

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

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

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The present document contains the Director General's report on the implementation of the Development Agenda (DA) for the year 2021. This is the twelfth such report, 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.
2. As the Organization strives to improve its reporting to the Committee, the structure of the report has been revised. It portrays the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA, clustered under main areas of work of each WIPO Sector. This approach simplifies the presentation of information and allows avoidance of duplication. Specifically, each part of the report provides a general overview of the Sector's work linked to IP and development, updates on the work of the relevant WIPO Bodies, as well as an overview of the ongoing and mainstreamed DA projects, implemented by various Sectors.
3. The present report also responds to the Committee's request to link the DA Recommendations to Expected Results, and present them in Annex I of the DG's annual report on the implementation of the DA, as reflected in paragraph 8.3 of the Summary by the Chair of the 22nd session.
4. The Annex I to the document provides an overview of the linkages between the 45 DA Recommendations and the WIPO's Expected Results, whereas the Annex II presents a list of DA projects as of 2021.

INTRODUCTION

5. The Development Agenda sits at the core of what WIPO does. It establishes an ethos central to an inclusive global IP system where IP is a powerful catalyst that benefits all, as articulated in WIPO's Medium Term Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026.¹ The cross-organizational nature of the DA drives forward its effective implementation and mainstreaming in the substantive activities of the Organization, guided by Member States in the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP). Despite the constraints and travel restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Organization has successfully strengthened its internal coordination and built on synergies across WIPO Sectors. Such an approach is intended to create a real impact on the ground, by working closely with Member States to identify appropriate projects, create partnerships, as well as to dedicate special attention to those that have traditionally been less well-served by the IP ecosystem.

I. REGIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

6. The Regional and National Development Sector has adopted a new approach for development, with a focus on ensuring concrete outcomes and maximizing the developmental impact of its initiatives on the ground. During the reporting period, steps were taken to expand the range of stakeholders that the Sector engages with, as well as to ensure that the Organization's development cooperation responds to specific needs of Member States. The Sector's restructuring – which entailed the integration of the Division for Transition and Developed Countries and the External Offices – was carried out with a view to ensuring that the Sector covers cooperation with all Member States and regions, as well as leverages synergies amongst them. This has allowed for greater internal collaboration and, as a result, the Sector is able to perform a role as the Organization's gateway for Member States to tap on WIPO's expertise across a variety of areas.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

7. The Sector's technical assistance and capacity building continued to respond to the DA Recommendations. Demand-driven and development-oriented, these initiatives included the delivery of training on IP, awareness-raising activities, facilitation of policy dialogues, development of national IP strategies, and legislative assistance, among others. They also covered a wide range of IP fields.

8. The implementation of activities and projects in 2021 continued to face challenges stemming from the COVID-19, in particular the cancellation of in-person events and restrictions on travel and gatherings. The Sector's technical cooperation strategy and methodologies had to be swiftly adapted to respond to the sanitary situation, which involved upscaling digital solutions, showing flexibility and redesigning programs of work. Examples of such activities are (i) a Regional Webinar on the Lisbon System (GI) for African Lusophone countries;² (ii) a virtual Regional Arab Meeting on IP and Sustainable Development Goals;³ (iii) an E-Forum on Examination of Non-Traditional Trademarks under the Individualized Training and Learning Management System Initiative for Trademark Examiners in Asia and Pacific region;⁴ (iv) JAM – Innovation and Economic Resilience: Opportunities for Jamaica and Regional Webinar – Strengthening the Innovation Eco-System of the Caribbean;⁵ as well as (v) a Fourth Regional Conference on IP in the Digital Economy for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

¹ The Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2022-2026 can be accessed at:

www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=541373

² More information about the Webinar can be found at: www.wipo.int/tad/en/activitydetails.jsp?id=24684

³ The details of the Meeting are available at: www.wipo.int/tad/en/activitydetails.jsp?id=24178

⁴ Further information on the E-Forum is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=66248

⁵ The details of the online Meeting can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/tad/en/activitydetails.jsp?id=24612

(SMEs): Mastering the Game (3.0) on Business and Legal Issues for Video Game Industry Players, organized for developed countries and countries in transition.⁶ In addition, the challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from the delivery of technical assistance in times of COVID were largely explored in two dedicated webinars on November 4⁷ and November 11,⁸ 2021. The Organization also launched a series of support measures⁹ to assist Member States in addressing the pandemic and taking on their recovery efforts.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

9. In 2021, 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 during the reporting period covered the full spectrum of IP knowledge and practice, and were delivered in a variety of languages and formats, to an unprecedented number of more than 267,000 participants. Under the Professional Development Program of the WIPO Academy, 353 government officials from developing countries, countries in transition and least developed countries (LDCs) benefitted in 2021 from advanced courses, offered online by the Academy jointly with its partner institutions.¹⁰ The number of people benefiting from the Academy's Distance Learning program saw another year of impressive growth – rising by 26 % to reach 264,000. The catalogue of over 400 courses was expanded to introduce more specialized and executive courses with 240 live lectures focused on skills building in the DL courses. New executive courses addressing sectorial focus of IP were launched, namely: (i) *IP and Genetic Resources in the Life Sciences* (DL-427);¹¹ and (ii) *IP and Exports* (DL-730).¹² 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 23 IP Offices.¹³

10. 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. During the reporting period, the Academy offered eight Joint Master's programs to 448 participants, and further supported universities through the development of curricula, provision of IP reference materials, and support for international lecturers. WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Colloquium offered online support to IP teachers and researchers. Finally, the Academy repeated its highly successful summer schools at partner institutions across the world, reaching 26 Summer Schools held in 2021, with 2722 participants.

⁶ More information about the Webinar can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=65531

⁷ The Webinar on Technical Assistance in times of COVID: Challenges, Opportunities and Lessons Learned can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=67088.

⁸ The second Webinar on Technical Assistance in times of COVID: Challenges, Opportunities and Lessons Learned was conducted in Spanish and is available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=67108.

⁹ WIPO's COVID-19 Related Services and Support measures are available at: www.wipo.int/covid-19/en/

¹⁰ As of 2016, there is a yearly increase in the number of developing countries that partner with the WIPO Academy in offering specialized courses to other developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition.

¹¹ The course introduces strategic rights management in the commercialization of IP and genetic resources and data. It presents learner-centric methods that include individualized learning resource packages and customized goal setting for future project formulation.

¹² This course addresses the common challenges faced by exporters and export agency workers in practice and provides practical, skills-focused, methods that enable participants to learn by interfacing with real life case scenarios, and to devise appropriate, functional, solutions to key issues.

¹³ These include the IP Offices of Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Russia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Slovakia, Saudi Arabia, and Viet Nam.

IP AND DEVELOPMENT

11. On November 22 and 23, WIPO hosted an International Conference on IP and Development, with the theme “Innovation in Green Technologies for Sustainable Development”.¹⁴ The event took place during the first two days of the twenty-seventh session of the CDIP, in a hybrid format. More than 1,300 participants attended the event, the vast majority of which connected virtually. The Conference was organized along three themes and a concluding dialogue. Nine speakers from diverse backgrounds (academics, private sector, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs)) exchanged views and insights about the role of green innovation in achieving the SDGs, the importance of different types of IP in the field of green technology, and the main challenges faced by developing countries when using, fostering and accessing green solutions. The audience engaged actively by posing questions and raising comments *via* the online platform throughout the whole event. Success stories of start-ups in the field of green technology¹⁵ around the world were featured on the occasion of the Conference. A factual report on the Conference is therefore presented to the current session of the CDIP (CDIP/28/3).

12. The CDIP, under the agenda item on “IP and Development”, provided a forum for Member States to continue to discuss one topic per session, based on the topics they have proposed and agreed upon.¹⁶ 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-sixth session, held from July 26 to July 30, 2021, the Committee discussed the topic of “IP and Creative Economy”. Following a detailed presentation by the Secretariat, the Member States shared their policies, practices and experiences in support of the creative industries in their economies. In addition, the Committee revisited the topic of “Women and IP” and the proposal by Mexico, which requested WIPO to compile comparable and disaggregated international data on the gender of IP rights owners and creators; share methods and procedures for the collection of gender-disaggregated data; continue gender mainstreaming in WIPO programs and policies; and continue capacity-building programs that target women. In this context, two reports¹⁷ were considered by Member States on the implementation of this proposal and a Follow-up Proposal by Mexico¹⁸ was approved, which amongst others, calls for a close follow-up on the topic by WIPO. The CDIP will be revisiting this matter in a session in 2023.

13. At its twenty-seventh session, held from November 22 to November 26, 2021, the Committee discussed the topic of “The role of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) as a catalyst for Technology Transfer: Opportunities and Challenges”. The Committee listened to the presentation by the Secretariat and to the presentations by the Moroccan Industrial and the Commercial Property Office (OMPIC) and by the National Industrial Property Service of Guinea. Member States highlighted the importance of TISCs in stimulating innovation and making it accessible in developing countries and LDCs.

¹⁴ More information about the International Conference can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/2021/ip-development-conference.html

¹⁵ The Success stories are available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/2021/ip-development-conference.html

¹⁶ In this regard, to facilitate discussions, a Roster of Topics with proposals from Member States has been established and is being periodically updated. Member States are invited to submit their proposals for IP and development-related topics at any time.

¹⁷ Document [CDIP/26/7](#) on “Women and IP: Compilation and Sharing of Data”, and Document [CDIP/26/8](#) on “Women and IP: Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity Building and Assistance to Member States”.

¹⁸ See document CDIP/26/10, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=542751

FLEXIBILITIES IN THE IP SYSTEM

14. WIPO continued disseminating the information contained in the Database on Flexibilities¹⁹, as presented in its report on Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities.²⁰ The Database allows to search for implementation of flexibilities in national IP laws in selected jurisdictions. As agreed by the Committee at its eighteenth session in 2016, the entry page of the Database includes information on its updating mechanism. The Mechanism requires Member States to provide to the Secretariat, through an official communication, with the update(s) of their national provisions related to the flexibilities included in the Database.²¹ The notified update is immediately included in the Database in a new field named “Updates by Member States”. In 2021, no updates were submitted by Member States.

WOMEN AND IP

15. WIPO fostered its work in promoting gender balance and empowering Women participation in the field of IP. Following a decision by the CDIP, a forum to raise awareness on the importance of empowering and increasing women’s participation in the IP ecosystem was established in 2021, with the convening of a series of sharing sessions on “Closing the Gender Gap in IP”.²² In addition to raising awareness, the objective of these sessions was to promote the results of WIPO’s work in this area, and to bring together stakeholders from around the world to share their experience and practices in addressing the constraints faced by women and girls in accessing the IP system. Three such sessions were held in 2021. They looked at the barriers that women face in accessing the IP system, explored the existing multi-stakeholder initiatives in this domain, and highlighted some good practices in IP service design, outreach and delivery, as well as in IP training and IP community’s culture. More than 600 participants from over 60 countries attended the sharing sessions. This series of sessions will continue by exploring other topics that could help bridge the gender gap in IP.

16. During 2021, the Sector continued the implementation of the Project on Women Entrepreneurs, which is designed to initiate, mentor and support women entrepreneurs, as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in using IP for product development and commercialization. After successfully implementing the project in Uganda, which resulted in granting of trademark certificates for 13 women entrepreneurs for their products, the project was replicated in Sudan and Cambodia in 2021. The Project has also enabled the creation of a growing community of skilled women entrepreneurs, whose achievements and proven experiences in using IP for business development would inspire and motivate those in other LDCs. By so doing, it contributes to strengthening of the South-South cooperation among LDCs, in particular, cooperation between Uganda, Sudan and Cambodia.

17. It should also be mentioned that 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. An agreement was reached to use the Korean Funds-in-Trust to extend the program and include a five-day training in IP, science and

¹⁹ 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:

www.wipo.int/ipdevelopment/en/agenda/flexibilities/database.html

²⁰ See document CDIP/20/5, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=387181

²¹ 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.

²² More about the sharing session can be found at: www.wipo.int/women-and-ip/en/news/2021/news_0009.html

innovation.²³ An IP & Innovation in Sciences Booklet has been developed to serve as a take-home, practical guide for female scientists attending the training program.

WIPO BODIES

18. The Sector serves as the custodian of the WIPO DA. The cross-organizational coordination of the DA enables the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA Recommendations throughout WIPO, based on the work of Member States in the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP).

19. During the reporting period, the CDIP met twice, at its twenty-sixth session held from July 26 to 30, 2021, and at its twenty-seventh session held from November 22 to 26, 2021. These two sessions were held in a hybrid format, with the majority of Member States participating virtually. Member States continued to show elevated commitment to the work of the CDIP and to the implementation of the DA Recommendations and projects. Four new project proposals made by different Member States were approved by the CDIP, increasing the total number of DA projects approved by the end of the 2021 to 46. The four approved projects are as follows:

- i) Revised Project Proposal Submitted by El Salvador on the *Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System*. It was approved at the twenty-sixth session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2022. The project aims at implementing the DA Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 35 and 37.
- ii) Revised Project Proposal by Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates on *Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era*. It was approved at the twenty-sixth session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2022. The project aims at implementing the DA Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 12, 19, 24 and 27.
- iii) Revised Project Proposal by Brazil on *Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period*. It was approved at the twenty-seventh session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2022. The project aims at implementing the DA Recommendations 1, 4, 10 and 11.
- iv) Revised Project Proposal on *Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain*. It was approved at the twenty-seventh session of the Committee and its implementation has started in January 2022. The project aims at implementing the DA Recommendations 16 and 20.

20. The process of carrying out independent evaluation 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 DA initiatives. The WIPO Secretariat continued to take into account recommendations emanating from the evaluations, ensuring that the agreed recommendations made by the evaluators were duly implemented.

21. In 2021, the Committee discussed and considered a completion and a final independent evaluation report for the DA Project on *Intellectual Property (IP) Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition*.

²³ The organization of the training was postponed, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is scheduled to be organized in 2022.

22. Through the Progress Reports on the DA projects that were ongoing in 2021, the Committee considered alternate modalities for the delivery of the activities, which had been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and revised their timelines. The CDIP took note of the fifth Report on WIPO's Contribution to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and its Associated Targets, and of some of the outputs (studies and guides) developed in the context of DA projects.

23. In view of the restricted format of the sessions, the Committee did not move forward with regard to some of its long-standing issues, such as the Modalities and Implementation Strategies for the Adopted Recommendations of the Independent Review and Options as Regards the Reporting and Reviewing Process.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

24. Below are highlights of the developments in some of the mainstreamed DA projects in the Sector during 2021:

- (i) Through the mainstreaming of the *Pilot Project for the Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies*, currently the "Intellectual Property Training Institutions (IPTIs) Project", the WIPO Academy continued to support Member States in building their own IP training capacities through the establishment of self-sustaining IPTIs focused on specific national goals and priorities. By 2021, 12 national IPTIs have been established in Azerbaijan, Colombia,²⁴ Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Iran, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia. 11 other projects are underway and numerous further requests for such assistance have been received by the Academy. In turn, the IPTIs reported the organization of 2,060 activities for 160,801 participants during the reporting period, which is evidence of the multiplier effect these projects can achieve.

In terms of the project implementation, 23 training of trainers' (ToT) modules for more than 600 participants from 29 countries (including regional projects) were effectively delivered during the reporting period. In addition, a New Blended-Learning Format was launched in 2021, to enrich the ToT program with customized skills-based activities in the WIPO Academy Learning Management System Platform. Moreover, *ad hoc* cooperation was provided during 2021 to six requesting IPTIs for the organization of 34 activities that reached more than 4400 participants, including activities on IP as a tool for post-COVID economic recovery, and training targeting key domestic economic sectors and women. 2021 was also marked with the new ToT program, launched to respond to the demand from established IPTIs to provide their trainers with continuous education on emergent issues on IP and teaching methodologies. It reached a total of 126 participants from 18 countries (including regional participants). Furthermore, a Guide for Teaching Methodologies, a number of instructional materials on IP and Capacity Building emerging issues, and different instructional design resources, were made available to all IPTIs. Lastly, new functionalities, including the calendar for WIPO Academy IPTIs, were added to the IPTIs Virtual Network, which is a platform for IPTI's horizontal cooperation.

- (ii) During the reporting period, the Sector continued to make progress on the implementation of the project on *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges*. Through facilitating the use of technical and scientific information from patent documents, it identifies appropriate technologies to address

²⁴ Two IPTIs, one at the Industrial Property Office (*Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio – SIC*), and one at the Copyright Office (*Dirección Nacional de Derecho de Autor – DNDA*)

specific development needs in LDCs, and to enhance the national capacity in this area. In this context, the Sector leads WIPO's efforts to enhance the development impacts of these projects in the beneficiary countries and communities. Particularly, it is exploring partnerships with relevant partner institutions and stakeholders to facilitate the deployment of identified appropriate technologies. Due to the diligent work undertaken in the Sector during the reporting period, the national projects in Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda entered the important phase of preparing business plans for the identified appropriate technologies.²⁵

- (iii) The Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)²⁶ underwent functional improvement in 2021 to accommodate the technical assistance activities that were conducted virtually, due to the COVID-19. The Database now allows for greater consistency 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 Database records 937 technical assistance activities undertaken by WIPO in 2021, with participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition.
- (iv) The WIPO Roster of Consultants Database (IP-ROC) contains information of consultants engaged by WIPO to undertake specific IP Technical assistance activities.²⁷ A consultant can be an expert in more than one IP subject area and more than one language. The search function of the database allows identifying consultants by areas of specialization and performed assignments. In particular, consultants can be searched by various criteria, such as gender, nationality, language, name, expertise by IP field, beneficiary country, and year of assignment. It counts 2171 experts/consultants active in the IP-ROC from 2015 to 2021.
- (v) The WIPO Match platform on technical assistance is a free online tool used to match seekers of specific IP-related development needs with potential providers offering resources. By so doing, it acts as a facilitator of cooperation and publicizes successful matches. As of 2021, it contained 18 offers of support and 23 expressions of need, with 7 matches achieved so far. The platform was evaluated in 2021, covering the period from 2016 to 2020.²⁸ Following the evaluation, the scope of work and the purpose of WIPO Match is planned to be revamped, in order to enhance its impact and achievement of matches in more cost-effective and efficient manner.
- (vi) The DA project on *Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs* was completed in December 2013. In line with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) recommendation of establishing dedicated structures, mechanisms and focal points with policy and strategy,²⁹ the Office of the Deputy Director General (ODDG) of the former Development Sector acted as a focal point for SSC within WIPO. In 2021, the Development Agenda Coordination Division (DACD) within the

²⁵ These include the following appropriate technologies: (i) Fish incubator adapted for the production of high quality "tilapia fry"; and (ii) Design and production of anaerobic digesters for conversion of waste into biogas and bio fertilizers in Mozambique. (i) Easy and sustainable drying of fruit (onion and mango); and (ii) Extraction of oils for waste recovery and value addition in Senegal. (i) Alternative technologies to wood firing of bricks; and (ii) Rainwater harvesting and treatment in Senegal.

²⁶ 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. The IP-TAD also stores data for the regular reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation activities.

²⁷ These consultants do not work in the headquarters or in WIPO external offices.

²⁸ The Evaluation Report of WIPO Match can be found at: www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/about-wipo/en/oversight/iaod/evaluation/pdf/210617_report_evaluation_of_wipo_match_exec_summary.pdf

²⁹ See JIU/REP/2011/3, Recommendation 3, available at undocs.org/en/JIU/REP/2011/3

Regional and National Development Sector has been assigned the role of dealing with SSC matters at WIPO. It should also be mentioned that the CDIP, at its thirteenth session, held in May 2014, in compliance with a recommendation of an independent evaluation of the Project,³⁰ requested the Secretariat to undertake a mapping of existing South-South activities within WIPO. Accordingly, to provide Member States with an overview of the IP-related SSC activities undertaken by WIPO, the mapping exercise continued to be carried out during the reporting period.

- (vii) The DA project on *Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries* has been mainstreamed into WIPO's regular work. Its outputs have contributed to the conception, design and implementation of a project on *Enabling IP Environment*. The latter project was conceptualized to empower stakeholders in countries to effectively use trademarks and designs, to increase business competitiveness, through an institutional unit comprising of members from various government agencies - the Branding Bureau. In addition, the DA project activities were mainstreamed in the regular work of the Regional and National Development Sector and in its delivery of the technical assistance in the areas of product branding and business development.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

25. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the DA project on *Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals*, which was proposed by Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Poland and the United Kingdom. The objective of the project is to deliver tools that would facilitate the development and implementation of DA projects and to contribute to a better understanding of the roles of stakeholders in the project implementation and its overall lifecycle. The project implementation started in 2020, and made significant progress in 2021. In the context of its implementation, the delivery methodology of DA projects have been revised and enhanced to address the identified gaps. A Guidebook for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of DA projects was developed and made available for the use of Member States, DA projects managers, and evaluators. Furthermore, a new online searchable Catalogue was developed and made available online. The Catalogue provides structured and detailed information on all DA projects, reports and outputs (studies, guides, databases). It allows users to filter their search by different criteria, such as IP rights, IP themes, project status, key words, and other. In cooperation with the WIPO Academy, significant progress has been made in the development of the Distance Learning course on DA Project management and implementation.

II. PATENTS AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

26. The Patents and Technology Sector continued to support Member States in developing their own legislative framework to protect valuable innovative assets in their territories. Through timely and reliable information, the Sector led the Member State-driven normative process, enabling a conducive environment for dialogue and collaboration. During the reporting period, the Sector expanded its outreach through training and capacity building activities in LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition.

PATENT AND TECHNOLOGY LAW AND PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

27. In 2021, in the area of patent law, the Sector provided legislative and policy advice to 21 developing countries and LDCs,³¹ being mindful of their priorities and special needs, the balanced rights and obligations that are inherent to the IP system, as well as different

³⁰ See the Evaluation Report on the Project, Recommendation 2 (a), page 6, available at www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_13/cdip_13_4.pdf

³¹ Four in the African region, four in the Arab region, four in Asia and the Pacific, nine in Latin America and the Caribbean.

development levels of beneficiary countries. Such assistance allowed to further contribute to the fulfillment of the DA Recommendations 13, 14 and 17.

28. As the provider of a global service for international protection of inventions through the PCT, the Sector supported the international dissemination of the technical information related to innovations *via* the WIPO's free-of-charge PATENTSCOPE database.³² Around 6000 new PCT applications (containing the disclosure of the invention) became available on the database every week.³³ Moreover, the Sector delivered 14 PATENTSCOPE related free webinars, which were attended by more than 6400 participants.

29. The Sector continued to deliver user outreach programs and support, as well as training and capacity building, taking into account the needs and circumstances of beneficiary Member States. To address an increased demand for rapid assistance and constraints on travel, the training content and interaction techniques of most activities were redesigned and shifted to online delivery modalities. In coordination with the given Member States, the Sector organized or participated in 76 PCT-related virtual events, such as webinars and e-workshops. The events were attended by more than 7500 participants from around 80 countries, including IP Office staff, potential users of the system and other stakeholders.³⁴ Furthermore, in 2021, international applications filed by natural persons from developing countries and all applicants from LDCs continued to receive discounts of 90 % on their international filing fee and certain other International Bureau fees.

WIPO BODIES

30. The Sector continued to support the work of a number of WIPO bodies, including the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group (PCT WG).

31. The SCP held its thirty-third session in a hybrid format from December 5 to 9, 2021. The activities of the SCP continued to be Member State-driven and inclusive, supporting an environment conducive to engagement and dialogue among Member States and taking into account their different levels of development. Member States continued to discuss, *inter alia*, the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology. Member States also shared information on their laws, practices and experiences in a sharing session organized on the use of artificial intelligence for examination of patent applications.

32. The PCT WG held its fourteenth session in a hybrid format from June 14 to 17, 2021. In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, Member States shared information on their laws, practices and experiences to address the emergency. They also discussed a review of how IP Offices had implemented the *Interpretative Statement and Recommended PCT Practice Changes in light of the COVID 19 Pandemic*.³⁵ Accordingly, the WG considered the proposal to further strengthen the set of safeguards in the PCT Regulations for applicants and third parties. This will allow to provide adequate remedies for its users, in case of general disruption affecting their ability to meet time limits in the international phase of PCT processing.³⁶ The proposal was

³² The PATENTSCOPE database can be accessed at: patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf

³³ The maximum number of applications is 8329, while the minimum number is 3861.

³⁴ Further information on coordination of technical assistance under the PCT can be found in the document presented to the 2021 PCT Working Group "Coordination of Technical Assistance Under the PCT", available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/pct/en/pct_wg_14/pct_wg_14_17.pdf

³⁵ See document PCT/WG/14/11, available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/pct/en/pct_wg_14/pct_wg_14_11.pdf

³⁶ See document PCT/WG/14/9, available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/pct/en/pct_wg_14/pct_wg_14_9.pdf

adopted by the Assembly of the PCT Union, at its fifty-third (23rd ordinary) session, from October 4 to 8, 2021.

33. The WG continued its discussions on the development of a framework of technical competencies for substantive patent examiners and a learning management system for managing the training of examiners.³⁷ The WG noted the results of a survey on the use of e-learning resources for the training of substantive examiners, highlighting their increased need during the pandemic.³⁸ While not replacing in-person training, Offices found e-learning to be useful. Afterwards, the WG invited the International Bureau to develop proposals for the creation of an independent repository of e-learning resources to improve access to resources, thereby contributing to capacity building in developing countries and LDCs. The WG 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 2017.³⁹ Finally, the WG 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 system 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 WG.⁴⁰

III. BRANDS AND DESIGNS SECTOR

34. The Brands and Designs Sector continued to support Member States in developing their legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications. During 2021, the Sector supported the use of brands and designs by Member States, through provision of Member State-driven legislative and policy advice. In addition, during the reporting period, steps were taken to expand the reach of training and capacity building activities for LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

35. Throughout 2021, the Sector’s technical assistance and capacity building continued to be guided by the DA Recommendations. Specifically, in 2021, the Sector responded to 14 requests of legislative advice from 11 countries.⁴¹ The Sector continued to work closely with local communities to develop, protect and commercialize their geographical indications, such as the Cambodian producers of “Koh Trung Pomelo” and “Kampot Sea Salt”, the Senegalese producers of “Madd de Casamance”⁴² and the Togolese producers of “Riz de Kovié”.⁴³

³⁷ See document PCT/WG/14/13, available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/pct/en/pct_wg_14/pct_wg_14_13.pdf

³⁸ See document PCT/WG/14/15, available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/pct/en/pct_wg_14/pct_wg_14_15.pdf

³⁹ See document PCT/WG/14/17, available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/pct/en/pct_wg_14/pct_wg_14_17.pdf

⁴⁰ The report (document PCT/WG/14/17) provides detailed and extensive information on PCT technical assistance activities, undertaken by the International Bureau in 2020 and the first four months of 2021, as well as the work plan covering such activities that were planned to be carried out in the remainder of 2021.

⁴¹ Three from the Arab region; three from the Africa region; one from the LAC region; two from Transition and Developed countries and two from the Asia and Pacific region. Advice was provided on trademarks (five), industrial designs (five), geographical indications (three), and trade names (one).

⁴² A short article describing the Case of Madd de Casamance can be found at: www.wipo.int/ipadvantage/en/details.jsp?id=11582

⁴³ The implementation of field projects are often carried out with the support of WIPO Member States, in particular with the financial support of the WIPO Fund-in-Trust (FIT) China, and in collaboration with external partners, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

36. During the reporting period, the Sector expanded its outreach through capacity building and awareness activities, in line with the DA Recommendations. Of those activities, 12 related to industrial designs, 35 to trademarks and five to geographical indications.⁴⁴ Particularly notable is the *WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Geographical Indication* that was organized from September 6 to 8, 2021. The Symposium was held in a virtual mode. Over 1,500 people registered and followed the discussions over the three days. Interpretation into the six official languages of the UN was provided. The Sector also organized the *Virtual Exhibition on Geographical Indications*, which ran from September 6, 2021 to March 6, 2022, in six languages. By the end of 2021, more than 16,000 people from around the world had visited the exhibition.

WIPO BODIES

37. The Sector continued to support the work of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT). The forty-fourth session of SCT was held in a hybrid format from May 17 to 19, 2021. The work of the SCT regarding industrial designs, the protection of country names against registration and use as trademarks, as well as geographical indications, continued to be in line with DA Recommendation 15. Under the Resolution Supplementary to the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT), WIPO was requested to provide additional and adequate technical assistance for the implementation of the STLT. The Resolution also asked the Assembly of the Treaty to monitor, at every ordinary session, the progress of the assistance provided. In this regard, during the reporting period, WIPO supported the implementation of the STLT in the laws and regulations of three Member States.⁴⁵ In addition, five capacity-building and awareness raising activities were undertaken.⁴⁶

38. The possible convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty was addressed by the fifty-fourth (25th ordinary) session of the WIPO General Assembly.⁴⁷ According to the DA Recommendations 10 and 12, deliberations were conducted in an inclusive and member-driven manner, including proposals regarding an article / resolution on technical assistance, and a potential provision concerning information relating to traditional knowledge/traditional cultural expressions/genetic resources, to be included in the draft Design Law Treaty.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

39. The project on *Intellectual Property and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries* was completed in April 2016, and evaluated in March 2017. At its twentieth session in December 2017, the CDIP approved the follow-up to the project, subsequent to the review of the project evaluation. Accordingly, project activities continued to be mainstreamed into the regular awareness and capacity building work of the Organization.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

40. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the DA project on *Project Intellectual property and gastronomic tourism in Peru and other developing countries: promoting the development of gastronomic tourism through intellectual property*. In this context, the analysis of IP-related areas of the value chain of six selected culinary tradition was finalized in Peru.

⁴⁴ Some activities related to two or three modes of IP.

⁴⁵ One from the Latin America and Caribbean region and two in Transition and Developed Countries.

⁴⁶ Three in the Latin America and Caribbean region, one in Transition and Developed Countries and one in the Asian and Pacific region.

⁴⁷ See document WO/GA/54/8.

Meanwhile, the scoping studies were finalized and the roundtable with stakeholders and beneficiaries took place in Morocco, Malaysia and Cameroon.

41. At the same time, the DA project on the *Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue* was launched in January 2021. The project is managed by the Development Agenda Coordination Division. In order to support the use of collective marks by local businesses in the four beneficiary countries,⁴⁸ the project envisages the development and registration of a collective mark for a pilot group of local producers in each of them, as well as the delivery of capacity building activities and the production of awareness-raising material. During the first year of implementation, the pilot groups of producers were selected in Brazil, Tunisia and the Philippines, and the selection process was launched in Bolivia. Information events and workshops were held with the producers with a view to (i) first, formally creating the relevant associations or adapting their bylaws and other documentation; and (ii) second, guiding the development of the main elements of the collective marks, namely the regulations that will govern the use of the marks and the logos. Despite the restrictions on travel and gatherings, the project has significantly progressed.

IV. COPYRIGHT AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

42. Copyright and Creative Industries Sector continued to assist Member States in enhancing their institutional capacities, as well as updating knowledge and practical skills to use the copyright ecosystem as a tool for sustainable development. During 2021, the Sector supported the use of copyright and related rights by Member States, through provision of Member States-driven legislative, policy, infrastructure and management advice. In addition, throughout the reporting period, steps were taken to expand the reach of training and capacity building activities for LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

43. In 2021, the Sector's technical assistance and capacity building continued to be guided by the DA Recommendations. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, these activities have been shifted to virtual mode. However, they have been adapted and remained demand-driven and development-oriented during the reporting period. Specifically, a tailored legislative advice was provided to 27 developing countries and LDCs.⁴⁹ As for capacity building and awareness-raising activities, steps were taken to diversify them. Accordingly, a broad range of programs allowed to reach more than 4,000 participants from both public and private sectors in 110 developing countries and LDCs, as well as four regional intergovernmental organizations.

44. Particularly notable are the following activities: (i) Regional Meeting on Copyright for Africa with the participations of 46 Member States in the region, including high-level policy makers (October 28, 2021)⁵⁰; (ii) Mentorship Program, in cooperation with the African Publishers Network (APNET), under the WIPO's Publishers' Circle's initiative for publishers from five African countries; (iii) Virtual Workshop on Copyright System in Support of Creative Start-up Companies in the field of Audiovisual Sector;⁵¹ and (iv) four sessions of Coaching Program on "Designing a Gender Equality Plan: Tools for Copyright Policy Makers of Latin America" with participation of 12 Latin American countries (March to June 2021).

⁴⁸ Namely, Bolivia, Brazil, Tunisia and the Philippines.

⁴⁹ Seven in Asia and the Pacific, seven in Latin America and the Caribbean, one in the Arab region, 12 in Africa.

⁵⁰ The Regional Meeting was jointly organized with the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

⁵¹ The workshop was organized in May 25, 2021 for Asia and the Pacific countries; May 26, 2021 for African and Arab countries, and May 27, 2021 for Latin American and Caribbean countries.

45. Throughout the reporting period, the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) extended its outreach significantly, and delivered more practical benefits of the Marrakesh Treaty to people, who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled, known as the beneficiaries.⁵² It has done so through three main activities.⁵³ Firstly, ABC provides training and technical assistance. As of the end of 2021, more than 17,000 accessible educational books have been produced in national languages in 27 countries, through funding provided by ABC. Secondly, it provides the ABC Global Book Service, which is a global online catalogue of books in accessible formats that provides participating libraries for the blind, known as authorized entities (AEs) as defined in the Marrakesh VIP Treaty, with the ability to search, order and exchange accessible books across borders. The main ABC application is a library-to-library service made available free of charge to AEs that have joined the Service. As of the end of 2021, 100 AEs, of which 47 are located in developing countries or LDCs, have signed an agreement with WIPO to participate in the Service. More than 730,000 titles shared by participating AEs are available for cross-border exchange under the provisions of the Marrakesh VIP Treaty in the Service. 2021 was marked with the launch of the Supplementary Application, which enabled ABC participating AEs to offer to their print-disabled patrons the ability to independently search and immediately download titles from the ABC Global Book Service. As of the end of 2021, 29 AEs from 23 countries, including eight developing or LDCs, agreed to offer the SA to their patrons. Lastly, in the context of accessible publishing, ABC promotes the production of “born accessible” works by publishers. These books are usable from the start by both sighted persons and the print disabled. Publishers and publisher associations around the world are invited to sign the ABC Charter for Accessible Publishing, which contains eight high-level aspirational principles relating to digital publications in accessible formats. As of the end of 2021, 117 publishers have signed the charter, including 87 (74%) from developing countries.

46. In the framework of the WIPO’s response to COVID-19, validated by the Program and Budget Committee at its thirty-third Session in September 2021, the Sector launched a pilot project to address the need for access to educational materials. Specifically, the project aims at improving access to textbooks in both print and virtual formats, with a special focus on primary and secondary schools in LDCs. Preparatory work is underway to extend the scope of the project and enhance the ability of museums and libraries in developing countries to support education through digitalization and remote access.

INFORMATION AND DIGITAL OUTREACH

47. In the context of information and digital outreach, the Sector developed tools to support creators in using IP in their work in 2021. Specifically, tools were developed in the field of managing IP in audiovisual works, music and videogames. Capacity building activities were organized on conceptual issues related to the creative industries, the measurement of their economic contribution and in specific creative sectors, such as publishing and videogames. Meanwhile, the WIPO Knowledge Center hosted a development-related webinar in October 2021. Some 18% of the webinar participants were from developing countries.

WIPO BODIES

48. The Sector continued to support the work of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), which met once in 2021. The forty-first session was held from June 28 to July 1, 2021, in a hybrid format. Because of the truncated agenda, no substantive discussions took place. Yet, despite the limits on substantive in-person discussion, the sessions were open and constructive, in accordance with the DA Recommendations. Due to

⁵² ABC was established in June 2014 to implement the goals of the WIPO administered Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled, which now has 85 contracting parties covering 111 countries, since the European Union ratified the treaty as one bloc.

⁵³ Namely, ABC Training and Technical assistance; ABC Global Book Service; and Accessible Publishing.

the pandemic situation, Member States were keen to have an information session on the topic of the impact of COVID-19 on the cultural, creative and educational ecosystem, including copyright, related rights, and limitations and exceptions, to be discussed during the forty-second session of the Committee in 2022.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

49. In the framework of the *DA Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*, a Report on the Survey on Voluntary Copyright Registration Systems was released in 2021.⁵⁴ The Report aims at presenting relevant and structured information on the voluntary registration, recordation and legal deposit systems in place in Member States. A virtual webinar⁵⁵ was organized in December 2021, to bring together experts from various national administrations to discuss the findings of the Report and to share additional insights and perspectives on registration, recordation and legal deposit systems around the world.

50. As a follow-up of the DA Project on *Intellectual Property, Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge*, and the approved *New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content*,⁵⁶ the Sector continued to mainstream technical assistance, capacity building and awareness-raising activities in relation to open licensing and open source. Moreover, in light of the growing interest shown by governments and stakeholders following the International Conference for Least-Developed and Developing Countries on Copyright and Management of Public Sector Information,⁵⁷ the Sector addressed some requests from Member States in the area of public sector information in 2021.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

51. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the following ongoing DA Projects:

- (i) In the context of the *DA Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment*, focused on the audiovisual market in Latin America, the following outputs were finalized and the following documents were published in 2021: (i) The study on “The Copyright Legal Framework and Licensing Practices of Audiovisual Content in the Digital Environment” (divided in 6 parts); (ii) seven case studies; and (iii) the Study on Audiovisual Content in the Public Domain and Orphan Works.
- (ii) The DA project on *Enhancing the Use of Intellectual Property for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector* was successfully completed in 2019. The project produced 7 tools for mobile app developers and reached to a wide audience through 14 workshops and webinars. The website of the project, featuring educational and awareness raising material for app developers, generated significant interest. In addition, a platform for exchange among the beneficiaries was created. The project improved the understanding of the value of IP protection in mobile apps and empowered the stakeholders to better protect their commercial interests. It is worth mentioning that during the reporting period requests for activities related to the use of IP in mobile apps in other Member States, outside the beneficiary countries, have been sent to WIPO and are currently being mainstreamed in the activities of the Sector.
- (iii) In addition, during the reporting period, a preparatory work has been initiated for the DA project *Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in*

⁵⁴ The Report is available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/wipo_crr_ge_2_21/wipo_crr_ge_2_21_report.pdf

⁵⁵ The Webinar and related materials can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=67308

⁵⁶ See document CDIP 13/11, available at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_13/cdip_13_11.pdf

⁵⁷ The Conference can be found at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=52886

*Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Monetary Economic and Union (WAEMU), as well as for the DA project Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era.*⁵⁸

V. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLATFORMS SECTOR

52. The work of the Infrastructure and Platforms Sector continued to focus on the provision of tailored and high-quality IP services, knowledge and data to IP Offices, IP professionals, researchers and other specialized users in IP and innovation ecosystems. During the reporting period, the Sector led WIPO's efforts in enhancing and promoting WIPO's public global databases, namely, PATENTSCOPE, the Global Brand Database and the Global Design Database, the coverage of which continued to grow in 2021. Namely, four new national collections were added to the PATENTSCOPE, four to the Global Brand Databases and five to the Global Design Database. In addition, non-patent literature has been integrated in PATENTSCOPE with the open access content on Nature.com,⁵⁹ a part of publisher Springer Nature, which includes content from some of the world's leading multidisciplinary science journals. Furthermore, two new important pieces of functionality were added to PATENTSCOPE in 2021: (i) Markush structure search, which constitutes the first time this expensive functionality is put at disposal for free to universities, SMEs, and the public at large; and (ii) the handling of Paris route patent families, which was added to allow easy search and consultation of patent family members, published in different languages and jurisdictions.

53. The research on artificial intelligence (AI) continued to be driven by the Advanced Technology Applications Center (ATAC), which works on enhancing functions and processes at WIPO. AI tools have been developed in four main areas: translation, image search, automatic classification and speech-to-text. In this context, the Sector leads and enables cooperation amongst IP offices, notably in the field of machine learning. Moreover, the Sector deployed a new utility to assist WIPO human resources in classifying internship applications. It should be also mentioned that following the decision of the General Assemblies,⁶⁰ verbatim reports of almost all conferences are 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 cooperation throughout the discussion during Conferences and Meetings, while providing links to documents under discussion and ability to search by agenda item, and/or Member State's statements.⁶¹

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

54. The DA *Smart IP Institutions Project: The deployment of components and business solutions customized for modernizing IP infrastructure of national and regional IP institutions* aimed at assisting Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities. Accordingly, in line with the DA Recommendation 10, the Sector leads the WIPO's program of IP Office Business Solutions, which aims to enhance business systems and technical infrastructure of national and regional IP Offices, in order to help them provide more cost-effective and higher-quality services to their stakeholders. In this context, the services provided by the Sector include (i) technical consultancy; (ii) business needs assessment; (iii) project scoping and planning; (iv) business process analysis; (v) ongoing development and deployment of customized business system solutions for the administration of IP rights, for the exchange of priority documents and search of examination results; (vi) establishment of IP databases; (vii) assistance with digitization of IP

⁵⁸ Both projects are scheduled to start in 2022.

⁵⁹ See www.nature.com/

⁶⁰ See paragraph 30 of the Summary Report of the sixty-second series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (A/62/12).

⁶¹ The new speech-to-text page is available at: www.wipo.int/s2t/. Support for languages different than English is being considered.

records and preparation of data for online publications and electronic data exchange; (vii) training and knowledge transfer to staff of IP institutions and support for the systems provided by WIPO. The assistance takes into account WIPO Standards on IP data and information, where appropriate. On-site or virtual training, mentoring and regional training workshops account for a significant portion of the activities and are critical in achieving the desired results. At the end of 2021, 90 IP Offices from developing countries across all regions were actively using WIPO Business Solutions for the administration of their IP rights. 51 IP Offices were participating in one of the online exchange platforms, offered by WIPO (the Centralized Access to Search and Examination and the Digital Access Service). A key focus of them is to upgrade the service level of IP Offices, by assisting them to move to online services for filing and for IP information dissemination.⁶²

VI. GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND PARTNERSHIPS SECTOR

55. The Global Challenges and Partnerships Sector continued to lead WIPO's efforts in bringing the international community together to address emerging issues and policy challenges at the global level in the areas of IP, innovation and creativity. During the reporting period, the Sector built on and expanded partnerships with stakeholders, including those from international, business and civil society sectors. In addition, steps were taken to reach out to new stakeholders, such as youth.

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

56. To support Member States in their post-COVID-19 crisis recovery efforts, the Sector led WIPO's engagement in the work of the UN system and relevant Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs). Particularly notable is the trilateral cooperation on public health, IP and trade with the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Trade Organization (WTO). In their meeting of June, 2021, the Directors General of WHO, WIPO and WTO agreed to enhance the trilateral cooperation to support global efforts to end the pandemic and develop sustainable solutions to public health challenges. In particular, they agreed to organize a series of capacity- building workshops and to implement a joint platform for tripartite technical assistance, offering a one-stop shop for assistance on access, IP and trade matters. Furthermore, translations of the updated Study on Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation were made available in all the UN Languages. The publication examines the interplay among the policy domains of health, trade, and IP, and how it affects innovation and access to medical technologies, such as medicines, vaccines, and medical devices. The updated special insert of the study on COVID- 19 was published in October 2021.

57. 2021 was also marked by strengthened cooperation with ITC to integrate information about the protection of IP rights for SMEs into the Global Trade Helpdesk (GTH).⁶³ Moreover, the renewal of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between WIPO and the The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in 2021 strengthened the foundation of working together to promote innovation, as well as the transfer and diffusion of climate change technologies. An event on "*Videogames and their Uniting Power: Everything you need to know about enabling environments and new trends*" should also be noted. It was organized during the the 16th annual meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) hosted by the Government of Poland in Katowice. The event highlighted the role of IP as key enabler for the video game

⁶² More information on the website of WIPO's technical assistance program for IP Offices is available at: www.wipo.int/global_ip/en/activities/ip_office_business_solutions/

⁶³ GTH is a multi-agency initiative jointly led by ITC, UNCTAD, and the WTO that aims to simplify market research for companies, and especially micro, small and medium enterprises, by integrating trade and business information into a single online portal.

industry, which has shown its resilience by continuing to expand during the COVID-19 pandemic.

58. Engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) remained important for the Organization throughout 2021. In this context, two MoUs were concluded, namely, with: (a) International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), to expand support to small and medium-sized enterprises on the utilization of IP to enhance innovation, competitiveness, and economic growth in local and international markets; and (b) the Licensing Executives Society International (LESI), to extend WIPO's reach on issues pertaining to commercialization, financing and valuation of IP *via* LESI's 33 societies in 90 countries globally. These MoUs promote economic development in both the developed and developing world. Furthermore, in 2021, WIPO engaged with numerous NGO and Industry groups, including the Association of University Technology Managers, the Asian Patent Attorneys Association, and the European Communities Trademark Association.

59. It is worth mentioning that during the reporting period, WIPO contributed to the discussions of the Geneva based Friends of Industry and Innovation (FII) Group, which is convened by UNIDO on the theme of "*Innovation in healthcare: access to medical products and the scope for local production*". Furthermore, a session on "*Global Trends in Assistive Technology: Emerging assistive technology, inclusive design and accessibility features of mainstream products*" was organized during the WSIS Forum 2021. The session considered trends in emerging assistive technology and enabling technologies, identified in the WIPO Technology Trends on Assistive Technology⁶⁴ and how ICT assistive tech and software can support persons with functional limitations, including elderly and ageing populations. It also highlighted the intersection between accessibility and copyright, including the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.

60. As of 2021, in line with the DA Recommendation 31, Pat-INFORMED⁶⁵ contained 232 International Nonproprietary Names (aka generic names for pharmaceutical substances or active pharmaceutical ingredients), 660 patent families and 21,492 patents. The database provides information on key patents for all small-molecule products in six therapeutic areas.⁶⁶ It also covers all products on the WHO Essential Medicines List that are not within those six areas. Participant companies are working to expand database to cover other small molecules products outside these areas. While it is not a tool to provide Freedom to Operate analysis, it facilitates access to patent information and can improve efficiency in procurement processes.

61. The Sector continued to lead WIPO's efforts in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular by supporting its Member States in order to promote innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for their economic, technological, social and cultural development. While SDG 9 is the most relevant for the Organization's mandate, its work contributes to the realization of many other SDGs given the central role that innovation plays in achieving them. The development cooperation work of the Organization and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda continued to be guided by the Development Agenda.

⁶⁴ The WIPO Technology Trends 2021 report can be found at:
www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1055_2021.pdf

⁶⁵ Pat-INFORMED is an initiative of WIPO, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations, and 20 leading, research-based biopharmaceutical companies. Launched in 2018, it provides a search engine and open-access database to facilitate easy access for procurement agencies and the public about the patent status of medicines.

⁶⁶ Namely, HIV/ AIDS, Cardiovascular diseases, Diabetes, Hepatitis C, Oncology, and Respiratory conditions.

WIPO GREEN AND WIPO RE:SEARCH

62. The Sector continued to facilitate the knowledge transfer and technology adaptation by managing the WIPO GREEN and WIPO Re:Search platforms. Specifically, in 2021, the new WIPO GREEN database went live. As of 2021, over 125,000 green technologies, needs and experts from over 156 countries were listed in the database. 17 private and public institutions joined the WIPO GREEN in 2021, bringing the total number of partners to 136. The number of registered database users grew to over 2,000.⁶⁷ Acceleration projects constitute its core means of engagement. It continued the climate smart agriculture acceleration project in Latin America⁶⁸ to uncover sustainable technology solutions. The government of Australia supported the WIPO GREEN⁶⁹ Acceleration Project on the treatment and valorization of palm oil mill effluent in Indonesia. The project culminated in a catalogue on available technology options for the treatment and valorization of palm oil mill effluent.⁷⁰ Another project was launched in China seeking solutions to environmental needs in cities.⁷¹ In addition, the WIPO GREEN hosted an IP Management Clinic,⁷² providing expert advice to eight green technology SMEs. As a project outcome, an IP management checklist for SMEs was published.⁷³

63. 2021 marked the tenth anniversary of WIPO Re:Search, a pioneering consortium to fight Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), malaria and tuberculosis. WIPO Re:Search counted 144 members in 2021, representing 46 countries from six continents, including more than 60 members based in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs). WIPO Re:Search has brokered 173 collaborative research projects. In 2021, the WIPO Re:Search Fellowship Program, funded by the Government of Australia, trained eight researchers from Africa and the Indo-Pacific region in drug R&D, molecular biology techniques and IP management, to increase their scientific and research capacity. WIPO is proud that WIPO Re:Search has shone a light on the NTD landscape over the past decade, inspiring others to step up their commitments in this domain. With new entrants to the NTD field, WIPO Re:Search will conclude at the end of 2022.

BUILDING RESPECT FOR IP

64. The Global Challenges and Partnership Sector continued to assist Member States in establishing a sustainable environment of respect for IP. In accordance with the DA Recommendation 45, broader societal interests and development-oriented concerns were taken into account along the process. In this area, the Sector continued to provide legislative⁷⁴ and capacity-building assistance to Member States, IGO and NGO stakeholders and convened online meetings and activities. Specifically, in 2021, four countries reported that they incorporated the comments in whole or in part in their reviewed legal texts. At the end of 2021, 48 countries/organizations⁷⁵ were in the process of amending and/or adopting relevant frameworks towards effective IP enforcement.

⁶⁷ Since its launch in 2013, the platform has facilitated more than 800 connections among network members.

⁶⁸ The national IP offices in Argentina, Brazil and Chile facilitate the implementation of the project.

⁶⁹ The WIPO GREEN database can be accessed at: wipogreen.wipo.int/wipogreen-database/database

⁷⁰ The Catalogue can be found at: www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/pdf/wipogreen-pome-technology-catalog-winrock-Sep-30-2021.pdf

⁷¹ These climate change needs include energy, water, pollution and waste challenges and can be found in the China Cities collection in the WIPO Green platform.

⁷² The IP Management Clinic was organized in collaboration with the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector.

⁷³ A step-by-step IP Strategy Checklist for SMEs is available at: www.wipo.int/intellectual-property-strategy/en/checklist.html

⁷⁴ The document WIPO/ACE/12/14 presents the details about the legislative assistance provided by WIPO in the area of the enforcement of intellectual property. It can be accessed at: www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/enforcement/en/wipo_ace_12/wipo_ace_12_14.pdf

⁷⁵ 21 in the African region, six in the Arab region, ten in Asia and the Pacific, nine in Latin America and the Caribbean, and two in countries with economies in transition.

65. During the reporting period, the Sector also organized seven national and three sub-regional and regional capacity-building and training webinars⁷⁶ to address the issues related to building respect. Furthermore, two⁷⁷ new customized versions⁷⁸ of the training materials for law enforcement authorities were prepared to meet local requirements and to be used as a resource tool in specific capacity-building events. To raise awareness amongst a wider audience, the Sector expanded its outreach and awareness activities. Examples are the creation of a Korean-style Manhwa comic and webtoon for young people on respect for copyright,⁷⁹ as well as animations for children on industrial property, featuring the “Pororo the Little Penguin” character.⁸⁰

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

66. In 2021, the Sector’s work on genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) featured: i) provision of demand-driven and neutral information to assist in developing and implementing national and regional policies and legislation, as per the DA Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14; (ii) organization of a number of multi-stakeholder capacity building and awareness-raising webinars for indigenous peoples, local communities and key government agencies to reinforce national policy dialogues and processes, in line with the DA Recommendations 3 and 42; (iii) in the framework of the DA Recommendations 3 and 11, co-organization of the Advanced International Training Programs on IP and GRs – in Support of Innovation;⁸¹ and (iv) the launch of a photography competition on climate change for youth, responding to the DA Recommendations 3 and 42. Furthermore, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization, the International Trade Centre and the International Trademark Association, the Sector organized training and mentoring program for women entrepreneurs from indigenous peoples and local communities. In line with the DA Recommendations 3, 40 and 42, the objective of the program is 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 project based on TK and TCEs.

WIPO BODIES

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

68. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IGC met only once in 2021. Specifically, the 41st session of the IGC was held in August 2021, during which the Committee agreed to recommend to the WIPO General Assembly the renewal of its mandate and work program for 2022–2023. Both the renewal of the IGC’s mandate, as well as the work plan for the IGC for the 2022-2023 biennium were endorsed by the General Assembly in October 2021. 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. The conclusion of the IGC’s negotiations is the subject of the DA Recommendation 18.

⁷⁶ Further information on training and awareness-raising activities can be found at: www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/activities/current.html

⁷⁷ one for a Member State of the African region and one regional in the ASPAC region

⁷⁸ The training materials have been developed by WIPO in 2015 and updated in 2020.

⁷⁹ It is available in eight languages, including Korean and Portuguese.

⁸⁰ The animation is available on the WIPO YouTube channel.

⁸¹ The training programs were co-organized with the Swedish Patent and Registration Office (PRV) and with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and aimed at building capacity on the use of IP systems, GRs and data in relation to food security, biodiversity, health and climate change.

69. The fifteenth session of the ACE, scheduled to take place from October 5 to 7, 2020, had to be postponed due to the pandemic. In its absence, an ACE Online Dialogue, organized in September 2021, offered WIPO Member States an additional avenue for policy dialogue and an exchange of ideas and experience on the topic of *New Developments in Combating Piracy and Counterfeiting on the Internet*. 171 participants, representing 56 Member States, the European Union and 19 observers, attended the meeting. Seven expert speakers from all geographical regions presented their experiences with the topic, following a question and answer session.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

70. In the area of IP and competition policy, the focus continued to be on monitoring the case law on IP and Competition in developing and emerging economies, responding to the DA Recommendations 7, 23, 32. WIPO strengthened its participation in the International Competition Network, in particular the Unilateral Conduct Working Group, by contributing to the discussions on IP-related competition issues and bringing the pro-competitive perspective on IP to the competition agencies community. During the reporting period, training was provided in the area of pro-competitive licensing, as well as on online platforms, IP and competition. 2021 was marked the launching of a new project on unfair competition aiming at developing a toolkit that can support national agencies to better deal with IP-related conducts. Furthermore, a WIPO-WTO book on “Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today's Global Economy” was published by Cambridge University Press.

VII. IP AND INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS SECTOR

71. The IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector is a newly established Sector for providing support to Member States to develop their IP and innovation ecosystems to drive enterprise and economic growth. The Sector has adopted an ambitious approach of going beyond the regulatory and registration aspects of IP and of focusing on IP management and commercialization. The unique structure of the Sector, combining the Economics and Data Analytics, IP for Business and Innovators, allows to provide high-quality IP knowledge and data, as well as a tailored support to researchers, innovators, and enterprises, including SMEs, to effectively manage and commercialize their IP assets. Furthermore, through bringing the capabilities of the WIPO Judicial Institute and WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, the Sector provides a holistic perspective to IP, innovation and creativity.

IP FOR BUSINESS AND INNOVATORS

72. During 2021, a continuous emphasis was put on the needs of SMEs, in accordance with the DA Recommendation 4. In this context, activities on the management of IP assets were organized or WIPO experts contributed to programs in 11 countries.⁸² Given the limitations caused by the COVID-19, all these activities were implemented in a virtual environment.

73. Furthermore, in 2021, the Sector completed a software-based tool, WIPO IP Diagnostics, which aims at supporting businesses to self-assess their IP assets and receive an automated report, providing guidance on how they may manage these assets. It was followed by the Global Launch of the Tool,⁸³ as well as its deployment *via* national IP Offices, international organizations and support institutions. To reach a wider audience, WIPO IP Diagnostics, as well as eight IP for Business guides were translated into local languages.⁸⁴ During the reporting period, SMEs-related activities aiming at strengthening national and regional capacities for the

⁸² Namely, India, Iran, Jordan, Nigeria, Turkey, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Russia.

⁸³ The Global Launch of the Tool was made available in six UN languages and Japanese.

⁸⁴ WIPO IP Diagnostics was translated into Albanian. Looking Good, Creative Expression and In Good Company was translated into Laotian, while Inventing the Future, Looking Good, Making a Mark, Creative Expression and In Good Company were translated into Cambodian.

protection of domestic creations, innovations, and inventions were implemented online for the benefit of Greece and Singapore.

74. In line with the DA Recommendation 11, the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) continued to empower under-resourced inventors and small businesses to navigate the patent system and to transform their ideas into assets. In 2021, volunteers continued to provide their professional services in patent drafting and prosecution at no cost. The IAP currently operates in Colombia, Ecuador, Morocco, South Africa, Peru and the Philippines. The Program saw a continuous growing, with an increase of 34% in selected applications in 2021. Since its inception, the IAP has supported 139 beneficiaries, including 15 granted patents. From the outset of the pandemic, the IAP adopted a new strategy to engage inventors more directly, in partnership with local IP offices. Targeted events, focusing on upskilling inventors in areas identified by the program's focal points, reached more than 450 potential beneficiaries.

75. In the area of patenting assistance, through the Patent Drafting Program, the Sector continued to focus on the development of practical patent drafting skills of practitioners. Since 2016, more than 1100 participants have been trained through the Program. During the reporting period, six national workshops in Algeria, Chile, Iran, Jordan, Oman, and Mexico and a regional workshop for 18 Latin American countries took place, with around 210 participants. At the end of 2021, WIPO launched a collaboration with the Pacific Alliance to develop a customized toolkit on essential aspects of IP. The Toolkit will have a commercial focus and pull together the best materials from Pacific Alliance, its Member States, and WIPO. To accommodate specific needs of users, the Toolkit will be customized to reflect local law and identify resources where MSMEs can get additional assistance.

76. Throughout 2021, the Sector led the work of WIPO in assisting Member States to develop local innovation support and technology transfer services through the establishment of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs). The TISC program supports access to technological information found in patent documents and scientific and technical publications, and provides assistance and advice on IP management and commercialization. As of 2021, TISC national networks were established in 88 countries, of which 31 are in LDCs, with 1,287 individual TISCs listed in the TISC Directory. At the same time, capacity development continued to reinforce TISC impact and sustainability through online training with 24 national TISC workshops, two regional meetings and the very first Global TISC Conference held in 2021.

ECONOMICS AND DATA ANALYTICS

77. In 2021, the Sector prepared development-related studies on the IP gender gap and innovation hotspots and provided high-quality IP data to help policy-makers to make informed decisions. Specific accomplishment in relation to the IP gender gap work in 2021 included: (i) publication of the World Gender Name Dictionary 2.0, which presents a revised methodology for gender attribution, based on inventors and creators names; (ii) development of Guidelines for conducting gender analysis from innovation and IP data;⁸⁵ (iii) with Invent Together, co-organization of virtual seminar series on the IP gender gap, focusing on the Americas region; and (iv) creation of web contents on the "Innovation Gender Gap", aimed at publicizing the research efforts undertaken worldwide. Meanwhile, a number of research outputs that focus on innovation hotspots in developing countries were produced.⁸⁶ In addition, a demand-driven and development-oriented technical advice was provided in relation to the Global Innovation Index in 2021.

⁸⁵ The publication of Guidelines is expected on the International Women's Day (March 8, 2022).

⁸⁶ Namely, (i) a tool to conduct cluster analysis with geolocalized innovation data; (ii) a study analyzing globally the hotspots indicators; (iii) three in-depth local studies on the São Paulo, Shenzhen and Singapore hotspots. The publication of these studies is pending.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

78. Below are highlights of the developments in some of the mainstreamed DA projects in the Sector during 2021:

- (i) Under the project on *Specialized Databases' Access and Support*, training and awareness-raising activities on IP rights, patent information, patent search strategies and techniques, as well as technology databases have been mainstreamed into regular activities provided to TISCs and their stakeholders. They have also been embedded into structured projects aligned with national IP strategies. All activities have been designed to respond to the specific situation and needs of participating Member States, in line with the DA Recommendations 1, 8, 11, 19, 30, and 31. In 2021, exchange of experiences and best practices among TISCs were promoted through four⁸⁷ regional conferences, as well as through the eTISC knowledge-sharing platform, which had over 800 members registered as of 2021. In addition, the study paper reviewing existing patent and non-patent databases and WIPO Guide to Technology Databases were further developed into a patent database portal within the WIPO INSPIRE platform. This allowed to provide detailed reports on the content and features of a wide range of patent databases, contributing further to the fulfillment of the DA Recommendations 19, 30, and 31. It should also be mentioned that the TISC website has been continuously improved to include a TISC Directory with contact information and information on services provided by TISCs, resources to support knowledge and skills development, the daily operations of TISCs, and access to TISC program performance reports and data, as per the DA Recommendation 5, 8, 19, 30, and 31.
- (ii) Through WIPO's *Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI)* and *Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI)* programs, the Sector continued to contribute to the achievement of the DA Recommendation 8. In 2021, ARDI provided free or low-cost access for 2,346 institutions in 125 developing countries to academic and professional peer-reviewed content, which includes over 58,000 peer-reviewed journals, books and other resources. The program is also a member of the Research4Life partnership together with programs administered by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United National Environment Programme (UNEP), which also offer content in their respective specialized fields. The Program offers access to over 154,000 resources in the associated UN agency programs. ASPI provides free or low-cost access to commercial patent database services with nine leading patent database providers that offer advanced and sophisticated tools to search and analyze technical information contained in patent documents. In 2021, there were 69 institutions actively using ASPI.
- (iii) The development of patent analytics and drafting of patent landscape reports was initiated under the project on *Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information*, which responds to the DA Recommendations 19, 30 and 31. In this context, the report on WIPO Technology Trends on Assistive Technology⁸⁸ was published in 2021. Moreover, methodological guidelines for preparing Patent Landscape Reports have been formalized in the WIPO publication *Guidelines for Preparing Patent Landscape Reports* and have led to the creation of further resources in the area of patent analytics, including the WIPO Manual on Open Source Tools for Patent Analytics. In this vein, the e-tutorial on using patent information has been updated to the latest web standards.⁸⁹ It is also

⁸⁷ The conferenced continued to be organized in African, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean regions and have been extended to Arab countries in 2021.

⁸⁸ The report can be found at: www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1055_2021.pdf

⁸⁹ The e-tutorial is available as a WIPO Academy distance learning course. It offers learners the opportunity to track their progress and certify their completion of the e-tutorial.

important to mention that a global network of patent analytics experts has been established, through the national and regional conferences and workshops on patent analytics. Furthermore, the Patent Register Portal, which aims to provide information on online patent registers, gazettes and legal status-related information from over 200 jurisdictions and patent information collections, had 37,329 page views and 113,190 pdf downloads of its jurisdiction files in 2021.

- (iv) Under the project on *Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development*, the practical guides on the identification and use of inventions in the public domain was complemented with a toolkit for using inventions in the public domain. They offer a set of analytical and decision-making tools for developing new products and services, using inventions in the public domain. In addition, the Patent Legal Status Portal has been regularly updated to ensure that the latest developments to patent registers and other sources of legal status information are taken into account and have been integrated into the WIPO INSPIRE platform, contributing further to the fulfillment of the DA Recommendations 16 and 20.
- (v) Through the mainstreaming of the Project on *Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges- Building Solutions*, 11 universities adopted policies, based on WIPO Template and IP Toolkit for Academic Institutions in 2021. This contributes to the implementation of the DA Recommendation 26. The WIPO Database of IP Policies was further expanded with 157 new institutional policies and five new national model IP policies, containing over 700 examples of institutional IP policies. A new search functionality of “consultancy”, as well as new types of policies were included.⁹⁰ In addition, during the reporting period, there were 75,204 unique page views of the Database, presenting an increase of 37.7% compared to the previous biennium.
- (vi) WIPO’s methodology and tools for the development of national IP strategies was created under the DA project on *Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity*. They have been used by WIPO in extending assistance to many developing countries and countries in transition for developing their respective national IP strategies. The methodology is an important strategic tool, providing Member States with a clear roadmap and plan to improve the functioning of their respective national IP systems. In 2021, the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector was tasked to improve WIPO’s ability to provide strategic advice to Member States on the design and implementation of national IP strategies that support the country’s broader national innovation and economic development goals. Internal consultations were completed in 2021 on the design of the renewed approach. Accordingly, a small team in the Sector is being established as a center of expertise on national IP strategies, which will work hand-in-hand with the Regional Divisions at the Regional and National Development Sector, as well as other Sectors, so that WIPO can provide comprehensive, strategic and quality advice to Member States.
- (vii) The two valuation practical manuals⁹¹, created under the project on *Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions*, were used as a base for the capacity building programs on IP Valuation for universities and R&D institutions, and as reference materials for upgraded, more advanced new IP Valuation Guide.

⁹⁰ Namely: “National Model IP Policies for Universities and Research Institutions”; “Consulting Policies”; “Conflict of Interest Policies”; “Commercialization Policies”; “Spin-off Policies”; “Software Policies”; and “Copyright Policies”.

⁹¹ Namely, Practical Guide for Valuing Intangible Assets in Research and Development Institutions (CDIP/17/INF/2), and Intellectual Property Valuation Manual for Academic Institutions (CDIP/17/INF/4).

- (viii) Under 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*,⁹² the WIPO Judicial Institute, in collaboration with other relevant WIPO areas of work, continued to develop its range of offerings to support national and regional judiciaries in fulfilling their role in ensuring a balanced and effective IP ecosystem, including in the context of developing countries and LDCs. The methods developed during the DA Project have been routinely tailored and deployed as part of WIPO's capacity building programs, in order to move away from *ad hoc* training toward systematic collaborations with Member State judiciaries. For example, WIPO's work with national judiciaries often combine several mutually reinforcing elements, such as Distance Learning modules, face-to-face training, development of training materials and reference sources, engagement in transnational judicial dialogue, and participation in the WIPO Lex-Judgments database. In 2021, the platforms for exchange of experiences among national judiciaries continued to operate virtually, through: (i) the Webinars for Judges series, which provided an opportunity to discuss recent jurisprudence on topics of relevance to national judiciaries and focused on the Caribbean region and the Court of Justice of the Andean Community; and (ii) the 2021 WIPO IP Judges Forum, which brought together 360 judges from 88 countries and six regional jurisdictions. Over half of the participating judges joined from developing countries and LDCs. Furthermore, in response to Member State requests, WIPO implemented or contributed to virtual judicial training activities at the national level in Albania, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Morocco and Panama; a bi-national training for Madagascar and Mali; and a sub-regional training activity for the judiciaries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Throughout 2021, continuous efforts were made to enhance open and free access to information and data on judicial systems and decisions on IP throughout the world. Through close collaborations with participating Member States, the WIPO Lex-Judgments database⁹³ expanded its collection to include leading decisions from 14 jurisdictions.

ONGOING DA PROJECTS

79. The Sector is in charge of the implementation of the DA project on the *Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System*. In this context, the *Enterprising Ideas: A Guide to Intellectual Property for Startups* was published in 2021.⁹⁴ In addition, during the reporting period, a virtual training on the patent system for women inventors in three out of four pilot countries participating in the project, *i.e. Oman, Pakistan and Uganda*, was delivered. In Mexico, the report on the national assessment, undertaken under the project, was presented online to local stakeholders. Moreover, a virtual international mentorship program was launched to support women inventors from the pilot countries, explaining how to use the IP system in their commercialization strategies.

VIII. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

80. The Office of the Director General continued to focus on providing overall strategic direction and coordination of the work of the Organization. In so doing, it introduced policies

⁹² The was implemented by the WIPO Academy in four pilot countries from 2016 to 2018. It was mainstreamed into a Continuing Judicial Education (CJE) program, coordinated by the WIPO Judicial Institute, after the Project's completion in December 2018.

⁹³ The WIPO Lex Database can be accessed at: wipolex.wipo.int/en/main/judgments

⁹⁴ The Guide is available at:

www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4545#:~:text=A%20Guide%20to%20Intellectual%20Property%20for%20Startups&text=This%20publication%20introduces%20startups%20to,remain%20competitive%20and%20manage%20risks

nurturing a dynamic corporate culture that empowers WIPO Staff to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively.

NEWS AND MEDIA

81. Throughout 2021, a series of activities were undertaken to raise awareness on the importance of IP to growth and development. A story-telling approach was applied to illustrate how IP supports development – a “show, don’t tell” approach to communications. Over 50 videos were produced, showcasing innovation success stories in developing countries. Social media content was also tailored to highlight the importance of IP in supporting innovation in developing countries and communities, through a people-centric approach. WIPO’s social-media and global press presences grew rapidly during the year, with Twitter and LinkedIn both surpassing the 100,000-follower milestones, indicating an increasing global interest in WIPO and the use of IP for national economic and cultural growth.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

82. In 2021, the WIPO Ethics Office continued to assist the Director General in ensuring that staff members and other members of personnel observe and perform their functions with the highest standards of integrity, through fostering a culture of ethics, transparency and accountability. As part of its main responsibilities, the office ensured the design, development and implementation of WIPO’s ethics strategy to enhance integrity, compliance with ethics rules, and the ethical conduct in the Organization’s business. The office also continued to provide confidential advice and guidance to staff and other personnel on issues of ethics. Through the financial disclosure and declaration of interests program, which the office successfully administered in 2021, the office contributed to enhancing staff awareness about conflicts of interest, as well as to protecting WIPO’s reputation and operational integrity. As a key outreach activity for 2021, the Ethics Office facilitated a town hall discussion on its work with around 400 participants to discuss pitfalls and how the Ethics Office could support the workforce in dealing with any ethics-related issues.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

83. In accordance with good practices and lessons learned at the international level, WIPO has embraced a two-pronged approach to gender equality that combines gender-specific and gender mainstreaming actions. On the one hand, gender mainstreaming consists in assessing any planned action, policy or program, to determine their implications for women and men, across all areas of WIPO’s work, both programmatic and non-programmatic. On the other hand, gender-specific actions target one group (generally either men or women) to bridge disparities, sensitize and engage, with the purpose of lifting up that group from its position of disadvantage. WIPO has worked on both approaches synergistically. WIPO’s performance in the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) exemplifies it. The UN-SWAP is an accountability mechanism approved by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) that measures progress in gender mainstreaming in organizational functions.⁹⁵ It consists of a framework of 17 indicators, against which the UN entities report annually. In 2021, WIPO met or exceeded requirements for 57% of indicators. The ratings exceeding requirements increased by 6 % over 2020.

84. WIPO’s work on gender equality is coordinated by a Gender and Diversity Specialist, and it is supported by a network of gender focal points (GFPs) distributed across all WIPO Programs. In 2021, the network was significantly expanded to include teams and areas previously little or not represented. This resulted in an increase of the outreach of gender

⁹⁵ The UN-SWAP operationalizes the UN System-wide Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women adopted in 2006 by the CEB.

mainstreaming activities. In addition, GFPs received tailored training and one-on-one or group sessions to build knowledge on gender related topics, such as principles of gender mainstreaming, gender-sensitive communication, determinants of the gender gap in IP, as well as unconscious bias and inclusive leadership.

IX. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT SECTOR

85. The Administration, Finance and Management Sector continued to provide the foundation for the effective delivery of results across WIPO. In 2021, development as a cross-cutting topic continued to be mainstreamed across all WIPO Strategic Goals. The DA Recommendations and principles remained pivotal to the work undertaken by the 23 WIPO Programs⁹⁶ (in addition to Program 8 - DACD) in the biennium 2020/21. Despite the constraints of the pandemic, 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 to promote a positive environment for harnessing the power of innovation and creativity.

86. The WIPO Performance Report for 2020 provided a comprehensive and transparent assessment of programmatic and financial performance in 2020, including an overview of development expenditure by expected result. In 2021, the Organization also planned its work and resources for the next biennium, first under the current administration. The development expenditure for the 2022/23 biennium has been increased with 0.7% representing 18.9 % of the total budget of WIPO. In addition, the Organization dedicated an amount of 3 million Swiss francs to its response to COVID-19 for the 2022/23 biennium, which was further approved by the 2021 WIPO General Assemblies. The Program and Budget for the 2022/23 also aligned the priorities set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to the work undertaken by 7 out of 8 Sectors of the Organization, and linked them to the relevant SDGs and DA Recommendations.

MAINSTREAMED DA PROJECTS

87. The DA Project on *Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework* led to a series of discussions on WIPO's technical assistance in the context of the CDIP. This, in turn, culminated with the adoption of the so-called Spanish Proposal or Six-Point Proposal on Technical Assistance, at the eighteenth session of the Committee. That proposal requested the Secretariat to take a series of actions, which were carried out as detailed in a report presented to the twenty-fourth session of the CDIP. In that session, the Committee decided that future discussions related to WIPO's technical assistance would continue under the sub-agenda item "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development". During 2021, under that sub-agenda item the Committee considered a document containing the Secretariat's proposal on the modalities of future webinars on technical assistance.⁹⁷ However, no decision has been reached so far, and discussions on this subject will continue in future sessions.

CONCLUSIONS

88. 2021 was a challenging year with severe restrictions and lockdowns all over the world, which produced circumstances that required immediate actions to respond, adapt and establish crisis management processes. Yet, due to the close collaboration with Member States and the Organization's quest to innovate and create for a better future, WIPO managed to experience a previously unimaginable level of resilience.

⁹⁶ Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, and 32

⁹⁷ See document CDIP/26/6, available at: www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=537901

89. The relentless spirit of the CDIP remained vital in addressing all the unique challenges faced in 2021. Through the mainstreaming of the DA across WIPO Sectors, as well as adoption of four new DA Projects, the organization successfully responded to the current development-related needs and circumstances of Member States during the reporting period. Throughout the year, concrete steps were taken in order to expand the range of stakeholders that WIPO engages with, as well as to ensure an impact-driven approach for development. By so doing, the Organization strives to build on its strength and to build a balanced and effective global IP ecosystem that improves the lives of everyone, everywhere.

[Annex I follows]

THE LINKAGES BETWEEN THE 45 DA RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WIPO'S EXPECTED RESULTS FOR 2020/21

Recommendation 1^{*98}	Link to Expected Results⁹⁹
<p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 2	Link to Expected Results
<p>Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p> <p>VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.</p>

⁹⁸ DA Recommendations marked with an *asterisk are the recommendations identified by the 2007 General Assembly for immediate implementation.

⁹⁹ Links to Expected results of the Program and Budget for the 2020/21 biennium: [chrome-extension://nclbdenibannopngkqdpemcmleninpdp/https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_360_pb20_21.pdf](https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_360_pb20_21.pdf)

<p>budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 3*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p>	<p>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>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>
<p>Recommendation 4*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 5	Link to Expected Results
<p>WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member States, details of specific activities, with the consent of the Member State(s) and other recipients concerned, for which the activity was implemented.</p>	<p>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.2 Improved service orientation and responsiveness to inquiries.</p>
Recommendation 6*	Link to Expected Results
<p>WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.</p>	<p>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>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>

<p>Recommendation 7*</p> <p>Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP-related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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>
<p>Recommendation 8</p> <p>Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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>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>Recommendation 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, aimed at bridging the digital divide.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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>
<p>Recommendation 10</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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 should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p>	<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>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>Recommendation 11*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<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>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>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>

<p>Recommendation 12*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.</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>III.6. Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation.</p>
<p>Recommendation 13*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p>	<p>I.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>Recommendation 14*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p>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>

	VIII.3 Effective engagement with Member States.
Recommendation 15*	Link to Expected Results
<p>Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be inclusive and member driven; - take into account different levels of development; - take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; - be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs; and - be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat. 	<p>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>
Recommendation 16*	Link to Expected Results
<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>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>

	V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.
Recommendation 17*	Link to Expected Results
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>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>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>
Recommendation 18*	Link to Expected Results
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>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>
Recommendation 19*	Link to Expected Results
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>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>
Recommendation 20	Link to Expected Results
<p>To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p>	<p>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.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>
Recommendation 21*	Link to Expected Results
<p>WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>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>Recommendation 22</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p> <p>The WIPO Secretariat, without prejudice to the outcome of Member States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as:</p> <p>(a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules; (b) links between IP and competition; (c) IP-related transfer of technology; (d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and (e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<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>Recommendation 23</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To consider how to better promote pro-competitive IP licensing practices, particularly with a view to fostering creativity, innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology to interested countries, in particular developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>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>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>
Recommendation 24	Link to Expected Results
<p>To request WIPO, within its mandate, to expand the scope of its activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) also taking into account the significance of the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF).</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</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>
Recommendation 25	Link to Expected Results
<p>To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p>	<p>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>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>
Recommendation 26	Link to Expected Results
<p>To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 27	Link to Expected Results
<p>Facilitating IP-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical IP-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 28	Link to Expected Results
<p>To explore supportive IP-related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 29	Link to Expected Results
<p>To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 30	Link to Expected Results
<p>WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide to developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 31	Link to Expected Results
<p>To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>	<p>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>
<p>Recommendation 32</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.</p>	<p>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>Recommendation 33</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its development-oriented activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate.</p>	<p>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>Recommendation 34</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal</p>	<p>III.3 Mainstreaming of the DA recommendations in the work of WIPO.</p>

<p>economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of IP protection in particular in relation to generation of employment.</p>	<p>V.2 Wider and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.</p>
<p>Recommendation 35*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p>	<p>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>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>Recommendation 36</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.</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>Recommendation 37*</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</p>
<p>Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>	<p>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>Recommendation 38</p> <p>To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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>
<p>Recommendation 39</p> <p>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>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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>
<p>Recommendation 40</p> <p>To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with UN agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>	<p>Link to Expected Results</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>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>
Recommendation 41	Link to Expected Results
To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.	<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>
Recommendation 42*	Link to Expected Results
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>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>
Recommendation 43	Link to Expected Results
To consider how to improve WIPO's role in finding partners to fund and execute projects for IP-related assistance in a transparent and member-driven process and without prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities.	<p>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>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>

Recommendation 44*	Link to Expected Results
<p>In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.</p>	<p>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>
Recommendation 45	Link to Expected Results
<p>To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, with a view that "the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations", in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	<p>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>

[Annex II follows]

LIST OF DA PROJECTS AS OF 2021

Completed and Evaluated DA Projects (35)	
1.	Conference on “Mobilizing Resources for Development
2.	Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP TAD)
3.	Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase I
4.	IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP DMD)
5.	A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies
6.	Smart IP Institutions Project
7.	Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions
8.	Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity
9.	Intellectual Property and the Public Domain
10.	IP and Competition Policy
11.	IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge
12.	Developing Tools for Access to Patent information
13.	Project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities
14.	Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges
15.	IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
16.	Patents and the Public Domain
17.	Intellectual Property and Brain Drain
18.	Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy
19.	Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase II
20.	A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II
21.	Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Socio-Economic Development
22.	Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information - Phase II
23.	Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations
24.	Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges- Building Solutions
25.	Open Collaborative Projects and IP Based Models
26.	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries
27.	Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs
28.	Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

29.	Project on Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges - Phase II
30.	Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II
31.	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries - Phase II
32.	Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries
33.	Intellectual Property, Tourism and Culture: Supporting Development Objectives and Promoting Cultural Heritage in Egypt and Other Developing Countries
34.	Project on the Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development
35.	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 Proposed by South Africa
<i>DA Projects under Implementation as of December 2021 (7)</i>	
1.	Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System
2.	Project on Enhancing the Use of IP in the Software Sector in African Countries
3.	Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment
4.	Project Intellectual Property and gastronomic Tourism in Peru and Other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property
5.	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)
6.	Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue
7.	Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals
<i>DA Projects approved in 2021 (4)</i>	
1.	Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System
2.	Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era
3.	Project Proposal by Brazil on Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period
4.	Project Proposal on Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain

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