

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

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

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The present document contains the Director General's report on the implementation of the Development Agenda (DA) for the year 2019.
2. This is the eleventh annual report by the Director General (DG), which provides an overview of the activities undertaken by WIPO for the implementation of the DA and its mainstreaming across relevant programs of the Organization.
3. The present report responds to the Committee's decision to link the DA Recommendations to Expected Results in Annex I of the DG's annual report on the implementation of the DA (paragraph 8.3 of the Summary by the Chair of the 22nd session refers).
4. As evolved under the guidance of the Committee, the structure of the report is as follows:
 - (i) Part I provides highlights of the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA into:
 - (a) WIPO's regular program activities; and

- (b) Work of other WIPO bodies.
 - (ii) Part II describes the key developments in the implementation of the ongoing DA projects.
5. The following annexes provide an overview of:
- (i) The status of implementation of the 45 DA Recommendations based on DA projects and activities and links to WIPO's Expected Results – Annex I;
 - (ii) DA projects that were under implementation in 2019¹ – Annex II; and
 - (iii) Completed and evaluated DA projects, together with some key recommendations made by external evaluators – Annex III.

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

6. WIPO's Strategic Goals and Programs remain aligned with the priorities set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Organization continued to offer a wide range of initiatives, technical assistance and capacity-building activities, develop platforms, databases, and partnerships to help its Member States promote a positive environment for harnessing the full power of innovation and creativity.

7. The Program and Budget for the 2020/21 biennium has been enhanced to indicate, for the first time, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which each of the WIPO programs contribute. Out of 31 programs in 2020-2021, 22 programs indicated linkages to SDGs. In the WIPO Performance Report for 2018, the Program linkages to the SDGs were aligned with the Program and Budget for 2020/21.

8. Development as a cross-cutting topic has been also mainstreamed across all WIPO Strategic Goals. The DA Recommendations guiding WIPO's development activities at the program level and the mainstreaming of the DA projects initiated during the previous years continued, both in terms of substance and resource availability. In 2020/21, a total of 20 of WIPO's 38 Expected Results under seven Strategic Goals contribute to the development expenditure.

9. Technical assistance and capacity-building activities continued to be guided by the DA Recommendations contained under Cluster A. Technical assistance delivered by the relevant sectors of the Organization facilitated activities that covered development of National IP strategies, policy dialogue meetings, awareness and training for IP administration, training for IP right holders, provision of business solutions and databases on IP rights, and legal advice. These activities remained demand-driven and development-oriented, aiming at empowering countries to use their IP system and leverage their participation in the global knowledge and innovation economy. In 2019, WIPO organized a total of 860 technical assistance activities in 132 developing and least developed countries (LDCs) as well as countries in transition. The WIPO Development Sector organized 265 activities, covering all areas of IP. These activities are grouped in the following clusters: (i)

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

awareness and training for IP administrations (38%); (ii) training for IP right-holders (33%); (iii) policy dialogues, including on National IP Strategies (15%); (iv) business solutions/databases on IP rights (12%); (v) legal advice (1%); and (vi) WIPO Platforms (1%).

10. A particular focus on developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition is integral to WIPO Academy's mandate to build global human capacity in IP through education and training. In 2019, the Academy responded to the needs and demands of Member States by increasing the range, reach and accessibility of the courses it provides and supports, and ensuring a fair geographical balance in its deployment of resources. Courses offered in 2019 covered the full spectrum of IP knowledge and practice, and were delivered in a variety of languages and formats, to an unprecedented number of 121,000 participants. The Professional Development Program, unique in its global reach for providing specialized IP training for government officials, continued to prioritize South-South and triangular cooperation. A large number of developing countries have now become critical partners in providing specialized knowledge and skills to other developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition. In 2019 the Program organized more than 20 courses on five continents, with 71 per cent held in developing countries through partnerships with Member State institutions.

11. The number of people benefiting from the Academy's Distance Learning program saw another year of impressive growth: rising by 30 per cent to reach 120,000 (2018 saw a 37.5 per cent increase to 90,000). The catalogue of over 300 courses was also expanded and it improved and was made accessible in more languages and formats. The Academy responded to continued demand for adaptation of its entry-level and youth-focused learning tools to national target audiences building on new and existing agreements for customization with the IP Offices of Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Viet Nam.

12. Joint Master's programs represent another key strand of the Academy's work aimed particularly at participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. In 2019, the Academy offered eight Joint Master's programs to over 200 participants, and further supported universities through the development of curricula, provision of IP reference materials, and support for international lecturers. The WIPO-WTO Colloquium in Geneva additionally offered support to IP teachers and researchers. Finally, the Academy repeated its highly successful summer schools at partner institutions across the world, reaching 16 summer schools held in 2019, with approximately 700 participants.

13. In accordance with the Coordination Mechanisms and Monitoring, Assessing and Reporting Modalities (Coordination Mechanisms), the Secretariat continued to provide to the United Nations (UN) an annual report on the implementation of the DA by WIPO. This report consists of the Director General's report to the CDIP on the implementation of the DA and the Organization's Performance Report (WPR).

14. WIPO remained engaged in the work of the UN system throughout 2019, taking part in and contributing to development-related conferences, processes and initiatives, within the scope of its mandate. The WIPO Secretariat continued to engage with UN interagency processes relevant to IP and innovation. This included engagement with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and providing support to activities and initiatives undertaken by the UN Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation (IATT) for the SDGs, established within the framework of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM).

15. WIPO also engaged in relevant meetings of the major organs, programs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the UN General Assembly, the UN

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and World Health Organization (WHO) and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). This engagement cut across thematic fields such as the digital agenda, climate change and public health.

16. The following are highlights of WIPO's cooperation with the UN system and with other IGOs throughout 2019:

- i. WIPO continued participating actively in technical discussions and UN interagency processes involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. WIPO, as a founding member of the IATT for the SDGs, assisted in the preparatory process for the fourth Annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs (New York, May 14 and 15, 2019). WIPO organized a side event on Facilitating Access to IP and Technological Information and Platforms. WIPO is also actively participating in the IATT Sub-Group on the Online Platform (OLP). The Organization agreed to connect WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re:Search and WIPO Match to the OLP and is discussing the technical arrangements with UNDESA and other UN entities involved in this process.
- ii. In support of its work of the IATT, in 2019 WIPO participated in the UN Capacity Building Workshop on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development, organized by UNDESA, UNESCAP and the Ministry of Science and Technology of China. The workshop took place in Guilin, Guangxi Province, China, from December 9 to 17, 2019, and aimed at improving the innovation capacities of participants, especially from Least Developed Countries. Senior officials from 29 countries, and 9 UN agencies/programs attended the workshop.
- iii. In 2019, WIPO also continued supporting the work of the IATT Sub-Group on STI Roadmaps, particularly by advising on IP elements and by sharing information on WIPO's methodology and experience in the development of IP strategies. As a co-founder of the IATT Sub-Group on Gender and STI, WIPO continued increasing synergies and collaboration among UN entities on gender and STI, enhancing the visibility of UN engagement in this field, and promoting awareness on the importance of supporting opportunities for the participation of women and girls in STI fields.
- iv. Together with ITU, WIPO hosted a side event at UN headquarters in the margins of the 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) on Gender and Science, Technology and Innovation (March 11 to 12, 2019). The purpose of the event was to promote awareness of the importance of gender equality in STI, and present the work of UN agencies members of the IATT in support of the achievement of SDG 5 on Gender Equality. Furthermore, in the margin of the Fourth STI Forum (May 14 and 15, 2019), ITU, WIPO and UNESCO organized an Exhibition on Women and Science, Technology and Innovation. The exhibition showcased portraits and stories of exceptional women from around the world who have made significant achievements advancing STI and, in doing so, served as role models for women and girls to enter STEM areas.
- v. WHO, WIPO and WTO continued to support the global health policy debate with empirical and factual information for policy makers addressing public health in relation to IP and trade in line with DA Recommendations 14 and 25. On October 31, 2019, the eighth trilateral symposium on Cutting-Edge Health Technologies: Opportunities

and Challenges, was held at the WTO headquarters. Furthermore, WIPO participated in the WTO Trade and Public Health Workshop on November 11 to 15, 2019, contributing to several sessions throughout the program such as on the IP system as a key factor for innovation in the pharmaceutical sector and on IP policy options to further global access to health technologies. The three organizations also presented on the above-listed topics during the WIPO-WTO Advanced Course on IP for Government Officials held in Geneva from March 11 to 22, 2019, and during the WIPO-WTO Colloquium for IP Teachers and Researchers held from, June 17 to 29, 2019.

- vi. In April 2019, WIPO was represented at the United Nations Inter-agency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and contributed to the development of the Group's Report to the UN Secretary-General.
- vii. WIPO also participated in the 13th Meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (UNIATF-NCD), which brought together 40 UN agencies to support governments in tackling NCDs (Rome, October 22 and 23, 2019).
- viii. WIPO continued to follow the UNFCCC process, in particular the discussions taking place on technology development and transfer. WIPO attended the Climate Action Summit, convened to encourage commitments in line with the Paris Agreement. It also participated as an Observer in the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) (Copenhagen, March 27 to 29, 2019 and Paris, September 11 to 13, 2019) and in the eighteen and nineteen meetings of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) (Copenhagen, March 25 to 27, 2019, and Bonn, September 16 to 19, 2019). In addition, WIPO was represented at the intersessional Climate Change Conference (Bonn, June 17 to 27, 2019).
- ix. WIPO also participated in UNFCCC Climate Change Conference (COP25/CMP15/CMA2, Madrid, December 2 to 13, 2019). WIPO co-organized side events with INAPI (Instituto Nacional de Propiedad Industrial) of Chile, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on Accelerating Innovation and Technology Transfer in Support of Climate Smart Agriculture: What Role for Intellectual Property Rights? WIPO also participated in a side-event on driving innovation for low emission industrialization via digital technologies, partnerships and new business models (SDG 9). In addition, WIPO jointly organized with UNIDO and Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), a side event on Accelerating Global Climate Technology Collaboration and Partnership.
- x. With respect to WIPO activities aimed at bridging the digital divide in line with DA Recommendation 24, WIPO continued to support the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and to actively engage in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).
- xi. Coinciding with the theme of the World IP Day 2019, WIPO organized a session on Capturing Value in the Sport Industry: The Role of IPRs, during the WSIS Forum, (Geneva, April 8 to 12, 2019). The session set out links between IP and sports for example, IP as a major contributor to the enhancement of performance equipment in the sports industry and IP as a means for optimizing economic benefits for the sport industry. It also discussed information and communication technologies (ICTs) based

on IP that are fueling sports innovation. This forum was an opportunity for supporting industry stakeholders to share their perspectives.

- xii. WIPO also participated in the 14th meeting of IGF (Berlin, November 25 to 29, 2019), under the theme One World, One Net, One Vision. It partnered with FIAPF (International Federation of Film Producers Associations) to co-organize a workshop on Inclusion and Representation as an Enabling Content Growth. This workshop discussed how locally relevant content facilitates internet adoption and digital inclusion by creating meaningful online spaces for communities and the corresponding role of the copyright system and other regulatory mechanisms. WIPO also contributed to a session organized by the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) on Public Service, how media could fix the cyberspace, which covered a range of issues related to the essential conditions that are needed for providing a "Public Service Internet". The Organization also took part in the 2019 edition of the IGF Best Practice Forum on Local Content that focused on how to create an enabling environment for the creation and dissemination of local content as well as identifying good practices for the promotion and preservation of linguistic diversity, cultural heritage and local content.
- xiii. In cooperation with UNCTAD, WIPO participated in the fifth edition of the UNCTAD eCommerce (Geneva, April 1 to 5, 2019) with the theme from Digitalization to Development. WIPO, as an eTrade for All initiative member, contributed to IP-related sessions on "Intellectual Property and Development in the Digital Economy", "Capacity Building with Respect to the DNS and Domain Names" and the "Digital Economy and the Creative Industries".
- xiv. The Secretariat continued its efforts to identify partners and extra budgetary financial support for its programs and projects. Outreach efforts were focused on partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re:Search and the ABC Book Consortium.

17. On May 20, 2019, WIPO hosted an International Conference on IP and Development with the topic "How to Benefit from the IP System", at its headquarters in Geneva. The event registered some 260 participants representing Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), IGOs, private sector, members of the academia and the civil society. The Conference explored national, regional and international experiences on recent IP and development issues, and strategized on how best to benefit from the IP system. It explored how the IP system encourages innovation and how it could bring economic benefits; how the IP system could benefit creativity and consider the challenges faced by the creative industries. The Conference also discussed emerging trends in the IP field and their impact on issues such as global health, climate change and food security, as well as their impact on social, economic and cultural development. The Conference concluded by an open discussion on the challenges and opportunities of the IP system in the current world, triggered by a panel of speakers representing IGOs, NGOs and the private sector. A factual report on the Conference and summaries of the presentations by the panelists was presented to the CDIP at its session in November 2019, contained in document CDIP/24/5². At that same session, the Committee agreed that the topic of the next Conference, scheduled to take place in May 2021, will be "Innovation in Green Technologies for Sustainable Development".

18. Under the agenda item "IP and Development" Member States continued to discuss one topic per session, based on the topics they have proposed and the agreement by the CDIP.

² Document CDIP/24/5 is available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=452273

The discussions under this agenda item intend to provide an opportunity to share experiences and best practices deployed by Member States and by WIPO in various fields of IP. During its twenty-third session, held from May 20 to 24, 2019, the Committee discussed the topic “IP and Development in the Digital Environment”. The discussion included presentations by representatives of relevant Sectors of WIPO on challenges faced in the transition to the digital environment, and WIPO’s current and future assistance to Member States in addressing those challenges. Member States also engaged in a discussion, and shared their own experiences and practices. In the context of that discussion, the Committee took a decision, based on a proposal by the Russian Federation, to conduct a stocktaking in the context of IP office digitalization and identify the infrastructure needs of developing countries and LDCs, with the aim to bridging the digital divide, enabling implementation of the DA Recommendations from Clusters A and C. The current session of the CDIP will consider a list a list of suggested activities provided based on the results of the stock taking.

19. At its twenty-fourth session, held from November 18 to 22, 2019, the Committee discussed the topic “MSMEs, Innovation and IP”. The Secretariat’s presentation two-fold. The first part, provided an overview of the activities undertaken in cooperation with MSMEs by the SMEs and Entrepreneurship Support Division. The second part of the presentation addressed the challenges faced by various sectors/divisions of WIPO in reaching out to MSMEs and those faced by MSMEs in benefiting from WIPO services/activities. The presentation concluded by exploring the opportunities for future adaptation of WIPO’s activities to the needs of MSMEs, and an active sharing discussion by Member States. The Committee has also agreed to continue maintaining a Roster of Topics³, which is regularly updated to include all proposals for topics by Member States.

20. The agenda item on “IP and Development” also remains open for any discussion on SDGs in the CDIP sessions, following the decision taken by the Committee at the twenty-first session in May 2018. The effective implementation of the WIPO DA is a major component of the assistance the Organization can provide to help achieve the SDGs. In 2019, WIPO continued to offer a wide range of programs, platforms, projects, technical assistance and capacity-building activities, which help its Member States promote a positive environment for innovation that could be crucial to achieve the SDGs. A new webpage dedicated to the SDGs, was created in 2019, and made available on the WIPO website, at: <https://www.wipo.int/sdgs/en/story.html>

21. The fourth annual Report on WIPO’s Contribution to the Implementation of the SDGs and its Associated Targets is being presented to the current session of the CDIP. The Report highlights: (a) the activities and initiatives undertaken individually by the Organization; (b) the activities undertaken by the Organization as part of the UN System; and (c) the assistance provided by WIPO to Member States upon their request.

22. WIPO continued its work in promoting gender balance and empowering Women participation in the field of IP. The Organization has taken action on the request approved by the CDIP at its twenty-third session, based on the Mexican proposal on Women and IP. The Organization is working to foster wider and increased opportunities for participation of women innovators and creators in the IP system, and to identify barriers that limit women’s participation in IP. For example, the WIPO Academy continued its collaboration with the L’Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science program to offer blended online and offline IP training opportunities to women scientists. Agreement was reached to use the Korean Funds-in-Trust to extend the program to include a 5-day training program in IP, science and

³ The Roster of Topics is available at: https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ip-development/en/agenda/pdf/roster_of_topics.pdf

innovation from 2020. The CDIP will revisit the decision taken on Women and IP based on the Mexican proposal, to consider the way forward, at its 26th session in November 2020.

23. Engagement with NGOs remains important for WIPO. The DG's annual consultation with NGOs in 2019, included a range of participants from 41 accredited observers and over 50 participants. Representation was from the full range of development status, and provided the civil society with an opportunity to discuss topical issues related to the use of IP for economic and social development. WIPO's engagement with NGOs also continued by encouraging their participation in meetings and events organized or hosted by WIPO, including national, regional and international seminars and/or conferences. In this regard, in 2019, the WIPO General Assemblies (GA) granted permanent observer status to three international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings to a total of 75 IGOs, 264 international NGOs and 98 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.

24. The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) has extended its outreach significantly over the last year and delivered more practical benefits of the Marrakesh Treaty to people who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled, known as beneficiaries. ABC continued to expand and establish projects with partners in developing countries and LDCs, with the objective of providing training and technical assistance in the latest accessible book production techniques, due in part to an ever-increasing demand for capacity building. In 2019, ABC capacity building activities took place in Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uruguay and Vietnam. Over 4,000 accessible educational titles were produced in national languages in 2019 through ABC's capacity-building projects in these 13 countries. These projects were funded by Funds-in-Trust (FIT) Australia, FIT Korea, FIT UAE and the WIPO regular budget.

25. In October 2019, ABC issued an international call for capacity building proposals for its training and technical assistance activities in the production of accessible books for beneficiaries. Interested and eligible organizations (or partnerships of organizations) located in developing and LDCs were invited to send their applications to WIPO by December 31, 2019. The Call for Proposals was open to organizations worldwide and a total of 44 applications were received from 33 countries: 22 from the African region, 5 from the Arab region, 10 from the Asia and the Pacific Region and 7 from the Latin American region.

26. WIPO has built an international on-line catalogue and book exchange of accessible books, known as the ABC Global Book Service, for the benefit of beneficiaries. A total of 71 libraries for the blind, known as authorized entities, have joined the Service, with 26 authorized entities from developing countries or LDCs.

27. ABC continued to promote accessible book production techniques within the publishing industry so that e-books are usable by both sighted people and those with print disabilities. Towards this end, the ABC International Excellence Award for Accessible Publishing has been presented annually at the London Book Fair in recognition of outstanding leadership and achievements in advancing the accessibility of commercial e-books and other digital publications for beneficiaries. Two awards are presented each year, one to a publisher and one for a project initiative. Last year's award winners were both from developing countries: EDITORIAL 5 (ED5) of Brazil in the publisher category and eKitabu of Kenya in the initiative category. The varied and diverse international nominations received for the 2019 award demonstrated that this has become a much anticipated event in the field of accessibility. Likewise, ABC also encourages publishers to sign the ABC Charter for Accessible Publishing, which contains eight aspirational principles that publishers should follow to make their digital publications accessible to persons with print disabilities. As of today, more than

100 publishers have signed the Charter, including 57 publishers joining en masse through the Brazilian Publishers Association.

28. WIPO Re:Search counted 144 members as of the end of 2019, representing 42 countries from six continents, including more than 60 members based in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs). Through its partnership hub, hosted by WIPO Re:Search partner BIO Ventures for Global Health (BVGH), WIPO Re:Search has facilitated 156 collaboration agreements since 2011, ten of which are in advanced stages. Throughout 2019, WIPO Re:Search continued to operationalize its five-year strategic plan (launched in 2017). In line with the strategic goal to increase dissemination of information about the role of IP for R&D in neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), malaria, and tuberculosis, WIPO Re:Search in 2019 published a comprehensive, user-friendly compendium of success stories for collaborations during the 2016-2019 period. In addition, in 2019, the WIPO Re:Search Fellowship Program, funded by the Government of Australia, brought six researchers from Africa and the Indo-Pacific region to host institutions in Australia and the United States, to increase their scientific and research capacity. Through innovative research partnerships and R&D collaborations, WIPO Re:Search continuously makes IP available to researchers in the field of NTDs, malaria and tuberculosis.

29. 2019 saw the launch of the WIPO GREEN Strategic Plan 2019-2023, with the objective to scale up and increase impact. It defined three objectives, namely to increase the capacity and functionality of the database; to build a critical mass of partners, technologies, and needs; and to strengthen WIPO GREEN's communications and marketing functions. Subsequently, 15 private and public institutions joined WIPO GREEN in 2019, bringing the total number of partners to 101. The number of registered database users grew to over 1,400. Since its 2013 launch, it has facilitated more than 650 connections among network members. Almost 4,000 green technologies, needs and experts from 64 countries are currently listed in the WIPO GREEN database. In 2019, a new website went live and preparations started for a rebuild of the database. WIPO GREEN also launched an Acceleration Project in Latin America to uncover sustainable technology solutions related to Climate Smart Agriculture in the region and facilitate connections between technology seekers and providers. The national IP offices in Argentina, Brazil and Chile facilitate the implementation of the project. In addition, the government of Australia pledged support for a WIPO GREEN Acceleration Project in Asia in 2020.

30. Pat-INFORMED continued to provide access to transparent and easily understandable patent information on globally registered medicines. The platform saw an increase to over 5000 listed patents in 2019, and one additional participating company, bringing the total to 21 companies listing all patents on registered medicines in six therapeutic categories.

31. WIPO launched a new IP Portal in 2019, integrating the different IT systems that underlie the Organization's Global IP Services. The IP Portal has been developed in recognition of the fact that many users of WIPO's Global IP Services use more than one of those services. The aims of the WIPO IP Portal are to provide the following: (i) a more uniform customer experience that presents the full range of services offered by the Organization in a single interface, with a unified navigation bar, standard features across all applications, a modernized look-and-feel, streamlined payment systems and a single messaging system; (ii) greater efficiency and responsiveness to the growing demands of users of the Organization's services; and (iii) a higher level of security and data integrity through a single sign on account system for users of multiple services. The new Portal integrated 48 of WIPO's various services, covering patents, trademarks, designs, geographical indications, finance, alternative dispute resolution and domain name dispute resolution. The Portal is now live and available at: <https://ipportal.wipo.int/>

32. WIPO's Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) continued matching under-resourced inventors in participating countries with patent attorneys and agents. Under the program, inventors receive services at no cost from patent professionals in their own countries and in selected jurisdictions through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In 2019, the IAP beneficiaries almost doubled, thanks also to the first selected inventions from South Africa. Six patents have now been issued to inventors with the help of the IAP's volunteers. In addition, 187 individuals from 46 countries participated in the IAP's online course that introduced potential inventors to the patent system and process of securing a patent. By the end of 2019, 64 inventions were selected for support under the IAP.

33. WIPO's statistics and economics webpages continued to be a valuable resource to support evidence-based policymaking particularly in developing countries. These webpages were updated with additional research papers and statistics with a broadened country coverage. After the agreement by Member States to mainstream the development studies, the Organization has established a framework setting the main directions of new development studies. It takes into account the feedback received from Member States and the evaluation of previous CDIP projects. The main objective is to deliver on a small number of studies that have the potential to provide useful insights for evidence-based innovation and IP policymaking. In addition, WIPO continued to make available its database on migrating inventors to academic scholars. A significant number of research studies on the causes and consequences of inventor migration continues to be conducted relying on the database.

34. WIPO continued to implement programs and activities to benefit SMEs and the research sector in a number of countries, including developing countries. Implementation of national, regional and sub-regional capacity building conferences, seminars and workshops continued. In 2019, those seminars were held on topics such as (i) management of IP asset; (ii) improving the competitiveness of SMEs through the use of the IP system; and (iii) the role of IP in franchising industry, in countries such as Jordan, Bulgaria, Japan and Oman, respectively. In addition, as stated in para. 19, the CDIP discussed the topic "MSMEs, Innovation and IP" at its twenty-third session.

35. The Organization also supported the annual Korea International Women's Invention Exposition; the WIPO-KIPO- KWIA International Women's Invention Forum; and organized a workshop on the better management of IP for the benefit of some 100 women inventor participants which included those coming from 11 developing and least developed countries.

36. WIPO organized in cooperation with the USPTO, the Conference on Government Funded Research and Intellectual Property, in Washington D.C. in July 2019. In addition, a study visit for Mongolia Representatives from the Intellectual Property Organization of Mongolia (IPOM), the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia and the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry was hosted by WIPO in June 2019.

37. The national project for SMEs IP Management in South Africa, which was initiated in August 2017, continued its implementation throughout 2019. The project, *inter alia*, focused on establishing a capacity building framework that will capture the interest and participation of SMEs at different levels. A Task Force meeting for the project was held on July 10 and 11, 2019, in Pretoria.

38. As a follow up to the awareness raising programs on the importance of Institutional IP Policies in academic institutions organized in 2018, WIPO launched projects and provided further support for the implementation of the WIPO IP Toolkit for Academic Institutions in

Colombia, Kyrgyzstan, Egypt, Jordan and Serbia. WIPO contributed to the national customization of the WIPO IP Policy Template for Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Colombia.

39. The second phase of the Project on Implementation of the National model IP Policy in Universities and Research Institutions of the Russian Federation was launched in 2018. Within the Action plan for 2019-2020 four National Seminar on IP Policies for Universities and Research Institutions were also arranged during the year.

40. The National Project on IP Policy in Egypt with 31 national academic institutions was initiated and preliminary drafts were received for expert review (to be finalized in 2020). The National Project on IP Policy was initiated in Jordan for the benefit of eleven academic institutions, expected to be fully implemented in the next biennium. Activity on Establishment of Technology Management Offices (TMOs) in Egypt focused on strengthening national TMOs in 7 selected institutions, based on the assessment of their needs and the overall national context. The national project in Colombia provided technical support to 10 institutions to create a customized and efficient IP policy and Spinoff policy.

41. The WIPO IP Policy Template and Guidelines for Implementation were translated into Spanish, and national versions were created for Russia, Colombia and Kyrgyzstan, reflecting the national legislation and innovation ecosystem. The WIPO Database of IP Policies was further enlarged with 37 new records.

42. WIPO also implemented the Baltic States Project on the Establishment of a TMO Regional Network and initiated the follow up project on the creation of Baltic States KTO Network, the Recommendations of the Croatia Assessment Project on Knowledge Transfer, which was finalized in 2019, and the Bulgaria Assessment Mission on the status of the Technology Management System.

43. Customized capacity building programs on IP Valuation were developed for Biotechnology and the Pharma Sector of Brazil, Chile and Cuba, and an IP Marketing and Commercialization coaching session was delivered for the TMOs of Mexico during their National Network's annual Conference.

44. The revised and updated version of the first in the series on IP for Business publications "Making a Mark", which seeks to explain trademarks from a business perspective, was translated into five languages. The third in the series on IP for Business publications "Looking Good", which focuses on industrial designs as a key factor in determining the success of products in the market, was revised and updated and published in five languages.

45. In the field of building respect for IP, WIPO continued to approach enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns in accordance with DA Recommendation 45 and WIPO Strategic Goal VI "International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP". Upon Member States' request, WIPO provided legislative assistance on the compatibility of current or draft national legislation with the enforcement-related obligations under Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, while taking into account the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein⁴. In addition, a number of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were organized to address topics related to building respect for IP⁵. Various national authorities customized or were in the process of

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

⁵ For further information, please see document WIPO/ACE/14/2 available at: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/enforcement/en/wipo_ace_14/wipo_ace_14_2.pdf.

customizing the training materials for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors previously developed by WIPO to meet local requirements and for use as a resource tool in specific capacity-building events.

46. The Organization also continued to develop resources to support Member States in their activities to raise awareness about IP. Awareness videos for young people were produced in Trinidad and Tobago⁶, Botswana and, in cooperation with the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), Zimbabwe⁷. A new animation on copyright for young children was produced in English, French, Spanish and Korean, completing the WIPO series of short cartoons on IP featuring Pororo the Little Penguin⁸. Two existing cartoons in the series (on industrial designs and counterfeiting) were dubbed into French, Spanish and Arabic⁹. These cartoons have attracted a substantial number of views on the WIPO YouTube channel. In cooperation with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission of South Africa, an awareness project was carried out in three schools in Soweto, South Africa, to educate teenagers about IP and citizen journalism. The project was documented in a short awareness video, which will itself serve as an awareness-raising tool. Moreover, a text version of the awareness website RespectforTrademarks.org was produced, and work substantially completed on the production of a Spanish-language version of that website, <http://respetoporlasmarcas.org/>

47. Assistance was also provided to Member States with specific activities relating to awareness raising, such as the development of national strategies on building respect for IP and the organization of schools competitions.

48. Legislative assistance continued to be one very important pillar of the Organization's technical assistance activities and is only provided upon request. WIPO informs of policy options in an objective and interactive manner, taking into account the characteristics and needs of the requesting Member State; and it covers different IP related areas (Copyrights, Patents or TK, among others) and activities (revision and updates of laws and regulations, ratification of treaties, or implementation of flexibilities, among others). Additionally, the process remains strictly bilateral and confidential; from WIPO it involves both the Regional Bureaus and the substantive areas; it seeks to involve all relevant stakeholders and also to guarantee the required expertise of those involved. In the area of patents, legislative and policy advice continue to be provided to developing countries and LDCs on the implementation and operation of rights and obligations, as well as the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

49. WIPO continued disseminating the information contained in the Database on Flexibilities¹⁰ in different fora, as presented in its report on Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities¹¹, considered by the Committee in November 2017. In addition to its user friendly search facilities, the Database includes information on its updating mechanism, which was agreed by the Committee at its eighteenth session in 2016. The Mechanism requires Member States to provide to the Secretariat, through an official communication, with the update(s) of their national provisions

⁶ With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea.

⁷ With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Japan Patent Office.

⁸ With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea.

⁹ With the assistance of funds-in-trust provided by the Korean Intellectual Property Office.

¹⁰ The Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System (hereinafter, the "Database") was established in June 2013, as agreed by the Committee at its sixth session: <https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/database.html>

¹¹ Document CDIP/20/5.

related to the flexibilities included in the Database. The update(s) notified by Member States could refer to: (i) a modification of one or several articles already included in the Database; and/or (ii) a previously non-existing article(s), newly adopted in their national law pertaining to the flexibilities contained in the Database. The update notified is immediately included in the Database in a new field named “Updates by Member States”. In 2019 no updates were submitted by Member States and the Secretariat provided a briefing on this matter during the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP, in November 2019.

50. In the area of technology transfer, WIPO concluded its work on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of the United States, Australia and Canada (document CDIP/18/6 Rev.). The Secretariat presented for the consideration of the twenty-third session of the Committee, held from May 20 to 24, 2019, an Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New WIPO Inspire Platform. The alternative outline contained in that document was accepted by the Committee. Hence, the Secretariat will report to the current session of the Committee on the Web Forum and its integration to the INSPIRE platform¹².

51. In 2019, the Traditional Knowledge Division provided technical assistance and conducted capacity-building activities, in line with DA Recommendations 1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 40 and 42, such as:

- I. upon request, provided neutral information to assist in developing and implementing national and regional policies and legislation related to IP and genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs).
- II. organized, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the International Trademark Association (INTA), a training and mentoring program for women entrepreneurs from indigenous peoples and local communities. The objective was to strengthen the capacity of women entrepreneurs from indigenous peoples and local communities to make strategic and effective use of IP rights, in support of projects based on TK and TCEs.
- III. organized a number of multi-stakeholder practical workshops in different regions and countries, aimed at building capacity and raising awareness amongst representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as key government agencies, and reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between IP and GRs, TK, and TCEs.
- IV. co-organized, with the Swedish Patent and Registration Office (PRV) and with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Advanced International Training Programs on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources – in Support of Innovation. The objective was to build capacity on the use of IP systems in relation to GRs to the best advantage of GR stakeholders and in support of innovation as a contributing factor to increased economic growth and reduction of poverty.
- V. took part in meetings organized by different UN agencies.

¹² For more information on the implementation of Member States Inputs on Activities Related to Technology Transfer, refer to Recommendation 25, Annex I to this document.

52. WIPO's research on artificial intelligence (AI) continued to be driven by the Advanced Technology Applications Center (ATAC), which works on enhancing functions and processes at the Organization. It currently uses AI in three main areas: translation, image search and automatic patent classification. It also leads and enables cooperation amongst IP offices (IPOs) in pursuit of coherent ICT strategy, management of IP big data and the use of AI for IPO administration. WIPO periodically publishes content on the topics most discussed in the field of AI and IP, and engages in meetings and events which help understand the subject matter. In 2019, two IP-specific AI tools were launched: the International Patent Classification (IPC) CAT tool that enables IP Offices to obtain the most relevant IPC symbols by using an abstract of a detailed description of new technologies; and the WIPO Brand Image Search tool, which exhibits search capability for similar device marks or figurative elements of trademarks from the perspective of shape, color, composition and concept.

53. In 2019, the General Assemblies at its fifty-ninth series of Meetings of WIPO Member States, took a decision that the verbatim reports of the 24th and 25th sessions of the CDIP, and the 21st and 22nd sessions of the Standing Committee on Patents (SCP) would be replaced by a fully automated speech-to-text transcript in English, synchronized with the video recording, and with automated translations into the other five UN languages. This groundbreaking tool facilitates the navigation throughout the discussion during the Committee meetings, while also providing links to the documents under discussion and the ability to search by agenda item, and/or Member States' statements. The CDIP and SCP are the committees to pilot this tool for a period of one year. The new speech-to-text page is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/s2t/welcome.html>

54. WIPO continued to raise awareness on the importance of IP for growth and development through a number of channels, in particular the WIPO Magazine, the annual World IP Day campaign and a number of flagship publications. WIPO Magazine, read by over 24,000 subscribers, featured 20 stories emphasizing the importance of IP in economic and social development, i.e. 35.7% of the 56 articles published in the 7 issues of 2019 (including a Special Issue for the Conference on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa, in Harare, Zimbabwe). The 2019 World IP Day campaign on "Reach for Gold: IP and Sports" saw the highest ever country participation with 136 countries marking the event and some 630 events organized around the globe. The campaign also registered gains in terms of: a) the number of web page views in Arabic, English and Spanish, which reached 109,476, a 6.2 per cent increase from 2018; b) an increase in the number of Facebook likes (1,299) with the number of fans rising to 51,115; and c) a 18 per cent increase in impressions (131,162) generated by World IP Day content on LinkedIn. WIPO also continued to issue its annual flagship publications, such as the Global Innovation Index, and to inform and enable Member States to lay down policies for improvement.

55. The Ethics Office continued its efforts to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues with respect to the numbers of WIPO personnel and the various issues focused upon the success of the 2018 First Public Lecture on Ethics in the UN system. This marked the start of an annual series of lectures, delivered by internationally renowned ethics experts, focusing on ethics in frontier areas (technology, culture, etc.). With its three pillars, independence, impartiality and confidentiality, the Ethics Office continued to focus on the development of standards and providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on situations raising ethical dilemmas. The feedback received at all levels was positive.

56. The discussion on the implementation of the adopted Recommendations of the Independent Review continued in the CDIP. In 2019, the Secretariat presented its Proposal

on Modalities and Implementation Strategies for the Adopted Recommendations of the Independent Review and Options as Regards the Reporting and Reviewing Process (document CDIP/23/8), which took into consideration inputs received from Member States (documents CDIP/23/3, CDIP/22/4 Rev. and CDIP/21/11). The Committee discussed the proposal at its twenty-third session, and agreed on the following implementation strategies: 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14. At the following session, Member States continued discussions on implementation strategies 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 13 and 15 and on the additional proposal by the Delegation of South Africa submitted for the consideration of the twenty-fourth session in document CDIP/24/15. No further agreement was reached on the remaining implementation strategies or the option for reviewing process, hence the Committee decided to continue discussing this matter, including revisiting document CDIP/24/15, during the current session of the Committee.

57. Pursuant to the six-point proposal on technical assistance adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session¹³, the twenty-third session of the CDIP considered the document on a Prototype of a Web-Forum on Technical Assistance (CDIP/23/9) and decided to hold a series of webinars on technical assistance. WIPO organized eight such webinars in six official UN Languages, as follows: one in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish, and 3 in English. The webinars covered different topics related to technical assistance selected in consultation with Member States and the relevant Regional Bureaus, Divisions and/or WIPO External Offices. The webinars were held live and contained a presentation by an expert familiar with the topic and specificities of the each region. They were participatory in nature as participants could address questions to the expert and WIPO, via a live chat. A detailed report on the webinars as well as an evaluation report has been presented to the current session (document CDIP/25/3 and CDIP/25/4 respectively). The recordings of the webinars are available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/topic.jsp?group_id=321

58. The twenty-fourth session of the CDIP concluded the discussion on the implementation of the six-point proposal on technical assistance by considering a Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO's Technical Assistance (document CDIP/24/8). The Report presented a recapitulation of the actions taken in response to the six-point proposal, structured in accordance with its various paragraphs/requests; a summary of Member States' discussions in the CDIP prepared on the basis of the Committee's reports and summaries by the Chair of the relevant sessions; and an identification of follow-up actions. The Committee took note of the Report and resumed discussion on the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development contained in document CDIP/8/INF/1, and all its follow-up documents (CDIP/9/15, CDIP/9/16 and CDIP/16/6). Member States decided to use document CDIP/24/8, and any other possible future proposals submitted by Member States, as a basis for further discussion on matters related to technical assistance. It also decided that the sub-agenda item on "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" should be kept on the CDIP agenda.

59. Further to their completion and independent external evaluation, 22 DA projects were mainstreamed into the regular work of the Organization. Below are highlights of the developments in some of the mainstreamed DA projects, during 2019:

- (i) Through the mainstreaming of the *Pilot Project for the Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies*, the WIPO Academy continued to support countries in building their own national IP training capacities. Nine such projects had been completed by 2019, eight are currently underway and further project requests have been received

¹³ The six-point proposal is available at : http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_17/cdip_17_summary-appendixi.pdf .

from Member States. 2019 marked the 10th anniversary since the implementation of this project.

(ii) Following the mainstreaming of the project on *Specialized Databases Access and Support*, new Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) continue to be established and the existing ones further reinforced through capacity development and provision of new resources and services for local users in host institutions such as universities, research centers and business associations in 80 Member States. Nearly 1,000 TISCs have now been established worldwide, providing a range of services such as specialized patent searches, responding to more than 900,000 inquiries annually according to the latest TISC Progress and Needs Assessment Survey. In 2019, onsite training events on patent search and analytics were organized in 32 countries and have been complemented by more online training options. Exchange of experiences and best practices among TISCs were promoted through three regional conferences organized in 2019 and online through the eTISC knowledge sharing platform, which has over 2,600 members registered and had over 20,000 page views last year. New innovation support resources and services such as those related to using practical guides to identify and use of inventions in the public domain following the associated DA project were also promoted in those TISC networks requesting such support. Similarly to the National IP Academies, TISCs have celebrated 10 years since the creation of the Project took off.

(iii) WIPO's *Access to Research for Development and Innovation* (ARDI) program, celebrated 10 years since its initiation, and continued to provide free or low-cost access to over 8,000 subscription-based scientific and technical journals, and over 34,000 e-books and reference works in 125 developing countries and LDCs through a public-private partnership with some of the world's leading scientific and technical publishers. ARDI is a member of the Research4Life partnership together with programs administered by WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) similarly offering content in their respective specialized fields. Over 10,000 institutions are registered with Research4Life providing a total access to over 23,000 journals and over 86,000 books and reference works. Another public-private partnership program with leading patent database providers, WIPO's *Access to Specialized Patent Information* (ASPI), offers free or low-cost access to commercial patent search and analytical services to over 140 registered institutions in 51 developing countries and LDCs.

(iv) The Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)¹⁴ has been operating within the Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system successfully. This major adaptation of the IP-TAD into the organization-wide EPM system allows for greater consistency and reliability of the information related to the Organization's technical assistance activities, capturing data from different WIPO Programs and Sectors which perform development-oriented cooperation activities. The IP-TAD also stores data for the regular reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation activities. In addition, it also shares regular reports on TRIPS related activities with WTO.

(v) The WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (IP-ROC) has been enhanced and deployed with Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system and is operational. The enhanced IP-ROC includes new templates to record more complete and accurate

¹⁴ WIPO Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was developed under the project on *IP Technical Assistance Database* and provides information on technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO where the beneficiary countries were either a developing country, a LDC, or a country in transition.

information on WIPO consultants engaged in various technical assistance activities. It counts 2040 experts/consultants active in the IP-ROC from 2015 to 2019. The database has refined its search functionalities in order to facilitate the identification of consultants by areas of specialization and performed assignments. A consultant can be an expert in more than one IP subject area and more than one language. A consultant can be searched by various criteria, such as: gender, nationality, language, name, expertise by IP field, beneficiary country, and year of assignment.

(vi) The WIPO Match platform on technical assistance extended its outreach to include 97 supporters from 38 countries, including national / regional IP Offices, NGOs, industry, universities, private sector, IGOs and Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs). It currently contains 18 offers of support and 23 expressions of need, with 7 matches achieved so far. With the objective to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, WIPO Match has been featured by the United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), “Partner of the Month” (in November 2019) of the South-South Galaxy Platform which aims to create synergies, multiply strategic interactions and fostering SSC projects among the other stakeholders of South-South Galaxy. In addition, WIPO Match has featured by the United Nations Development Economic Social Affairs (UNDESA) the main United Nations platform online platform of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), which aims to facilitate meaningful and sustained capacity and technical assistance for developing countries on technology development, transfer and deployment while also facilitating coordination of activities implemented by the different UN agencies.

(vii) Following the mainstreaming of the project on *Enhancing South-South Cooperation (SSC) on Intellectual Property (IP) and Development among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries*, WIPO continued to support a number of activities that facilitated mutually beneficial exchanges of knowledge and experience among developing countries and LDCs, and aimed at promoting innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for economic, technological, social and cultural development. In addition, WIPO actively participated in the process of the UN SSC Conference (BAPA+ 40) where World Leaders adopted in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on March 22, 2019, an outcome document urging Greater South-South Cooperation to achieve Sustainable Development by enhancing collaboration to address changing geopolitical landscape and resource constraints. Concluding a landmark conference on the crucial role of South-South cooperation in the planet's sustainable development, representatives of 160 countries adopted a sweeping outcome document calling for stepped-up collaboration against the backdrop of resource constraints and a shifting geopolitical landscape. The role of the WIPO SSC focal point has been strengthened within the UN SSC network, which included the UN SSC Office and the focal points of other UN specialized agencies. WIPO has been participating with other UN agencies in the drafting of a United Nations System-wide Strategy document on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

(viii) Under the projects on *IP and the Public Domain* and *Patents and the Public Domain*, WIPO continued its efforts to help strengthening Member States' capacity to identify and use subject matter that has fallen into the public domain. Further, as a result of, *inter alia*, the project *IP and the Public Domain*, WIPO developed its Patent Register Portal which provides information and links to online patent registers of WIPO's Member States. The Portal has been recently redesigned in the framework of a related project (*Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*) to offer advanced search features and additional information which will facilitate determining if an invention is in the public domain. The Portal, with a new and

improved user interface, has content for over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections worldwide.

(ix) WIPO continued its work on IP and Competition Policy and strengthened its position as a multilateral forum in this area. With reference to the relevant DA Recommendations 7, 23 and 32, WIPO's work in 2019 focused on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies, with an emphasis on the pharmaceutical industry, the issue of standard essential patents, and the possible use of IP data to define relevant markets in innovative industries. The Secretariat continued to actively participate in the IP and Competition Interest Group, cooperating with UNCTAD, WTO and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). WIPO also strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing a pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community.

(x) WIPO's methodology and tools for the development of National IP Strategies (NIPS), developed in the context of the Project on Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity, have been used by WIPO in extending assistance to many developing countries and countries in transition for developing their respective NIPS. Since the mainstreaming of the project outputs, WIPO gained experience on how to further improve the nature, scope, flexibility and delivery of the methodology, to better adapt them to local contexts and specific needs of individual countries. A meeting with the participation of colleagues from Regional Bureaus, other concerned Divisions and external consultants was held in 2019, with the aim of updating and improving the existing NIPS methodology. The meeting resulted in a document summarizing the main inputs, conclusions and recommendations agreed with all those who attended the meeting, and stated the need to update the existing tools for the development of NIPS. Three international consultants were hired to prepare the draft version of the updated WIPO's NIPS Methodology and Tools, which was disseminated to the WIPO Regional Bureaus and other relevant Sectors/Divisions for their perusal and inputs. The comments received by the WIPO colleagues are currently being reviewed, edited and consolidated into the draft document, in order to deliver an updated NIPS methodology.

(xi) The outputs of the project on *IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries* (LDCs) have proved particularly effective in the conception, design and in the progressive implementation of a region-wide project on an Enabling Environment to Strengthen Business Competitiveness through Brands and Designs. The project has expanded to 8 countries and completed its inception phase in 6 countries. An institutional structure in the form of a "branding bureau" has been agreed with countries to support brand development endeavors. This was generally an inter-agency network led by the national IP offices in countries. Currently, training has commenced with mentorship and on-the-job action learning components, to equip the actors to organize formally and implement the envisioned branding services to the public. This will continue through 2021. Working with the countries' specific products and industries have also been chosen to receive special focus and assistance with the end in view of documenting the branding experience for publication and training purposes, while a local video has been produced as a test material to promote branding for use throughout the project duration and beyond.

(xii) Developments in the area of patent analytics continued throughout 2019, as a result of the mainstreaming of the project on *Developing Tools for Patent Information*, and building on the experience gained in developing Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs). The first issue of the new patent analytics-based flagship publication WIPO Technology Trends (WITT) on Artificial Intelligence was published on January 31, 2019. The new publication was based on a patent landscape report and was enriched by non-patent data and inputs from world leading experts in the featured subject matter. It provided innovation and policy decision-makers a thorough overview of the technology, contextualizing it with related policy discussions and other related issue, providing a support tool with a more holistic approach for decision-making. Moreover, it presented the technology in a way which was understandable for non-technical audience which needed to grasp some technical matters, while it provided a state of the art methodology to search patents in the topic concerned. The first issue of the WITT had 96,907 downloads in 2019 and was one of the most referenced WIPO publications. Work has started in 2019 for the second edition of the WITT on Assistive Technology which will be published in 2020. The patent landscape reports developed in the period 2011 to 2018 continued to attract the interest of patent information users with 40,096 PDF downloads in 2019. The added value of the WIPO PLRs goes beyond the report itself and includes the shared patent datasets of each PLR which provide access to the full patent documents related to each subject matter which were also widely used in 2019 (e.g. the animal genetic resources dataset with 10,976 downloads in 2019). In order to develop the capacities of TISCs in the provision of patent analytical services, work started end of 2019 based on the current version of the Handbook of Patent Analytics to develop further training material on patent analytics.

(xiii) The project on *Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities* had initiated a discussion on WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development that culminated in the adoption of a six-point proposal by the CDIP at its eighteenth session. Following the completion of the implementation of the six-point proposal, the CDIP at its November session in 2019 resumed the discussion on the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development and decided that discussions related to WIPO Technical Assistance will continue in the CDIP under the sub-agenda item of "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development".

(xiv) The CDIP work on the project on *IP and the Informal Economy* and the corresponding book volume "The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation?" co-published with Cambridge University Press, continue to receive a significant number of academic citations. As the project output is still a relatively unique conceptual and empirical contribution in the field, it is of particular relevance to low- and lower-middle income economies with large informal sectors. The work thus remains a regular input to policy fora related to innovation and economic development, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) project.

(xv) With the mainstreaming of the project on *Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries*, WIPO's efforts to strengthen and expand its support to national judiciaries in adjudicating IP disputes, including in the context of developing and least developed countries, continued to gather pace in the reporting period. The WIPO Judicial Institute was established in 2019, with

responsibility for collaborating and coordinating with all relevant WIPO sectors to build an Organization-wide approach to judicial activities. In 2019, WIPO delivered national and regional capacity building activities to over 340 judges from 64 countries, covering multiple areas of IP rights and enforcement. Of the participating judges, 97 percent came from developing countries across all regions. In addition, the second annual *WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum*, brought together 127 judges from 74 jurisdictions, to exchange information and experiences on their common challenges in adjudicating IP questions, and in balancing IP and other areas of law. Judges from developing countries made up 78 percent of the participants. WIPO's capacity building activities have been complemented by the addition of a new Continuing Judicial Education (CJE) program, which seeks to enhance the capacity of national judicial training institutions to deliver self-sustaining training on IP as part of their core curriculum for both new and sitting judges. This program originated in the DA Project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries, which was successfully implemented by the WIPO Academy in four pilot countries from 2016 to 2018. Following its completion in December 2018, the pilot was mainstreamed into WIPO's regular work with judiciaries, coordinated by the WIPO Judicial Institute. Since 2019, new collaborations have commenced in Morocco, Oman and Peru. The Organization's efforts to increase the availability of, and access to, information and data on the judicial adjudication of IP have resulted in the completion of a pilot database of selected IP judgments from six Latin American jurisdictions and Spain. The WIPO Lex-Judgments database will be launched in 2020, to serve as a free of charge, public online repository for leading IP jurisprudence from across the world, with its coverage to be gradually expanded with the participation of additional jurisdictions.

DEVELOPMENT AGENDA MAINSTREAMING IN THE WORK OF OTHER WIPO BODIES

60. The Coordination Mechanisms adopted by the WIPO General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session and approved by the CDIP at its fifth session, *inter alia* requested the "relevant WIPO bodies to identify the ways in which the DA Recommendations were being mainstreamed in their work". A document including references to these contributions was discussed by the WIPO General Assembly at its fifty-first session in 2019.¹⁵

61. The following is a summary of the developments in various WIPO bodies during 2019, and their contribution to the implementation of respective DA Recommendations:

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

62. In October 2017, the General Assembly agreed on the renewal of the IGC's mandate for the 2018-2019 biennium, as well as the work plan for the IGC for the 2018-2019 biennium. According to the agreed upon mandate, the IGC met twice in 2019 (IGC 39 in March on TK and TCEs, and IGC 40 in June on TK and TCEs and stocktaking and making a recommendation). An Ad Hoc Expert Group on Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions was organized in March to address specific legal, policy or technical issues. Negotiating texts on TK and TCEs were developed further. Member States agreed to recommend to the 2019 WIPO General Assembly that the mandate of the IGC be renewed for the 2020-2021 biennium, and to recommend to the 2019 General Assembly the terms of

¹⁵ Document WO/GA/51/11 available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=444687

the mandate and work program for 2020-2021. They also agreed to transmit the Chair's Text of a Draft International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources to the 2019 WIPO General Assembly, and to include it as a working document of the IGC "as a Chair's text".

63. In October 2019, the General Assembly agreed on the renewal of the IGC's mandate for the 2020-2021 biennium, as well as the work plan for the IGC for the 2020-2021 biennium. According to the mandate agreed upon, the IGC will continue to expedite its work with the objective of finalizing an agreement on an international legal instrument(s), without prejudging the nature of outcome(s), relating to IP, which will ensure the balanced and effective protection of GRs, TK and TCEs.

64. The conclusion of the IGC's negotiations is the subject of DA Recommendation 18, which urges the Committee "to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments." Other relevant recommendations include Recommendations 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40 and 42:

- (i) The norm-setting activities are Member State-driven and ensure a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States as well as the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and NGOs, and the work pursued in other fora. This is in line with Recommendations 15, 40 and 42.
- (ii) The norm-setting process duly considers the boundaries, role and contours of the public domain in line with Recommendations 16 and 20, and takes into account flexibilities in international IP agreements in line with Recommendations 12, 14 and 17.
- (iii) The IGC negotiations are based upon open and balanced consultations in line with Recommendation 21, and are supportive of the UN development goals in line with Recommendation 22.

Standing Committee on the Law of Patents

65. The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) held its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions from June 24 to 27, 2019, and from December 2 to 5, 2019, respectively. The SCP continued to address the following five topics: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) the confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors; and (v) transfer of technology. The discussions addressed, among others, WIPO's technical assistance activities (DA Recommendation 5), flexibilities in international IP agreements (DA Recommendation 17), potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States (DA Recommendation 22) and IP-related transfer of technology (DA Recommendations 19, 22, 25, 29 and 31).

66. The activities of the SCP continued to be Member State driven and inclusive (DA Recommendation 15). In order to facilitate the dialogue among Member States, they were based on open and balanced consultations, in accordance with DA Recommendation 21. The SCP advanced discussions based on documents prepared by the Secretariat and proposals made by Member States.

67. Discussions were also guided by sharing sessions and information exchange sessions. They facilitated the exchange of information on Member States' laws, practices and experiences gained through national and/or regional implementation of laws. They also contributed to a participatory process, which took into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States, as well as viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs (DA Recommendations 15 and 42).

68. In 2019, a number of those information and experience sharing sessions on topical issues continued to increase the understanding of the subjects addressed among Member States, namely: (i) capacity building activities relating to negotiating licensing agreements; (ii) approaches used by delegations to ensure the quality of the patent grant process within IP offices, including opposition systems (with special attention to the capacity building of patent examiners and offices); (iii) use of artificial intelligence for the examination of patent applications; (iv) update on publicly accessible databases of patent status information concerning medicines and vaccines; and (v) recent developments and experiences with respect to confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors.

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

69. The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) held its forty-first session from April 8 to 11, 2019, and its forty-second session from November 4 to 7, 2019. The current work of the SCT regarding industrial designs, the protection of country names against registration and use as trademarks, and geographical indications, continued to be in line with DA Recommendation 15 and mainstreamed the Development Agenda.

70. The possible convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty was addressed by the fifty-first (24th ordinary) session of the WIPO General Assembly (see document WO/GA/51/8). Deliberations were conducted in an inclusive and member-driven manner, including proposals regarding an article / resolution on technical assistance, taking into consideration DA Recommendations 10 to 12, and a potential provision for information relating to traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, to be included in the draft Design Law Treaty.

Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights

71. The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met twice in 2019. The thirty-eighth session was held from April 1 to 5, 2019, and the thirty-ninth session was held from October 21-25, 2019. The Committee dedicated significant time to discussing the issue of limitations and exceptions for libraries, archives, and museums, for educational and research institutions, and for persons with disabilities. The Committee held three regional meetings and a conference on limitations and exceptions in 2019. By its 39th session, the Committee had received for consideration expert studies for each of the limitations and exceptions topics on the agenda, and typologies to support all the topics discussed at the regional meetings and the conference. These materials added to the solid basis for a rich and useful discussion on these topics. The Committee completed the work foreseen in its action plans on limitations and exceptions by the close of 2019 and will consider next steps on this standing agenda item during its first session in 2020.

Advisory Committee on Enforcement

72. The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held its thirteenth session from September 2 to 4, 2019. The work of the ACE is focused on technical assistance and coordination with other organizations and the private sector in the area of enforcement and building respect for IP. In accordance with DA Recommendation 45, the Committee approaches enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, which is reflected in the work program of the thirteenth ACE session: (i) exchange of information on national experiences on awareness building activities and strategic campaigns as a means for building respect for IP among the general public, especially the youth, in accordance with Member States' educational or any other priorities; (ii) exchange of information on national experiences relating to institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes, including a mechanism to resolve IP disputes in a balanced, holistic and effective manner; (iii) exchange of information on national experiences in respect of WIPO's legislative assistance, with a focus on drafting national laws of enforcement that take into account the flexibilities, the level of development, the difference in legal tradition and the possible abuse of enforcement procedures, bearing in mind the broader societal interest and in accordance with Member States' priorities; and (iv) exchange of success stories on capacity building and support from WIPO for training activities at national and regional levels for agencies and national officials in line with relevant DA Recommendations and the ACE mandate.

73. Under the above-mentioned work program, the Committee heard 33 expert presentations, one Secretariat presentation and four panel discussions. On the margins of the meeting, the ACE Cinema screened some 50 anti-piracy and anti-counterfeiting awareness-raising videos from a range of governmental and private sector campaigns, including some videos produced by WIPO. These videos showcased the creative ways in which IP Offices and private sector bodies across the world illustrate the dangers posed by IP infringements and emphasize the importance of respecting IP in daily life.

74. The Committee decided that, at its fifteenth session, scheduled to take place from October 5 to 6, 2020, it would continue to base its work on the four work program items listed above.

Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group

75. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group held its twelfth session from June 11 to 14, 2019. The Working Group continued its discussions on a number of proposals aimed at improving the functioning of the PCT System, in line with the recommendations that had been endorsed by the Working Group at its third session in 2010. These recommendations included recommendations as to how the future development of the PCT can be matched with applicable DA Recommendations, notably from Clusters A and C. The focus of these improvements, to be carried out by the WIPO Secretariat, applicants, Contracting States and national Offices (acting in both their national and international capacities), is to make the PCT System more effective both for processing patent applications and for supporting technology transfer and technical assistance to developing countries.

76. The Working Group continued discussions on fee reductions for university applicants having considered a proposal submitted by Brazil to the eleventh session of the Working Group in 2018 on a "PCT Fee Policy to Stimulate Patent Filing by Universities from Certain Countries, Notably Developing and Least Developed Countries" (document PCT/WG/11/18 Rev.). At the twelfth session, the Working Group noted a document that summarized the feedback from Circular C. PCT 1554, dated January 17, 2019, sent to Contracting States and other stakeholders to identify issues, solutions, risks and mitigations that might be relevant to the discussions on possible fee reductions for universities (document PCT/WG/12/3). In

addition, the Working Group considered a document that set out options for implementation of the proposal, along with proposals for amendments to the Schedule of Fees, should be Working Group agree to its adoption (document PCT/WG/12/21). The Working Group recognized that document PCT/WG/12/21 had been a positive step forward that had enabled progress in the consideration of a possible fee reduction to increase access to the PCT by universities. However, there was no consensus for either the options set out in document PCT/WG/12/21 or the alternative that the Chair had proposed. It would therefore remain open for the Delegation of Brazil or any other member of the Working Group to bring further proposals to the next session.

77. The Working Group discussed a document related to the criteria for fee reductions to certain applicants from certain countries, notably developing and least developed countries (document PCT/WG/12/11). The present criteria in item 5 of the PCT Schedule of Fees for establishing the lists of States whose nationals and residents are eligible for reductions in certain fees payable to the International Bureau entered into force on July 1, 2015. The Directives adopted by the PCT Assembly in 2014 when it established these criteria require the Director General to update these lists every five years, and the Assembly to review the criteria at least every five years. The Working Group noted the provisional information on the revised lists of States for the purpose of the fee reductions in items 5(a) and (b) of the PCT Schedule of Fees. The Working Group also agreed to recommend to the Assembly that the criteria under item 5 of the PCT Schedule of Fees be maintained, and that the Assembly review the criteria again in five years' time. The PCT Assembly, at its fifty-first session in September/October 2019, reviewed the criteria set out in item 5 of the PCT Schedule of Fees and followed the recommendation of the Working Group.

78. The Working Group continued its discussions on a proposal prepared by the International Bureau for the eighth session of the Working Group in 2015 (document PCT/WG/8/7) for better coordination of patent examiner training between national Offices, taking into account questions of effective long term planning, sharing of experiences in delivering effective training, and matching needs for examiner training with Offices able to supply the respective training. The Working Group noted the results of the latest survey on training of substantive patent examiners and decided to conduct future surveys on patent examiner training biennially. The Working Group also approved a proposal that the International Bureau should carry out a one-time survey on policies of IP Offices with regard to e-learning resources. The Working Group also noted the progress made by the International Bureau on developing a competency framework for substantive patent examiners and a learning management system based on a proposal that had been presented at the tenth session of the Working Group for improving the coordination, between beneficiary and donor Offices, of training of substantive patent examiners (document PCT/WG/12/5).

79. The Working Group noted a document and presentation on the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) established by WIPO in October 2016 in collaboration with the World Economic Forum (document PCT/WG/12/4). The IAP supports under-resourced inventors in participating developing countries navigate the patent system with the help of volunteer patent specialists who provide services on a *pro bono* basis.

80. The Working Group noted an update from the International Bureau on the discussions under the sub-agenda item "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" that had begun at the nineteenth session of the CDIP in May 2017, based on the six-point proposal contained in Annex I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (document PCT/WG/12/22).

81. Finally, the Working Group considered a report prepared by the International Bureau on technical assistance and capacity-building activities that have a direct bearing on the use of the PCT by developing countries, and on technical assistance activities related to the PCT that are carried out under the supervision of other WIPO bodies (notably the CDIP, the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) and the WIPO General Assembly). Such reports are included, as a regular item, on the agenda of every session of the PCT Working Group. The report (document PCT/WG/12/22) provides detailed and extensive information on PCT technical assistance activities undertaken by the International Bureau in 2018 and the first five months of 2019, as well as the work plan covering such activities that were planned to be carried out in the remainder of 2019.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROJECTS

82. By the end of 2019, Member States approved 42 DA projects, implementing 35 DA Recommendations. The total estimated financial resource allocated for the implementation of these projects amounted to 33,793,000 Swiss francs.

83. In 2019, Member States continued to show elevated commitment to the work of the CDIP and to the implementation of the DA Recommendations and projects. Three new project proposals made by different Member States were approved by the CDIP, on various topics, namely:

(i) Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). It was approved at the twenty-third session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2020. The project aims at implementing Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 11 and 23.

(ii) Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue. It was approved at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee and it aims at implementing Recommendations 1, 4 and 10.

(iii) Tools for Successful Development Agenda Project Proposals. It was approved at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2020. The project aims at implementing Recommendations 1 and 5.

84. The process of carrying out independent evaluation reports of completed DA projects continued to be an essential tool for Member States to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of these projects and to provide guidance for future activities and DA related projects. The WIPO Secretariat continued to take into account recommendations emanating from the evaluations, ensuring that the agreed recommendations made by the evaluators are duly implemented.

85. In 2019, the Committee discussed and considered four completion and final independent evaluation reports for the following completed DA projects:

- (i) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase II;
- (ii) Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries;
- (iii) Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries; and

(iv) Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development.

The above-mentioned evaluation reports are contained in documents CDIP/23/6, CDIP/23/7, CDIP/24/10 and CDIP/24/11. To date, WIPO completed and evaluated 34 DA projects.

86. The implementation of five DA projects continued in 2019. In conformity with the established practice, a Progress Report on the implementation those projects was presented to the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP, which took place from November 18 to November 22, 2019. At the end of 2019, two of those projects were completed and evaluated (see para. 70). The projects under implementation in 2019 were the following:

- (i) Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition;
- (ii) Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System;
- (iii) Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector;
- (iv) Project Intellectual Property and gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property;
- (v) Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment;

87. The following are some highlights of the implementation of the above-mentioned DA projects during the reporting period:

- (i) In the context of the project on *Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition*, a Manual and a Toolkit for assessing training needs were completed in the second quarter of 2018. Country experts also completed detailed mapping of innovation value chains and the relationships between them, for the pilot countries: Chile, Indonesia, Rwanda and South Africa. In each pilot country, training needs assessment were carried out by the country experts and reports on the findings were produced. Based on the assessments reports, the country experts established training plans for each pilot country in the first quarter of 2019. The plans outline the type and subject matter for training activities, targeting specific elements of the innovation value chain. Consultations were held with national focal points, that is IP Offices or Ministries responsible for IP matters, during the second quarter of 2019 to obtain feedback and finalize the training plans.
- (ii) Implementation of the project on *Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System* commenced in January 2019. In the first quarter of 2019, the selection of experts was finalized and contracts were issued for the preparation of the literature review; the development of the guide and the collection of good practices; and stories of women inventors and innovators on

their experiences in protecting and bringing to market their invention and innovative outputs. The literature review on the situation of women inventors, innovators and entrepreneurs was completed by the end of June 2019. In addition, three pilot countries have been selected for the project in addition to Mexico, namely: Oman, Pakistan and Uganda. Materials have also been developed to train women inventors and innovators. The first draft of the guide on the IP issues in bringing a patent-based product to market or in creating a start-up, has been prepared.

(iii) The project on *Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector* started its implementation in January 2019. During the period between January to June 2019, the operational arrangements for the successful implementation of the project were put into place and three beneficiary countries were selected, namely, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago and the Philippines. Focal points in the pilot countries to coordinate the implementation of the project have been officially nominated by the respective offices. The scoping study on assessing the situation in the three pilot countries was launched in April 2019 and the draft document prepared and presented to the 24th session of the CDIP (document DIP/24/INF/5). A first coordination meeting of focal points was organized for August 2019, to review the draft scoping study and assessed the proposed activities for 2020 and 2021. The WIPO publication on IP and Mobile Applications has been completed and was made available in four of the official languages of the UN (English, French, Spanish and Russian) and the executive summary has been prepared in all six languages (document CDIP/24/INF/2).

(iv) The project on *Intellectual Property and gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property* kicked off with the selection of three pilot countries, in addition to Peru: Cameroon, Malaysia and Morocco. In May 2019, Peru designated the local project coordinator within the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). A Country-Level Project Plan that describes the objectives of the project, the resources and the implementation strategy with a tentative planning at the level of the country, was drafted in coordination with INDECOPI. After approval of the Country-Level Project Plan for Peru by INDECOPI, a national consultant for the preparation of a scoping study was selected in June 2019 and the appointment was formalized in July 2019. INDECOPI also initiated actions to identify relevant stakeholders from the gastronomic tourism industry in Peru and stakeholders have been identified. In July 2019, Morocco designated the local project coordinator within the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC). The Country-Level Project Plan for Morocco is under preparation, in coordination with OMPIC. In July 2019, Malaysia designated the local project coordinator within MyIPO and the Country-Level Project Plan is under preparation, in coordination with MyIPO.

(v) In 2019, the *Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment* presented its first progress report, contained in document CDIP/24/2 Annex V. The project undertook numerous activities aiming at the attainment of the objectives of the project. For example, the Project Team held an informal consultation process with the local governments of the beneficiary countries (Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay) and relevant stakeholders. The consultation process sought to apply Mitigation measures 1 and 2 to the Risks identified in the project. Additionally, the team

worked on the topics and subtopics that were to be covered in the commissioned studies. The team also started the recruitment process for eight external consultants who will author such studies.

CONCLUSION

88. The year 2019 concluded with a number of important achievements, such as the topic for the next Conference on IP and Development; approval of four project proposals; agreement on topics for future discussions under agenda item on “IP and Development”; as well as the conclusion of the implementation of the six-point proposal on technical assistance and the decision to keep the sub-agenda item on “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” for future discussions. These achievements reflect the commitment of Member States to the DA, and their constructive engagement and dialogue in the context of the CDIP.

89. Member States’ initiative of proposing projects with practical application of IP, and in effect, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of the subject, continued to be one of the most effective tool for providing tailor made assistance to beneficiary countries in all areas on IP.

90. The International Conference on IP and Development – How to Benefit from the IP System, held in May 2019, underlined the importance of customizing the use of IP in each country based on their level of development, and addressed the challenges faced by the current socio-economic developments which have an impact on the global IP ecosystem.

91. The above Report amply describes the Organization wide work and activities that have, directly or indirectly, contributed to the objectives of the WIPO DA, which remain at the heart of its activities. WIPO remains fully dedicated to respond to, and implement Member States’ decisions, by deploying its efforts and all the necessary resources.

[Annex I follows]

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RECOMMENDATIONS

	RECOMMENDATION	IMPLEMENTATION, BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS	LINK TO EXPECTED RESULTS
1.	<p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p>	<p>Under implementation since the adoption of the Development Agenda (DA) in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects.</p> <p>The following are the completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6). An Evaluation Report has been presented at the thirteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/13/4); - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries (document CDIP/9/13). An Evaluation Report for this project has been presented at the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3); - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP; - Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document 	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>

		<p>CDIP/15/7 Rev.). A Completion Report (CDIP/24/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/24/10) for this project were presented at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition, recommendation 1 has been addressed by a document entitled “Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization” (document CDIP/17/4), which was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>The following are the ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (document CDIP/19/11 Rev.);- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System, which was approved at the twenty-first session of the CDIP (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.);- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.);- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, which was	
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		<p>approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/14 Rev.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which was approved at the twenty-third session of the CDIP (document CDIP/23/13); - Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue, which was approved at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/24/9); and - Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals, which was approved at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/24/14 Rev.). <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/11/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
2.	Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/INF/2 and CDIP/2/2.</p>	III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.

	<p>Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, inter alia, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.</p>	<p>This recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development (document CDIP/3/INF/2). An Evaluation Report for this project has been presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/3); - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries (document CDIP/9/13). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3); - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP. <p>As follow up to the Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development, WIPO continued to work and identify partners and extra budgetary financial support for its programs and projects. Efforts have continued to strengthen partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re: Search and the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC).</p> <p>The new initiative launched in 2018 by WIPO, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) and 20 leading research-based biopharmaceutical companies, Pat-INFORMED, continued to provide services to the global health community, particularly those involved in procurement of medicines, by facilitating easy access to</p>	<p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p>
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		<p>medicine patent information. Those 20 companies who are part of the partnership, 20 voluntarily provide information on key patents for their approved pharmaceutical products in therapeutic categories covered by Pat-INFORMED, and respond to <i>bona fide</i> inquiries from procurement agencies.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/3; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
3.	<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, inter alia, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p>	<p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/3.</p> <p>Development expenditure for the 2018/19 biennium was based on the revised definition of “development expenditure” approved by the Member States at the fifty-fifth session of the WIPO General Assembly in 2015. Under the said, revised definition, the total development share of the 2018/19 Program and Budget for the Organization amounts to 132.8 million Swiss francs or 18.3 percent. In addition, for the 2018/2019 Biennium a total amount of 1.35 million Swiss francs was approved for the implementation of DA Projects (see Table 7 of the Program and Budget 2018/2019, document WIPO/PBC/27/8).</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p>

		<p>On activities for introducing IP at different academic levels, a wide range of tailor-made programs and activities continued, particularly under the WIPO Academy. In this field, the two important initiatives are the “Start-up IP Academies” (documents CDIP/3/INF/2, and CDIP/9/10 Rev. 1) which were completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into WIPO’s Program and Budget and the integration of the DA into WIPO’s Distance Learning programs, which are used by several academic institutions.</p> <p>In addition, this Recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects.</p> <p>Completed DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (document CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/7) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP. <p>Ongoing DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.). <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p>	<p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>VIII.1 More effective communication to a broad and diverse public about intellectual property and WIPO’s role.</p>
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		For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/6; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.	
4.	Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP.	<p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/3; CDIP/5/5 and CDIP3/INF/2.</p> <p>This recommendation has been implemented through completed and ongoing DA projects. The following are the completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/5/5). An Evaluation Report of this project was presented for the consideration of the nineteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/4); - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase I (document CDIP/9/13). An Evaluation Report of this project was presented for the consideration of the seventeenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/17/3); - Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (document CDIP/12/6). An Evaluation Report of this project was presented at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/4). The Secretariat also presented a document (CDIP/20/4) on the follow-up on 	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>

	<p>the project, which was approved by the CDIP at its 20th session. The Secretariat is mainstreaming the project through the implementation of the activities mentioned in document CDIP/20/4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP. <p>The following are the ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.);- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which was approved at the twenty-third session of the CDIP (document CDIP/23/13);- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector (document CDIP/22/8); and- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue, which was approved at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/24/9). <p>In addition, WIPO's SMEs-related programs and activities contributed to strengthening national / regional capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions.</p>	
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5.	WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by the DA Project on “IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)” (document CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II).</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.1 More effective communication to a broad and diverse public about intellectual property and WIPO’s role.</p>

	<p>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>The Database is available at http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/4). A presentation on the Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>IP-TAD provides information on WIPO's technical assistance activities where one or more of the beneficiaries were from a developing country, a least developed country, or a country in transition. The WIPO IP-TAD was part of the ERP transition project and is now more user friendly.</p> <p>The recommendation is also addressed by the ongoing DA project on Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals, which was approved at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/24/14 Rev.).</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/4; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2, CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>VIII.2 Improved service orientation and responsiveness to inquiries.</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral</p>	<p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/3.</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for</p>

	<p>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>The implementation of this recommendation consisted in:</p> <p>A) Incorporating the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO.</p> <p>A Policy on Financial Disclosure and Declaration of Interests was issued to further reinforce the Ethics framework and align with the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service, and best practices.</p> <p>B) Improving awareness and enhancing understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity system.</p> <p>Following the conclusion of the Strategic Realignment Program (SRP) and the adoption of the WIPO Code of Ethics, intensive training was undertaken, and the level of awareness on ethics issues can be viewed high at WIPO. Efforts are continuing to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues and the Ethics Office continues to focus on the development of standards and providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on ethical issues.</p> <p>C) Developing WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p> <p>A Vendor Sanctions Policy was adopted allowing WIPO to impose sanctions of debarment or ineligibility on vendors found by the Internal Oversight Division (IOD) to have engaged in wrongdoing. A revised Policy to Protect Against Retaliation for Reporting Misconduct and for Cooperating with Duly Authorized Audits or Investigations was also adopted, enhancing protection and rights of whistleblowers and other</p>	<p>development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IX.2 An agile and smooth functioning Secretariat with a well managed and appropriately skilled workforce which is effectively delivering results.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>
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	<p>staff members cooperating with oversight activities. IOD pursued discussions on, and identification of, best practices in the area of investigations through participation in meetings and activities of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services (UN-RIS) group and the Conference of International Investigators (CII).</p> <p>D) Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.</p> <p>The Roster of Consultants (RoC) presented at the third session of the CDIP, was updated and integrated with the project “Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)” (Project DA_05_01). The RoC is available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/.</p> <p>In addition, following the approved six-point proposal (contained in the Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, of the 17th session of the CDIP), the Secretariat was requested to regularly update and upgrade the RoC. In this regard, the Committee considered document CDIP/20/6 which provided information on the use of the RoC and its upgradation in the future. At the twenty-third session of the CDIP, the Secretariat made a presentation on the RoC following its incorporation into the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System.</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2;</p>	
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7.	Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP-related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies.	<p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/3 and CDIP/3/4.</p> <p>This recommendation was addressed by the completed project “Intellectual Property and Competition Policy” (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration to the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/8). Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) for 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2, CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
8.	Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/2 and CDIP/2/INF/3.</p> <p>This recommendation was addressed by Phase I and II of the completed project “Specialized Databases’ Access and Support” (contained in documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9, respectively).</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p>

	<p>LDCs, as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.</p>	<p>Evaluation Reports for Phase I and II of this project were presented for consideration of the CDIP at its ninth and fourteenth sessions respectively (documents CDIP/9/5 and CDIP/14/5).</p> <p>The project on Specialized Databases' Access and Support (document CDIP/3/INF/2; Annex III) has been completed and mainstreamed into regular program activities.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/5; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>IV.3 Broad geographical coverage of the content and use of WIPO Global IP Databases.</p> <p>IV.4 Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration.</p>
<p>9.</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,</p>	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation was addressed by the project "IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)" (document CDIP/3/INF/2). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/10/3).</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing</p>

	<p>aimed at bridging the digital divide.</p>	<p>The IP-DMD has been revamped and renamed as WIPO Match and it is available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipo-match/en/.</p> <p>The platform is in the process of being integrated into the Online Platform of the UN with the objective to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/3; CDIP/21/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance</p>	<p>Under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/2/INF/1; CDIP/2/2; CDIP/4/12; CDIP/5/5 and CDIP3/INF/2.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects.</p> <p>Completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of ‘Start-Up’ National IP Academies”, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev. 1); 	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.2: Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

	<p>should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smart IP Institutions Project: “The Deployment of Components and Business Solutions Customized for Modernizing IP Infrastructure of National and Regional IP Institutions” (document CDIP/3/INF/2); - Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions (document CDIP/3/INF/2); - Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (document CDIP/3/INF/2); - Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/5/5); - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6); - Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations (document CDIP/3/INF/2); - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries (document CDIP/9/13); - Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (document CDIP/12/6); <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth,</p>	<p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>IV.4 Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration.</p>
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	<p>fifteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in following documents CDIP/9/6, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/10/4, CDIP/10/8, CDIP/10/7 and CDIP/13/3, CDIP/13/4, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/15/4, CDIP/17/3 and CDIP/19/4 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.- Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries (document CDIP/16/7 Rev.). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/7) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP.- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.). A Completion Report (CDIP/24/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/24/10) for this project were presented at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP. <p>The recommendation was addressed by a document on Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4) which was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p>	
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	<p>Ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition, approved at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.);- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System, which was approved at the twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/21/12 Rev.);- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/15 Rev.);- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/14 Rev.);- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which was approved at the twenty-third session of the CDIP (document CDIP/23/13); and- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue, which was	
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		<p>approved at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/24/9).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/6; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/4; CDIP/10/7; CDIP/10/8; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/3; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/4; CDIP/15/4; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/4; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
11.	<p>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.</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/2/4.</p> <p>This recommendation is being addressed by several WIPO Programs, including Programs 1, 3, 9, 14, 18 and 30, and indirectly by a number of DA projects addressing Recommendations 8 and 10.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA Projects.</p> <p>Completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase I (document CDIP/9/13). An Evaluation Report on this project 	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p>

	<p>was presented to the thirteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/13/4;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6). An Evaluation Report on this project was presented to the seventeenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/17/3; and - Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and certain African Countries – Phase II (document CDIP/17/7). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/5) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/6) for this project were presented at the twenty-third session of the CDIP. <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.</p> <p>Ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/8); - Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/15 Rev.); and 	<p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>IV.4 Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration.</p>
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		<p>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which was approved at the twenty-third session of the CDIP (document CDIP/23/13).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
12.	<p>To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>DA recommendations were mainstreamed into the Program and Budget for 2010/11, 2012/13, 2016/2017, 2018/2019 and 2020/2021, approved in 2019. The Program and Budget continues to ensure that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs. In particular, references to specific DA Recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on "Development Agenda Links" has been created for all programs.</p>	<p>III.1 National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>

		<p>The assessment of the implementation of the DA Recommendations is mainstreamed in the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7) and therefore fully integrated into the “Program Dashboard” of each Program.</p> <p>In addition this recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects.</p> <p>Completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project on “Enhancing WIPO’s RBM Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (contained in CDIP/4/8/Rev.). An Evaluation Report was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4). - Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.). A Completion Report (CDIP/24/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/24/10) of this project were presented for consideration of the Committee at the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP. <p>Ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.); 	<p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p>
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		<p>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.); and</p> <p>- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/22/14 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
13.	<p>WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p> <p>In the context of the discussion of document CDIP/21/4, the Committee considered in its twenty-first session the</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

	<p>levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p>	<p>characteristics of the legislative assistance provided by WIPO, as well as the steps of the process. Legislative assistance is only provided upon request; WIPO informs of policy options in an objective and interactive manner, taking into account the characteristics and needs of the requesting Member State; and it covers different IP related areas (Copyrights, Patents or TK, among others) and activities (revision and updates of laws and regulations, ratification of treaties, or implementation of flexibilities, among others). Additionally, the process is strictly bilateral and confidential; from WIPO it involves both the Regional Bureaus and the substantive areas; and it seeks to involve all relevant stakeholders and to guarantee the required expertise. During 2019, WIPO continued to provide legislative assistance in response to requests from Member State authorities.</p> <p>This recommendation was also addressed by the project on “Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs” (document CDIP/7/6). The Evaluation Report of this project was presented to the thirteenth session of the Committee and is contained in document CDIP/13/4.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented to the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p>	
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14.	<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>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2, CDIP10/2, CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, CDIP/13/10, CDIP/15/6 and CDIP/16/5.</p> <p>WIPO regularly provides legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement. A document on “Patent Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels” was presented to CDIP/5. The second part of this document containing five new flexibilities approved by the sixth session of the CDIP was presented to the seventh session of the Committee. At its thirteenth session, the CDIP discussed the third part of the document containing two new flexibilities. The fourth part of the document containing two flexibilities was presented to the CDIP at its fifteenth session (document CDIP/15/6).</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p>

	<p>WIPO also regularly contributes to the WTO Trade Policy Courses and national or sub-regional workshops on issues relating to TRIPS implementation, flexibilities and public policies to support countries in the implementation of TRIPS.</p> <p>As agreed by the Member States during CDIP/6, WIPO published a web page dedicated to making available information related to the use of flexibilities in the IP System, including resources on flexibilities produced by WIPO and other relevant IGOs, and a database of national IP law provisions on flexibilities. As requested by the CDIP at its fifteenth session, the Flexibilities database has been updated and it currently contains 1,371 provisions on national IP legislation related to flexibilities from 202 selected jurisdictions. The updated version of both flexibilities' webpage and database in English, French and Spanish was presented to the Committee at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>A Report on the Update of the Database on Flexibilities contained in document CDIP/16/5 was also presented to the CDIP at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>A Mechanism for updating the Database on Flexibilities was presented at the seventeenth session of the CDIP and a Revised Proposal for a Mechanism for Updating the Database on Flexibilities at the eighteenth session (documents CDIP/17/5 and CDIP/18/5 respectively). The Committee agreed on one of the options contained in the Revised Proposal as a mechanism to periodically update the Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System. As a follow up, the Secretariat presented a document on the Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities (document CDIP/20/5) and the</p>	
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		<p>Committee took note of the information provided therein. In 2019 no updates were submitted by Member States.</p> <p>The Flexibilities webpage is available at http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/.</p> <p>More activities are contained in IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
15.	<p>Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be inclusive and member driven; - take into account different levels of development; - take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; 	<p>Under implementation since adoption of DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2.</p> <p>In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees to implement this Recommendation (along with the remaining 18 for immediate implementation). Member States, through their participation in those committees, play a crucial role in ensuring their implementation.</p> <p>These recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents</p>	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>VIII.4 Open, transparent and responsive interaction with non-governmental stakeholders.</p>

	<p>- 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</p> <p>- be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.</p>	<p>(SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p> <p>Inclusiveness and viewpoints of IGOs and NGOs: In 2019, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to three international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 264 international NGOs and 98 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p> <p>Member-driven: Agenda and issues to be discussed at the committees were either established by Member States in the previous session of the Committees or by the General Assembly.</p> <p>Different levels of development: The issues currently being discussed in the committees reflect a wide variety of interests proposed by countries with different levels of development.</p> <p>Balance between costs and benefits: This issue has been raised on various occasions in the Committee.</p> <p>Principle of neutrality: This is a central principle for the Secretariat as a whole and staff as international civil servants (See in particular paragraphs 9, 33, 38 and 42 of the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this</p>	
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		<p>recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
16.	<p>Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/3 Rev.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects. The following are the completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/7). - Patents and the Public Domain (document CDIP/7/5 Rev.). A self-evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/7). A Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (document CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was discussed during the twelfth session of the Committee and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106. - Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (document CDIP/16/4 Rev.). A Completion 	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>

		<p>Report (CDIP/24/3) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/24/11) were presented for consideration of the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>The following is the ongoing project that addressed this recommendation:</p> <p>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (CDIP/22/15 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
17.	<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>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2, CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, CDIP/13/10, CDIP/15/6 and CDIP/16/5.</p>	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives.</p>

		<p>Please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 14.</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>
<p>18.</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>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>According to the agreed mandate by the GA in 2017, the IGC met twice in 2019 (IGC/39 in June; IGC/40 in March). Document WO/GA/51/12 entitled “Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)” was presented to the WIPO General Assembly in September - October 2019. The Fifty-First Session of the GA agreed on a mandate for the IGC for the 2020/2021 biennium.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO</p>

<p>19.</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>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4 and CDIP/3/4 Add.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/4/5 Rev., CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects. The following are the completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.); - Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); - Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9); - Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6); and - Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/3). <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and twenty-first sessions of the CDIP and are</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p>
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		<p>contained in documents CDIP/10/5, CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/13/4, CDIP/14/6, CDIP/16/3, and CDIP/21/13.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>The following is the ongoing project addressing this recommendation:</p> <p>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
20.	To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/3 Rev.</p>	I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.

	<p>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>The Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (document CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2). An Evaluation Report of this project was considered by the ninth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/9/7; - Patents and the Public Domain (document CDIP/7/5 Rev.). An Evaluation Report of this project was considered by the thirteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/13/7; and - Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development (document CDIP/16/4 Rev.). A Completion Report (CDIP/24/3) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/24/11) for this project were considered by the Committee at its twenty-fourth session. <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>
21.	<p>WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as</p>	<p>Under implementation since the adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p>	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p>

	<p>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>Related documents: CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2.</p> <p>As mentioned in the context of Recommendation 15, for its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p> <p>Inclusiveness and viewpoints of IGOs and NGOs: In 2019, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to three international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 264 international NGOs and 98 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p> <p>Member-driven: Agenda and issues to be discussed at the committees were either established by Member States in the previous session of the Committees or by the General Assembly.</p> <p>Different levels of development: The issues currently being discussed in the committees reflect a wide variety of interests proposed by countries with different levels of development.</p> <p>Balance between costs and benefits: This issue has been raised on various occasions in the Committee.</p> <p>Principle of neutrality: This is a central principle for the Secretariat as a whole and staff as international civil servants (See in particular paragraphs 9, 33, 38 and 42 of the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p>
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		<p>recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2016/17 (document WO/PBC/28/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
22.	<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>	<p>Background documents: CDIP1/3, CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/5/3, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/8/4 CDIP10/9, CDIP/11/3, CDIP/12/8 and CDIP/14/12 Rev.</p> <p>A "Report on the Contribution of WIPO to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" (document CDIP/5/3) was discussed in the fifth session of the CDIP. A webpage on MDGs and WIPO was created (http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/).</p> <p>A revised document on Assessing WIPO's Contribution to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/8/4) was discussed during the eighth session of the Committee. This document was revised to take into consideration comments made by Member States (document CDIP/10/9) and discussed during the tenth session of the Committee.</p> <p>In addition, a study on the feasibility of integrating MDGs-related needs / outcomes into the WIPO biennial results framework (document CDIP/11/3) was discussed during the eleventh session of the Committee. A document on the MDGs in other UN Agencies and the contribution of WIPO to the MDGs (document CDIP/12/8) was discussed by the Committee</p>	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p>

	<p>(a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules;</p> <p>(b) links between IP and competition;</p> <p>(c) IP-related transfer of technology;</p> <p>(d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and</p> <p>(e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>at its twelfth session, and a revised document on this matter, covering additional UN organizations and Programs and expanding the survey undertaken in document CDIP/12/8, was discussed by the Committee at its fourteenth session (document CDIP/14/12 Rev.).</p> <p>Discussions on the MDGs concluded once the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs was adopted in 2015. In this regard, at its sixteenth session, the Secretariat presented a document on WIPO and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (CDIP/16/8), which provided a short summary on WIPO's engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process and the ongoing work on the SDG Indicator Framework. As a follow-up, at the seventeenth session, the Secretariat presented a Mapping of WIPO Activities Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation (CDIP/17/8), identifying the activities undertaken by WIPO which were related to the SDGs.</p> <p>The discussion on the two documents lead to a decision, requesting Member States to provide inputs as regards the SDGs they deem relevant to WIPO's work, together with an explanation / justification of their views and, at its eighteenth session, the Committee considered the "Compilation of Member States Inputs on SDGs relevant to WIPO's work" (CDIP/18/4). This document <i>inter alia</i> included the inputs received from the Delegation of Brazil, requesting for establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs. This issue was discussed for five consecutive sessions.</p> <p>Following the Committee's decision to have the Secretariat provide an annual report on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its associated targets, the Committee considered two of such reports. The third report</p>	
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		<p>was presented to the twenty-third session of the CDIP, held in May 2019, and is contained in document CDIP/23/10. The fourth report will be presented to the Committee at the current session (CDIP/25/6).</p> <p>The report focuses on: (a) the activities and initiatives undertaken individually by the Organization; (b) the activities undertaken by the Organization as part of the UN System; and (c) the assistance provided by WIPO to Member States upon their request.</p> <p>The twenty-first session of the CDIP decided that any discussion on SDGs in CDIP sessions shall be undertaken under Agenda Item on “Intellectual Property and Development”.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/19/6, CDIP/21/10 and CDIP/23/10.</p>	
23.	To consider how to better promote pro-competitive IP licensing practices, particularly with a view to fostering creativity, innovation and the transfer and	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/4/4 Rev., and CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project on Intellectual Property and Competition Policy (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>

	<p>dissemination of technology to interested countries, in particular developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>project was presented for consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/9/8).</p> <p>This Recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11/Rev.). - Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries (document CDIP/22/8); and - Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (document CDIP/23/13). <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>
24.	<p>To request WIPO, within its mandate, to expand the scope of its activities aimed at bridging the digital</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/4/5 Rev. and CDIP/3/4.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

	<p>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>This recommendation has been addressed by the completed project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/10/5).</p> <p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector (document CDIP/22/8).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the Progress Reports contained in the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>
25.	<p>To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and</p>	<p>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4 Add, (CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10 Rev., CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12), CDIP/21/5, CDIP/21/6, CDIP/22/5.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by following completed projects:</p>	<p>III.1 National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO</p>

	<p>benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p>	<p>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6); and</p> <p>- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the thirteenth and sixteenth sessions, respectively and are contained in documents CDIP/13/4 and CDIP/16/3.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5).</p> <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents:</p> <p>(i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5);</p> <p>(ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3), and</p> <p>(iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology; Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing the document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit</p>	<p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges</p>
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		<p>proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America. In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11);- Mapping of International Fora and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12);- Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (document CDIP/20/7);- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (document CDIP/20/10 Rev.);- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (document CDIP/21/5);- Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (CDIP/21/6); and- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges –	
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	<p>Building Solutions” Using External Platforms (document CDIP/22/5).</p> <p>In 2019, the Committee accepted the alternative outline proposed in document CDIP/23/11 containing the Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New Wipo Inspire Platform. A report on the Web Forum will be considered at the current session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/25/5.</p> <p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the following ongoing DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.).- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, which was approved at the twenty-second session of the CDIP (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.). <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2;</p>	
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26.	To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.	<p>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4 Add., CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>This Recommendation has been addressed by the completed project “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (document CDIP/6/4). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7). For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p>
27.	Facilitating IP-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/5 Rev.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by the completed project “IP, Information and Communication Technologies, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (document CDIP/4/5 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/5).</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6 Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p>

	<p>specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical IP-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Furthermore, a Progress Report on “New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content” was presented at the nineteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/19/8). The Committee then approved the way forward proposed therein.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the ongoing project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector contained in document CDIP/22/8.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/19/8 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p>
<p>28.</p>	<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>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/3/4 Add.</p> <p>Relevant documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by the completed project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p>

		<p>Further to the completion and evaluation of the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4 REV.), technology transfer related issues continued to be discussed in the CDIP. For more information on these discussions, please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 25.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation, please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
29.	<p>To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.</p>	<p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>Related documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11, CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. Discussions on Technology Transfer are taking place in appropriate WIPO bodies.</p> <p>This recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the sixteenth session of the CDIP and is contained in document CDIP/16/3.</p>	<p>I.1 Enhanced cooperation among Member States on development of balanced international normative frameworks for IP.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

		<p>Further to the completion and evaluation of the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (document CDIP/6/4 REV.), technology transfer related issues continued to be discussed in the CDIP. For more information on these discussions, please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 25.</p> <p>In addition, in the context of the SCP, Member States have continued sharing information on patent law provisions that contributed to the effective transfer of technology. In the twenty-eighth session of the SCP, held from July 9 to 12, 2018, some delegations suggested activities to be carried out by the SCP, while others suggested that discussions on that topic should take place in the CDIP.</p> <p>More information is also available in WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p>	
30.	<p>WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide to developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/3/4, CDIP/4/6, CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p> <p>The recommendation has been addressed by the following completed DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); and - Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9). 	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p>

		<p>Evaluation Reports for those projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, fourteenth and twenty-first session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/14/6 and CDIP/21/12).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
31.	<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>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/4; CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p> <p>The recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects. The following are the completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13); and - Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9). <p>Evaluation Reports for those projects were presented for consideration of the tenth, twelfth, fourteenth and twenty-first</p>	<p>III.2: Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>VII.1 IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer, technology adaptation and</p>

		<p>session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3, CDIP/14/6 and CDIP/21/12).</p> <p>The following are the ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (document CDIP/19/11/Rev.); and - Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (document CDIP/21/12 Rev.). <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/11 /Rev.); CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2 and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>diffusion from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p>
32.	<p>To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/4; CDIP/4/4 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the following completed projects:</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>

	<p>and competition policies.</p>	<p>- Intellectual Property and Competition Policy (document CDIP/4/4 Rev.).</p> <p>- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (document CDIP/7/6).</p> <p>Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the ninth and thirteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/9/8 and CDIP/13/4, respectively.</p> <p>A Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4), was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. As a follow up, a second document of this sort was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p>To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3 and CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

	<p>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>The recommendation was addressed by the project “Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on this project, a six-point proposal, contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session, was adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. In this regard, a new sub-agenda item on “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” was added to the CDIP Agenda. The implementation of the six-point proposal concluded in 2019 and a Report on its implementation was considered by the Committee and its twenty-fourth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/24/8). The twenty-fourth session of the CDIP decided that discussions related to WIPO technical assistance will continue under the sub-agenda item of “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development”.</p> <p>In 2019, the Secretariat presented a Prototype of a Web-forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/23/9) at the twenty-third session of the CDIP. The Committee approved the webinar option and eight (8) webinars were held over a period of six (6) months. A report prepared by the Secretariat and an independent and evaluation report of the webinars will be presented at the current session of the CDIP, contained in documents CDIP/25/3 and CDIP/25/4 respectively.</p> <p>The following documents / issues were considered by the CDIP throughout the implementation of the six-point proposal:</p>	<p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Compilation of WIPO's Existing Practices, Methodologies and Tools for Providing Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/4);2. WIPO's Practices for the Selection of Consultants for Technical Assistance (document CDIP/21/9);3. Discussion on the establishment of the forum on technical assistance;4. Feasibility of Establishing a Web-Forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/22/3);5. Assessment of WIPO's Existing Tools and Methodologies for Measuring the Impact, Effectiveness and Efficiency of its Technical Assistance Activities (document CDIP/22/10);6. Internal Coordination, UN Collaboration and Cooperation with National and Regional IP Offices (document CDIP/22/11);7. Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance;8. Prototype of a Web-Forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/23/9);9. Presentation by the Secretariat on the Roster of Consultants following its incorporation into the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System; and10. Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO's Technical Assistance (document CDIP/24/8). <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this</p>	
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		<p>recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/22/2; and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
34.	<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>Under implementation since November 2011.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3, CDIP/6/9, CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on “Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy” (Project DA_34_01 contained in CDIP/8/3 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/13/5).</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the Adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/5.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
35.	<p>To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic,</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/5/7 Rev.</p>	<p>I.2 Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy framework.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

	<p>social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been addressed by the Project Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/7 Rev. and CDIP/14/7). Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the fourteenth and twenty-second sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/14/3 and CDIP/22/9 Rev.).</p> <p>This recommendation is also being addressed by the ongoing Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (document CDIP/22/15 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>III.4 Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition tailored to their needs.</p> <p>IV.2 Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
<p>36.</p>	<p>To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.</p>	<p>Under implementation since December 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/6/6.</p> <p>This recommendation has been mainly addressed by the completed project "Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models" (document CDIP/6/6). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the fifteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/15/3).</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

		<p>In the context of the said project, a Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration Portal was developed as well as other outputs, available at: https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/tech_transfer/index.html .</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/3; CDIP/16/2.</p>	
37.	<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>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/5/7 Rev.</p> <p>The Recommendation has been addressed by the Project Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development, Phase I and II (documents CDIP/5/7 Rev. and CDIP/14/7). Evaluation Reports for these projects were presented for consideration of the fourteenth and twenty-second sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/14/3 and CDIP/22/9 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>

		<p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; and CDIP/24/2.</p>	
38.	<p>To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by the project "Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities" (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>In the context of the implementation of the six-point proposal on technical assistance (contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of CDIP/17), a document entitled "Assessment of the existing tools and methodologies for measuring the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of Technical Assistance activities" (document CDIP/22/10) was presented at the twenty-second session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>

		the following documents: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/22/10.	
39.	To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly.	<p>Under implementation since March 2014.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/6/8.</p> <p>This recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project “Intellectual Property and Brain Drain” (document CDIP/7/4). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/6).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/6.</p>	<p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>V.1 Wider and better use of WIPO IP statistical information.</p> <p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
40.	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	<p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by completed and ongoing DA projects. The following are the completed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intellectual Property and Brain Drain (document CDIP/7/4). <p>An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/13/6);</p>	<p>III.1 National innovation and IP strategies and plans consistent with national Development objectives.</p> <p>III.2 Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

	<p>order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>	<p>- Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries (document CDIP/15/7 Rev.). A Completion Report (document CDIP/24/4) and an Evaluation Report (document CDIP/24/10) were presented for consideration of the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>The following is the ongoing DA project addressing this recommendation:</p> <p>- Intellectual Property, Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation, please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this Recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; and CDIP/24/2.</p>	<p>VI.2 Systematic, effective and transparent cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and national and international organizations in the field of Building Respect for IP.</p> <p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p>
41.	<p>To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2010.</p> <p>Background documents: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/4/8; CDIP/8/INF/1 and Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair, CDIP/17.</p> <p>This recommendation has been addressed by the project “Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>

	<p>Development Activities” (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). An Evaluation Report for this project was presented for consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (document CDIP/12/4).</p> <p>The implementation of this recommendation was further discussed in the context of the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, contained in document CDIP/8/INF/1.</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on these documents, a six-point proposal (contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session) was adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. In this regard, a new sub-agenda item on “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development” was added to the CDIP Agenda. The twenty-fourth session of the CDIP decided that discussions related to WIPO technical assistance will continue under the sub-agenda item of “WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development”.</p> <p>In 2019, the Secretariat presented a Prototype of a Web-forum on Technical Assistance (document CDIP/23/9) at the twenty-third session of the CDIP. The Committee approved the webinar option and eight (8) webinars were held over a period of six (6) months. A report prepared by the Secretariat and an independent evaluation report of the webinars will be presented at the current session of the CDIP, contained in documents CDIP/25/3 and CDIP/25/4 respectively.</p> <p>The list of documents / issues discussed in the context of the implementation of the six-point proposal on technical assistance is described under recommendation 33.</p>	
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42.	<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>While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation.</p> <p>During 2019, the WIPO GA granted permanent observer status to three international NGOs and six national NGOs. This brings the total to 75 IGOs, 264 international NGOs and 98 national NGOs having permanent observer status at WIPO.</p> <p>Further, numerous consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / civil society observers were held, both in Geneva and in the field, to keep relevant stakeholders up-to-date with WIPO's work, and to allow them to inform the Organization of topical IP policy priorities.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.1 More effective communication to a broad and diverse public about intellectual property and WIPO's role.</p> <p>VIII.4 Open, transparent and responsive interaction with non-governmental stakeholders.</p>
43.	<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</p>	<p>Implementation to begin once activities have been agreed by Member States.</p> <p>Background document: CDIP/1/3.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>VIII.4 Open, transparent and responsive interaction with non-governmental stakeholders.</p>

	<p>prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities.</p>		<p>VIII.5 WIPO effectively interacts and partners with UN and other IGO processes and negotiations.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.</p> <p>Please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 15.</p> <p>A Performance Indicator related to the recommendation is included in Program 21.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p> <p>IX.5 Improved accountability, organizational learning, value for money, stewardship, internal control and corporate governance through assistance from effective and independent oversight.</p>

	<p>informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.</p>		
<p>45.</p>	<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</p>	<p>In the context of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), the recommendation is already under implementation.</p> <p>Discussions at the ACE are conducted within the framework of Recommendation 45, and WIPO’s work in the field of building respect for IP is guided by this Recommendation.</p> <p>In addition, the completed project “Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutes in Developing and Least Developed Countries” addresses this recommendation (document CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2). A Completion Report (CDIP/23/4) and an Evaluation Report (CDIP/23/7) on this project were presented for consideration to the twenty-third session of the CDIP.</p> <p>Additional activities are contained in the IP-TAD. For more information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report (WPR) 2018 (document WO/PBC/30/7).</p> <p>For information on the achievements related to this recommendation since the adoption of the DA, please refer to the following documents: CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/4 and CDIP/23/7.</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VI.1 Progress in the international dialogue among WIPO Member States and relevant international stakeholders on Building Respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda.</p> <p>VI.2 Systematic, effective and transparent cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and national and international organizations in the field of Building Respect for IP.</p>

	Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.		
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[Annex II follows]

DA PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN 2019

Projects under implementation

(ii) Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System

DA_1_10_12_19_31_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 19, and 31

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>The project aims at strengthening the innovative capacity of the participating countries, focusing on increasing the participation of women inventors and innovators in the national innovation system by supporting them in using the IP system more effectively.</p> <p>In particular, the project will assist and support women inventors and innovators to broaden their awareness, knowledge and use of the IP system through better support programs, access to mentorships and opportunities to network.</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2019.</p>	<p>Gain a better understanding of the problems faced by women inventors and innovators in using the IP system.</p> <p>Identify mechanisms for providing more targeted support to women inventors and innovators.</p> <p>Create Women Innovator Resource Centers (“WIRCs”) that would provide relevant IP and related support services to women inventors and innovators in an “all-women” environment.</p>	<p>After an extensive and comprehensive international search, experts were selected for the conducting of the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A Literature Review of the situation of women inventors and innovators in their access to and use of the IP system; b) Collection of “stories” of successful use of the intellectual property system by women inventors; c) Collection of “best practices” of IP support systems for 	<p>Literature Review of the situation of women inventors and innovators in their access to and use of the IP system in protecting and commercializing their inventive and innovative output completed.</p> <p>National assessments of the situation of women inventors and innovators in their access to and use of the intellectual property system in taking their innovative product to market in</p>

<p>The project is being implemented in four pilot countries; Mexico, Oman Pakistan and Uganda</p>		<p>Establish or expand a network of women inventors and entrepreneurs and organize regular networking events.</p> <p>Establish or expand Women's IP mentorship programs.</p> <p><u>Establish or expand a legal support program for women inventors</u></p> <p><u>At the end of the pilot, create a tool kit</u></p>	<p>women inventors; and</p> <p>d) A guide on IP issues in taking a patent based product to market.</p> <p>In consultation with the member states four pilot countries were selected for this project. They are Mexico, Oman, Pakistan and Uganda. National experts from these countries were also selected in consultation with these countries.</p> <p>Each deliverable of the above outputs went through several drafts and they were each extensively reviewed and commented upon by the Project Manager. Except for the collection of stories the others have been completed. The guide referred to above is being subject to further review through a peer review process.</p>	<p>Mexico, Oman Pakistan and Uganda completed.</p> <p>The final draft of the guide on IP issues in taking a patent based product to market completed.</p> <p>The final draft of the Collection of "best practices" of IP support systems for women inventors completed.</p> <p>Collection of "stories" of successful use of the intellectual property system by women inventors (Case Studies) in progress.</p>
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(iii) Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition

DA_1_10_12_23_25_31_40_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 12, 23, 25, 31 and 40.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>The project aims at enhancing the innovation capabilities of Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition by deploying training/capacity building opportunities, cooperation opportunities, and learning materials such as guides and best practices documents (both academic and practical in nature) for a range of players along the innovation value chains in a more targeted manner. The project aims at building capacities of key stakeholders in the selected pilot countries (ranging from funders, developers, to managers and ultimately users) and increasing cooperation between Member States to facilitate knowledge transfer. It also seeks to demonstrate how developing, emerging and least developed countries can benefit from</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2018.</p>	<p><u>General objective:</u></p> <p>To promote the effective use of intellectual property and any associated intellectual property rights as a tool for socio-economic development in developing, emerging and least developed countries, in particular, the use of intellectual property developed following public investment in research and/or development.</p> <p><u>Specific objectives:</u></p> <p>(i) To establish a framework for more effectively targeting capacity building activities in the field of technology transfer; and</p>	<p>Four pilot countries were initially selected: South Africa, Chile, Indonesia and Rwanda.</p> <p><u>Manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer</u></p> <p>A first draft of the manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and IP commercialization / utilization was finalized a training needs assessment (TNA) expert.</p> <p><u>Mapping of innovation value chains, training needs assessment and preparation of assessment reports in the four pilot countries</u></p>	<p>A manual and toolkit for assessing training needs in areas related to technology transfer and IP commercialization was developed.</p> <p>Mapping of innovation value chains and training needs assessments in four pilot countries completed.</p> <p>Training reports and plans for the four pilot countries were developed.</p> <p>The training activities based on the training plans commenced in October 2019, in Pretoria, South Africa.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>capacity development in IP management and transfer of technologies, with the overall end goal of enhanced innovation.</p> <p>This project has been under implementation since January 2018.</p>		<p>(ii) To create capacity in IP management and transfer of technologies amongst the key role players in the categories of funders, developers, managers and users of IP.</p>	<p>Four country experts selected in each of the pilot countries to undertake detailed mappings of innovation value chains and assessments of the training needs among elements of the innovation value chains in those countries to be found in country specific reports.</p> <p><u>Dedicate training plans and their implementation</u></p> <p>Based on these reports, the country experts have developed dedicated training plans designed to address the specific training needs of the key innovation support institutions and key role players in the innovation value chain in each pilot country.</p> <p>The training plans are currently being used to implement training activities in the pilot countries in late 2019 and early 2020.</p>	<p>The second training activity took place in Jakarta, Indonesia in December 2019.</p> <p>The third training activity was in Kigali, Rwanda at the end of January 2020.</p> <p>It is planned that at least one more training seminar will be organized in early 2020 in all the pilot countries.</p> <p>Moreover, an evaluation process after all the training activities are finalized will be carried out in the pilot countries on the basis of which the methodology of the manual and toolkit could be amended.</p>

(iv) Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector
DA_11_23_24_27_01– Recommendations 4, 11, 23, 24, and 27

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>The project will enhance the use of IP by mobile app developers to support economic growth in three beneficiary countries.</p> <p>It seeks to build stakeholders' knowledge and expertise on the use of various IP tools in support of developing and commercializing mobile applications.</p> <p>It will create linkages among beneficiary countries and within each country between IP offices, ICT hubs, research institutions and industry.</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2019.</p>	<p>The following are the main objectives of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To contribute to enhancing the use of IP in support of mobile applications by training researchers, developers and entrepreneurs on the range of available IP tools. - To raise awareness among entrepreneurs, financial institutions, venture capitalists and other investors. - To build respect for IP in the software sector by educating researchers, developers and entrepreneurs on tools and procedures for effectively protecting IP rights. 	<p>Three beneficiary countries have been selected – Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago and the Philippines. Focal points to coordinate the implementation of the project have been nominated.</p> <p>An overview of the situation in the sector in the three beneficiaries has been completed.</p> <p>One tool has been translated and made available.</p> <p>Workshops in the beneficiary countries have introduced the subjects to the stakeholders and meetings have established priority areas for future action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping Study on Availability and Use of Intellectual Property Tools to Protect Mobile Applications in the Three Beneficiary Countries, namely, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Philippines - completed - Workshops in each of the three beneficiary countries - held - First coordination meeting - held - Study on IP and Mobile Applications - completed Translation of the WIPO publication – completed

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
			The dialogue with potential industry partners has started.	

(vi) Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment
DA_1_3_4_10_11_16_25_35_01 – Recommendations 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 25 and 35

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>The project aims at providing an analysis of the key elements of the digital distribution of audiovisual content with respect to the current and future status of the Latin-American markets.</p> <p>The project also aims at identifying, according to each national legal framework, copyright and related rights in the distribution of audiovisual content in the digital environment, with a view to providing a better understanding of the industry for local creators, right owners and stakeholders. Enhancing the access to relevant information on copyright and related rights for local stakeholders, including creators, producers, digital platforms and policy makers could assist in the development of the local digital market and in</p>	<p>Under implementation since January 2019.</p>	<p>The main objective of the project is to provide clear information on the current issues related to copyright and related rights with respect to audiovisual content in the Latin-American digital environment.</p>	<p>The project implementation started in the participating countries, namely: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, by conducting informal consultations with the local governments and relevant stakeholders. Following the consultation process, the Project Team elaborated the detailed topics and subtopics to be covered in the studies, and drafting of those studies has commenced.</p>	<p>The project began in 2019, outputs still to be delivered.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
the exploitation of local audiovisual content.				

(vii) Project Intellectual Property and gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property
DA_1_10_12_01 – Recommendations 1, 10 and 12

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
The project seeks to promote intellectual property (IP) related to culinary traditions (food and beverages) for use in the tourism sector of Peru and three other selected developing countries, namely Cameroon, Malaysia and Morocco.	Under implementation since January 2019.	<p>To allow the mapping, development and sustainable use of culinary traditions.</p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of economic operators linked to the gastronomic tourism sector and national authorities, including IP offices, to use and take advantage of IP tools and strategies.</p> <p>To raise awareness of the advantages that the use of IP can bring to gastronomic tourism activities.</p>	<p>The project implementation started with the selection of the three pilot countries, in addition to Peru, namely: Morocco, Malaysia and Cameroon.</p> <p>The following are the main achievements by country:</p> <p>Peru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping study of culinary traditions completed; - Round table of stakeholders to take place in March. 	<p>Scoping study of culinary traditions in Peru was completed.</p> <p>Round table of stakeholders is due to take place in Peru in March 2020.</p> <p>The process of selection of consultants for elaborating the scoping study on culinary traditions are in progress from Morocco, Malaysia and Cameroon.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTPUTS
			<p>Morocco - Hiring of consultant for scoping study of culinary traditions in progress.</p> <p>Malaysia - Selection of consultant for scoping study of culinary traditions in progress.</p> <p>Cameroon - Hiring of consultant for scoping study of culinary traditions in progress.</p>	

[Annex III follows]

OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED AND EVALUATED PROJECTS UNDER THE CDIP

Completed and evaluated projects

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		while recognizing the time and resources required.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
Design and development of a consolidated database, with supporting software, for all technical assistance activities of WIPO and its regular update.	<p>A new computer system, known as the Development Sector System (DSS), has been available since September 2010. It is a fully integrated system comprising:</p> <p>(a) The IP Development Activities System (IP-TAD); and</p> <p>(b) The WIPO Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC).</p> <p>The DSS can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/tad and http://www.wipo.int/roc respectively.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/4) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203283</p>	<p>(i) A Roadmap Transition Plan for IP-TAD should be created in the form of an Options Paper, which should indicate the various alternatives for synchronizing and/or integrating the IP-TAD with the ERP. This paper should be developed and presented to the WIPO senior management team during 2012, which should decide if, when and how the existing IP-TAD database should merge with the ERP, or be retained as an archive for older year data.</p> <p>(ii) Meeting user requirements: The technological solution would necessarily need to take into account the findings of this evaluation relating to the implementation of the project and the internal/external user requirements for information.</p> <p>(iii) The IP-TAD, or its replacement as part of the ERP, must also become more widely known in order to increase its relevance and usage.</p>

		<p>Long-term goal: undertake WIPO's wider marketing efforts relating to the IP-TAD such as an annual statistics product with technical assistance activities. Short-term goal: increase the visibility of the IP-TAD on the WIPO website as a number of external stakeholders found it difficult to locate.</p>
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(iii) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase I
DA_08_01 – Recommendation 8

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

	<p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/5) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203099</p>	<p>(iv) Plan and put into place monitoring, evaluations and self- evaluations to track impact and longer term sustainability in the countries.</p>
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(iv) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II
DA_08_02 – Recommendation 8

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>as well as sustain and refine their training programs;</p> <p>(ii) further developing the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and</p> <p>(iii) establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs.</p>	<p>Fifty-six (56) national training workshops and eight (8) regional seminars were carried out.</p> <p>The “eTISC” knowledge management platform is available at http://etisc.wipo.org.</p> <p>The e-Tutorial on Using and Exploiting Patent Information is available on CD-ROM and online at http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html.</p>	<p>institutions) consider how to integrate further the TISCs in the broader technology and innovation initiatives.</p>

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Development of a database and software to establish an effective process for match-making between the IP-related development needs of countries and donors.</p>	<p>IP-DMD was officially launched in August 2011. IP-DMD is now ready to “match-make” the needs of Member States with potential offers and can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/dmd</p> <p>An Evaluation Report was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/3) and is available at:</p>	<p>(i) Lines of responsibility and workflow processes need immediate clarification. This includes stating the roles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Internet Services Division; • The Global Issues Sector; • The Regional Bureaus; and • The Special Projects team.

	<p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217446</p>	<p>(ii) Promotion work needs to start as soon as possible both internally and externally with the project team attending regional meetings, so that Member States and other interested parties are aware of the tool's existence.</p> <p>(iii) WIPO needs to leverage its contacts with donors to seek support for project requests on the database.</p> <p>(iv) Following this, identification of country priorities needs to take place in order to design suitable projects to be uploaded on the database.</p> <p>(v) The database needs to be more securely anchored in to WIPO's results framework, regular budget and strategic goals to ensure that any funds channeled through the database are visible and results achieved.</p> <p>(vi) Targets for the database should be agreed on, for example on the number and types of donors and requests expected and number of partnerships created.</p>
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(vi) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies
DA_10_01 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Pilot project to set up "Start-Up" National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training</p>	<p>A total of six national "Start-Up" IP academies have been launched in the framework of this project.</p>	<p>(i) Piloting Process: - Extend it for another 2 years to complete it; and</p>

<p>institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at: http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/6) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202199</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw best practices to be used should the project be scaled up. <p>(ii) Project document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modify it and provide more clarity on delivery strategy; and - Make it more efficient, flexible and demand driven. <p>(iii) Relevance and Effectiveness: develop tools and methodologies which can be made available for use by Member States on the future direction of the project beyond the end of Phase II.</p> <p>(iv) Synergy and Sustainability: In Phase II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More attention should be given on strengthening synergy within and outside WIPO. - More attention should be given to sustainability.
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(vii) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II
DA_10_02 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs</p>	<p>Five national IP training centers in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt,</p>	<p>(i) Following project evaluations WIPO should consider developing action plans or management plans to address each evaluation recommendation.</p>

<p>to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Phase II was aimed at consolidating the project by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) developing tailor-made implementation strategies and training of internal human resources (training of trainers) involved in the establishment of local IP training centers; (ii) providing training programs adapted to specific local needs; (iii) providing access to training material and specialized consulting for the creation of an implementation strategy for the training institution; (iv) providing of administrative and managerial tools and guidelines for the self-sustainability of the training centers and for the creation of new ones; and (v) contributing to the creation of a virtual environment for access and sharing of training materials developed within the project. 	<p>Peru and Tunisia are currently offering training programs for external audiences.</p> <p>Eighty-six (86) trainers have been certified on teaching methodologies and substantive aspects of IP, including the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. Identified trainers from five countries have received tailor made training to strengthen their teaching skills (overall 800 hours of training were delivered in five countries).</p> <p>Three regional modules were designed and delivered for academic coordinators.</p> <p>Eighteen (18) key trainers were granted full scholarships for international Masters' programs in IP Law.</p> <p>Over 8,480 nationals from five pilot countries have received training in IP by pilot national IP training institutions.</p> <p>All six pilot academies are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA). Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own "Start-Up" Academies and available at: http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/start_up_academies/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) In future similar projects, whether funded as a special project or through WIPO's regular budget, the role of the Regional Bureaus should be strengthened throughout project duration. (iii) In coordination between the WIPO Academy and the Regional Bureaus, indicators for measuring whether or not a self-sustainable training center has been created should be developed, particularly in light of the fact that this activity is now included as a regular part of WIPO's budget. (iv) In order to support the newly established training centers, the WIPO Academy, in coordination with the relevant Regional Bureau should develop an assessment format to be shared with the centers for adaptation and use in evaluating whether the trained trainers have sufficient skills and capacity to undertake onwards training. (v) The project Wikispace should be officially launched by WIPO and promoted to Member States. A moderator for the Wikispace should be identified in order to develop and monitor discussions and inputs on the creation of IP training institutions and the training undertaken within them. (vi) The project team, in close coordination with the Regional Bureaus, should swiftly finalize the set of guidelines that is currently being developed on the processes required to create a self-sustainable IP training center.
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(viii) Smart IP Institutions Project
DA_10_02 – Recommendation 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Establishment of customized automation solutions for IP offices. Four components address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICT infrastructure and customized e-communication systems for OAPI; 2. ICT infrastructure and customized e-communication systems for ARIPO; 3. Customized automation solutions in three LDC IP institutions; and 4. Automation workshops to facilitate sharing and exchange of national experiences. 	<p><u>OAPI Project:</u></p> <p>Preparatory work was undertaken for the deployment of the Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS). Moreover, equipment was purchased for the office to support the plan at OAPI and two Member States were identified for the project, namely Senegal and Gabon. The system was configured to OAPI's workflow for the Trade Names sub-project. The data was migrated and users were trained on the use of the system.</p> <p><u>ARIPO Project:</u></p> <p>An electronic data exchange system of notifications between ARIPO and five of its Member State offices (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Uganda) was successfully installed and is being extensively used. The system has also been requested by three other Member States. This system allows for the discontinuation of paper notifications between ARIPO and Member States.</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/4) and is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217428</p>	<p>(i) WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document of projects of this nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To include tools that can assist the beneficiaries to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project. - To make progress reporting by beneficiaries mandatory. - To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the WIPO Secretariat. - Improve contractual agreements with local supplier of ICT equipment in terms of quality and after sales services. <p>(ii) The WIPO Secretariat should complete the delivery of the project as was articulated in the project document by mainstreaming activities within the regular budget. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To strengthen the ARIPO project in the five countries and extend to other Member States;

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To find resources and complete the deployment process of the ICT system in OAPI to enable data exchange with the two Member States (Gabon and Senegal) dependent also upon the availability of resources from OAPI; - To consider making training workshop for sharing experiences and lessons learned, an annual event in the region; <p>(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should build concept of cost sharing in its implementation and delivery strategy of the project in future.</p> <p>(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and IPOs should ensure sustainability of the project through providing the necessary resources needed for project completion and continuity.</p>

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
Preparation or updating/improvement of a	Completion of seven technology transfer guides/manuals and the <i>in-situ</i> testing of these new materials in different	(i) Consider how best to identify and support ongoing needs for the updating of existing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>In order to promote a better understanding of the interface between intellectual property and competition</p>	<p>The following studies were finalized and discussed at the CDIP:</p>	<p>No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project's future work. The following conclusions were proposed:</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>policy, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, WIPO would undertake a series of studies that would analyze recent practices, legal developments, jurisprudence and legal remedies available in selected countries and regions, with a focus on issues relating to IP licensing. In addition, a series of sub-regional seminars and Geneva-based symposia will be organized as <i>fora</i> for an exchange of experiences in this field. WIPO's licensing training programs will include a component on the pro-competitive aspects of licensing and anti-competitive licensing practices, and a Global Meeting will be organized on Emerging Copyright Licensing Modalities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interaction of Agencies Dealing with Intellectual Property and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/4); 2. Interface Between Exhaustion of Intellectual Rights and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/5); 3. An Analysis of the Economic/Legal Literature on the Effects of IP Rights as a Barrier to Entry (CDPI/8/INF/6 Corr.); and 4. Study on the Anti-Competitive Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: Sham Litigation (document CDIP/9/INF/6). <p>The three studies on IP and Competition are available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182844</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182864</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=194637</p> <p>and</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=199801</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/8) and is available at:</p>	<p><u>Project design</u></p> <p>The implementation period needed to be longer (probably three 3 years). In addition, one of the project's objectives, namely "promoting pro-Competitive licensing practices may have been too ambitious and, most importantly, was not easily measurable.</p> <p><u>Project management</u></p> <p>More extensive external coordination would have ensured closer partnerships with other relevant international organizations including UNCTAD, WTO and the OECD.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200739	

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>develop skills for creating a national IP database, for users' easy access.</p>	<p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217825</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To simplify procurement procedures for external suppliers. <p>(ii) It is considered essential to assess the possible creation of new activities for WIPO, which have yet to be defined through a feasibility assessment. Therefore, WIPO should consider how its Copyright Law Division would be supported for this assessment and funded in implementing any new activities including outreach and awareness-raising.</p> <p>(iii) For the ongoing sustainability of the digitization component, it is recommended that the WIPO Secretariat complete delivery of the project, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To find resources to complete the digitization component for all 16 participating IPOs. - To consider how support can be provided to ensure that the digital process is undertaken for all new patent applications of participating IPOs and to encourage the uptake of a similar process for trademark records and applications.

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

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

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This proposed project aims to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, with services which will facilitate the use of patent information on specific technology for facilitating their indigenous innovation and R&D in cooperation with other IGOs.</p> <p>Phase II of the project aims to continue with the preparation of new Patent Landscape</p>	<p>Six (6) new PLRs completed and in collaboration with three (3) new cooperation partners. Fifty-one (51) new external PLR were added on the website.</p> <p>Two Regional Workshops on Patent Analytics were organized last year in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Manila, Philippines.</p> <p>Methodology Guidelines for the preparation of PLRs were prepared by an external expert with WIPO's review and contributions and taking into account</p>	<p>(i) The timing of project evaluations should be staged in a way that ensures implementing divisions have access to evaluation recommendations relevant to the design of subsequent project phases in the project proposal drafting stage, and before they are required to submit project proposals to the CDIP for approval.</p> <p>(ii) The degree to which translation would support project objectives and project efficiency and effectiveness should be considered on an output-by-output basis. Sufficient budget lines for translation should be integrated in project proposals.</p>

<p>Reports (PLRs) in the areas identified in Phase I, and by strengthening dissemination and capacity-building activities, in particular by organizing a regional conference on patent analytics with a view to drafting methodological guidelines for preparing PLRs and dissemination and exchange of best practices amongst IP offices and institutions working in this field.</p>	<p>feedback received during the two regional workshops from IP Offices and participants.</p> <p>Patent landscape reports available at: http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent_landscapes/index.html</p> <p>E-tutorial available at: http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html</p> <p>Rio Regional Workshop on Patent Analytics, documents available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30167</p> <p>Manila Regional Workshop on Patent Analytics, documents available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31543</p>	<p>(iii) Dissemination of project outputs is essential to the relevance and effectiveness of the project, and should be budgeted for accordingly.</p> <p>(iv) All options for tracking user experience be further considered and evaluated, and that activities to strengthen communication of project achievements to those directly involved in the project be considered.</p> <p>(v) In mainstreaming, the project should continue to be viewed as a service delivery project requiring specialised skills, experience and expertise, and that it be organised and staffed accordingly.</p> <p>(vi) WIPO and its Member States may consider future activities in this area mentioned under Recommendation 6 of document CDIP/14/6.</p>
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(xvi) Project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities

DA_33_38_41_01 – Recommendations 33, 38, 41

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>(i) Design, develop and establish a sustainable and coherent results-based monitoring and evaluation framework focused on WIPO's development-related activities, as well as the Development Agenda (DA) Recommendations.</p> <p>(ii) Seek to strengthen the capacity for objective development impact assessments of the Organization's activities.</p> <p>(iii) Conduct a review of WIPO's existing technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation for development to help establish some baselines for further work.</p>	<p>(i) First results-based budget delivered, including an estimation of the development share by result;</p> <p>(ii) Strengthened measurements framework (indicators, baselines, targets);</p> <p>(iii) CDIP External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance completed;</p> <p>(iv) Development mainstreamed into all substantive Strategic Goals; and</p> <p>(v) Strengthened capacities of managers for results-based planning, including for development-oriented activities.</p> <p>Program and Budget 2014/15 available at: http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/budget/</p> <p>An External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182842</p> <p>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/4) and is available at:</p>	<p>(i) To provide further descriptions of planned activities and links to other initiatives in the project documentation.</p> <p>(ii) PMPS should strengthen the RBM framework and its development focus, carry out a new series of RBM workshops; and encourage national IP offices and other stakeholders to partner with WIPO in the collection of necessary monitoring data within the context of the country plans linked to national IP plans.</p> <p>(iii) To accelerate the implementation of the WIPO country plans incorporating the country level development assessment frameworks.</p> <p>(iv) A meta-evaluation should be undertaken by the DACD on the DA project evaluations that have been undertaken to date (on the methodologies and methods used, validity of results, clarity of recommendations, etc.); a transparent tracking of the consequences and implementation of these evaluations findings and recommendations should be created by the DACD.</p>

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250693

(xvii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges

DA_19_30_31_02 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Expert Group: Prepare guidelines outlining; selection criteria, composition, terms of reference, chair, allowances and incentives, coordination and legal status.- The implementation of the business plans should be a mandatory part of the project and must be negotiated in the partnership agreements.- The project's 2-years duration should be maintained and used more efficiently.- The project's focus areas identified by WIPO (environment, agriculture, energy and industries) should be expanded. <p>(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should review the arrangement for search and preparation of landscape reports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Undertake search at WIPO and allow for the participation of the national experts in the patent search to acquire the necessary skills.- Provide opportunity for face-to-face interaction between the national expert, international consultant and WIPO experts during the preparation of the landscape reports. <p>(iv) To enhance sustainability, the WIPO Secretariat should ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- More resources should be put in the administration of the project at WIPO's Division for LDCs and to support capacity-building of Member States.- Use of the Appropriate Technology should be mainstreamed in the national IP strategies of the participating countries.
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(xviii) IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
DA_4_10_01 – Recommendations 4, 10

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

		research/academic institute); and the cross-organization working group on IP and branding takes into consideration the findings and conclusions of this report.
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(xix) Project on Intellectual Property and Economic and Social Development
DA_35_37_01 – Recommendations 35, 37

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project consists of a series of studies on the relationship between IP protection and various aspects of economic performance in developing countries. They would seek to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in those countries in designing and implementing a development-promoting IP regime. The envisaged studies would focus on three broad themes: domestic innovation, the international and national diffusion of knowledge, and institutional features of the IP system and its</p>	<p>Country studies on Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Thailand and Uruguay completed the creation of the necessary IP data capacity and the research teams employed the data to investigate patterns of IP use at the micro level.</p> <p>The key project outputs are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Brazil: a study on IP use based on firm-level survey data; an IP unit-record database at Brazilian IP office; a study on IP use in Brazil based on these data; a study on IP use and export performance.</p> <p>(b) Chile: an IP unit-record database at the Chilean IP office; a study on IP use in Chile; a study on trademark squatting in Chile; and a study on foreign pharmaceutical patenting in Chile.</p> <p>(c) Uruguay: a study on IP in the forestry sector; and a study on patenting and market structure in the pharmaceutical</p>	<p>(i) A follow-up project to broaden and consolidate the existing results along with the suggestions contained in the Evaluation Report (CDIP/14/3) under Recommendation 1.</p> <p>(ii) Approve a follow-up project to enable Member States to establish and use Statistical IP Data for the purpose of providing input to policy making along the lines suggested in Recommendation 1 of the Evaluation Report.</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening the application of planning and monitoring tools: quality control of projects at the design stage should be strengthened; and introducing the logical framework as a basis for project cycle management.</p>

<p>economic implications. Studies would be implemented by research teams involving the WIPO Office of the Chief Economist, international experts and local researchers.</p>	<p>industry, including a micro database on pharmaceutical IP filings and products.</p> <p>(d) Egypt: a study on the role of IP in the information and communications technology (ICT).</p> <p>(e) China: a study on foreign patenting behavior by Chinese applicants and a study on patenting strategies of Chinese firms.</p> <p>(f) Thailand: a unit-record data of utility model filings in Thailand; a study on utility model use in Thailand; and a study on the relationship between utility model use and performance of Thai firms.</p> <p>In addition, workshops were conducted in all countries and an Expert Meeting on IP and Socio-Economic Development was held in December 2013.</p>	<p>(iv) IP Offices in Member States should pay proper attention to continue training of new specialists to maintain and transmit the knowledge gained; and processes of construction of the datasets should be clearly documented in order to ensure continuous harmonious updating.</p>
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(xx) Patents and the Public Domain
DA_16_20_02 – Recommendations 16, 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS

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

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

	<p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287169 and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287416</p> <p>Report on “Global Knowledge Flows” (CDIP 14/INF/13),: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_13.pdf</p> <p>Draft version of Interactive Platform (screen shots) of http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation (not publically accessible yet)</p>	<p>(a) Continuing identifying, collecting and sharing best practices in the field of Open Collaborative Projects (studies);</p> <p>(b) Offer practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users;</p> <p>(c) Offer practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users;</p> <p>(d) Offer capacity-building to IP and/or innovation service providers in developing countries, such as for example IP Offices, Technology Transfer Centers, etc.;</p> <p>(e) Support specific open collaborative pilot projects in developing countries; and</p> <p>(f) Advise Member States in creating an enabling environment for open collaboration in their IP policies.</p> <p>(iii) To the WIPO Secretariat on strengthening WIPO's presence in open collaboration conferences and for a regular presence and visibility of WIPO in international conferences on open innovation (including but not limited to events organized by other UN organizations) may help WIPO to position itself</p>
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<p>as a “competence center” in the field of open collaborative projects, to create visibility and to benefit from additional experience of a wide array of conference participants.</p> <p>(iv) To the WIPO Secretariat on ensuring the application of planning and monitoring tools in project cycle management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Strengthen the quality control of new projects submitted to the CDIP in regards to proper application of WIPO’s existing project tools for project cycle management; (b) Strengthen the quality control of progress reports submitted to the CDIP to ensure that WIPO’s existing project tools for project cycle management are properly applied; (c) Consider introducing the logical framework as a basis for project cycle management; (d) Consider the introduction of compulsory courses for future project managers on project cycle management; and

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		(e) Ensure regular coaching of project managers on a demand basis.

(xxv) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs
DA_1_10_11_13_19_35_32_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 35, 32

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
This project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South Cooperation in the area of intellectual property.	<p>Second WIPO Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement held in Cairo in May 2013. Information is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28982</p> <p>Second WIPO Annual Conference on Intellectual Property and Development held in Geneva in November 2013. Information is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30462</p> <p>The South-South webpage completed at the end of 2013 and officially launched during a side-event to CDIP/13 on May 21, 2014. The platform can be</p>	<p>(i) To the Member States and WIPO Secretariat on mainstreaming South-South cooperation as a regular part of WIPO activities:</p> <p>(a) It is recommended that the Secretariat prepares, for the consideration by the Member States, a roadmap for the mainstreaming of South-South cooperation as a delivery strategy to complement existing approaches; and</p> <p>(b) Consider establishing a dedicated coordination function, which will also coordinate with other organizations inside and outside the UN system and a formalization of the cooperation with UNOSSC.</p>

	<p>accessed at: (http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/).</p> <p>Project Manager appointed as the <i>de facto</i> focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project.</p> <p>New functionalities introduced in the WIPO IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD).</p> <p>A number of activities undertaken to promote the web page among potential users and to collect additional information for the South-South databases, including the promotion of the new web platform via relevant social media tools.</p> <p>An Inter-regional Expert Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Access to Information and Knowledge, Innovation Support, and Technology Transfer organized in Peru in May 2016, with the participation of around 50 experts from 20 developing countries and other representatives of developed countries and IGOs.</p>	<p>(ii) To CDIP on a project extension:</p> <p>(a) Approve an extension of the Project by one year in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fine-tune all web-based tools based on user-feedback, promoting them among potential users and maintaining them (including collecting information for the databases);- Mapping of existing South-South activities within WIPO, studying good practices within other UN organizations;- Continue to actively participate in different UN initiatives relating to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; <p>(b) Approve the use of remaining project funds (if any) and additional funding for maintaining the existing personnel resources for the extension period.</p> <p>(iii) To the CDIP and Project Managers and DACD and to Sectors involved into technical capacity-building on organization of conferences</p> <p>(a) In order to cater to the need of participants with expertise in specific fields relating to IP, conferences should</p>
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		<p>focus on a limited number of topics that are closely linked to each other (e.g., Geographical Indications combined with trade marks);</p> <p>(b) When organizing conferences as back-to-back meetings with the General Assembly of Member States or the CDIP meetings, the advantage of cost savings should be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of not reaching the right participants.</p> <p>(iv) To the CDIP and Project Managers and DACD on the Roster of Consultants</p> <p>(a) Consider the inclusion of experts who have not worked for WIPO before but have the needed expertise into the Roster of Consultants;</p> <p>(b) Systematically rate the performance of external consultants and make the relevant information available to all staff members.</p>
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(xxvi) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions
DA_19_25_26_28_01 – Recommendations 19, 25, 26, 28

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, particularly for the benefit of developing countries. It will consist of five progressive phases with the objective of adopting a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer.</p> <p>The project includes the following activities:</p> <p>(i) the organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings, the composition criteria and TOR of which will be decided by Member States;</p> <p>(ii) the elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, including economic studies and case</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities (i) and (ii) of the project were carried out. <p>All of the planned Regional Consultation Meetings on Technology Transfer were concluded in the five regions, namely Asia, Africa and the Arab World, Countries in Transition, Developed Countries Region, Latin America and the Caribbean. Information on the Regional Consultation Meeting is available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28643 ;</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31263 ;</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30703 ;</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31242 ; and</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31243.</p>	<p>To the Member States and the WIPO Secretariat on establishing a proposal on how WIPO could further contribute to facilitating technology transfer. Member States should consider requesting the Secretariat to map WIPO's existing services in the field of technology transfer and, taking into account the findings of the Project, how to complement and improve them.</p> <p>To the Secretariat to consider providing support in the following intervention areas:</p> <p>(a) Continue identifying, collecting and sharing best practices in the field of technology transfer through additional case studies and documenting success stories resulting from collaboration between developing countries and developed countries. Of particular interest would be to identify the development models of recently developed countries.</p>

<p>studies on international technology transfer, that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum;</p> <p>(iii) the organization of a High-Level International Expert Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” to analyze the needs in the area of technology transfer and make proposals for the above-mentioned list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer. The composition criteria and terms of reference (TORs) of the High-Level Forum would be decided upon by Member States;</p> <p>(iv) the creation of a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges - Building Solutions”; and</p> <p>(v) the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>	<p>The six peer-reviewed analytic studies have been presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>They are available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287167; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287217; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287164; http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287165; and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287218.</p> <p>A Concept Paper, as a basis of discussion in the High Level Expert Forum, was also approved by the Committee at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>An International Expert Forum on <i>IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions</i> held in Geneva in February 2015, bringing together the experts who conducted the six studies developed under the project, and the four corresponding peer-reviewers. Six rounds of moderated panel discussions on technology transfer by eight international experts from developed and</p>	<p>(b) Continue offering practical capacity-building (including tool kits) tailored to specific target users with focus on LDCs.</p> <p>(c) Continue providing capacity-building to IP and/or innovation service providers in developing countries, e.g. to IP Offices, Technology Transfer Centers, etc.</p> <p>(d) Support and document specific pilot technology transfer activities to developing countries for demonstration purposes.</p> <p>(e) Provide tailored, specific policy advice to Member States, in particular developing countries and LDCs for creating an enabling legal framework for technology transfer. This may include advice on the use of various flexibilities under international agreements.</p> <p>(f) Add analytical capabilities of the Patentscope database to enhance usefulness of patent data to general users in all countries, including LDCs. Consider providing a mechanism on data mining and the visualization of statistical IP data and evidence.</p> <p>(g) Enhance the usefulness of the Website on technology transfer in a way that it presents all WIPO activities as well as</p>
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	<p>developing countries were also conducted. Information on the WIPO forum is available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=35562</p> <p>In addition, a Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (document CDIP/15/5) was submitted to the fifteenth session of the CDIP.</p>	<p>resources of WIPO and national institutions.</p> <p>(h) Advise Member States on best practices for the development of efficient innovation infrastructures and network.</p> <p>To the WIPO Secretariat for leveraging WIPO's presence in conferences and for a relating to technology transfer. The Secretariat should strengthen its active presence in international <i>fora</i> and conferences on technology transfer with the objective to create visibility, to contribute its know-how and to benefit from additional experience from a wide range of conference participants.</p> <p>To the WIPO Secretariat on strengthening its project management capabilities and the quality control for DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Apply the logical framework tool for planning, monitoring and evaluation of DA Projects.(b) Consider introducing compulsory project management courses for Project Managers.(c) Consider introducing a mechanism whereas the DACD will be requested to add its "visa" for all major management decision relating to DA projects.(d) Schedule regular progress meetings with project managers of DA projects.
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(xxvii) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries
DA_1_2_4_10_11_1 – Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

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

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

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

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>Pursuant to the objectives of the first phase of the project which was completed in April 2013, Phase II is designed to contribute to the national capacity of least developed countries (LDCs) in the management, administration and utilization of technical and scientific information with a view to building their appropriate technology bases and meeting nationally identified development needs which in turn would facilitate economic growth and contribute to the alleviation of poverty.</p> <p>Key aspects of the project entail knowledge transfer, human capital formation, technological capacity building and the consideration of social, cultural and gender implications of the use of the</p>	<p>The institutionalization of National Expert Groups for each of the beneficiary countries ensured national ownership throughout the process and long term sustainability of the project. Project deliverables such as Business Plans for each of identified technologies have been formulated in order to achieve long term application and replication of the technologies at the national level.</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended that CDIP approves mainstreaming and up-scaling the appropriate technology project for implementation in both Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Developing Countries.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to enable effective mainstreaming and upscaling, the evaluation recommends that WIPO Secretariat updates the procedures for the implementation of the appropriate technology project to cater for the: (a) flexibility and adaptability for use by both LDC and Developing Countries; (b) ensuring regional distribution; (c) increasing the number of projects per countries; (d) reducing the time of implementation of each project; (e) expanding the project to interested developing countries; (f) introducing a mechanism to ensure that NEGs adheres to the reporting requirements of the project; (g) introducing induction program for project consultants; (h) enhancing the contribution of the regional bureaus in the project; (i) enhancing the effectiveness of NEG in the implementation of the project.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>identified technologies through the joint interaction with a National expert Group (NEG) and focal organizations in the beneficiary countries. In light of the above, the specific objectives of the project include : (a) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals; (b) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and (c) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner. As this project aims to provide appropriate technological solutions to identified development need</p>		<p>(iii) It was recommended to enhance capacity building and transfer of knowhow on the use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing the development needs of the member states, WIPO Secretariat should ensure that: (a) NEGs are fully responsible for undertaking patent search, as well as the preparation of the landscape reports and the business plans; (b) More people are involved in the training on the use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing development needs of the member states; (c) More projects are undertaken per country.</p> <p>(iv) It was recommended to enhance the chances of implementation of the business plans and replication of the projects, the evaluation recommends that the WIPO Secretariat undertakes the following: (a) ensures that the implementation of the business plan becomes the main condition for selection of the Member States for participation in the project and an integral part of the MoU; (b) promotes the involvement of the private sector in the development and implementation of the project; (c) promotes the involvement of local financial and NGOs in the process; (d) promotes the mainstreaming of use of AT in national strategies and policies of the</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>areas on the basis of national development plans, the delivery strategy requires collaboration and participation of a range of players from individuals to institutions in various sectors.</p>		<p>Member States (for example, national IP policy, STI policy, industrialization policy); (e) organize a review meeting of past managers of the six countries and relevant government departments to explore how to strengthen the use of Appropriate Technology in these countries.</p> <p>(v) It was recommended to promote the continuation of the AT project within WIPO and Member States, the evaluation recommends that the secretariat undertakes the following: (a) mainstream the AT project as a program in LDC Division; (b) promote and encourage the efforts by the Regional Bureaus to pilot the AT project in developing countries in their regions; (c) strengthen the existing partnerships relevant to the Appropriate Technology project and establish new ones; and (d) review and document the existing projects to provide success stories and create a center of excellence within LDC to be the source of information on Appropriate Technology.</p>

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This project is a follow-up to the project “Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development” (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It will continue to be an umbrella project for national and regional studies seeking to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime.</p>	<p>All country and regional studies were implemented as originally foreseen. The workshops and seminars organized in connection with the country studies revealed strong interest in the envisaged study work by various stakeholders including the IP offices, applicants and Academia. Additionally, it promoted an internal dialogue on how IP affects economic performance.</p> <p>The following are the studies undertaken as part of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Study on Understanding the Use of Industrial Design in Southeast Asian Countries – the Case of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand; ii. Study on IP in the Health Sector Innovation System in Poland; iii. Study on the Use of IP in Chile; iv. Study on the Use of the IP System in Central America and the Dominican Republic; v. Study on the Use of IP in Uganda vi. Study on the Use of IP in Colombia; vii. Study on the role of IP in the mining sector <p>Study on the Use of IP in Colombia</p> <p>All above-mentioned studies are available at:</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended to the CDIP and Secretariat to: (a) ensure that project implementation has been designed in ways that would promote appropriate local coordination and increased cooperation among different agencies, ministries and stakeholders; (b) include in the design and planning of projects preliminary briefings to agencies, stakeholders and prospective beneficiaries to promote ownership of results; (c) foresee in implementation timelines, with proper mitigation strategies, incidents (e.g., change of partners’ affiliation, official approval of agreements with beneficiary country, translation, local consultant unable to continue with assignment) that might delay the implementation process; (d) select local experts, beyond meeting quality standards, with ability to navigate, interact and facilitate smooth interaction with different agencies and stakeholders; and (e) consider the adoption of the logical framework.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to CDIP and the Secretariat to sustain efforts to encourage and consolidate the positive results of work undertaken to better assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	https://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/studies/	<p>(iii) It was recommended to Member States, CDIP and the Secretariat to consider strengthening and supporting capacity building in beneficiary countries particularly to ensure sustainability of the work carried out in the umbrella project:</p>

(xxxi) Project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property (IP) Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
DA_3_10_45_01 - Recommendations 3, 10, 45

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project was aimed to build capacity for delivery of efficient and effective national IPR education and training programs for judges, including creation of self-learning/reference 'IPR Toolkits for Judges'. More specifically, the project aims at enhancing the understanding of substantive IPR law and application of such IPR knowledge by judges through development of coherent and logical</p>	<p>The project was implemented and completed in December 2018 in close coordination with the four pilot countries Costa Rica, Lebanon, Nepal and Nigeria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training material was developed for the distance learning courses on IP for the judiciary in the pilot countries and an instructor's manual was developed to help trainers and instructors deliver continuing education courses. 2. Reference material on IPR was acquired and a database giving access to 3.5 million court cases from more than 110 countries. 3. The WIPO Academy e-learning platform was made available for continued learning for judicial institutions and a worldwide open access network for judges 	<p>(i) It was recommended in future, to engage additional human resources to support project implementation for the life of the project. This would allow the Project Manager to maintain overall responsibility for and oversight of the project but relieve some of the pressure that has been associated with this project in terms of capacity to also undertake ongoing, non-project related work.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended that if future similar projects are implemented, the same approach of engaging National Consultants should be adopted in order to ensure the smooth running of the project at country level.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>thinking and critical analysis skills to enable the making of fair, efficient, well-informed and well-reasoned arguments and decisions concerning IPR disputes in IPR courts and tribunals.</p>	<p>comprising WIPO treaties, casebooks, and databases of national laws was established.</p> <p>Training and reference material constitute the WIPO Toolkit for Continuing Education for Judges as described in the project document CDIP/16/7 REV.2.</p>	<p>(iii) It was recommended that future courses of this nature adopt the same blended learning approach as seen in this project. The combination of learning and teaching methodologies was considered appropriate for all countries and all participants and was therefore critical in enhancing skills and knowledge.</p> <p>(iv) It was recommended that advanced or refresher training should be provided for the judges that have benefitted from the project so far in order to ensure that they continue to be up-to-date with IPR developments and to support the momentum created by the project. An alternative could be to hold a conference to be attended by the trained judges in order to provide them with the opportunity to exchange with each other and be informed of new IP developments.</p> <p>(v) It was recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) There be further engagement with and support for the four pilot countries to gauge their ability to provide onwards training for new sets of judges with the objective of ensuring a new generation of judges familiar with IP. (b) Using the mapping of judicial training institutions that was undertaken as part of this project as a start point, that there be further investigation of the extent to which: the already-developed modules

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
		<p>and manuals could be used to benefit neighboring countries and the trained judges and legal professionals would be in a position to provide training in neighboring countries. WIPO's involvement and financial support in both the above recommendations is essential.</p> <p>(vi) It was recommended that in order to gauge longer-term impact, WIPO continue to undertake project monitoring with participants and judicial training institutions involved in the project, over the next two to five years and use the data gathered to inform the design and implementation of future training courses.</p> <p>(vii) It was recommended that consideration be given to inviting the trained judges to participate in discussions on IP that are held by WIPO or asked for inputs when IP agreements are being revised. This will contribute to maintaining the momentum on the subject and ensure an ongoing invigoration of those who participated in the course.</p>

(xxxii) Project on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries – Phase II
DA_1_2_4_10_11 - Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>This project is a follow up to the project “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African countries” (CDIP/9/13) completed in October 2015. The project seeks to provide film professionals with practical tools to better utilize the copyright framework for raising financing and secure revenue flows through improved contractual practices, enhanced rights management and securing distribution and revenue flows through the development of legal value chains. Phase II of the project creates a new momentum to consolidate the project’s sustainability and effectiveness. It will capitalize on Phase I, which laid the first foundations to create awareness and knowledge on the use of IP in the sector and provide</p>	<p>Five pilot countries, namely Burkina-Faso, Senegal, Kenya, Cote d’Ivoire and Morocco, participated in the project.</p> <p>Research:</p> <p>A feasibility report was commissioned on the collection of economic data in the AV sector “Feasibility Study on Enhancing the Collection of Economic Data on the Audiovisual Sector in a Number of African Countries” (CDIP/21/INF/2) available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=402357</p> <p>A brochure on “Copyright and the AV Industry in Kenya”: A practical Guide for Film Makers” was developed and printed.</p> <p>The Distance-Learning module on Copyright for African Film Professionals was elaborated.</p> <p>Capacity building and professional development:</p> <p>Continuing education and training sessions were organized in all the pilot countries. They had a practical</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to complete the WIPO Distance Learning Course for the Audiovisual sector as planned.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide follow-up support to the audiovisual industry in Africa through the work of relevant WIPO programs to the degree existing resources and services allow for. (b) Explore the option to provide selective follow-on support within the framework of possible new DA projects targeting creative industries in Africa (if any). (c) Explore the interest of member countries for a DA project covering alternative dispute resolution (mediation, arbitration, etc.) in developing countries and LDCs. If there is demand, propose a project to the CDIP for consideration. <p>(iii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When preparing DA projects, the Secretariat should systematically assess

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>continuous support to practitioners, which remains essential in achieving tangible results in professional practices.</p>	<p>orientation (addressing real-life case studies), and provided in-depth information on the topics covered.</p> <p>In Burkina Faso regional seminars were held in February 2017 and February 2018 and a legislative advice workshop on the new copyright framework was held in April 2018.</p> <p>An international conference was held in May 2017 in Cote d'Ivoire and a sub-regional training for lawyers on audiovisual contracts, in cooperation with the Cote d'Ivoire Bar, in July 2018.</p> <p>In Kenya a seminar on copyright, development, financing, regulation and marketing in the audiovisual sector was held in collaboration with the Kenya Copyright Board and The Kenya Film Commission in April 2017. A high-level roundtable with the support of TV and film experts from the independent British Producer's Trade Association was held in March 2018 and another high-level roundtable on the film policy was held in March 2018 at Kalasha International Film & TV Festival and Market. In addition, an arbitration and mediation training for the film sector was held in March 2018.</p> <p>A sub-regional seminar on collective management of audiovisual rights and adoption of the Al Jadida Recommendations was held in Morocco in January 2018.</p>	<p>management input needed against the existing workload of the project manager.</p> <p>(b) Where appropriate, the Secretariat should budget for the recruitment of a Project Officer who is responsible to support the Project Manager in day-to-day project management/implementation.</p> <p>(c) To complement the technical expertise of the Project Manager, the Project Officer should primarily be a proven development practitioner with field experience and excellent project management skills.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>Three sub regional trainings were held in Senegal on audiovisual law and copyright contracts for the judiciary in December 2017, management of rights in the broadcasting sector in December 2017 and implementation of the private copying remuneration schemes in September 2018.</p> <p>Infrastructure support and policy frameworks:</p> <p>Legislative support on a demand driven basis was offered to national authorities, this included the update of copyright and communications law frameworks.</p> <p>Burkina Faso adopted a new copyright and related rights law in line with requirements of the digital age and ratification of the WIPO Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances in 2018. A high-level consultative workshop was organized in May 2018 for stakeholders to discuss the legislative options of the new law and to facilitate understanding from all the relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The Kenya Copyright Board signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center in September 2018 to formalize cooperation in resolving copyright disputes. The project also cooperated with the Kenya Film Commission in providing legislative advice on audiovisual developments and copyright issues related to the finalization of the national film policy.</p>	

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>In Morocco, an onsite expert mission was organized for members of the Moroccan Copyright Office in Belgium at the Belgium Society of Authors.</p> <p>In Senegal, legislative advice was provided on the draft Communications and Press Bill to ensure that the policy framework for the audiovisual sector was in line with international standards of the digital environment and copyright law. The Bill was adopted in June 2017.</p>	

(xxxiii) Project on Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development
DA_16_20_03 - Recommendations 16, 20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project builds on ongoing program activities to establish and develop Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), the findings from previously established studies on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain (patent component) and on Patents and the Public Domain, as well as on the existing legal</p>	<p>Practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain:</p> <p>Two practical guides were developed, one on the identification of inventions in the public domain and the other on the use of inventions in the public domain. The draft guides were initially piloted in selected TISCs in eight countries to ensure they meet the needs of and are adapted to TISC staff in developing countries and countries in transition. The following countries were</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended that the Technology and Innovation Support Division of the WIPO secretariat in their mainstreaming of this project consider:</p> <p>(a) Focusing on support to select TISC networks (maturity level 3) in developing their services in the public domain area including how TISCs will move from being aware of the guides' content to offering a new service;</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>status portal developed within the framework of the finalized Development Agenda (DA) project on Patent Legal Status Data. More specifically, the project aims to supplement the existing TISC services by adding new services and tools to those currently provided and which are of real-life practical benefit particularly to individual innovators and enterprises in developing and least developed countries (LDCs), allowing them to not only identify inventions in the public domain, but also to support inventors, researchers and entrepreneurs in using this information to generate new research outputs and products and thereby contributing to a more effective exploitation and use of inventions in the public domain, as a source for the generation of local knowledge and innovation and increasing the absorptive capacity of</p>	<p>selected to participate in the pilot process: Kenya and South Africa (Africa region), Morocco (Arab countries), Malaysia and the Philippines (Asia and the Pacific region), Argentina, Colombia and Cuba (Latin America and the Caribbean region), and the Russian Federation (Transition and Developed Countries).</p> <p>New and enhanced training materials for TISCs based on the guides, and creation of a network of experts:</p> <p>Training of selected TISCs on the guides started in the last quarter of 2018, using the training materials developed by the lead experts. Nine workshops were organized between November 2018 and June 2019 focusing initially on the pilot countries.</p> <p>Improved legal status portal with a more user-friendly interface and expanded content:</p> <p>A communication expert was recruited to carry out a detailed needs and gap analysis and made recommendations on how to improve the Portal. A contractor was recruited to develop the new interface in September 2016.</p> <p>Consultations were held with a range of stakeholders including the United Nations Geospatial Information Section (UNGIS) and the Office of the Legal Counsel on the use of official international boundary data for the</p>	<p>(b) Defining further the role of the roster of core experts and informing TISC networks of their possible support role;</p> <p>(c) Including information on the public domain area drawn from the training materials in the standard TISC training briefings/workshops;</p> <p>(d) Reviewing the feasibility of creating an e-learning module/course based on the guides with the WIPO Academy;</p> <p>(e) Updating of content of the Patent Register Portal regularly (based on user input) and reviewing/updating the jurisdiction files annually or every two years;</p> <p>(f) Working with the Web Communications Section to ensure that the Patent Register Portal is visible on the WIPO website;</p> <p>(g) Working with the Publications Division on visibility for the guides beyond TISC networks;</p> <p>(h) Ensuring that the outcome-level indicators continue to be monitored in the regular monitoring/reporting from the TISCs networks to the WIPO secretariat.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to Member States, their national IP offices and other entities that host TISCs and their networks, to provide the necessary support in order to encourage TISCs to reach a level of maturity where they can offer services in the public domain area.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>developing and LDCs in the adaptation and assimilation of different technologies.</p>	<p>development of the new map, and the WIPO Communications Division and Information and Communication Technology Department on technical implementation options including possible map visualization software in line with organizational policies. An agreement was signed with UNGIS on the use of international boundary data and in the identification of a cost effective solution for developing the new interface using a cloud-based software widely used among other UN organizations.</p> <p>A patent information expert was hired in 2017 to review existing information on the Portal and updated data for over 160 jurisdictions. The expert developed detailed help files for each jurisdiction included on the Portal to further support users in identifying what legal-status related information may be available online, with additional information on patent protection particularities and search tips.</p> <p>New functionalities were added such as the possibility to combine search criteria, view information separately on a map and table, and identify jurisdictions that are member of a regional organization issuing patents or a regional patent information collection. New search fields were also added, including patent registers that can be searched online by applicant name or priority data, and online registers that provide information on patent term extension instruments, Supplementary Protection Certificates, and regional patents with effect in their jurisdiction.</p>	

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>Information was updated for over 200 jurisdictions, representing a 25% increase in the number of jurisdictions and patent information collections for which data is available in the new version.</p> <p>In redesigning the Portal, efforts were also made to improve the Portal's accessibility for visually impaired users in line with WIPO's efforts to improve the accessibility of its services and platforms, and the help files were made available in an accessible format.</p> <p>A short tutorial video was developed to highlight the new interface and features of the Portal and The Portal was launched at a side event during the 22nd session of the CDIP.</p>	

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
<p>The project aims at building capacities of key stakeholders and raising awareness of the intersection between IP, tourism and development, in the framework of growth and development policies. It aims at analyzing, supporting and promoting awareness of the role of the IP system in tourism-related economic activity, including activity related to the promotion of national and/or local knowledge, traditions, and culture.</p>	<p>The project was implemented in four pilot countries, namely Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>ECUADOR</p> <p>A general study was conducted in 2017 on the possible use of the IP system to boost local economic growth and development in selected tourism destinations and a more in-depth study was conducted in the Province of Imbabura, focusing on the use of IP to promote tourism in a geographical area known as the Imbabura Geopark Project.</p> <p>The study is available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=403884</p> <p>The National IP Office of Ecuador (SENADI) organized a series of training programs for the local communities, highlighting the links between the use of IP, local economic activity (mainly handicrafts) and local development, also emphasizing respect for cultural identity and traditions.</p> <p>A specialized academic course was developed, with guidance and feedback provided by WIPO, on the links between tourism and IP and on the importance of using</p>	<p>(i) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to finalize and publish the tourism guide in cooperation with UNWTO.</p> <p>(ii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to include a phase-out strategy in project documents for new DA Projects, outlining the measure to be taken to ensure a continuation of benefits beyond WIPO's support (sustainability of results).</p> <p>(iii) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to explore opportunities for joint projects with relevant UN organizations that work in the area of trade and private sector development, including but not limited to those mentioned in DA recommendation 40. Unlike stand-alone industry-specific IP projects, this would provide an opportunity to combine sector-specific know-how and relationships with WIPO's competencies in the field of commercializing IP.</p> <p>(iv) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat that where proposals for new DA projects are not directly responding to a specific DA recommendation, prepare and submit discussion papers following a standardized format to the</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>IP in this specific sector of the national economy. An Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement was signed in November 2017 through which the University undertook to incorporate the subject of IP in the curriculum of its School of Tourism.</p> <p>A syllabus and teaching materials were developed for a new Masters-level academic course on IP and Tourism, which will be taught in the fifth semester of the Masters of Tourism (2021).</p> <p>A "Training of Trainers" program on IP, for ESPE professors was held in July 2019.</p> <p>The Masters-level academic course was extended to other national and regional universities, following the Training of Trainers course.</p> <p>EGYPT</p> <p>A study was conducted and analyzed the potential use of the IP system to boost economic activity and promote cultural heritage in four locations, selected on the basis of their unique touristic interest. The study is available at: https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=418614</p> <p>A series of tailor-made capacity-building programs were organized which created keen interest and expectation of follow up among stakeholders, both within the nationwide</p>	<p>CDIP before submitting a specific proposal for a DA project. The discussion papers should, <i>inter alia</i>, explore the question of whether the proposed support responds to an expressed need, WIPO's comparative advantage to provide the support, and whether the required service(s) are already available under existing WIPO programs.</p> <p>(v) It was recommended to the WIPO Secretariat to consider commissioning ex-post evaluations to assess wider long-term socio-economic benefits (outcomes) of selected DA projects and based on this, draw general lessons learned on further pursuing IP-related development work.</p>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>Museum community, and within the rich and varied handicraft sector.</p> <p>NAMIBIA Two case-studies were carried out to investigate the connection between the use of IP and sustainable tourism, the project commissioned a second study. The study is available at: https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ip-development/en/agenda/pdf/study_tourism_namibia_i.pdf</p> <p>Universities were selected to integrate IP in their respective curricula. Within the broader plan aiming at instituting IP teaching within Namibian universities, the teaching of specific courses on IP and Tourism has advanced, notably at the International University of Management (IUM) and the Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST). NUST announced that the set of teaching materials on IP and Tourism that it had developed as a concrete output of the project could be used as a basis for the further elaboration of a course outline to be shared by other national universities, including the University of Namibia.</p> <p>SRI LANKA A national study on intellectual property in tourism culture was conducted. The study is available at: https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ip-development/en/agenda/pdf/study_ip_in_tourism_and_culture_sri_lanka.pdf</p>	

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS	MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS
	<p>A policy-makers round table was organized in 2017, gathering senior officials from relevant institutions from various policy and productive fields, including Ministries and Departments of Science and Technology, Innovation, Ayurveda and Traditional Medicine, Wildlife, Environment, the Export Development Board, the Ceylon Tea Board, in addition to Tourism (SLTDA), the National Intellectual Property Office (NIPO), and the University of Colombo. Development of teaching materials led to a full-fledged syllabus consisting of 8 modules.</p>	

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