned as a long-term ecosystem for collaboration, mentorship, advocacy, and knowledge-sharing among creative economy actors who have benefited from WIPO's technical assistance.

WIPO BODIES

22. RNDS served as custodian of the WIPO DA. Through cross-organizational collaboration and under the guidance of the CDIP, the DA Recommendations were implemented and further mainstreamed into the Organization's programs and activities.

23. During the reporting period, the CDIP met twice, in a hybrid format, holding its thirty-fourth session from May 5 to 9, 2025, and its thirty-fifth session from November 17 to 21, 2025. Member States reiterated their support for the work of the CDIP and underscored their continued commitment to advancing the implementation of the DA Recommendations and projects. The CDIP approved the following two new project proposals, increasing the total number of DA projects approved by the end of 2025 to 64:

- (i) Project proposal submitted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia and co-sponsored by India on "*Promoting the Development of Festival Tourism through Intellectual Property*", approved at the thirty-fourth CDIP session and aimed at implementing the DA Recommendations 4 and 11; and
- (ii) Project proposal submitted by Senegal on "*Strengthening Sports Development through Intellectual Property (IP) in African Countries*", approved at the thirty-fifth CDIP session and aimed at implementing the DA Recommendations 10, 11 and 40.

24. Independent evaluations of completed DA projects continued to serve as a key mechanism for Member States to measure their effectiveness and efficiency, and to draw lessons for the design of future DA initiatives. During the reporting year, the Committee reviewed and considered the [completion report](#) and the [final independent evaluation report](#) for the DA project on "*Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and All Other Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)*".

25. The Committee also considered the "[Impact Evaluation Report 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](#)". Member States considered the outcomes delivered by the project and recognized their role in

strengthening the capacity of judicial training institutions and in improving the adjudication of IP disputes. The Committee encouraged the Secretariat to consider the report's findings and conclusions on the continued implementation of related activities.

26. In 2025, 18 DA projects were ongoing, and progress on these initiatives was presented to the Committee through a [Progress Report](#). A separate [Progress Report on the Implementation of the 45 Development Agenda Recommendations](#) was also considered, and Member States expressed their appreciation for the Secretariat's preparation of a streamlined and comprehensive report.

27. The Committee considered and discussed documents entitled "[Independent External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development](#)", "[Secretariat's Response on the Status of Recommendations of the Independent External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance](#)", and "[Member States' Response on the Recommendations of the Independent External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance](#)". Member States took note of the information provided in these documents and requested the Secretariat to continue its work in the areas concerned.

28. Furthermore, the Committee took note of the ninth "[Report on WIPO's Contribution to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and its Associated Targets](#)", and of some of the outputs developed in the context of DA projects.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

29. Below are highlights of the work related to the mainstreamed DA projects:

- (i) *Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies* (now the Intellectual Property Training Institutions (IPTIs) Program): the WIPO Academy continued to support Member States in building their own IP training capacities through the establishment of self-sustaining IPTIs focused on specific national goals and priorities. By 2025, 29 national IPTIs had been established, along with two regional IPTIs in the ASEAN and the ARIPO regions, benefiting 53 countries in total.
- (ii) *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges*: the Organization continued to mainstream this project through the implementation of *Pilot Projects on Facilitating the Transfer of Appropriate Technologies in LDCs for Community Development through Universities and Research Institutions*. By the end of 2025, three projects had been completed in Bhutan, Malawi and Senegal, including the handover of business and the initiation of discussions with potential partners for the deployment of the technologies.
- (iii) *The IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)*¹¹ continued to accommodate technical assistance activities conducted virtually or in a hybrid format. In 2025, the Database recorded 952 technical assistance activities carried out by WIPO, with participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.
- (iv) *The WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (IP-ROC)* provides information on experts and consultants engaged by WIPO to carry out specific IP technical assistance activities

¹¹ IP-TAD provides information on technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO where the beneficiary countries were either developing countries, LDCs or countries with economies in transition.

at the national level in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.¹² In 2025, the database included 2,966 active experts and consultants.

- (v) *IP Development Matchmaking Database* (now WIPO Match): A key milestone was the development and launch of the [WIPO Cooperation HUB](#), an integrated and user-friendly web portal serving as an entry point to WIPO Match and related development-oriented tools and resources, including the *Catalogue of DA projects and outputs*, the *IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)*, the *IP Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC)* and *IP Advantage*. The WIPO Cooperation HUB facilitates the exchange of knowledge, experience and information in support of South–South and Triangular Cooperation across various fields of IP and innovation. The WIPO Match platform is undergoing technical enhancements and restructuring, with a view to expanding its tools, services and functionalities to improve effectiveness and impact.
- (vi) *Enhancing South–South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs*: the Organization has convened three Roundtables on Fostering South–South and Triangular Cooperation, offering a platform for structured knowledge exchange, peer learning and partnership-building in the field of IP, within the framework of the DA. The third roundtable, held in November 2025, addressed “[South-South and Triangular Cooperation for IP and Development](#)”, consolidating earlier discussions and more practical, action-oriented approaches for operationalizing South-South cooperation in technical assistance and capacity-building programs. Moreover, WIPO has continued to participate actively in the Inter-Agency Mechanism for South–South and Triangular Cooperation coordinated by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).
- (vii) *Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals*: the DA project methodology continued to be mainstreamed into the Organization’s regular work through a range of practical tools and resources. These included the [Online Catalogue on DA Projects](#), the [Guidebook on DA Project Management](#), and the WIPO Academy Distance Learning Course on Successful DA Projects, which benefited 46 nominated participants in 2025. In addition, customized training activities on project development and implementation were delivered to Member States and other relevant stakeholders.
- (viii) *IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs*: project activities were mainstreamed into the regular work of the Sector and its delivery of technical assistance in the areas of product branding and business development. For instance, in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has continued the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, supporting small businesses through improvements in their supply chain and business operations.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

30. RNDS is in charge of implementing the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) *Reducing Work-Related Accidents and Occupational Diseases through Innovation and IP*: the project continued to advance its objectives of exploring the role of IP tools and innovation in promoting safer workplaces and contributing to the reduction of occupational accidents and diseases. The [Patent Landscape Report on Occupational Health and Safety](#) was officially launched during the thirty-fourth session of the CDIP at a dedicated side event, and a scoping study was formally presented to the Committee. Building on these analytical outputs, a modular educational program entitled “Intellectual Property for Safer Workplaces” was developed to raise

¹² These consultants do not work at WIPO headquarters or in WIPO External Offices.

awareness of how IP tools can support innovation in occupational health and safety. Structured around prediction, detection and protection technologies, the program integrates IP concepts with occupational health and safety frameworks and practical examples. It was presented at the thirty-fifth session of the CDIP and will be made available on the WIPO Academy platform. The Organization's IP Analytics team completed deep-dive patent technology mappings for the four beneficiary countries.¹³ Following completion of these deliverables, preparations were initiated for onsite national awareness-raising training in Tunisia.

- (ii) *Empowering Youth (K–12) to Innovate for a Better Future:* In 2025, comprehensive mapping and assessment studies on STEM education and innovation in schools were completed across the four beneficiary countries, including literature reviews, collection of good practices, case stories of youth innovators, and assessments of key challenges and opportunities faced by educators and learners. National implementation structures were established by creating national teams, establishing partnerships with national IP offices and Ministries of Education, and identifying local youth innovators. As a result, IP and STEM awareness sessions were delivered to more than 1,000 students across 11 public schools. In parallel, more than 110 educators in Chile, Jordan, Malaysia and Uganda received targeted training and networking support to strengthen capacity in STEM, innovation, entrepreneurship and IP education.
- (iii) *Enhancing IP Education Capacities of Artistic and Creative Academic Institutions to Foster Creativity:* In 2025, the project entered its initial implementation phase. Preparatory activities laid the groundwork for the mapping and assessment of IP education in post-secondary artistic and creative institutions, which is scheduled to commence in 2026. This assessment will provide an evidence-based analysis of the current status, gaps and needs related to IP education for creators at the national level. The findings will inform the development of a customizable IP curriculum for creators, beginning at the foundational level and tailored to national contexts and institutional realities in the beneficiary countries.
- (iv) *Sustaining and Strengthening the Role of Collective Marks as a Tool for Economic, Cultural, and Social Development through a Holistic Developmental Approach:* This project builds on the results of the completed DA project on the *Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue*.¹⁴ During the reporting period, a comprehensive practical training program on the registration, management and use of collective marks was developed. Work continued to tailor the training materials to the specific legal and institutional contexts of each beneficiary country. In close coordination with national focal points, country-specific examples, case studies and relevant legislation were incorporated to ensure contextual relevance. In addition, a training-of-trainers activity on collective marks was conducted in Indonesia, in August 2025, and in the Philippines, in December 2025, with preparations underway to organize similar activities in the remaining beneficiary countries.
- (v) *Creation of National Intellectual Property Strategies Outlook and Resource Hub at WIPO*¹⁵: During the reporting period, preparations for the five case studies have taken place, including the exploration of potential candidate Member States. Work

¹³ Cameroon, the Gambia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tunisia.

¹⁴ The project supports entrepreneurs and local communities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Indonesia, the Philippines and Tunisia to effectively use collective marks to enhance market positioning and local economic development.

¹⁵ The project is implemented together with the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector.

has also begun on the initial development of a possible analytical framework for the case studies.

- (vi) *Empowering and Celebrating Intellectual Property (IP) Examiners*: The implementation started through a [dedicated WIPO microsite](#) featuring key deliverables, including a knowledge repository, an e-quiz, updates on news and events, and a *ChangeMakers* gallery showcasing examiners nominated by national IP offices. Project activities included four webinars, a video competition, six virtual networking sessions, the establishment of a roster of IP examiners, and a study visit to WIPO Headquarters for the video competition winners. On November 11, 2025, the celebration was marked by WIPO and several national IP offices through dedicated events and special initiatives recognizing the contributions of IP examiners.

II. PATENTS AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

31. In 2025, the Patents and Technology Sector continued to support Member States in strengthening legislative and policy frameworks for the protection of innovative assets. At the same time, it facilitated Member State-driven discussions with relevant normative processes, fostering an environment conducive to constructive dialogue and collaboration. The Sector further expanded its engagement through targeted training, technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives in LDCs, developing countries and countries with economies in transition. These activities focused, among others, on the effective use of the international patent system and the modernization of patent administration. The Sector also continued to contribute to broader organizational efforts aimed at expanding participation in innovation, including coordinated initiatives to enhance women's engagement in the patent system and the wider innovation ecosystem.

PATENT AND TECHNOLOGY LAW AND PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

32. In 2025, the Sector provided legislative and policy advice in the area of patents, utility models, trade secrets and layout designs of integrated circuits to 14 developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.¹⁶ It also continued to assist prospective and current Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and the Budapest Treaty, including through the provision of information on legal, technical and institutional aspects of these treaties, as well as by facilitating the exchange of experiences among Member States on the national implementation of the treaties. This support enabled Member States to further develop and refine their legislative frameworks for the protection of innovative assets, taking into account, among others, their respective levels of development, policy priorities and international obligations, in line with the DA Recommendations 13, 14 and 17.

33. Building on these efforts, the Sector launched the [LDC Graduation Toolkit in Patent and Technology Law](#) in June 2025, to support countries approaching graduation from LDC status. The toolkit offers practical guidance on legislative and policy considerations in the field of patents, trade secrets and other related areas of industrial property, including enforcement. Its objective is to facilitate the transition to developing country status.

34. The Sector continued to promote the international dissemination of technical information related to innovations through the Organization's free-of-charge [PATENTSCOPE database](#). PATENTSCOPE provides access to searchable information on close to 126 million inventions, including approximately 5.3 million published PCT applications. In 2025, more than 283,824 new PCT applications (containing the disclosure of the invention) became available on

¹⁶ Four in the African region, four in the Asia-Pacific region, three in Latin America and the Caribbean, two in the Arab region, and one in the European/Eurasian region.

PATENTSCOPE. On average, 5,458 new PCT applications were published weekly,¹⁷ contributing to the dissemination of patent information. To facilitate access to and use of the database, 24 PATENTSCOPE-related free-of-charge webinars and five additional training sessions, organized in collaboration with PCT and TISCs teams, were delivered during the reporting year.

35. The Sector also continued to deliver targeted user outreach, technical assistance and capacity-building activities, tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of beneficiary Member States. In 2025, more than 50 PCT-related technical assistance activities were delivered to over 65 countries benefiting from PCT fee reductions, engaging over 5,000 participants. The balance between in-person and online delivery was approximately 60 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, reflecting careful consideration of the specific needs of beneficiaries.

36. As part of its broader PCT outreach strategy and efforts to strengthen regional collaboration, the Sector participated in five major international events across different regions: (i) *VivaTech 2025* in France; (ii) the *Third China International Supply Chain Expo (CISCE)* in China; (iii) *IP Week @ SG and Technical Assistance Providers in ASEAN* in Singapore; (iv) the *XXIII Congress of the Inter-American Association of Intellectual Property (ASIPI)* in Argentina; and (v) the *10th Istanbul International Inventions Fair – ISIF’25* in Türkiye. These engagements brought together a wide range of stakeholders, including significant developing country participation.

37. In addition, the Sector continued with ePCT trainings to ensure that the skills of formality examiners in Receiving Offices remain aligned with the required standards. Three joint seminars covering both the PCT and the Madrid System were organized in different regions. Alongside the on-demand technical assistance delivery approach, which was based on a single request from a PCT Contracting State, the project-based approach introduced in 2023 was further consolidated. This holistic methodology involves assessing the training needs of IP Offices, users and related stakeholders, followed by the design and implementation of tailor-made projects. By the end of 2025, the following initiatives had been developed and implemented: “*PCT Curriculum*”, “*PCT and Youth*”, “*PCT-IP and Women*”, “*PCT Refresher and Clinics*”, “*PCT Finance*” and “*The Innovator’s Journey*”.

38. During the reporting year, international applications filed by natural persons from developing countries, as well as by all applicants from LDCs continued to benefit from a 90 per cent reduction on their international filing fees and certain other fees. By the end of 2025, more than 110 IP Offices had access to the ePCT Office service in their capacities as Receiving Offices, International Searching Authorities, or Designated Offices. Notably, 92 of these IP Offices used the browser-based ePCT Office service as their primary tool for processing international applications in their role as Receiving Office. All these IP Offices also offered ePCT-filing to their customers to file new international applications online.

IP AND WOMEN

39. In 2025, the Sector continued to advance the implementation of the Organization’s strategy on IP in support of women and girls¹⁸. Building on the progress achieved in 2023 and 2024, these efforts further strengthened global initiatives aimed at enhancing women’s participation in innovation, creativity and the IP system. Aligned with the Organization’s MTSP 2022–2026, initiatives are focused on three pillars: (i) government support for incorporating a perspective supportive of women into IP legislation, policies, programs and projects (Pillar 1); (ii) research to identify the scope and nature of the gender gap in IP and ways to close it (Pillar

¹⁷ The maximum number of applications published was 13,335, while the minimum number was 2,655.

¹⁸ Through the [IP and Gender Action Plan](#) (IPGAP).

2); and (iii) piloting of new projects in the IP environment to effectively educate and enhance the IP skills of women and the institutions that support them (Pillar 3).

40. Under Pillar 1, the [2025 Women and Intellectual Property Symposium](#) was successfully held from April 30 to May 2, 2025, at WIPO Headquarters in Geneva and online. This third edition brought together more than 120 stakeholders representing 64 IP offices and other innovation-focused government bodies, providing a platform for dialogue and collaboration to advance women's participation in innovation, creativity and the IP system. Sessions addressed topics including policy development, data-driven policymaking, program and project implementation, collaboration, and communication. In parallel, the Sector expanded the [IPGAP Database](#) in 2025 to incorporate additional policies and initiatives aimed at addressing imbalances. It also piloted a series of quarterly "Advancing Women and IP: A Spotlight Series" sessions, highlighting key practices featured in the database.

41. Under Pillar 2, on November 24 and 25, 2025, WIPO hosted the second edition of the [Global Research Experts Meeting on Improving Women's Participation in Innovation, Creativity, and Intellectual Property](#). The event brought together economists, legal scholars, and policymakers for presentations of research from over 20 countries to advance the dialogue on measuring different aspects of women's participation in innovation, creativity, and IP, and to identify strategies for closing persistent participation gaps.

42. In 2025, the Sector also continued coordinating a [Joint Message](#) with more than 60 IP Offices and organizations worldwide, in celebration of International Women's Day. Aligned with the 2025 theme, "For ALL Women and Girls - Rights. Equality. Empowerment", the message reaffirmed a shared commitment to empowering women in creativity and innovation. It underscored the importance of promoting IP knowledge and skills-building initiatives, supporting mentorship and education programs, and conducting and disseminating data-driven research to inform evidence-based policymaking.

WIPO BODIES

43. The Sector continued to support the work of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), which held its thirty-seventh session in a hybrid format from November 3 to 7, 2025. In line with the DA Recommendations, the work of the SCP continued to be Member State-driven and inclusive, supporting an environment conducive to engagement and dialogue among Member States and taking into account their different levels of development. As reflected in the [Summary by the Chair](#), Member States continued to discuss, *inter alia*, 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. In particular, Member States shared information on their laws, practices and experiences with respect to the exception regarding farmers' and breeders' use of patented inventions; the substantive and procedural requirements regarding voluntary division of patent applications; patents and emerging technologies;¹⁹ the use of various tools, including AI, for effective patent examination procedures; cross-border aspects of confidentiality of communication between clients and their patent advisors; and technology transfer, including standard essential patents, supplemented by an expert exchange on best practices and challenges in technology transfer in the health and green technology sectors, focusing on industry-academia collaboration. The SCP also considered the Secretariat's [Status Update on the Implementation of WIPO's Development Agenda Recommendation 14 Concerning its Provision of Technical Assistance to Developing Countries and LDCs](#).

¹⁹ Including an expert session on legal and policy options in the areas of patentability criteria and AI inventorship.

III. BRANDS AND DESIGN SECTOR

44. In 2025, the Brands and Designs Sector continued to support Member States in strengthening their legislative and institutional frameworks for trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications, while providing practical guidance on the effective use of brands and designs in line with national socioeconomic priorities. The Sector further expanded and deepened its capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, particularly for LDCs, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through tailored training programs, regional and subregional workshops, knowledge-sharing initiatives, and webinars and distance learning initiatives, thereby reinforcing institutional capacities, promoting good practice and equipping stakeholders with the tools to effectively manage brand and design protection.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

45. The Sector continued to ensure that its technical assistance and capacity-building activities were conducted in accordance with the DA Recommendations. In this context, in 2025, the Sector responded to 12 requests for legislative assistance from eight countries,²⁰ including three relating to trademarks, six to industrial designs and three to geographical indications. The Sector further expanded its outreach through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, of which 12 related to trademarks, 16 to industrial designs and four to geographical indications.²¹ Five of those activities were conducted at the subregional level: one for ASEAN countries, one for the Caribbean region, one for the African Union members, one for the Arab region, and one for the Asia-Pacific region.

46. In 2025, the Sector carried out a wide range of activities to support developing countries and LDCs in facilitating and expanding access to international trademark protection under the Madrid System. Recognizing the importance of trademark protection in safeguarding and leveraging brand value in international markets, the Sector organized awareness-raising and technical seminars and workshops, provided staff training to IP Offices, invited examiners for specialized training, and enabled selected IP Offices from developing countries to participate in the *Madrid Fellowship Program*. It also offered technical and legal assistance to support IP Offices in preparing for accession to, or implementation of, the Madrid Protocol. In addition, beyond its direct support to IP Offices, the Sector developed, among others, webinars and instructional videos to address the needs of a broader range of stakeholders, including trademark users and IP attorneys.

47. During the reporting year, the Sector also provided comprehensive legislative, technical and capacity-building support to Member States in relation to the Hague System. Legal and technical assistance was extended to approximately 10 Member States in the context of accessions, alongside advisory input on forthcoming legislative developments affecting the Hague System. The Sector also supported more than six Contracting Parties in the preparation, review or withdrawal of declarations and other legal measures necessary for the implementation of the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement. Capacity-building efforts included post-accession training for two IP Offices, as well as tailored technical training sessions for major users and stakeholders in developing countries and LDCs, including through regional initiatives in the Caribbean and the Central Asia, Caucasus and Eastern Europe Countries (CACEEC). In parallel, the Sector conducted regular public webinars in the three working languages of the Hague System and released podcast episodes to enhance understanding and use of the System. It launched the [Distance Learning Course on the Hague System \(DL-304\)](#), in collaboration with the WIPO Academy. The Sector also contributed to the implementation of the DA project “*Empowering and Celebrating IP Examiners*”, through the development of microsite

²⁰ Three from Africa; two from Asia and the Pacific; one from the Arab region; and two transition countries.

²¹ Some activities were related to two or three types of IP.

content, webinar presentations and experience-sharing activities aimed at strengthening examiner capacity and raising public awareness.

WIPO BODIES

48. The Sector continued to support the work of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT), which held its forty-eighth session from March 24 to 27, 2025.²² During this session, the SCT continued to examine two proposals on industrial designs, including a proposal by the African Group for a “[Study on the Impact of Design Protection for Graphical User Interface \(GUI\) Designs on Innovation](#)”. The SCT also continued to consider four Member State proposals related to the protection of country names. Information sessions on “Nation-Brand Protection” and “Geographical Indications” were also held. In line with the DA Recommendations, deliberations were conducted in an inclusive and Member State-driven manner. In addition, a *Virtual Information Session on Graphical User Interface (GUI) Design Protection* was held on February 21, 2025, prior to the forty-eighth session of the SCT.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

49. The project on *IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries* was completed in April 2016 and subsequently evaluated in March 2017. At its twentieth session in December 2017, the CDIP approved follow-up activities following its consideration of the project evaluation. In this context, during the reporting year, the project outcomes and activities of this project continued to be mainstreamed into the Organization’s regular awareness-raising and capacity-building work.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

50. The Sector has been in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) *Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications (GI) or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period*: in line with its delivery strategy, project implementation continued in Algeria, Brazil, Pakistan and Uganda. National studies on post-registration challenges were completed and summarized, and their findings were consolidated into a global study, which was published on the WIPO website and presented at an international conference on geographical indications organized at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. Several workshops, trainings and coaching sessions were organized to disseminate the findings of national studies, to engage with national authorities, GI producers and other interested stakeholders, and to strengthen internal governance of GI producers’ groups and collective management (including GI quality control, GI promotion, GI branding, and commercialization strategies) in the four beneficiary countries. The project further advanced the identification and development of control/certification and promotion/marketing tools, including: the design of control and certification systems and engagement with traceability solution providers;²³ the development of marketing and branding strategies;²⁴ and the creation of promotional websites, audiovisual materials and flyers to enhance consumer awareness for the four GI producers’ groups. Additional awareness-raising and promotional events were

²² The Summary by the Chair is available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/sct/en/sct_48/sct_48_5.pdf.

²³ Notably in Brazil and Uganda.

²⁴ Notably in Algeria, Brazil and Uganda.

carried out in beneficiary countries to reinforce the governance, visibility and sustainability of the selected GIs.

- (ii) *IP and Unlocking the Potential of Non-Agricultural Geographical Indications for the Empowerment of Local Communities and Preservation or Revival of Local Arts and Traditions:* during the reporting period, the project advanced in accordance with the delivery strategy outlined in the project document. A workshop with international experts was held in June 2025 in Geneva to develop and refine a methodology for assessing the multifactor impact of non-agricultural GIs on local communities and their role in preserving and revitalizing local arts and traditions. Discussions also highlighted the potential value of preparing a guide to evaluating GI ecosystems and related data collection.
- (iii) *IP and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through IP:* the implementation of Phase II of the project continued in 2025 in Cameroon, Malaysia, Morocco and Peru. Building on the efforts made in 2024 and in collaboration with national implementing teams, awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops on IP tools and their effective use in promoting gastronomic tourism were organized in Cameroon,²⁵ Malaysia,²⁶ and Morocco²⁷ during the reporting year.²⁸ In all beneficiary countries, stakeholders further engaged in the identification and development of appropriate IP tools to protect and promote the selected culinary traditions, including drafting regulations for use, organizational strengthening of local associations and developing branding and promotional strategies. National coordinators and consultants continued to support project implementation, and quarterly coordination meetings were held to facilitate peer learning and monitor progress across participating countries.

IV. COPYRIGHT AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

51. The Copyright and Creative Industries Sector continued to support Member States in strengthening institutional capacities and enhancing practical knowledge and skills to leverage copyright and related rights as drivers of development. In 2025, the Sector provided tailored legislative, policy, infrastructure and management advice, with a particular focus on digital creative industries and emerging business models. Capacity-building activities were conducted for developing countries, LDCs and economies in transition. The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) further advanced its mission to increase the availability of books in accessible formats, supporting the participation of persons with print disabilities in education, employment and cultural life. Global awareness-raising efforts continued through platforms such as [WIPO Creators Learn Intellectual Property \(CLIP\)](#), and the [WIPO Global Awards program](#), which recorded sustained growth, attracting a record number of applications and further demonstrating the role of IP as a strategic tool for innovation, entrepreneurship and impact-driven growth, including among start-ups, women and youth entrepreneurs.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

52. The DA Recommendations continued to guide technical assistance and capacity-building activities in the Sector. In 2025, tailored legislative advice was provided to 14 Member States and one regional organization comprising eight WIPO Member States. Other Member States were advised on the copyright and related rights provisions of their national strategies.

²⁵ In February 2025, relating to Ndolé.

²⁶ In May 2025, relating to Nasi Kerabu.

²⁷ In May 2025, relating to Tangia Marrakchia.

²⁸ Similar activities relating to Ocopa Arequipena in Peru had taken place in 2024.

53. During the reporting year, WIPO delivered a broad range of demand-driven technical assistance and capacity-building activities benefiting stakeholders across developing countries and LDCs, aimed at strengthening collective management systems and reinforcing balanced copyright ecosystems. These initiatives targeted policymakers, copyright Offices, managers of collective management organizations (CMOs), and professionals in the cultural and creative industries. Activities included regional and interregional mentorship programs for managers of new and emerging CMOs in the music sector in Asia in collaboration with the Japan Copyright Office and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), as well as the continuation of joint projects with the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO) to strengthen collective management of reprography and text-based and image-based works in francophone and anglophone African countries. Additional country-specific and region-specific seminars, licensing workshops, awareness-raising campaigns among users and rights holders, support in developing operational and licensing manuals, and legislative and policy advisory services on collective management frameworks, tariff-setting and remuneration systems were provided around the globe, alongside the update of the WIPO Good Practice Toolkit for Collective Management Organizations²⁹ as a global reference resource, and the ongoing development of a WIPO Copyright Policy Template and Guidelines for Customization³⁰ for universities and public research institutions, thereby reinforcing institutional capacities and supporting balanced and effective copyright ecosystems.

54. In 2025, the Sector further strengthened the global outreach and impact of the WIPO CLIP platform, expanding access to practical IP education for creators worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries and bridging the digital divide. A major milestone was the launch of the WIPO CLIP Mobile Application,³¹ available on Android and iOS, featuring offline functionality to ensure access to essential IP resources in areas with limited internet connectivity. The introduction of the *WIPO CLIP Glossary API* in November 2025 further enhanced access to knowledge by making CLIP's extensive database of 400 industry terms freely available for integration into third-party platforms. The *WIPO CLIP Voices* series promoted innovative storytelling on IP education through locally produced content featuring creators from different regions.³² In parallel, the *WIPO CLIP Champions* initiative expanded its grassroots engagement, delivering 19 activities across 14 countries,³³ particularly in Africa and Latin America. With support from Funds-in-Trust Japan Copyright, WIPO CLIP also initiated its first dedicated regional program in Indonesia. During the 2024-2025 biennium, the WIPO CLIP online platform attracted nearly 180,000 unique visitors from over 200 countries, demonstrating strong global demand for accessible IP education resources.

55. The ABC continued to advance the effective implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty by supporting individuals who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print-disabled. Central to this work is the ABC Global Book Service, which continues to provide a free online catalogue of books in accessible formats to more than 140 authorized entities (AEs) serving print-disabled people, and facilitates the cross-border exchange of accessible books. By the end of 2025, within the framework of the Marrakesh Treaty, the Global Book Service included over 1.2 million titles available for cross-border exchange, including more than 118,000 digital Braille titles, of which 17,000 were Braille musical scores. To further increase autonomy for print-disabled individuals, the ABC continued to expand its Beneficiary Application, which allows eligible users to search and download accessible books directly and instantaneously. The catalogue is also available through *Dolphin EasyReader*, a widely used reading application on smart devices, offered at no cost to participating AEs. By the end of 2025, 53 AEs had committed to providing

²⁹ This document is non-normative in nature and compiles examples of legislation, regulation and codes of conduct in the area of collective management from around the world.

³⁰ The objective is to assist universities and research institutions in developing institutional copyright policies that enable the effective management of copyright assets and the appropriate use of copyright works.

³¹ The application currently provides complete access to CLIP Music Fundamentals content.

³² Cabo Verde, France, Switzerland and Senegal.

³³ Including Angola, Benin, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal.

direct-to-patron services, including 20 organizations in developing countries and LDCs. The growing impact of these initiatives is reflected in increased beneficiary engagement, with over 33,000 books downloaded directly by print-disabled users between 2021 and the end of 2025, marking a significant milestone in expanding equitable global access to information.

56. Additionally, the ABC continued to strengthen national and regional capacities for the implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty, through training, technical assistance and targeted regional engagement. In this context, the ABC pursued a range of training and technical assistance projects in developing countries and LDCs aimed at enabling partner organizations to independently produce educational materials in accessible formats for print-disabled students. By the end of 2025, these initiatives had resulted in the production of nearly 23,000 accessible-format copies of educational texts in national languages across more than 40 countries, contributing to local production capacity.

57. Furthermore, the ABC and the Copyright Law Division co-organized two major regional workshops in late 2025 to translate the principles of the Marrakesh Treaty into practical outcomes. The first workshop was held in Trinidad and Tobago, from November 25 to 27, 2025, with the collaboration of the Trinidad and Tobago Intellectual Property Office (TTIPO) and the National Library and Information System Authority (NALIS). This workshop brought together representatives from 13 Caribbean countries and highlighted the potential for sharing accessible educational materials across the region, particularly given the common secondary school curriculum in the region. The second regional workshop, held in Tunisia, from December 4 to 6, 2025, in cooperation with the Tunisian Organization for Copyright and Related Rights (OTDAV), convened participants from 17 Arab countries. This workshop focused on accelerating accession to and implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty, and on addressing the underrepresentation of Arabic-language titles in the ABC Global Book Service. During the reporting year, another key highlight was the “*ABC International Excellence Award 2025*”, which recognized outstanding contributions to accessible publishing from different regions. The winners were announced during the World Blindness Summit organized in São Paulo, Brazil. Together, these initiatives reinforced the role of ABC in promoting inclusive access to knowledge and strengthening the global ecosystem for accessible publishing.

58. The WIPO Global Awards continued to expand in 2025, attracting a record of over 780 applications from 95 countries, submitted by start-ups and SMEs using IP to drive innovation across sectors, including health, the environment, agrifood, creative industries and information and communication technologies. Following a rigorous evaluation process, an international jury shortlisted 30 finalists and selected 10 winners, each demonstrating the strategic use of IP to scale up innovations and deliver tangible impact. The 2025 edition also introduced two new distinctions, *Best Woman Entrepreneur 2025* and *Best Youth Entrepreneur 2025*, recognizing leadership that inspires beyond innovation. The successful completion of individual mentorships with all winners further strengthened the Awards as an accelerator initiative, enabling beneficiaries to refine their IP strategies, expand into international markets, build business partnerships, improve IP management efficiency and increase global visibility, thereby reinforcing the role of IP as a catalyst for growth and innovation. With regard to the National Awards, the WIPO Awards supported 39 applications from 27 countries, and delivered 253 certificates and 96 medals, further reinforcing the commitment to recognizing and celebrating innovation worldwide.

WIPO BODIES

59. The work of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) continued to be supported by the Sector. The SCCR met twice, in hybrid format, in 2025. The forty-sixth session was held from April 7 to 11, 2025,³⁴ and the forty-seventh session took place from

³⁴ The Summary by the Chair is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=644091.

December 1 to 5, 2025.³⁵ At each session, a revised Draft WIPO Broadcasting Organizations Treaty was presented to Member States.³⁶ The SCCR focused the discussions on certain topics in the text that required further consideration. At the forty-seventh session, the articles of the draft text were grouped into three sets: (i) articles on which no concern was raised; (ii) articles that received support in principle, although a few technical adjustments were still required; and (iii) articles that needed further in-depth discussion in order to overcome remaining differences. The SCCR will continue the discussion at its next session.

60. Member States considered revised versions of the “[Proposal for a Study on the Rights of Audiovisual Authors and their Payment Mechanisms for the Exploitation of their Works](#)”, as well as a new “[Proposal for a Study on the Rights of Audiovisual Performers and their Payment Mechanisms for the Exploitation of their Performances](#)”. The Member States of the SCCR asked the Secretariat to prepare the study on audiovisual authors. Furthermore, a revised version of the “[Draft Work Plan on Copyright in the Digital Environment](#)” was introduced, and the SCCR agreed to continue discussions on the latest version at its next session. The Secretariat was asked to prepare a study on several aspects related to the relationship between AI training and copyright. In addition, the Delegation of Indonesia presented a “[Proposal for a Legally Binding Instrument on the Governance of Copyright Royalty in Digital Environment: Promoting a Fair Chance in a Globalized World](#)”. As previously requested by the SCCR, the Secretariat presented two more Information Sessions on “Generative AI and copyright”, which included question and answer sessions between Member States and creators, professionals and experts. Delegations expressed their strong support and requested the organization of another information session on AI and copyright.

61. Under the agenda items on “Limitations and Exceptions” and “Other Matters”, the Chair worked towards bringing positions in the SCCR closer together. At its forty-seventh session, the Chair presented a “[Text Proposed in the Framework of Work Towards an Appropriate International Legal Instrument or Instruments on Limitations and Exceptions](#)”. The African Group prepared a “[Proposal on Limitations and Exceptions](#)”. The Delegation of the United States of America introduced an updated version of Document “[Objectives and Principles for Exceptions and Limitations for Educational, Teaching, and Research Institutions \(SCCR/27/8\)](#)” and an updated version of Document “[Objectives and Principles for Exceptions and Limitations for Libraries and Archives \(SCCR/26/8\)](#)”. The SCCR received updates on the ongoing work on a toolkit on access to copyrighted works in the collections of cultural heritage institutions.

62. Brief updates were provided on the topic of “Rights of Theatre Directors”. On the topic of the “Resale Royalty Right,” the revised “[WIPO Toolkit on Artist’s Resale Right \(Part II\)](#)” was presented, and an *African Regional Conference on Resale Right* was held in Rabat in October 2025. Member States expressed interest in further conferences being organized in other regions. Additionally, the revised “[Scoping Study on Public Lending Right](#)” was presented, and, with that, the agenda item on the public lending right was concluded.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

63. Below are highlights of the work related to the mainstreamed DA Projects:

- (i) *IP and the Public Domain*: continuous emphasis was placed on copyright documentation systems. In particular, legislative advice and awareness-raising on voluntary registration systems continued to form part of the Sector’s day-to-day work, in close coordination with other relevant units across Organization.

³⁵ The Summary by the Chair is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=653196.

³⁶ See documents SCCR/46/3 and SCCR/47/3, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=641471 and www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=650808, respectively.

- (ii) [IP, Information and Communications Technologies \(ICTs\), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge, and the approved New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content](#): the Sector maintained its technical assistance, capacity-building and awareness-raising efforts concerning open licensing and open source. Presentations and contributions were provided in various fora.
- (iii) *Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector*: in 2025, the handbook on IP in mobile applications and the four practical tools developed for the music, publishing, video games and social media sectors³⁷ were further leveraged under the project *Promoting the Use of IP in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era*. These resources were also used to deliver two dedicated training sessions for professionals from the software industry.
- (iv) *Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and All Other Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)*: the project was successfully completed in 2025. The project completion and evaluation reports were presented to the CDIP at its thirty-fifth session, accompanied by a side event. Key concluding activities included a *Hybrid Sub-Regional Workshop for Judges and Judicial Officers of the WAEMU region*, held in Dakar, Senegal, on May 26, 2025, with approximately 90 participants. The workshop examined legal and judicial aspects of online music exploitation and copyright infringement in the digital environment. An annotated guide on benchmark case law in French-speaking African countries was finalized and presented during the workshop. The annotated guide reflects the specific needs in the WAEMU region. The decisions collected and discussed in the guide relate mainly to music exploited through digital means. In addition, the *Fourth National Workshop for Key Players in the Music Sector and Inter-Sectoral Dialogue* was held in Dakar, Senegal, from May 27 to 28, 2025, bringing together approximately 70 stakeholders, including CMOs, judges and experts. A dedicated training session on collective management addressed technical identification systems, metadata and rights management tools. Moreover, an Annual Coordination Meeting, held on May 28, 2025, reviewed project results and defined the strategic direction for the sustainability and follow-up of results, including an action plan for WAEMU CMOs presented by the Senegalese Copyright Association (SODAV).

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

64. The Sector has been in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) *Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment - Phase II*:³⁸ building on the results achieved under Phase I, project implementation progressed in 2025. Key activities included: (i) the launch of analytical studies on generative AI use and gender dynamics in the audiovisual sector; (ii) the finalization of practical guides for independent filmmakers; and (iii) the delivery of an IP Clinic in Uruguay, with preparations underway for additional IP Clinics in Argentina, Brazil and Peru in 2026. All activities remain on track, contributing to strengthened institutional capacities, enhanced support for SMEs and cultural industries, and broader participation in the digital creative economy.

³⁷ All capacity-building tools developed are available on the project's webpage at: [Intellectual Property Rights for Mobile Applications](#).

³⁸ This project is focused on the audiovisual market in Latin America. The beneficiary countries are Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

- (ii) *Promoting the Use of IP in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era*:³⁹ implementation continued in 2025 in accordance with the project timetable. One additional capacity-building tool, “The Legal Nature of Video Games”, was completed and will be published in 2026.⁴⁰ Capacity-building activities were further expanded across beneficiary countries, with eight national workshops and training activities delivered in Chile, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay. In addition, a regional mentorship webinar for Chile and Uruguay focused on legal and business considerations for IP in video games. These activities strengthened institutional and professional capacities in the digital creative economy and advanced the project’s development objectives.
- (iii) *Text and Data Mining (TDM) to Support Research and Innovation in Universities and Other Research-Oriented Institutions in Africa*: the project continued its progress in 2025 through workshops co-organized with a selected university or research institution in each of the three beneficiary countries, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt and Ghana. These workshops brought university and research representatives, together with key stakeholders, such as creators, publishers and librarians, among others, to develop pilot projects tailored to the situation of each institution. These pilot projects are being captured and reported as case studies. A report summarizing the project’s progress was prepared and presented at the thirty-fifth session of the CDIP.
- (iv) *Empowering Young Lusophone Musicians in the Era of Music Streaming*: an initial immersion workshop and training sessions were organized in Portugal, in conjunction with the World IP Day 2025, which celebrated music as a universal form of creation. Young musicians participated in practical sessions on the business of music and IP commercialization, including collective management and marketing, and benefited from mentorship provided by established artists, producers and industry representatives. A practical guide compiling key questions and discussions from the sessions was also prepared.

V. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLATFORMS SECTOR

65. The Infrastructure and Platforms Sector remained committed to providing high-quality and tailored IP services, as well as knowledge and data to IP Offices, IP professionals, researchers and other specialized users in the IP and innovation ecosystems. During the reporting period, the Sector continued leading the Organization’s efforts to strengthen and foster its public global databases, namely, PATENTSCOPE, the Global Brand Database and the Global Design Database, which continued to expand in 2025. Two new national collections were added to PATENTSCOPE and four to the Global Brand Database. In addition, a new tab has been set up in PATENTSCOPE to display Standard Essential Patent (SEP) declarations obtained from three Standard Developing Organizations (SDO): European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

66. In 2025, the Advanced Technology Applications Center (ATAC) continued to conduct research and development on machine learning to enhance functions and processes at the Organization. New improved versions of WIPO Translate language models leveraging accumulated patent corpora have been trained and deployed in PATENTSCOPE. [WIPO Speech-To-Text](#) is now capable of near real-time transcripts on selected WIPO meetings. Automated translation of subtitles has been developed and deployed for videos on the WIPO

³⁹ The beneficiary countries are Chile, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay.

⁴⁰ All capacity-building tools developed are available on the project’s webpage at: [IP for Creative Industries in Developing Countries](#).

website. Furthermore, a new, improved tool for automated International Patent Classification of abstracts was rolled out during the reporting year.

67. The [WIPO Conversations on IP and Frontier Technologies](#) remained a leading forum on AI and IP issues. By the end of 2025, the initiative had brought together a community of over 17,000 people from more than 170 countries. The eleventh and twelfth sessions of the WIPO Conversations further deepened engagement through discussions and open exchanges on the role of AI in capacity-building and development matters.

68. During the reporting year, the Sector continued to advance two grass-roots projects aimed at supporting global AI development and bridging digital divides: (i) *Empowering AI Innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean*; and (ii) *IP and AI: Agriculture 4.0 in ASEAN*.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

69. *The DA Smart IP Institutions Project*: the project has been mainstreamed through the WIPO IP Office Business Solutions program, in line with the DA Recommendation 10. The program aimed to enhance business systems and technical infrastructure of national and regional IP Offices with a view to helping them provide more cost-effective and higher-quality services to their stakeholders. In this context, the following services were provided: (i) technical consultancy; (ii) business needs assessment; (iii) project scoping and planning; (iv) business process analysis; (v) ongoing development and deployment of customized business system solutions for the administration of IP rights, the exchange of priority documents and the search of examination results; (vi) establishment of IP databases; (vii) assistance with digitization of IP records and preparation of data for online publications and electronic data exchange; and (viii) training and knowledge transfer to staff of IP institutions and support for the systems provided by WIPO. The assistance took into account WIPO Standards on IP data and information, where appropriate. By the end of 2025, over 95 IP Offices from developing countries in all regions, including more than 20 LDCs, were actively using WIPO Business Solutions for the administration of their IP rights. In addition, 65 IP Offices were participating in the Centralized Access to Search and Examination platform (WIPO Case) or the WIPO Digital Access Service. A key focus was to upgrade the service level of IP Offices, by assisting them to move to online services for filing and IP information dissemination.⁴¹

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

70. The Sector has been in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Project:

Enhancing the Capacities of National Intellectual Property Offices in Times of Crisis: an inclusive consultation process was undertaken, with invitations extended to all WIPO Member States. As a result, 22 Member States and one regional IP Office expressed interest in participating. A diagnostic survey was developed and circulated to participating offices to gather information on existing legal frameworks, preparedness measures, response mechanisms and recovery strategies. The findings informed a comparative analysis identifying good practices, common challenges and areas for further support, while considering different national contexts. In addition, an assessment of alignment with internationally recognized standards, including ISO 22301 and ISO 27001, as well as relevant guidelines from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), was conducted to facilitate knowledge-sharing and peer learning. Based on the information received, participating offices were grouped into broad categories reflecting different levels of

⁴¹ More information is available at: [IP Office Business Solutions](#).

institutional preparedness, with a view to tailoring future activities and fostering targeted capacity-building and exchange among interested countries.

VI. GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND PARTNERSHIPS SECTOR

71. The Global Challenges and Partnerships Sector continued to lead WIPO's efforts to build and develop impact-oriented international partnerships addressing emerging policy challenges at the global level in the areas of IP, innovation and creativity. During the reporting period, the Sector strengthened cooperation with governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other relevant stakeholders on a range of policy and technical issues, while continuing to facilitate and support normative work in the areas of genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs), in line with the Organization's mandate. In addition, the Sector continued to facilitate the work of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE).

ENGAGING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS

72. The Sector remained committed to leading the Organization's engagement with the United Nations system and relevant IGOs. Trilateral Cooperation on public health, IP and trade with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the WTO continued to provide a platform for regular coordination, information exchange and joint activities on issues at the intersection of public health, IP and trade, within the scope of their respective mandates. Through joint technical assistance activities, including via the [WHO-WIPO-WTO Technical Assistance Platform](#), the three organizations offer coordinated expertise to support capacity-building needs. In July 2025, WIPO, together with WHO and WTO, co-hosted the sixth WHO–WIPO–WTO Trilateral Cooperation Technical Webinar on “*Public Procurement as a Powerful Mechanism to Address Health Challenges*”. The webinar examined the role of public procurement, including pooled procurement, in promoting timely and equitable access to health technologies. Discussions highlighted the importance of transparent and reliable market information, effective procurement practices and supplier capacity, while also considering procurement as a mechanism to support innovation, technology transfer and local manufacturing. In November 2025, the three organizations jointly organized the second in a series of Trilateral Cooperation briefings for trade, health and IP diplomats based in Geneva on the theme “[AI and digital health: Enabling Development and Deployment of Health](#)”. The session explored challenges and opportunities in integrating AI and digital health into research, clinical trials, care delivery and health system management to improve public health outcomes. In December 2025, the Trilateral Cooperation held the twelfth Joint Technical Symposium on “[Antimicrobial Resistance: Addressing the Innovation Gap, Access Inequities, and Supply Challenges](#)”. The event brought expertise from all three organizations to advance practical, coordinated solutions to preserve antimicrobial effectiveness for future generations. Participants examined the evolving antimicrobial resistance landscape and its health and socio-economic impacts, explored opportunities for action at global, regional and national levels, and deepened understanding of the innovation and access gaps affecting antimicrobials.

73. During the reporting year, WIPO continued to work closely with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and WHO to advance the [ITU, WHO and WIPO Global Initiative on AI for Health](#), including through the co-hosting of the second meeting of the Initiative held in Singapore in March 2025. The meeting resulted in the establishment of an IP Working Group to identify priorities and deliverables to support the management of IP in enabling AI-driven health innovation and access. In addition, WIPO, in collaboration with WHO and ITU, actively engaged with and supported the [World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\)+20 Forum High-Level Event 2025](#), held in July 2025, and the [AI for Good Global Summit](#), also held in July 2025, including through the joint launch of the technical brief on “[Mapping the Application of Artificial Intelligence in Traditional Medicine](#)”. WIPO also continued to support coordination across the

UN system through its participation in the UN Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), sharing the Organization's work to support health innovation in addressing the NCD burden.

74. The Sector remained engaged in monitoring and contributing to intergovernmental processes concerning IP and innovation. In 2025, WIPO continued contributing to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body established to draft and negotiate a WHO international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, as well as its subsequent Intergovernmental Working Group on the Pathogen Access and Benefit Sharing System. WIPO also participated in regular meetings of the WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), and supported relevant side events and technical assistance activities related to technology transfer and support for LDCs, within the scope of its mandate. In parallel, the Organization continued cooperation with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to support innovation ecosystems underpinning sustainable trade and development, including through participation in the [Global SME Ministerial Meeting](#) held in South Africa in July 2025. The Sector actively supported the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), held in Norway, in June 2025. In this regard, among other activities, WIPO organized and hosted the twelfth Open Forum titled "[Game on: Exploring IP and Resolving Disputes Esports](#)".

75. In 2025, the Sector remained involved with NGOs and industry stakeholders. Its work in that context included organizing and conducting the annual *WIPO-NGO Stakeholder Dialogue*, chaired by the Director General, in July 2025. The in-person roundtable brought together representatives from 68 NGOs and industry organizations worldwide. It provided a platform for exchanging views on key IP-related issues, reflecting the importance WIPO attaches to NGOs as stakeholders in the global IP ecosystem and its commitment to a multi-stakeholder approach. Throughout the reporting year, the Sector also hosted eight NGO and industry delegations at WIPO headquarters for in-depth discussions on a broad range of IP issues, all of which included topics relevant to the DA and provided updates on collaborative efforts in support thereof.

IP AND YOUTH

76. In 2025, WIPO continued to implement its [Intellectual Property and Youth Empowerment Strategy \(IP-YES!\)](#), a dedicated framework guiding the Organization's youth engagement efforts. IP-YES! remained focused on three key action areas: (i) Sparking Passion: bringing IP closer to youth and promoting youth-led innovation and creativity; (ii) Building Skills: equipping youth with essential IP education, training, knowledge and skills; and (iii) Empowering Action: creating meaningful opportunities for youth to apply their acquired knowledge and succeed in their fields of interest. In this context, implementation highlights during the reporting year included the inaugural [WIPO IP Moot Court Competition](#), which enabled university students under the age of 35 to strengthen their knowledge of IP law, advocacy skills and global professional networks, thereby contributing to capacity-building for future innovation-driven and IP-aware legal professionals. A total of 17 university teams from 15 countries across all regions participated in the virtual and in-person oral rounds. WIPO also organized its first-ever "[Next Great IP Game Jam](#)", held in October 2025, which engaged young game developers aged 15 to 35 from more than 62 countries in designing franchise-ready games while learning how IP rights support creativity and commercialization. Existing multi-stakeholder partnerships were also leveraged to ensure broad reach and inclusion of young people across Africa, Asia, LDCs, Latin America and other underrepresented regions, including through collaboration with ITC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

WIPO GREEN

77. In 2025, WIPO GREEN continued to serve as a solution-oriented global platform supporting technology transfer and innovation to address environmental challenges. The WIPO GREEN database, a free global catalogue of green technologies and needs, now contains more

than 140,000 technology solutions and needs and has facilitated over 1,000 connections among network members since its inception. By connecting technology providers and seekers, including stakeholders from developing countries, the platform leverages IP to advance development and contributes to capacity-building and awareness-raising by enabling access to practical, searchable information on environmentally relevant technologies.

78. During the reporting year, WIPO launched the fourth edition of the [Green Technology Book: Solutions for Confronting Climate Disasters](#), at the *30th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, held in Brazil in November 2025. Developed in cooperation with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT), the publication highlights how innovation, supported by effective IP systems, is transforming disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. In addition, with the support of the Japan Patent Office (JPO), WIPO launched the [Green Technology Book EXPO Edition: Energy Solutions for Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific](#) at EXPO 2025 in Osaka, Japan. Showcasing more than 200 innovative green technologies from around the world, it emphasizes practical, scalable energy solutions and a focus on addressing global sustainability challenges, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. The Green Technology Book has continued to attract strong global interest, recording more than 1.8 million unique visitors and over 120,000 downloads, primarily from developing countries, thereby helping to strengthen awareness and adaptive capacity.

79. The [WIPO GREEN Acceleration Projects](#) remained a core mechanism for translating innovation into practical outcomes at the regional and national levels. These projects are focused on a particular geographical area or technological domain, where providers and seekers make crucial connections that can lead to the deployment or transfer of green technologies, thereby generating knowledge about the green technology landscape and providing a gateway to potential funding, legal counsel and local and international commercial networks. In Latin America, WIPO GREEN continued its Acceleration Project, implemented with national IP Offices and government partners in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, and supported by Funds-in-Trust Japan. The Project advanced its latest phase in 2025 with an increased focus on matchmaking, reaching a cumulative total of 402 technology solutions and 207 needs,⁴² and resulting in 26 successful matches and 31 connections established during the reporting year. WIPO GREEN also continued Acceleration Projects in two countries: in Uruguay, where it promoted climate-smart technologies for emissions reduction in livestock production; and in India, where the project on accelerating carbon-neutral food production in Andhra Pradesh helped identify 40 technology solutions and 36 needs aligned with local agricultural conditions. In the Asia-Pacific region, a new Acceleration Project was launched in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, focusing on three areas: (i) supporting farmers with climate-smart agricultural solutions; (ii) assisting coffee companies in addressing environmental challenges in production and processing; and (iii) exploring marketing opportunities to meet growing consumer demand for sustainable products. By the end of 2025, 22 technology solutions and 13 needs had been identified. At the same time, the ongoing project in China continued to address urban environmental needs related to energy, water, pollution and waste management, identifying 69 priority needs, sourcing more than 103 green technology solutions, and establishing four matches and 16 connections.⁴³ In Indonesia, WIPO GREEN continued its work on reducing methane emissions from Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME), including the launch in 2025 of a pilot implementation of one identified solution, supported by 26 technology solutions and 19 needs uploaded to the [WIPO GREEN database](#).

⁴² This information was uploaded to the LAC Climate Smart Agriculture Collection available at: [LAC Climate Smart Agriculture Collection](#).

⁴³ The project's objective is to support China in achieving its commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality by 2060. The environmental needs mentioned can be found in the China Cities collection on the WIPO GREEN database, which is available at: [China Cities collection](#).

80. Complementing the Sector's efforts, the [IPO GREEN](#) initiative continued to support capacity-building and peer learning amongst IP Offices. Through research and analysis, the initiative provides insights into how IP Offices can integrate sustainability considerations into their policies and services. By the end of 2025, the [IP Office Green Webinar Series](#) had run 18 webinars and has remained a platform for sharing experiences and good practices among IP Offices from across the globe in implementing sustainability-related initiatives.

81. WIPO GREEN's impact was further strengthened through its expanding partner network, which in 2025 comprised [more than 160 organizations](#) from government institutions, IGOs, academia and companies ranging from small enterprises to multinational corporations. The scaling up, in 2025, of the WIPO GREEN Ambassador Program enhanced outreach and collaboration by engaging sustainability leaders to promote green technologies and partnerships globally. In addition, WIPO GREEN supported the launch of a Green Technology TISC Network in Algeria, aimed at accelerating the deployment of local green innovations and supporting IP-driven technology transfer.⁴⁴ Finally, during the reporting year, WIPO GREEN published [Sustainable Fashion Technologies: Stitching Sustainability into Style](#), a new technologies report that spotlights the environmental impacts of the fashion industry and the green technologies reshaping its future across the supply chain. Over 190 of the technology solutions relating to sustainable textiles have been uploaded to the WIPO GREEN database.⁴⁵

GLOBAL HEALTH

82. In 2025, WIPO further advanced its work at the intersection of IP, innovation and public health through the launch and implementation of the [WIPO IP Center of Excellence for Medical Innovation and Manufacturing \(CoE\)](#), a whole-of-WIPO initiative aimed at strengthening regional capacity for medical innovation and manufacturing in developing countries. The CoE promotes resilient innovation ecosystems through tailored IP strategies, capacity-building and technology transfer support, in collaboration with governments, universities, industry and international partners. During the reporting year, global and regional training activities, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations, reached over 700 medical manufacturing stakeholders across Africa, Asia and Latin America.⁴⁶

83. In addition, the Sector supported the full implementation of the [WIPO-supported Global Health Innovation Fellows Program](#) in India and East Africa. This program, initiated in 2024, contributes to the development of IP policies and commercialization pathways for emerging medical technologies. Collectively, these initiatives have reinforced WIPO's commitment to fostering inclusive, ethical and resilient health innovation ecosystems that balance innovation incentives with equitable access to health technologies.

BUILDING RESPECT FOR IP

84. During the reporting year, the Sector remained committed to assisting Member States in establishing an appropriate environment of respect for IP, with due consideration of broader societal interests and development-oriented concerns, in accordance with DA Recommendation 45. Legislative assistance was provided to nine Member States⁴⁷ in the process of amending or

⁴⁴ WIPO GREEN supports the TISC network by showcasing Algerian technologies in the WIPO GREEN database of technologies and needs, and by engaging local stakeholders on the WIPO GREEN platform to facilitate IP-driven technology transfer.

⁴⁵ Further information on the database is available at: [Sustainable Textiles Collection](#).

⁴⁶ Including the Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturers Network (DCVMN), the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA), the Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the World Bank Group, the National Vaccine Institute (NVI) and the Regional Vaccine Manufacturing Collaborative (RVMC).

⁴⁷ Four Member States from the Asia-Pacific region, one from the Latin American and Caribbean region, three from the African region, and one transition and developed country.

adopting relevant legal frameworks on effective IP enforcement, in line with Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, while taking into account the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein.

85. In 2025, the Sector launched the [IMPACT Capacity-Building Program](#) with seven Member States, building on the successful pilot phase. The Program introduced a structured, results-oriented approach to achieving IP enforcement outcomes for police, market inspectors, customs officers and prosecutors. During the reporting year, two Member States completed all Program stages. Implementation continued in five others, with activities extending into 2026. Meanwhile, the Sector maintained its broader support to law enforcement authorities and the judiciary through 11 national, subregional, regional and international online and hybrid activities, benefiting approximately 32 Member States.⁴⁸ These efforts were supplemented by the customization of specialized training materials on the topic “Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime” for two Member States, ensuring that capacity-building resources remain closely aligned with operational and practical needs.

86. In addition, the Sector continued to strengthen its outreach and awareness-raising efforts. A key initiative is the WIPO-ARIPO IP Club project, which integrates IP education into practical skills training for secondary school students across ARIPO Member States. The 2025–2026 edition, currently ongoing, expanded to five countries⁴⁹ and is expected to reach approximately 600 students and 60 teachers across 30 schools.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

87. During the reporting year, the Sector continued to provide demand-driven and neutral information to support the development and implementation of national and regional policies and legislation on GRs, TK and TCEs. At the same time, the Sector further strengthened its support to Indigenous Peoples, local communities and relevant government agencies through targeted capacity-building, awareness-raising and enterprise development initiatives.

88. In this context, the [WIPO Training, Mentoring and Matchmaking Program on IP for Women Entrepreneurs from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities \(WEP\)](#) remained a key initiative for empowering Indigenous women and community-based entrepreneurs to make effective use of IP tools in support of innovation and creativity. In 2025, new regional WEP cycles were initiated, including: (i) *WEP Pacific*, benefiting 16 women entrepreneurs from Indigenous Peoples and local communities across eight Pacific Island countries,⁵⁰ with support from the Australian Government and the WIPO-Australia Funds-in-Trust; and (ii) *WEP MexCARD*, involving 20 beneficiaries from seven countries in Central America and the Caribbean.⁵¹ In addition, activities initiated under a regional WEP cycle in South America continued in 2025, and community enterprises from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, with the support of Fund-in-Trust Japan, have successfully registered collective marks, thereby strengthening their market presence and further consolidating their community-based businesses. With support from Funds-in-Trust Japan, continued assistance was provided to selected beneficiaries⁵² from earlier global WEP editions, and additional beneficiaries are expected to be selected under future phases.

89. The Sector also advanced its work on [traditional medical knowledge](#). In 2025, support was provided to traditional healers and other stakeholders from Nigeria and Uganda, as well as to practitioners from Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia to use IP for branding, marketing and packaging of these products.

⁴⁸ Further information on these Activities is available at: [Training and Awareness-raising Activities](#).

⁴⁹ Ghana, Liberia, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

⁵⁰ Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

⁵¹ Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

⁵² Cameroon, Guatemala, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Tanzania, the Philippines, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

90. Following its adoption on May 24, 2024, the [WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge](#) continued to advance toward entry into force. During the reporting period, the Treaty received broad support, with 44 Member States signing it. By the end of 2025, Malawi and Uganda had deposited their instruments of ratification. In accordance with its provisions, the Treaty will enter into force three months after 15 eligible parties have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. The Secretariat continued to provide demand-driven and neutral information as well as policy and legislative advice regarding the Treaty.

WIPO BODIES

91. The Sector continued to support the work of WIPO bodies, including the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE).

92. During the reporting period, the IGC met twice: at its fiftieth session held from March 3 to 7, 2025,⁵³ and at its fifty-first session held from May 30 to June 5, 2025.⁵⁴ During these sessions, the IGC further developed revised versions of the documents “[The Protection of Traditional Knowledge: Draft Articles](#)” and “[The Protection of Traditional Cultural Expressions: Draft Articles](#)”, which were subsequently transmitted to the 2025 General Assembly. These articles will serve as the basis for the IGC’s work during the 2026-2027 biennium. Moreover, the 2025 General Assembly renewed the mandate of the IGC for the forthcoming biennium, with the objective of finalizing an agreement on one or more international legal instruments, without prejudging the nature of the outcomes, relating to IP to ensure the balanced and effective protection of TK and TCEs, while continuing discussions on IP issues concerning GRs and their interlinkages with TK and TCEs, without undertaking normative work on GRs.

93. The seventeenth session of the ACE, was held from February 4 to 6, 2025, within the framework of DA Recommendation 45.⁵⁵ This session of the ACE was focused on: (i) the role of IP education in building respect for IP and effective IP enforcement; (ii) safeguarding SMEs, innovation, and economic growth; (iii) technological tools in combating digital piracy and counterfeiting; (iv) national frameworks and international collaborations on IP enforcement; and (v) building a sustainable IP enforcement mechanism through the impact capacity building project.⁵⁶ The work program consisted of 30 expert presentations, two panel discussions and four Secretariat presentations. A total of 245 participants attended the session, representing 86 Member States, one non-State Member (the European Union), and 25 Observers.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

94. [IP and competition policy](#): WIPO further strengthened its engagement with the International Competition Network (ICN) by contributing to discussions on IP-related competition issues and promoting a pro-competitive understanding of IP within the competition policy community. Collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UNCTAD was also reinforced. During the reporting year, WIPO participated in dedicated workshops for IP Offices and national competition authorities aimed at fostering dialogue, enhancing mutual understanding and bridging the gap between the bodies. Furthermore, WIPO expanded its work on “Intellectual Property, Competition and Sustainability”, as well as on “Competition and Trade Secrets”. The Organization completed the first draft of the unfair competition toolkit. The organization also conducted national programs and

⁵³ All session documents are accessible at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=85308.

⁵⁴ All session documents are accessible at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=85309.

⁵⁵ The Summary by the Chair is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=646851.

⁵⁶ All session documents are accessible at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=84728.

presentations, and provided legislative advice on competition, including unfair competition and IP, for several countries.⁵⁷

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

95. The Sector has been in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Project:

Development of Strategies and Tools to Address Online Copyright Piracy in the African Digital Market: this project is being implemented in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa. In 2025, a comprehensive mapping study was completed on the state of IP rights enforcement and the impact of online copyright infringement in the four beneficiary countries. This mapping study, finalized by the end of 2025, drew input from national experts in each beneficiary country, as well as from consultations with public and private sector stakeholders. It provides the analytical foundation for subsequent project deliverables, including the compilation of potential enhancements to the legal and regulatory frameworks in each beneficiary country, and, at a later stage, the development of technical toolkits and training materials.

VII. IP AND INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS SECTOR

96. The IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector continued to strengthen the IP-driven innovation ecosystems through impactful activities, with a strong focus on researchers, innovators and SMEs. The Sector expanded access to practical IP management and commercialization tools, capacity-building programs and regional and national dialogues, reaching beneficiaries across a wide range of countries and sectors. These efforts were complemented by enhanced economic analysis and data initiatives, strengthened judicial capacity-building through the [WIPO Judicial Institute](#), improved access to IP legal information via [WIPO Lex](#), and continued support for NIPS, technology transfer and dispute resolution services.

IP FOR BUSINESS AND INNOVATORS

97. Responding to DA Recommendation 4, work in this area continued to focus on the needs of SMEs and institutions supporting innovation, research and creative and cultural industries. In 2025, WIPO launched [IP Business Moments](#), a new online IP management tool designed to help startups and SMEs integrate IP considerations into business decision-making at each stage of their growth. Additionally, within the framework of the Effective SMEs Intermediaries Program, the two guides “Secrets of Intellectual Property: A Guide for Small and Medium-sized Exporters” and “In Good Company: Managing Intellectual Property Issues in Franchising”, were adapted to the national legal, regulatory and procedural contexts of ten Member States.⁵⁸ In parallel, the use of [WIPO IP Diagnostics](#) continued to expand, with the total number of users exceeding 100,000 since its launch in 2021. To enhance accessibility, the tool was translated into additional non-UN languages, including Bahasa, Marathi and Telugu for the Indian customized version, and further adapted to the legal and procedural contexts and local languages of Croatia, Slovenia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

98. Capacity-building support for SMEs was further strengthened through the delivery of *WIPO IP Management Clinics*, *Scaled-Up IP Management Clinics*, and *One-Day IP Workshops for SMEs*, which together reached a total of 1,920 SMEs across more than 70 countries. These programs supported enterprises operating in a wide range of sectors, including green technologies, agritech food and beverage, craft, fashion, e-commerce, franchising,

⁵⁷ Brazil, China, the Philippines, and South Korea.

⁵⁸ Namely Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

manufacturing, healthtech, biotech and medtech, education, agriculture, AI and business and agrifood.

99. At the regional level, the second [WIPO Regional Dialogue on IP and SMEs for Asia and the Pacific](#) was held in Singapore, following the previously held Latin America and Caribbean edition. Organized in collaboration with the IP Office of Singapore and supported by Japan Funds-in-Trust, the Dialogue brought together IP Offices, business leaders and other stakeholders to strengthen SMEs' access to IP support services and promote IP as a practical tool for economic empowerment. In addition, WIPO launched the *IP Business Centers Program*, piloted in India and China, to support SME intermediaries through the transfer of know-how, tailored tools, diagnostics and expert guidance. Finally, to further support evidence-based policy and service design, WIPO also developed a general methodology on conducting studies on utilization and perception of IP by IP rights intensive SMEs, which is currently being applied in Israel and finalized in Germany and Singapore. These studies will be important for the work of national IP Offices, which wish to create or strengthen their IP for business support services by providing a more concrete picture of SMEs' perception and utilization of the IP system.

100. In accordance with DA Recommendation 11, the *Inventor Assistance Program (IAP)* further empowered under-resourced inventors and small businesses to transform their ideas into assets. The IAP operated in 10 Member States in 2025,⁵⁹ where 42 additional beneficiaries received free support in navigating the patent procurement process in their own country and selected jurisdictions from experienced patent professionals. Since its inception, the Program has supported close to 300 inventors and SMEs, 74 of whom were granted patents. During the reporting year, the IAP celebrated its tenth anniversary with the [IAP Best Practice Summit 2025](#), where program beneficiaries, volunteers and focal points explored ways to amplify the Program's impact.

101. Regarding patenting assistance, the *Patent Drafting Training Program* continued to focus on the development of practical patent drafting skills of practitioners. In 2025, more than 337 people from 99 countries were trained in WIPO Patent Drafting Programs. The fourth edition of the *International Patent Drafting Training Program* took place in the reporting year, in collaboration with the International Federation of IP Attorneys (FICPI). The eight-month training program aims at developing the skills of emerging patent drafters while building a supportive community to help these professionals grow. The training included 36 participants from 28 different countries. Additionally, regional workshops were held for Arab Countries, Latin American countries, and the Central European and Baltic States (CEBS). National workshops were also organized in Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Israel.

102. The Organization continued its efforts to strengthen IP commercialization and facilitate access to finance for innovators and enterprises. Through the [Scale Up Your IP Program](#), WIPO worked with university incubators and techno parks to deliver IP commercialization modules directly to resident ventures and spin-offs, enabling innovators to integrate IP strategies into commercialization plans at an early stage. In 2025, more than 400 participants were trained through pilot activities, including workshops⁶⁰ and an online program with participation from more than 65 countries.

103. In parallel, WIPO further advanced its work on IP finance and IP valuation to support evidence-based decision-making and access to capital. The third edition of the *WIPO IP Finance Dialogue: The Value of Intangible Assets* examined the role of IP in value creation and financing. It attracted nearly 2,300 participants from over 130 countries and brought together policymakers, financial institutions, businesses and IP professionals. Building on these

⁵⁹ Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, and South Africa.

⁶⁰ Workshops were held in South Africa, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

discussions, WIPO launched its first-ever [IP Finance Pilot Project](#) in Malaysia in collaboration with Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF), by which it tested IP assessments and valuations in real lending scenarios to unlock financing for innovative enterprises. At the regional level, the kick-off meeting of Phase II of the regional initiative [Promoting the Use of the Intellectual Property System as a Source of Financing for Entrepreneurs and SMEs in Central America and the Dominican Republic](#) formally launched a new stage of collaboration between WIPO and the CADR countries,⁶¹ aimed at deepening the integration of IP into national financing ecosystems. In addition, WIPO continued its report series on [Unlocking IP-backed Financing - Country Perspectives](#), expanding coverage in 2025 to include Brazil. Complementing these efforts, three *National IP Valuation Training Seminars* were held in Indonesia, Slovenia and Thailand, introducing IP valuation concepts and best practices to more than 100 participants.

104. The Sector continued to assist Member States in establishing and strengthening [Technology and Innovation Support Centers \(TISCs\)](#). Through access to patent information, scientific and technical publications, and advisory services on IP management and commercialization, TISCs play a key role in enabling researchers, inventors, and entrepreneurs to unlock their innovative potential. In 2025, the TISC network responded to over 2.25 million inquiries across more than 90 countries worldwide, supporting beneficiaries in effectively protecting, managing and creating value from IP. These efforts were reinforced through WIPO's provision of tailored training, specialized resources and networking opportunities at the national, regional and international levels. By the end of 2025, over 1,700 TISCs were established in more than 90 countries, including over 240 TISCs in 21 LDCs. Moreover, the ASEAN Regional TISC Network launched an ASEAN TISC Network Task Force as a new governance mechanism within the framework of the ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Cooperation (AWGIPC). During the reporting period, WIPO continued to support the TISCs in developing the range and quality of their services through tailored training, specialized resources and networking at the national, regional and international levels.

ECONOMICS AND DATA ANALYTICS

105. In 2025, the Sector continued to prepare development-related studies on innovation-related topics, and to provide high-quality IP data to support informed decision-making. Work during the reporting period included: (i) the publication of a new [Development Study on Gender Gap in Industrial Designs of Central European and Baltic States](#); (ii) additional technical improvements to WIPO's [World Gender Name Dictionary](#), including enhancements to its related Python and Stata libraries; (iii) technical support for the realization of a *Gender Research Experts Meeting*;⁶² and (iv) the co-organization of two special sessions at the [20th Annual Conference of the European Policy for Intellectual Property Association \(EPIP\)](#).

106. With regard to innovation-related data and analysis, the Sector continued its work on the [Global Innovation Index \(GII\)](#), providing technical assistance aimed at improving the availability of innovation data, assessing the innovation performance of economies, and offering guidance on innovation and IP policies. Approximately 80 per cent of WIPO Member States continued to use the GII to strengthen innovation ecosystems. In 2025, more than 40 predominantly low- and middle-income economies received advice on improving innovation metrics and ecosystem outcomes, including ten in Africa, eight in Arab countries, nine in Asia and the Pacific, ten in Latin America and the Caribbean, and eight in transition economies.

107. In addition, the Sector advanced its work to support evidence-based policymaking on innovation and intangible assets. Through the *WIPO and Luiss Business School Partnership*, data and analysis were published on investment in intangibles such as research and

⁶¹ Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

⁶² The meeting was co-organized with the WIPO Patent and Technology Sector (PTS).

development, software, data, brands, design and organizational capital. These efforts are reflected in WIPO's [World Intangible Investment Highlights 2025 – Better Data for Better Policy](#), which already includes Brazil and India, with work underway to expand coverage to additional developing economies. The Sector also conducted new research assessing the economic impact of the [Research4Life initiative](#), on the participation of women scientists in developing economies and LDCs. The research demonstrated that improved digital access to prior knowledge supports higher scientific output, greater participation in collaborative research and increased visibility of women scientists in global scientific networks.⁶³

WIPO JUDICIAL INSTITUTE

108. During the reporting period, the WIPO Judicial Institute continued to support judiciaries from developing countries and LDCs in fulfilling their vital role in the effective adjudication of IP disputes. The exchange of experiences and good practices in IP adjudication among judges from different legal, social and economic backgrounds was facilitated through a range of activities, including: (i) the [2025 WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum](#), held in a hybrid format and bringing together 524 judges from 95 countries and five regional courts; (ii) the [Master Class on IP Adjudication](#), which promoted peer-to-peer exchange on patent and trade secret-related experiences and jurisprudential developments among 35 experienced IP judges from 23 jurisdictions; and (iii) one edition of the *Webinars for Judges* series, focusing on digital evidence in trademark cases. Nearly 85 per cent of the judges participating in these initiatives joined from developing countries, economies in transition or LDCs.

109. Additionally, tailored capacity-building continued to be delivered to strengthen judges' IP knowledge and relevant skills, in close collaboration with judicial and other relevant authorities, and in line with the DA Recommendations. In response to requests from Member States, WIPO supported judicial education programs in Algeria, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and it continued to provide regional judicial training for judges from Latin America and the Baltic region. In 2025, WIPO also expanded the range of practical resources available to judiciaries, including the launch of a new country-specific title for Sri Lanka under the [IP Benchbook Series](#), which comprises practical manuals on IP law and procedure, as well as the addition of a new chapter on Spain to [An International Guide to Patent Case Management for Judges](#), which was also made available in Spanish.

110. During the reporting period, the Sector continued to enhance the [WIPO Lex](#) database. The WIPO Lex collections of Laws, Treaties and Judgments continued to provide the most comprehensive, authoritative and reliable source of IP legal information available online. In 2025, WIPO Lex processed 1,591 laws from 60 jurisdictions, bringing the database to over 20,000 laws from 202 jurisdictions and more than 200 IP treaties, including 28 WIPO-administered treaties. The WIPO Lex Judgments collection now encompasses a total of 51 jurisdictions.⁶⁴

WIPO ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION CENTER

111. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center continued to provide time- and cost-efficient alternative dispute resolution (ADR) options, including mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration and expert determination, enabling private parties to resolve domestic and cross-border IP and commercial disputes. During the reporting period, the Center remained actively engaged in the resolution of disputes involving a broad range of users, including SMEs, startups, creators and innovators, many of whom were based in developing countries and LDCs. In addition, the Center strengthened institutional capacity and access to ADR services

⁶³ Further information on the Research is available at: [WIPO study on Research4Life](#)

⁶⁴ The Collection further expanded its coverage to include Hong Kong, China; Israel; New Zealand; Saudi Arabia; and Sri Lanka.

through the [WIPO ADR Co-Administration Program with IP and Copyright Offices](#), which supports participating offices in delivering efficient ADR services. The Program provided training for local mediators and technical tools, including e-filing, case-tracking systems and an online hearing platform, to support the effective administration of disputes. It is supported by the Funds-in-Trust established with the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism (MCST) of the Republic of Korea and involved collaboration with more than 15 IP Offices.

112. The Center also continued to advance domain name dispute resolution services. In 2025, the Center began providing services for Haiti and supported the updating of domain name dispute resolution frameworks, including registration conditions, administrative processes, policies, rules, and WIPO Supplemental Rules for Bolivia, Honduras, Morocco and the Philippines. Additionally, the Center collaborated with relevant authorities across multiple regions to promote efficiency and harmonization of domain name dispute resolution mechanisms in a wide range of developing countries, economies in transition and LDCs.⁶⁵

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

113. Below are highlights of the work related to the mainstreamed DA Projects:

- (i) *Specialized Databases' Access and Support*: the exchange of experiences and good practices among TISCs was promoted through regional conferences,⁶⁶ and through the [eTISC knowledge-sharing platform](#), which had over 1,600 registered members by the end of 2025. The number of patent database reports, within the [WIPO INSPIRE Platform](#), increased to 52, contributing further to the fulfilment of DA Recommendations 19, 30, and 31. At the end of 2025, the TISC Directory included contact details and information on services provided by 1,734 TISCs. The [TISC webpage](#), which provides access to various resources for knowledge and skills development, was visited by 93,832 unique users. The [TISC Project and Performance Management \(TPPM\) Platform](#)⁶⁷ continued to roll out to the TISC networks in WIPO Member States. In addition, WIPO's *Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI)* and *Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI)* programs contributed to achieving DA Recommendation 8. In 2025, ARDI provided free or low-cost access to over 32,000 academic and professional peer-reviewed content, including peer-reviewed journals, books and other resources. The program continued its membership in the Research4Life partnership alongside programs administered by WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United National Environment Programme (UNEP), each offering content in its respective specialized field. Research4Life offered access to over 253,000 resources from the five associated UN agency programs to over 12,000 registered institutions, each of which had access to all Research4Life programs. The ASPI program continued to provide free or low-cost access to commercial patent database services from nine leading providers, each offering advanced and sophisticated tools to search and analyze technical information contained in patent documents. In 2025, 115 institutions were actively using ASPI.
- (ii) *Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information*: over 20 patent landscape reports on technologies have been commissioned to date, particularly in the areas of health,

⁶⁵ Including Anguilla, Bahrain, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cabo Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay, and Uganda.

⁶⁶ Comprising networks of Member States of ARIPO, ASEAN, CATI-CARD (Central America and the Dominican Republic), as well as certain countries in the Arab region and certain countries in Asia (all having national TISC networks).

⁶⁷ Launched in 2022 to facilitate TISC data and performance monitoring.

climate change and the environment.⁶⁸ Moreover, the WIPO website hosts a compendium listing more than 250 patent landscape reports on various technologies from other organizations. Methodological guidelines for preparing such reports were formalized in the WIPO publication “Guidelines for Preparing Patent Landscape Reports, the WIPO Manual on Open Source Tools for Patent Analytics” and the “Handbook on Patent Analytics”. Furthermore, the [Patent Register Portal](#) provided information on online patent registers, gazettes and legal status-related data from more than 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections.

- (iii) *Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*: the practical guides on identifying⁶⁹ and using⁷⁰ inventions in the public domain, which have been mainstreamed into the Organization’s work, were accessed and downloaded 29,617 times in 2025. The guides were made available in all official UN languages, and the associated training programs were rolled out globally to TISCs to enable them to develop services related to freedom-to-operate searches and new product or service development based on inventions in the public domain. The guides were complemented by the “Toolkit for Using Inventions in the Public Domain”, which provides practical tools and associated reference and learning materials to enable researchers, inventors, entrepreneurs and TISCs to refine new product and service concepts, building on inventions in the public domain and to bring these concepts to the market.
- (iv) *IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, LDCs and Countries with Economies in Transition*: in 2025, two guides on IP Valuation for technology transfer professionals were published: (i) [Intellectual Property Valuation Basics for Technology Transfer Professionals](#); and (ii) [Intellectual Property Valuation in Biotechnology and Pharmaceuticals](#). In addition, the [Primer on Technology Transfer in the Field of Biotechnology](#) was released. In 2025, an IP training program was also delivered for MedTech students from countries with economies in transition, further strengthening capacity in technology transfer and IP management.
- (v) *IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions*: 2025 marked the launch of the Institutional Capabilities Framework, designed to enable research-intensive institutions, such as universities and public research organizations, to assess their capabilities with respect to innovation productivity. Meanwhile, the WIPO Database of IP Policies was updated, expanded and relaunched, providing Member States with an enhanced resource for their institutions. By the end of 2025, the database included more than 1,500 documents from over 700 institutions worldwide.
- (vi) *Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity*: in 2025, the NIPS team further worked in close collaboration and coordination with the Department for Development Cooperation, through its Regional Divisions, as well as with other WIPO Sectors, to provide enhanced support and advice to Member States on over 20 NIPS. The [WIPO Methodology for the Development of National IP Strategies](#), created under this DA project, continued to offer a flexible and easily customizable approach to support the national IP strategy formulation process.
- (vii) *IP and the Informal Economy*, and the corresponding book volume entitled “[The Informal Economy in Developing Nations – Hidden Engine of Innovation?](#)”, published by Cambridge University Press, continued to receive relevant academic and policy interest. The DA project and the book have been cited in scholarly journals and policy reports and

⁶⁸ WIPO’s patent landscape reports are available at: [Patent Analytics](#)

⁶⁹ The Guide is available at: [Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain](#)

⁷⁰ The Guide is available at: [Using Inventions in the Public Domain](#)

have informed the work of development agencies across Africa, Latin America and Asia. In particular, the research contributed to policy dialogue within the African Union, helping to shape discussions on innovation in economies with large informal sectors.⁷¹ The work provided a foundation for highlighting the contribution of grassroots innovation and informal entrepreneurship to broader development objectives and was reflected in regional innovation policy meetings co-organized with African Union institutions and national IP Offices in 2025. In addition, the project has contributed to the emergence of an active economic and social research community, particularly in Africa, focused on further examining innovation in the informal economy, thereby laying a foundation for continued policy-oriented work in this area.

- (viii) *Cooperation on Development and IP Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries*: the project was integrated into a [Continuing Judicial Education \(CJE\) program](#) coordinated by the WIPO Judicial Institute. In this context, in 2025, WIPO further strengthened cooperation with Judicial Training Institutions through the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the South African Judicial Education Institute (SAJEI), aimed at developing joint activities to enhance IP-related judicial capacity in South Africa, and the signing of an MoU with the Supreme Court of the Philippines, through the Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA), to establish a CJE program on IP.
- (ix) *Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System*: this project was successfully completed in December 2022, in Mexico, Uganda, Oman and Pakistan. The project outputs, including information about the WIPO IP Mentorship Program for Women Inventors and a set of case studies about women inventors, are available on the project's [webpage](#).
- (x) *Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain*: at its thirty-second session, the Committee requested the Secretariat to further mainstream its outputs into the Organization's regular work and to keep the Committee updated. Consequently, the practical guides on [Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs](#) (2020) and [Using Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs](#) (2020), were published in all official United Nations languages, and the associated training programs were rolled out globally to TISCs, enabling them to develop services related to freedom-to-operate searches and new product or service development based on inventions in the public domain. By the end of 2025, the practical guides had been accessed and downloaded 29,617 times.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

114. The Sector has been in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) *Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the IP System*: notable achievements in 2025 include the consolidation of required input data from all four pilot beneficiary countries and the final revision of the project methodology. Implementation of the project concluded in 2025.
- (ii) *Intellectual Property and Innovation Collaboration as a Foundation for Technology Transfer and Bringing Research Output to Market*: the project contributes to DA

⁷¹ The findings were referenced in the African Union Innovation Outlook and served as material for meetings with African Union Member States, where the informal sector plays a pivotal economic and social role.

Recommendations 10, 23, 31, and 36 by: (i) identifying and disseminating good practices and effective institutional policy frameworks for innovation collaboration; and (ii) developing and refining guidance and training in this area. It entered its implementation phase in 2025.

(iii) *Implementing Alternative Dispute Resolution Services in Copyright Offices*: implementation of the project commenced in 2025. During the reporting period, Argentina, El Salvador, Sri Lanka and Uganda were identified as beneficiary countries, and joint legislative and institutional analyses were undertaken to assess opportunities for ADR, establish service frameworks and identify capacity-building needs. Activities included coordination meetings, support for the drafting of ADR rules and facilitation of access to and adaptation of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center's online case administration tools. In parallel, a practice-sharing network was initiated to collect information on existing approaches to dispute resolution and targeted capacity-building activities were delivered, including distance learning and in-person training for mediators and Copyright Office staff, in collaboration with the WIPO Academy and partner institutions.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT SECTOR

115. The Administration, Finance and Management Sector continued to demonstrate its commitment to supporting the effective delivery of results across the Organization. In 2025, development was further integrated as a cross-cutting priority throughout all WIPO Strategic Pillars, in accordance with the Program of Work and Budget for 2024/2025, ensuring clear alignment between the Organization's work and the United Nations SDGs. Over the biennium, WIPO further expanded the impact of its technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives and projects. In this context, the implementation of the WIPO BBF supported 45 impact-driven projects across all regions, benefiting over 50 WIPO Member States.

116. In this context, in 2025, the Sector supported the Organization's objectives through three complementary initiatives designed to generate evidence-based insights and strengthen institutional capacity across different development contexts. First, [WIPO Pulse 2025](#), the second edition of the global IP perception survey, was released with an expanded scope. It enhanced regional representation across 74 countries, ensuring that perspectives from all regions of the world were adequately captured to inform evidence-based insights about perceptions of IP. In addition, the [WIPO Pathfinders report](#) was launched in June 2025, representing the Organization's first foresight exploration on the future of IP-driven innovation and creativity. Drawing on the views of thought leaders from governments, businesses, academia, NGOs and IGOs across all regions, the report highlights trends shaping the evolution of the IP system, presents scenarios for 2034, and outlines priorities for the IP community. Finally, [WIPO Catalyst](#) continued to map the evolution journey of IP Offices worldwide, examining the skills and institutional capacities required for offices to become strategic enablers of innovation. By capturing different development trajectories based on office size, development level, and geographical location, WIPO Catalyst enables tailored capacity-building strategies.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

117. *Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework*: the project led to discussions on WIPO's technical assistance within the framework of the CDIP, ultimately resulting in the adoption of the so-called *Spanish Proposal*, also referred to as the *Six-Point Proposal on Technical Assistance*, at the Committee's eighteenth session. Under that proposal, the Secretariat was requested to undertake a series of actions, which were subsequently implemented and reported to the Committee at its twenty-fourth session. At that session, the Committee decided that future discussions on WIPO's technical assistance would continue

under the sub-agenda item entitled “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development”. At its twenty-ninth session, under this sub-agenda item, the Committee approved a revised version of the [Future Webinars document](#), outlining the Secretariat’s strategy for organizing technical assistance webinars from 2024 onwards. Accordingly, the Secretariat organized [two webinars](#) in 2025, which highlighted the importance of strategic planning and robust monitoring and evaluation in ensuring the effective design, implementation and sustained impact of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives: (i) *Maximizing Impact: Strategic Planning for Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building*, held on April 3, 2025; and (ii) *Quantifying Impact: Strategies for Monitoring and Evaluating Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building*, held on September 2, 2025. Additionally, the Committee welcomed the inclusion of two [new topics for future webinars](#): (i) *Innovative Technical Assistance: Emerging Technologies and Approaches for Evolving Development Needs*; and (ii) *Sustainability of Results in Technical Assistance Programs*.

118. Finally, following discussions on the [Independent External Review of WIPO’s Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development](#), the Committee, at its thirty-third session, decided to continue its consideration of the Review and requested the Secretariat to report on the status of the recommendations and the requirements for their implementation. The Secretariat subsequently prepared the [requested document](#), drawing on inputs from relevant WIPO Sectors. At its thirty-fourth session, the Committee considered the Independent External Review and the Secretariat’s Response and agreed to continue discussions at its following session, inviting Member States to submit proposals on Category B and Category C recommendations. Accordingly, the Secretariat compiled [the inputs received from Member States](#), which were considered by the Committee at its thirty-fifth session. Following deliberations, the Committee requested the Secretariat to continue its work in this area.

IX. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

119. The Office of the Director General continued to provide strategic direction and coordination across the Organization, ensuring coherence, accountability and responsiveness to Member States’ priorities. In 2025, particular emphasis was placed on strengthening strategic communications to demonstrate the tangible impact of IP on economic growth and innovation, including through the further expansion of the *IP for Impact* platform. Efforts to foster a dynamic corporate culture were further advanced through the *Young Experts Program*, which entered its fifth year. Governance and oversight were reinforced through targeted reviews to enhance monitoring, coordination and effectiveness across key areas of work. Ethical standards and accountability were also strengthened, including through measures aligned with DA Recommendation 6. Regular and structured engagement with Member States remained a priority to promote transparency, dialogue and alignment with evolving needs.

NEWS AND MEDIA

120. Throughout 2025, WIPO’s communications strategy focused on demonstrating the critical role of IP in driving economic growth and innovation worldwide. A comprehensive storytelling approach, featuring authentic narratives from innovators and creators across different global markets, substantiated how effective IP systems generate tangible economic and social benefits. Since it was launched in 2024, the [IP for Impact platform](#) brought the Organization’s work to life for audiences by presenting selected WIPO project outcomes through accessible, compelling stories. Nearly 240 videos were produced,⁷² with roughly half featuring people in developing countries using IP to transform lives and communities. All communications were strategically designed to illustrate IP’s instrumental role in fostering innovation ecosystems and economic diversification, using evidence-based, human-centered content. This approach yielded measurable results: WIPO’s social media presence achieved double-digit growth,

⁷² 65 long-form videos and 172 shorts.

surpassing 600,000 global followers, which is a significant indicator of expanding international recognition of IP's utility in advancing innovation capacity and cultural industries development.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

121. In 2025, the WIPO Ethics Office continued to support the Director General in the design, development and implementation of WIPO's ethics strategy, with a view to enhancing integrity, ensuring compliance with ethics rules, and promoting ethical conduct across the Organization. The Ethics Office also contributed to the implementation of DA Recommendation 6, which falls directly under its mandate and requires staff members and consultants to adhere to the Code of Ethics and avoid conflicts of interest. To strengthen these obligations, the Ethics Office partnered with relevant Divisions within the Organization to draft new provisions that more clearly inform staff members and consultants, upon joining WIPO, of their duty to perform their functions in accordance with the standards of conduct applicable to international civil servants and the principles embodied in WIPO's Code of Ethics, and to disclose any conflict of interest. The Ethics Office further supported the implementation of other DA recommendations by promoting neutrality, accountability, transparency and broad participation through advisory and awareness-raising activities aimed at fostering an organizational culture of ethics. In 2025, the Ethics Office responded to 248 requests for ethics advice through in-person and virtual meetings, as well as in writing.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

122. Internal oversight activities continued in 2025 to support the Organization in advancing its objectives by strengthening accountability, compliance, internal control and corporate governance. During the reporting year, the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) conducted several targeted reviews. In April 2025, a Pre-Evaluation Review of the Division for Latin America and the Caribbean (DLAC) assessed the regional economic and IP context, budget implementation, delivered activities and alignment with Member States' needs, as well as the applicability of recommendations from external independent evaluations. While a full-fledged evaluation was deemed unnecessary at this stage, DLAC was encouraged to further enhance monitoring and evaluation practices, strengthen structured communication and dissemination strategies, and proactively engage businesses and entrepreneurs to support increased IP filings in the region. In May 2025, IOD also reviewed the operations of the Development Agenda Coordination Division, examining its mandate, governance framework and the implementation status of Development Agenda projects; it concluded that a full evaluation was not required, in light of existing oversight mechanisms and forthcoming system-wide reviews. In addition, a process review of WIPO Youth Engagement confirmed that governance, risk management and control practices were adequately designed and operating effectively, while recommending the establishment of a centralized repository to enhance coordination, traceability and reporting of youth-related projects across the Organization.

YOUNG EXPERTS PROGRAM

123. The WIPO Young Experts Program (YEP), launched in 2022, aims to forge the next generation of global IP leaders and support the development of innovation ecosystems worldwide. This program, hosted by WIPO, is designed to provide high-potential young professionals, particularly from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition, with exposure to the technical and policy aspects of IP. Each participant is paired with a mentor and benefits from regular networking opportunities with senior WIPO leadership. Following the successful graduation of three cohorts in 2024, 2025 and 2026, the program has now entered its fifth year. The call for applications for the fifth cohort, launched in July 2025, attracted 7,471 applications. On February 1, 2026, the newly selected cohort, representing a wide range of countries, commenced their assignments. During the reporting year, the YEP program evolved into a 50/50 dual-manager model across the two-year assignment, enhancing

continuity, cross-sectoral synergies and collaborative learning. WIPO expects the Young Experts to bring fresh perspectives and different experiences to the Organization while upholding its core values and passion for advancing a balanced and effective international IP system.

CONCLUSION

124. Over the year, WIPO remained committed to delivering its mandate in line with the Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2022-2026 and the guidance of Member States, while ensuring the full integration of the DA across all Sectors of the Organization. The Organization will continue to advance its mission of fostering innovation and creativity for a better future by supporting Member States in making effective use of intellectual property and contributing to innovation-driven growth, prosperity, and broader development worldwide. In doing so, and with the support of Member States, it seeks to promote an environment where intellectual property supports job creation, investment, and sustainable progress, while benefiting innovators and creators everywhere.

[Annexes follow]

THE LINKAGES BETWEEN THE 45 DA RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WIPO'S EXPECTED RESULTS FOR 2022/26

Recommendation 1^{*73}	Link to Expected Results⁷⁴
<p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p> <p>4.5 Enhanced IP infrastructure for IP Offices.</p>
Recommendation 2	Link to Expected Results
<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, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.</p>	<p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
Recommendation 3*	Link to Expected Results

⁷³ The DA Recommendations marked with an *asterisk are the Recommendations identified by the 2007 General Assembly for immediate implementation.

⁷⁴ The Expected results are articulated in the WIPO Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2022-2026, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=541373

<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p>	<p>1.1 More effective communication and engagement worldwide to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<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>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>

<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>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>5.1 A Secretariat that is empowered through a dynamic corporate culture and is provided with the right resources and training to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP-related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p> <p>4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.</p>
<p>Recommendation 9</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>

	4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.
Recommendation 10	Link to Expected Results
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.	3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges. 4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations. 4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.
Recommendation 11*	Link to Expected Results
To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for the protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations. 4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States. 4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.
Recommendation 12*	Link to Expected Results
To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.
Recommendation 13*	Link to Expected Results
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,	2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.

<p>especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States, and activities should include time frames for completion.</p>	<p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 14*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>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>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 15*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be inclusive and member driven; - take into account different levels of development; - take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; - be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs; and - be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat. 	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p>
<p>Recommendation 16*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p>	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 17*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>

<p>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>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 18*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p>
<p>Recommendation 19*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<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>1.1 More effective communication and engagement worldwide to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 20</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p>	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 21*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>

<p>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>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p>
<p>Recommendation 22</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p> <p>The WIPO Secretariat, without prejudice to the outcome of Member States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 23</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 24</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>

<p>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).</p>	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 25</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<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>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 26</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 27</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Facilitating IP-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical IP-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>3.2 Improved productivity and service quality of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p>

	<p>4.1 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>4.5 Enhanced IP infrastructure for IP Offices.</p>
Recommendation 28	Link to Expected Results
<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>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
Recommendation 29	Link to Expected Results
<p>To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.</p>	<p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
Recommendation 30	Link to Expected Results
<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>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p>

	<p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>
Recommendation 31	Link to Expected Results
<p>To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>	<p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>
Recommendation 32	Link to Expected Results
<p>To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.</p>	<p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p> <p>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p>
Recommendation 33	Link to Expected Results
<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>4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>5.3 Sound and prudent financial management and effective corporate governance and oversight.</p>

<p>Recommendation 34</p> <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>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.4 More innovators, creators, SMEs, universities, research institutions and communities leverage IP successfully.</p>
<p>Recommendation 35*</p> <p>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>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p>
<p>Recommendation 36</p> <p>To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p>
<p>Recommendation 37*</p> <p>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>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.1 Wider and more effective use of WIPO's global IP systems, services, knowledge and data.</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p>

	4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.
Recommendation 38	Link to Expected Results
To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.
Recommendation 39	Link to Expected Results
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.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations.
Recommendation 40	Link to Expected Results
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.	1.1 More effective communication and engagement worldwide to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about the potential of IP to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere. 2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.
Recommendation 41	Link to Expected Results
To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.	4.1 More effective use of IP to support growth and development of all Member States and their relevant regions and sub-regions, including through the mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations. 4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.

<p>Recommendation 42*</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>2.4 Effective interaction and partnerships with the UN, IGOs and NGOs in support of global goals to which IP can contribute.</p>
<p>Recommendation 43</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge transfer and technology adaptation is facilitated through WIPO's IP-based platforms and tools to address global challenges.</p>
<p>Recommendation 44*</p> <p>In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p> <p>2.1 Development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>2.2 WIPO brings the international community together to proactively address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level relating to IP, innovation and creativity.</p>

<i>Recommendation 45</i>	<i>Link to Expected Results</i>
<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>2.3 International dialogue and cooperation on Building Respect for IP.</p> <p>4.2 Development of balanced and effective IP, innovation and creative ecosystems in Member States.</p> <p>4.3 Increased IP knowledge and skills in all Member States.</p>

[Annex II follows]

LIST OF DA PROJECTS AS OF 2025

<i>Completed and Evaluated DA Projects (44)</i>	
1.	Conference on “Mobilizing Resources for Development”
2.	IP Technical Assistance Database (IP TAD)
3.	Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase I
4.	IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP DMD)
5.	Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies
6.	Smart IP Institutions Project
7.	Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions
8.	Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity
9.	IP and the Public Domain
10.	IP and Competition Policy
11.	IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge
12.	Developing Tools for Access to Patent information
13.	Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities
14.	Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges
15.	IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
16.	Patents and the Public Domain
17.	IP and Brain Drain
18.	IP and the Informal Economy
19.	Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase II
20.	Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II
21.	IP and Socio-Economic Development
22.	Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information – Phase II
23.	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
24.	IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges- Building Solutions
25.	Open Collaborative Projects and IP Based Models
26.	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries
27.	Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs
28.	IP and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
29.	Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges - Phase II

30.	IP and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II
31.	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase II
32.	Cooperation on Development and IP Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries
33.	IP, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries
34.	The Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development
35.	IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition
36.	Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector
37.	Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals
38.	Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the IP System
39.	IP and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through IP
40.	Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment
41.	Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain
42.	Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue
43.	Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Applications in the Software Sector – Phase II
44.	Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and all Other Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)
<i>DA Projects under Implementation as of December 2025 (18)</i>	
1.	Promoting the Use of IP in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era
2.	Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the IP System
3.	Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period
4.	Reducing Work-Related Accidents and Occupational Diseases through Innovation and IP
5.	IP and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through IP – Phase II
6.	IP and Innovation Collaboration as a Foundation for Technology Transfer and Bringing Research Output to Market
7.	Text and Data Mining (TDM) to Support Research and Innovation in Universities and Other Research-Oriented Institutions in Africa
8.	Empowering Youth (K-12) to Innovate for a Better Future
9.	Development of Strategies and Tools to Address Online Copyright Piracy in the African Digital Market

10.	Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment – Phase II
11.	IP and Unlocking the Potential of Non-Agricultural Geographical Indications for the Empowerment of Local Communities and Preservation or Revival of Local Arts and Traditions
12	Enhancing the Capacities of National Intellectual Property Offices in Times of Crisis
13	Enhancing IP Education Capacities of Artistic and Creative Academic Institutions to Foster Creativity
14	Sustaining and Strengthening the Role of Collective Marks as a Tool for Economic, Cultural, and Social Development through a Holistic Developmental Approach
15	Implementing Alternative Dispute Resolution Services in Copyright Offices
16	Creation of National Intellectual Property Strategies Outlook and Resource Hub at WIPO
17	Empowering Young Lusophone Musicians in the Era of Music Streaming
18	Empowering and Celebrating Intellectual Property (IP) Examiners
<i>DA Projects approved in 2025 (2)</i>	
1.	Promoting the Development of Festival Tourism through Intellectual Property
2.	Strengthening Sports Development through Intellectual Property (IP) in African Countries

[End of Annex II and of document]