

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

**Fourteenth Session**  
**Geneva, November 10 to 14, 2014**

### **REVISED REPORT ON THE MEASUREMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) IN OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, AND ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF WIPO TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MDGs**

*prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), at its Eleventh Session, in the context of the discussion on WIPO's contribution to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) requested the Secretariat to prepare a report comprising two components: (i) a compilation of the practices by which other United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular the other specialized UN agencies, measure their contribution to the MDGs; and (ii) a brief report as to how WIPO has contributed to the MDGs to date, drawing upon the existing studies commissioned on this matter including, but not limited to, document CDIP/11/3, including information on WIPO's contribution to the six targets under MDGs 1, 6 and 8, using the methodology provided in document CDIP/11/3, and an assessment in narrative form as to how WIPO is contributing to the other five MDGs. Part (i) of the report is contained in Annex I. Part (ii) of the report is contained in Annex II.
2. At its Twelfth Session, the CDIP took note of a document on the measurement of the MDGs in other United Nations agencies and the contribution of WIPO to the MDGs (CDIP/12/8). Following the discussions, the Secretariat was requested to revise the document, based upon the agreements amongst Delegations on the content of the revised document to: (i) expand the survey contained in CDIP/12/8 Annex I, to include person-to-person contacts with staff at the

agencies surveyed, as appropriate, in order to learn more about how they measure their contribution to MDGs; (ii) extend Agencies to cover some additional UN organizations and Programs; and (iii) include an executive summary of the information contained in CDIP/12/8, Annex II, Section 1.

3. Accordingly, the Annex to this document contains a Revised Report on the Measurement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in other United Nations Agencies and Specialized Agencies, and on the Contribution of WIPO to the Implementation of the MDGs.

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

[Annexes follow]

## ANNEX I

### INTRODUCTION

The CDIP, at its Eleventh Session, in the context of the discussion on WIPO's contribution to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) requested the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of the practices by which other United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular the other specialized UN agencies, measure their contribution to the MDGs.

Following the discussions at the Twelfth Session, the Committee requested the Secretariat to expand the survey on how UN agencies measure their contributions to the MDGs to: (i) include person-to-person contacts with staff at the agencies surveyed, as appropriate, in order to learn more about how they measure their contribution to the MDGs and (ii) extend Agencies to cover some additional UN organizations and Programs. This Annex is a revised version of the one originally presented at the Committee's Twelfth Session and addresses the two requests as detailed above.

### METHODOLOGY

The initial report in document CDIP/12/8 was generated based primarily on desk review of publicly available documents<sup>1</sup> (including strategic plans, program and budget documentation and annual reports) and information on websites. The assessment had focused on information and reports issued roughly within the two-year time frame from 2010 to 2012 in order to maintain the most relevant perspective on current practices. In the initial report, a total of 17 UN agencies<sup>2</sup>, 12 of which are classified as Specialized Agencies; four Related Organizations and one Joint Agency (Program) were surveyed using this methodology and timeline.

In response to the decision noted above, the report has since been revised to include the appraisal of a total of 22 UN agencies, 12 of which are classified as Specialized Agencies<sup>3</sup>; four Related Organizations; three Programs; two Funds and one Other UN Entity. An updated list of these agencies is included in Appendix I.

The information and findings contained in this revised Annex I was generated using three (3) main methods, maintaining the same two-year timeframe. First, desk reviews of the five additional agencies were undertaken to build on the earlier work. Links to the relevant sites and documents are provided in Appendix II.

The desk review focused on the following criteria:

How the agency reports in general on its contribution to the MDGs, i.e.:

---

<sup>1</sup> NB: Some agencies may have additional documentation that is not publicly available and to which WIPO did not have access during the preparation of this report. As such, the information contained herein is to the best of WIPO's knowledge at the time of the review. The Secretariat reserves the right to amend the information and findings in this report accordingly should additional information become available.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations. *Structure and Organization*. Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/>

<sup>3</sup> Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations

- Does the agency have a dedicated MDG web site?
- Does the agency report on its contribution to/progress on the MDGs in its annual reports?
- Is it a lead agency and global custodian of MDG related data?<sup>4</sup> If so, does it report predominantly in its organizational role or in its global custodial role?
- Has the agency incorporated MDG-specific indicators/metrics into its results framework, strategic plans and/or made a direct mapping of its results framework to the MDG targets and indicators?

Second, the Secretariat administered a survey questionnaire among the relevant agencies. The survey was sent to the expanded list of 22 agencies, including the five additional organizations<sup>5</sup>. The response rate to the questionnaire was 18%. A copy of the survey questionnaire is provided in Appendix III.

Third, invitations for interviews were sent to all 22 agencies. In total, face-to-face interviews were conducted with representatives from five (5) agencies<sup>6</sup>.

## KEY FINDINGS

Based on a review of the public websites and publicly available documents as indicated in Appendix II, the responses to the survey questionnaire in Appendix III and the interviews, this section provides a summary of the key findings.

- (i) No information related to contribution to the achievement of the MDGs could be found for three agencies.
- (ii) Some 16 agencies have dedicated MDG webpages and/or pages for a specific MDG. For the majority of the agencies, these MDG-specific web-pages report an overview of the MDGs and provide general linkages to the specific agency's work and contribution to the achievement of the MDGs. Most of the general linkages are made at the activity and/or project level. Overall, no MDG-specific measurement criteria are provided.
- (iii) Twelve agencies make general references on their contribution to the achievement of the MDGs in their annual reports. One agency states that thematic evaluations across diverse areas of its activities as related to its contribution to the achievement of MDGs were made. However, no clarification is provided on what methods were used to measure contribution, and additionally, no MDG-specific

---

<sup>4</sup> For the purposes of this report, a lead agency or global custodian is defined as an agency whose mandate is directly linked to a major theme of the MDGs, namely food/agriculture, labor, ICT, education and health. As the global custodian, these agencies collect and report on the consolidated contribution of multiple organizations and countries themselves to the achievement of the MDGs within the given thematic area.

<sup>5</sup> The five additional agencies are: the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

<sup>6</sup> These were: ILO, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCTAD and WHO.

measurement criteria are noted. Overall, no specific or systematic reporting was noted for any of the agencies.

(iv) Some 16 out of 22 agencies make general references to the MDGs in their strategic plans and/or program and budget documents. With the exception of the one lead agency referenced above, overall, no MDG-specific measurement criteria were noted.

(v) The Secretariat reviewed nine UN lead agencies, which act in a global custodial role. This review found that these nine scorekeepers are monitoring the global-level reporting for mandate-specific MDGs or MDG targets. In this regard, their reporting is done primarily from a global perspective. One lead agency is considered the overall MDG Scorekeeper, with a mandate to coordinate reporting on progress towards the MDGs at the country level. One lead agency, in its role as global custodian, has recently integrated mandate-specific MDG targets and indicators at the highest level of its results framework. Overall, the reporting from an organizational perspective, i.e. measuring their individual contributions to the achievement of the MDGs, for all five of these agencies is at a general level, with no MDG-specific measurement criteria having been noted.

(vi) Seven non-lead agencies do not report on their contribution across all eight MDGs. Rather, these agencies focus their reporting on and contribution to the achievement of select MDGs, which most closely align with their mandates and/ or areas of specialization. Two agencies report that they contribute mainly to only one MDG. One of these agencies further posits that through its contribution to MDG 8, it indirectly contributes to the other goals. One agency reports that it contributes to two specific MDGs. One agency reports that it contributes to three specific MDGs. Two agencies report contribution to four specific MDGs. One agency reports that it contributes to five MDGs directly and plays a role in assisting countries to meet all eight goals.

(vii) There is an important difference in terms of approaches between lead agencies whose mandates relate directly to specific MDGs, as opposed to non-lead agencies whose mandates are not directly linked to an MDG. The former group of agencies finds a natural alignment with their organizational goals while the latter need to identify possible entry points, which are often only found at the MDG target level.

(viii) In certain cases, reports by agencies are produced separately and not as part of the reporting on the agencies' strategic frameworks and/or program and budget documents. In essence, the reports on MDGs are of an *ad hoc* nature and/or are prepared for submission in the context of specific UN processes or as reports to the UN Secretary General. Where organizations have results-based performance frameworks, MDGs are generally not captured in the metrics.

(ix) In cases where agencies report on the MDGs, no agency directly attributes progress towards achieving a particular goal and/or against a specific target or indicator to its work. During the face-to-face interviews, it was generally agreed that it is very difficult to measure an organization's attribution/contribution or to link

achievements to the specific work of the organization for two reasons: (i) due to the many stakeholders contributing to the achievement of the MDGs; and (ii) because actual achievements are measured at the local level in countries, whereas organizational reporting is done at the global level.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

In conclusion, this review has found that the majority of the agencies reviewed have not formulated MDG-specific results, indicators or other measurement criteria in their practices of measuring their organizational contribution to the achievement of the MDGs, although efforts to align their work to the achievement MDGs were noted. Moreover, most references made to the MDGs in the information and documentation reviewed were primarily in the form of general statements about the respective agencies' contributions to the achievement of the MDGs, based largely on broad, high-level linkages to the MDGs. Part of the reason for the lack of specific measurements regarding contribution to the MDGs appears to be due to the challenge of attribution. A related reason is that in most cases MDGs are treated as an ancillary mandate arising from the need to support broader UN or global initiatives.

Achievement of the MDGs remains a priority for the majority of the agencies, and UN system-wide efforts are geared to accelerating achievement of the MDGs. Many agencies are now also looking at the post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which have been proposed by the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG). This shift in focus coupled with the fact that none of the agencies scientifically measure their contributions to the MDGs may partly explain the low response rate to the survey questionnaire.

## APPENDIX I

### List of United Nations Agencies<sup>7</sup> Reviewed

1. [Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization \(CTBTO\)](#)<sup>8</sup>
2. [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#) (FAO)
3. [International Atomic Energy Agency](#) (IAEA)<sup>9</sup>
4. [International Civil Aviation Organization](#) (ICAO)
5. [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (IFAD)
6. [International Labor Organization](#) (ILO)
7. [International Maritime Organization](#) (IMO)
8. [International Telecommunication Union](#) (ITU)
9. [International Trade Centre](#) (ITC)<sup>10</sup>
10. [Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS](#) (UNAIDS)<sup>11</sup>
11. [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons](#) (OPCW)<sup>12</sup>
12. [The United Nations Children's Fund](#) (UNICEF)<sup>13</sup>
13. [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development](#) (UNCTAD)<sup>14</sup>
14. [United Nations Development Program](#) (UNDP)<sup>15</sup>
15. [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization](#) (UNESCO)
16. [United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) (UNIDO)

---

<sup>7</sup> United Nations. *Structure and Organization*. Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/>

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Related Organization

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Related Organization

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Program

<sup>11</sup> Other United Nations Entity

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Related Organization

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Fund

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Program

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Program

17. [United Nations Population Fund](#) (UNFPA)<sup>16</sup>
18. [Universal Postal Union](#) (UPU)
19. [World Health Organization](#) (WHO)
20. [World Meteorological Organization](#) (WMO)
21. [World Tourism Organization](#) (UNWTO)
22. [World Trade Organization](#) (WTO)<sup>17</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Fund

<sup>17</sup> United Nations Related Organization



APPENDIX II

| Agency   | Relevant Links   |
|--|--|
| <b>Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)</b> | 1 .Annual Report 2012,<br><a href="http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Annual_Report_2012/English/AR2012-English-CompleteReport.pdf">http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Annual_Report_2012/English/AR2012-English-CompleteReport.pdf</a>  |
| <b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>               | <p>1. Strategic Framework 2010-2019,<br/><a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/017/k5864e.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/017/k5864e.pdf</a></p> <p>2. The Director-General's Medium Term Plan 2014-17,<br/><a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf490e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf490e.pdf</a></p> <p>3. Program of Work and Budget 2014-15,<br/><a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf490e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf490e.pdf</a></p> <p>4. Web page: <a href="http://www.fao.org/mdg/en/">http://www.fao.org/mdg/en/</a></p>  |
| <b>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</b>                                   | <p>1. The IAEA Medium Term Strategy (2012-2017),<br/><a href="http://www.iaea.org/About/mts2012_2017.pdf">http://www.iaea.org/About/mts2012_2017.pdf</a></p> <p>2. The Agency's Program and Budget 2012-2013,<br/><a href="http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/GC55Documents/English/gc55-5_en.pdf">http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/GC55Documents/English/gc55-5_en.pdf</a></p> <p>3. The Agency's Program and Budget 2014-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC57/GC57Documents/English/gc57-2_en.pdf">http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC57/GC57Documents/English/gc57-2_en.pdf</a></p> <p>4. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Reports/Anrep2012/anrep2012_full.pdf">http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Reports/Anrep2012/anrep2012_full.pdf</a></p> <p>5. Web page:<br/><a href="http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Partnerships/Relation-UN/MDGs/">http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Partnerships/Relation-UN/MDGs/</a></p> <p>6. Web page: <a href="http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/index.html">http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/index.html</a></p> |
| <b>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</b>                            | 1 .Annual Report of the Council 2011,<br><a href="http://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9975_en.pdf">http://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9975_en.pdf</a>   |
| <b>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</b>                      | 1. IFAD Strategic Framework 2011-2015,<br><a href="http://www.ifad.org/sf/strategic_e.pdf">http://www.ifad.org/sf/strategic_e.pdf</a>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>2. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="http://www.ifad.org/pub/ar/2012/e/full_report.pdf">http://www.ifad.org/pub/ar/2012/e/full_report.pdf</a></p> <p>3. Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations (ARRI) 2012, <a href="http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/arri/2012/arri.pdf">http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/arri/2012/arri.pdf</a></p> <p>4. Gender equality and women's empowerment Policy,<br/><a href="http://www.ifad.org/gender/policy/gender_e.pdf">http://www.ifad.org/gender/policy/gender_e.pdf</a></p> <p>5. Webpage: <a href="http://www.ifad.org/governance/mdgs/index.htm">http://www.ifad.org/governance/mdgs/index.htm</a> IFAD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</p> <p>6. Web page: <a href="http://www.ifad.org/gender/Gender">http://www.ifad.org/gender/Gender</a></p>   |
| <p><b>International Labor Organization (ILO)</b></p>      | <p>1. Web page: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/millennium-development-goals/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/millennium-development-goals/lang--en/index.htm</a></p> <p>2. Strategic Policy Framework 2010- 15. Making decent work happen, <a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_102572.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_102572.pdf</a></p> <p>3. ILO vision and priorities 2010-15. Making decent work happen, <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/download/pdf/spf1015/brochure.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/download/pdf/spf1015/brochure.pdf</a></p> <p>4. Program and budget for the biennium 2012-13<br/><a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/download/pdf/12-13/pbfinalweb.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/download/pdf/12-13/pbfinalweb.pdf</a></p>       |
| <p><b>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</b></p>   | <p>1. A.1038(27) High-level action plan of the Organization and priorities for the 2012-2013 biennium,<br/><a href="http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/1038.pdf">http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/1038.pdf</a></p> <p>2. A.1037(27) Strategic plan for the organization (for the six-year period 2012 to 2017),<br/><a href="http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/1037.pdf">http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/1037.pdf</a></p> <p>3. Web page:<br/><a href="http://www.imo.org/OurWork/TechnicalCooperation/Pages/Default.aspx">http://www.imo.org/OurWork/TechnicalCooperation/Pages/Default.aspx</a></p> <p>4. An introduction to the guidelines on the application of the strategic plan and the high level action plan, Resolution A.1013(26),<br/><a href="http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/An%20Introduction%20to%20the%20GAP%20(December%202012).pdf">http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/An%20Introduction%20to%20the%20GAP%20(December%202012).pdf</a></p> |
| <p><b>International Telecommunication Union (ITU)</b></p> | <p>1. Web page: <a href="http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/intlcoop/mdg/default.aspx">http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/intlcoop/mdg/default.aspx</a></p> <p>2. Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.itu.int/osg/csd/Strategic-plan-2012-2015-final.pdf">http://www.itu.int/osg/csd/Strategic-plan-2012-2015-final.pdf</a></p>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   |  |
| <p><b>International Trade Centre (ITC)</b></p>                            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Strategic Plan 2010-2013,<br/><a href="http://legacy.intracen.org/docman/JAG_14443.pdf">http://legacy.intracen.org/docman/JAG_14443.pdf</a></li> <li>2. The Strategic Plan 2012-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/Strategic%20plan%202012%2030%20April%20for%20web.pdf">http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/Strategic%20plan%202012%2030%20April%20for%20web.pdf</a></li> <li>3. Consolidated Program Document for 2012-2013,<br/><a href="http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/CPD%20English%202.04.2012%20for%20web.pdf">http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/CPD%20English%202.04.2012%20for%20web.pdf</a></li> <li>4. Annual Report,<br/><a href="http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracen.org/Content/About_ITC/Working_with_ITC/JAG/JAG_46th_Meeting/Annual-report-2012.pdf">http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracen.org/Content/About_ITC/Working_with_ITC/JAG/JAG_46th_Meeting/Annual-report-2012.pdf</a></li> <li>5. Web page: <a href="http://www.mdg-trade.org/">http://www.mdg-trade.org/</a></li> <li>6. Web page: <a href="http://www.intracen.org/about/millennium-development-goals/">http://www.intracen.org/about/millennium-development-goals/</a></li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</b></p>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNAIDS 2012-2015 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework, Budget for 2014-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/pcb/2013/pcb32/agendaitems/20131405GMAfinal_UBRAF_BUDGET%202014-2015.pdf">http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/pcb/2013/pcb32/agendaitems/20131405GMAfinal_UBRAF_BUDGET%202014-2015.pdf</a></li> <li>2. UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy,<br/><a href="http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidpublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf">http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidpublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf</a></li> <li>3. Website, however there is almost no content, it has links to the UN webpage and to the Declaration<br/><a href="http://www.unaids.org/en/aboutunaids/unitednationsdeclarationsandgoals/2000millenniumdevelopmentgoals/">http://www.unaids.org/en/aboutunaids/unitednationsdeclarationsandgoals/2000millenniumdevelopmentgoals/</a></li> </ol>  |
| <p><b>Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</b></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report by the Director-General, Annual Report on the Composition of the Technical Secretariat,<br/><a href="http://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/EC/69/en/reports/ec69dg03_e_.pdf">http://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/EC/69/en/reports/ec69dg03_e_.pdf</a></li> </ol>  |
| <p><b>The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b></p>                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF-AnnualReport2012_8July2013.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF-AnnualReport2012_8July2013.pdf</a></li> <li>2. Webpage: <a href="http://www.unicef.org/mdg/">http://www.unicef.org/mdg/</a></li> <li>3. Strategic plan 2014-2017:<br/><a href="http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2013-21-UNICEF_Strategic_Plan-ODS-English.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2013-21-UNICEF_Strategic_Plan-ODS-English.pdf</a></li> <li>4. Supplementary Programme Note on the Theory of Change,</li> </ol>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p><a href="http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2014-CRP_14-Theory_of_Change-7May14-EN.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2014-CRP_14-Theory_of_Change-7May14-EN.pdf</a></p>  |
| <p><b>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</b></p>               | <p>1. Annual Report 2011,<br/><a href="http://unctad.org/fr/PublicationsLibrary/dom2012d1_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/fr/PublicationsLibrary/dom2012d1_en.pdf</a></p>   |
|   | <p>2. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dom2013d1_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dom2013d1_en.pdf</a></p>   |
|   | <p>3. Draft Proposed Programme Narrative for the Biennium 2014-2015, Part IV international cooperation and development,<br/><a href="http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/wp63crp1rev1_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/wp63crp1rev1_en.pdf</a></p>   |
|   | <p>4. Proposed Strategic Framework for the period 2014 – 2015. Part two: biennial programme plan, Programme 10 Trade and Development,<br/><a href="http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/a67d6prog10_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/a67d6prog10_en.pdf</a></p>                                   |
|   | <p>5. Webpage <a href="http://www.mdq-trade.org/">http://www.mdq-trade.org/</a></p>   |
| <p><b>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</b></p>                                 | <p>1. UNDP Strategic Plan : 2014 – 17,<br/><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP_strategic-plan_14-17_v9_web.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP_strategic-plan_14-17_v9_web.pdf</a></p>  |
|   | <p>2. Annual Report 2011/2012,<br/><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP-in-action/2012/English/UNDP-AnnualReport_ENGLISH.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP-in-action/2012/English/UNDP-AnnualReport_ENGLISH.pdf</a></p>  |
|   | <p>3. Annual Report 2012/2013,<br/><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP-in-action/2013/English/UNDP_AR2013_english_WEB.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP-in-action/2013/English/UNDP_AR2013_english_WEB.pdf</a></p>  |
|   | <p>4. Webpage:<br/><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/">http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/</a></p>  |
| <p><b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</b></p> | <p>1. Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013,<br/><a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/bureau-of-strategic-planning/themes/strategic-planning-and-results-based-management/">http://www.unesco.org/new/en/bureau-of-strategic-planning/themes/strategic-planning-and-results-based-management/</a></p>                                       |
|   | <p>2. C/5 Approved Program and Budget 2013-2013,<br/><a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002152/215286e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002152/215286e.pdf</a></p>  |
|   | <p>3. Webpage: <a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/education-for-all/education-and-the-mdgs/">http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/education-for-all/education-and-the-mdgs/</a><br/>Education and the Millennium Development Goals</p> |
|   | <p>4. Webpage: <a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/education-statistics-mdg.aspx">http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/education-statistics-mdg.aspx</a> International Goals</p>  |
|   | <p>5. Web page: <a href="http://en.unesco.org/post2015/">http://en.unesco.org/post2015/</a></p>   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</b></p> | <p>1. Independent Thematic Evaluation: UNIDO's contribution to the Millennium Development Goals,<br/><a href="http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Evaluation/THEM_UNIDO_MDGs-2012_EBook.pdf">http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Evaluation/THEM_UNIDO_MDGs-2012_EBook.pdf</a></p> <p>2. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/PBC/PBC29/13-80554_AR2012_Ebook.pdf">http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/PBC/PBC29/13-80554_AR2012_Ebook.pdf</a></p> <p>3. Web page: <a href="http://www.unido.org/what-we-do.html">http://www.unido.org/what-we-do.html</a></p>   |
| <p><b>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</b></p>                     | <p>1. Annual Report 2011,<br/><a href="http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2012/16434%20UNFPA%20AR_FINAL_Ev11.pdf">http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2012/16434%20UNFPA%20AR_FINAL_Ev11.pdf</a></p> <p>2. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="https://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2013/AR%202012%20EN-Final.pdf">https://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2013/AR%202012%20EN-Final.pdf</a></p> <p>3. UNFPA, Integrated budget estimates, 2014-2017,<br/><a href="http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/FINAL%20UN%20VERSION%20integrated%20budget%20estimates,%202014-2017.docx">www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/FINAL%20UN%20VERSION%20integrated%20budget%20estimates,%202014-2017.docx</a></p> <p>4. UNFPA, Institutional budget estimates for 2012-2013,<br/><a href="http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/2012/FINAL%20UN%20VERSION%20of%20edited%20UNFPA%20institutional%20budget,%202012-2013,%20single-spaced.doc">www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/2012/FINAL%20UN%20VERSION%20of%20edited%20UNFPA%20institutional%20budget,%202012-2013,%20single-spaced.doc</a></p> <p>5. Midterm Review of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013,<br/><a href="http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/2011/CORRECTED%20FINALIZED%20UN%20VERSION%20MTR%20OF%20THE%20UNFPA%20STRATEGIC%20PLAN,%20Single-spaced.doc">http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/2011/CORRECTED%20FINALIZED%20UN%20VERSION%20MTR%20OF%20THE%20UNFPA%20STRATEGIC%20PLAN,%20Single-spaced.doc</a></p> |
| <p><b>Universal Postal Union (UPU)</b></p>                               | <p>1. Annual Report 2011,<br/><a href="http://www.upu.int/fileadmin/documentsFiles/resources/publications/2011AnnualReportEn.pdf">http://www.upu.int/fileadmin/documentsFiles/resources/publications/2011AnnualReportEn.pdf</a></p> <p>2. Web page: <a href="http://www.upu.int/nc/en/the-upu/un-specialized-agency/millennium-development-goals/about-mdg.html?sword_list[0]=mdgs">http://www.upu.int/nc/en/the-upu/un-specialized-agency/millennium-development-goals/about-mdg.html?sword_list[0]=mdgs</a></p>  |
| <p><b>World Health Organization (WHO)</b></p>                            | <p>1. Monitoring the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals,<br/><a href="http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_13-en.pdf">http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_13-en.pdf</a></p> <p>2. MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC PLAN 2008–2013 (Amended Draft),<br/><a href="http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_amtsp3.html">http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_amtsp3.html</a></p> <p>3. Twelfth General program of work,<br/><a href="http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_6-en.pdf">http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_6-en.pdf</a></p>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>4. Proposed Program Budget 2014-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/about/resources_planning/A66_7-en.pdf">http://www.who.int/about/resources_planning/A66_7-en.pdf</a></p> <p>5. World Health Statistics Report 2013,<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/EN_WHS2013_Full.pdf">http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/EN_WHS2013_Full.pdf</a></p> <p>6. World Health Report,<br/><a href="http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85761/2/9789240690837_eng.pdf">http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85761/2/9789240690837_eng.pdf</a></p> <p>7. Health in the post-2015 UN development agenda,<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/post2015/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/post2015/en/index.html</a></p> <p>8. WHO reform: programs and priority setting (20 February 2012),<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/dg/reform/consultation/WHO_Reform_1_en.pdf">http://www.who.int/dg/reform/consultation/WHO_Reform_1_en.pdf</a></p> <p>9. Web page:<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/en/">http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/en/</a></p> <p>10. Web page:<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/post2015/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/post2015/en/index.html</a></p> <p>11. Annual Report 2012,<br/><a href="http://www.who.int/kobe_centre/publications/annual_report2012_en.pdf">http://www.who.int/kobe_centre/publications/annual_report2012_en.pdf</a></p> |
| <p><b>World Meteorological Organization (WMO)</b></p> | <p>1. The Strategic Plan 2012-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/documents/1069_en.pdf">http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/documents/1069_en.pdf</a></p> <p>2. The Operating Plan 2012-2015,<br/><a href="http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/documents/WMO_OP_2011_en.pdf">http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/documents/WMO_OP_2011_en.pdf</a></p> <p>3. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework,<br/><a href="http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/monitoring_evaluation_en.html">http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/monitoring_evaluation_en.html</a></p> <p>4. Web page:<br/><a href="http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/weather/developmentgoals_en.html">http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/weather/developmentgoals_en.html</a></p>  |
| <p><b>World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)</b></p>      | <p>1. Annual Report,<br/><a href="http://dtxtg4w60xqpw.cloudfront.net/sites/all/files/pdf/annual_report_2012.pdf">http://dtxtg4w60xqpw.cloudfront.net/sites/all/files/pdf/annual_report_2012.pdf</a></p> <p>2. Web page: <a href="http://icr.unwto.org/en/content/tourism-millennium-development-goals-mdgs">http://icr.unwto.org/en/content/tourism-millennium-development-goals-mdgs</a></p>  |
| <p><b>World Trade Organization (WTO)</b></p>          | <p>1. The WTO and the Millennium Development Goals,<br/><a href="http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/coher_e/mdg_e/mdg_e.pdf">http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/coher_e/mdg_e/mdg_e.pdf</a></p>   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 2. Annual Report 2012,<br><a href="http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anrep12_e.pdf">http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anrep12_e.pdf</a> |
|  | 3. Annual Report 2013,<br><a href="http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anrep13_e.pdf">http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anrep13_e.pdf</a> |

## APPENDIX III

# World Intellectual Property Organization

## Survey Questionnaire

### Measuring UN Agencies' Contributions to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

#### 1. BACKGROUND

The question of how the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has become increasingly critical in the recent past. The WIPO Development Agenda (hereinafter “DA” or “Development Agenda”) has been an important catalyst for the on-going discussions.<sup>18</sup> In particular, in the context of Recommendation 22 of the Development Agenda, the WIPO Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) has, since its Fifth Session in November 2010, reviewed and discussed a number of studies and surveys on measuring WIPO’s contribution to the MDGs. Building on the earlier discussions, the CDIP, at its Eleventh Session, requested the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of the practices by which other United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular the other specialized United Nations agencies, measure their contribution to the MDGs. In response to this request, the WIPO Secretariat reviewed a total 17 UN agencies and prepared a report, which was discussed at the Committee’s Twelfth Session in May 2013.<sup>19</sup>

The Committee thereafter requested the Secretariat to expand the survey to include person-to-person contacts with staff at the agencies surveyed as appropriate in order to learn more about how they measure their contribution to the MDGs and extend the survey to cover some additional UN organizations and Programs. This survey questionnaire has been developed to facilitate this process.

The purpose of the survey is therefore to gather information and data that will assist WIPO Member States to gain further insights and enhance their understanding of the methodologies, approaches and practices within the UN family and related organizations in measuring contributions to the MDGs.

#### 2. REQUESTED INPUT

You are kindly requested to provide as much information as possible for each question. We appreciate, however, that not all questions may be relevant for your agency/program or that you may not have the information requested. Should this be the case, please feel free to indicate so or leave the question blank.

---

<sup>18</sup> The Development Agenda, adopted by the WIPO General Assembly in 2007, consists of 45 Recommendations on a range of initiatives and activities that WIPO should undertake to enhance its contribution to Development in developing countries and least-developed countries (LDCs). For details on the Recommendations and information on the Development Agenda see the WIPO website at <http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/>.

<sup>19</sup> The report, WIPO document CDIP/12/8, is accessible on the WIPO website at [http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_12/cdip\\_12\\_8.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_12/cdip_12_8.pdf).



## **2.1 Details of Respondent**

Name:

Title:

Organizational Unit:

Agency/Program:

Contact details:

## **2.2 Mandate of the Agency/Program and Involvement with MDGs**

- (a) What is the Core mandate of your agency/program?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (b) How can you summarize your agency's/program's involvement with MDGs

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (c) Is your agency or program a lead agency on any aspect of the MDGs? If yes, please describe the role and whether the agency collects and/or reports on global data in this regard.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (d) Is there a specific person or division or unit with the responsibility for MDGs in your agency/program?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

## **2.3 Reporting on MDGs**

- (a) Does your agency/program report on MDGs either specifically or as part of its annual or other periodic reports? If yes, please indicate the title and how to access the reports.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (b) Does your agency/program have a dedicated website or webpage on MDGs? If yes please provide the link to the site or page.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

## **2.4 Measuring Organizational Contribution to MDGs**

- (a) Is progress towards the achievement of MDGs measured as part of your agency's/program's overall performance in its strategic plans, program and budget documentation and/or annual reports?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (b) If progress towards the achievement of MDGs is measured as part of your agency's/program's overall performance, are there any MDG-specific indicators or metrics in the performance framework?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (c) Are there any other analyses (beyond reporting in the context of organizational performance) of your agency's/program's contribution to the MDGs? If yes, please provide the title of the relevant documents and indicate how to access the documents.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- (d) Are there any important external documents or reports (that you are aware of) that analyse or critique your agencies'/programs' contribution to the MDGs? Which ones?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

## **2.5 Additional feedback**

Do you have any other feedback or comments with respect to how your agency/program measures its contributions to the MDGs?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

**Thank you for your support and input!**

[Annex II follows]

## ANNEX II

### INTRODUCTION

In the context of the discussion on WIPO's contribution to the Achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/11), the Secretariat was requested to provide a brief report to the next session of the Committee as to how WIPO has contributed to the MDGs to date, drawing upon the existing studies commissioned on this matter including, but not limited to, document CDIP/11/3, including information on WIPO's contribution to the six targets under MDGs 1, 6 and 8, using the methodology provided in document CDIP/11/3, and an assessment in narrative form as to how WIPO is contributing to the other five MDGs.

### METHODOLOGY

In the preparation of Annex II, the methodology referenced in document CDIP/11/3 ([http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_11/cdip\\_11\\_3.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_11/cdip_11_3.pdf)), which was noted at the Eleventh Session, was consulted and provided the basis for the two tables contained in Section I of Annex II. This section has since been revised to include an executive summary for MDGs 1, 6 and 8, drawing examples from 2012, as per the decision taken at the Twelfth Session.

In addition, other existing studies, namely CDIP/10/9 ([http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_10/cdip\\_10\\_9.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_10/cdip_10_9.pdf)) and CDIP/5/3 ([http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_5/cdip\\_5\\_3.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_5/cdip_5_3.pdf)), were also consulted. These documents provide a matrix, which outlines WIPO's relevant programs and activities and maps them to the relevant MDGs. This matrix provided the basis for the preparation of Section II of Annex II.

## SECTION I

### MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

As illustrated in Table 1, the targets and associated indicators for measuring progress against MDG 1 focus on two areas: increasing employment and income and reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, with a specific indicator relating to children under the age of 5 suffering from hunger and malnutrition. While it is difficult to attribute WIPO's activities directly to these indicators, WIPO's normative work and technical assistance does contribute in a broader sense to support achievement of MDG1. In relation to the MDG 1 employment and income indicators, WIPO's work supports the development of a conducive environment for business and private sector development, including a particular focus on SMEs, which can play an important role in job creation. By supporting technology development and diffusion, WIPO's work can also contribute to agricultural productivity and innovation, and consequently to food supply. This is of particular importance given the key role of agriculture to economies in developing countries, especially in Africa.

In 2012, WIPO continued to support enhanced cooperation among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for IP. Discussions about the progressive development of the various IP systems within the respective WIPO Standing Committees continued to be inclusive and member-driven, taking into account different levels of development and representing a participatory process. In addition, during 2012, a number of countries sought advice from WIPO on how to use available multilateral flexibilities so as to accommodate particular national interests that are specific to their countries. Since bilateral and regional legal instruments are increasingly covering IP matters, WIPO's legislative assistance also extended to commitments undertaken in the framework of such agreements. Members States' legislative activities continued to grow in 2012, particularly due to countries joining regional economic integration processes, countries signing bilateral free trade agreements, countries revising their patent laws to accommodate local public policies, and countries' accession to multilateral treaties regarding patents.

In the area of trademarks, industrial design and geographical indications law, WIPO provided legislative advice in response to individual requests. To support the enhancement of business development capacity in developing countries and LDCs, WIPO also implemented the project on IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs.

WIPO continued its work to enhance institutional and human capacity in developing countries and LDCs to support creative industries.<sup>20</sup> As regards tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks, progress was made in the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR). Most notably, in June 2012, WIPO Member States adopted the [Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances](#). Copyright-related legislative advice was also provided upon request to Member States.

---

<sup>20</sup> Please refer also to MDG 2 (Achieve Universal Primary Education) under Annex II, Section 2 for more information.

Through its work to support the competitiveness of domestic enterprises, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in developing countries and LDCs, WIPO also helped contribute to the achievement of MDG 1. Awareness of the potential offered by the IP system among SMEs was enhanced in 2012, primarily through seven Training of Trainers (ToT) programs and the translation and adaptation of content on IP for business to the local context. The IP PANORAMA™ multimedia toolkit was completed with a module on IP Issues in Franchising. Students also undertook an online international certificate course on IP asset management for business success based on IP PANORAMA™. The Program also contributed to fostering appropriate policies and policy coherence on IP for SMEs at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

Appropriate protection of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and genetic resources also contributes to MDG 1 by ensuring that local communities who conserve and maintain these resources and assets receive a fair share of economic benefits derived from their exploitation. Negotiations continued in 2012 within the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (the IGC). In addition, four countries and regional organizations received legislative and policy assistance. WIPO cooperated as a technical partner in regional projects, such as a regional framework on TK, TCEs and GRs for the Caribbean, the TK Action Plan in the Pacific and a UNEP and Global Environment Facility-funded project in certain Latin American and Caribbean countries on the implementation of access to GRs and benefit-sharing regimes. In collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, WIPO provided advice on IP management to the organizers of the 2012 Festival of Pacific Arts, held in the Solomon Islands. WIPO also made available a series of short, accessible publications on the key issues, and published, for consultation, a draft WIPO TK Documentation Toolkit. Such activities served to increase understanding of the issues, the development of national and regional legislation and policies, and the forging of practical solutions at the regional, national and community levels, complementing the IGC's normative work.

With a view to enhancing national innovation potential and capacities, during the year 2012, WIPO continued to assist developing countries and LDC's in the design, development and implementation of National IP strategies that are both consistent with their overall development plans and able to foster innovation and creativity. Through the project on Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity, which was completed in May 2012, a standardized, though flexible, methodology and a set of practical tools for the formulation of national IP strategies and plans were developed. The methodology and tools are currently being mainstreamed for use in national IP strategy formulation processes in developing countries and LDC's.

Access to technology and knowledge is another key factor for the achievement of MDG 1 and is one where WIPO plays an integral role. During 2012, the new PATENTSCOPE system, introduced in 2011, was further developed and improved. National training events and sub-regional training events were organized and the number of Member States establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in their countries rose to a total of 36. WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program, which facilitates access to scientific and technical journals, significantly increased the number of registered users in 2012 and the number of peer-reviewed journals available to

eligible institutions. A number of completed DA projects can also contribute to achievement of MDG 1 by increasing access to technology and knowledge. Phase I of the project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information was completed and evaluated in 2012. Follow-up activities to the DA project on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain were also completed. In addition, the Project on: *Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution For Identified Development Challenges* (Recommendations 19, 30 And 31), completed and evaluated, also contributed to the achievement of MDG 1 by exploring the possibilities of effectively delivering appropriate technologies and providing effective and practical implementation of this technology to communities and organizations in LDCs.

The interface of IP and agricultural innovation is also critical to the achievement of MDG 1, specifically Target 1.C: *“Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger”*. Central to WIPO’s work in this area are the activities of the IP and Global Challenges Program, which addresses pressing global and interconnected issues, in particular Food Security, Global Health and Climate Change. In 2012, substantive progress in supporting an enhanced understanding among policy makers on the interface between global challenges and innovation and IP was made. Work on the relationship between IP and food security progressed in 2012 through the further exploration of a case study on IP, innovation and food security, jointly with the Government of Tanzania and other relevant stakeholders.

WIPO continued its close cooperation with international partners in 2012, in particular with the FAO, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGR). This cooperation included a commitment to achieving MDG 1 through the conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security. In 2012, the WIPO Secretariat participated as an observer in meetings concerning the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.<sup>21</sup>

### **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases<sup>22</sup>**

As with MDG 4 and 5, WIPO continues to play an important role in health-related fields through its focus on patents and access to medicines. Further details of this work are reported under MDGs 4 and 5.

### **MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

WIPO is committed to contributing to MDG 8 and the goal of developing a partnership for development. The targets and indicators under MDG 8 of greatest relevance to WIPO’s work are: *“Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to*

---

<sup>21</sup> See also MDG 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability) under Annex II, Section 2.

<sup>22</sup> Please refer to MDGs 4 (Reduce Child Mortality) and 5 (Improve Maternal Health) under Annex II, Section 2, which also summarizes WIPO’s contribution to the health-related MDGs.

*affordable essential drugs in developing countries*” and *“Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications”*. To this effect, WIPO continued to strengthen its engagement in the work of the UN and to actively fulfill its role as a specialized agency of the UN system, strengthening existing partnerships and establishing new ones throughout 2012. In addition, WIPO continued to strengthen its cooperation with the private sector and to ensure the active engagement of non-governmental stakeholders in its work.

WIPO Re:Search made significant progress in 2012 including the doubling of its membership and the initiation of 13 separate research collaborations between a range of Members during its first year. WIPO Re:Search includes ten Members from nine African countries. In addition to several research collaborations involving research centers in Africa, African scientists from Cameroon, Egypt and Ghana are developing their research skills at facilities of developed country Members of WIPO Re:Search made possible by the WIPO-Government of Australia Funds-in-Trust Agreement.

WIPO GREEN, a partnership platform for the accelerated transfer, adaptation and adoption of environmentally sound technologies, also made progress as a pilot in 2012. Technologies and needs were uploaded throughout 2012 and new functionalities were added to the database. Subscriptions to the WIPO GREEN monthly newsletters increased to over 500 subscribers. Two case studies were also published showing successful green technology transfers and several discussions held with strategic partners, including the UN Global Compact, UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO, as well as with financing institutions, such as infoDev and the Asian Development Bank. This partnership is a relevant contribution to Target 8.f. of MDG 8 as well as to MDG 7.

With specific regard to the information and communication technologies aspect of Target 8, WIPO actively partners with the ITU on a range of relevant issues, as well as contributing to the follow-up processes to the World Summit on the Information Society and the work of the Internet Governance Forum. The WIPO Copyright and Related Rights Program, working closely with the WIPO External Relations Program, organized a number of information events with a range of stakeholders to raise awareness of the interface between IP and the information society. In addition, the WIPO Development Agenda Project on: *“IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge”* was completed and evaluated in 2012. Under the latter project, a Study on Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content was prepared by a group of external experts and presented to the ninth session of the CDIP.

With regard to specifically addressing the needs of LDCs (Target 8.b), WIPO continued to facilitate the use of IP for development and empowering developing countries and LDCs to harness IP for enhancing national innovation potential and capacities, ensuring country-specific, needs-based, coherent and well-coordinated technical assistance. WIPO provided technical assistance to developing countries and LDC’s in formulating and modernizing legislation in the field of IP, taking into account specific national requirements and international IP flexibilities. The special attention to LDCs also included targeted cooperation activities in the areas of innovation, creativity and development. The WIPO Deliverables adopted in 2011 on the occasion of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least

Developed Countries (UN - LDC IV) continued to instill greater cohesion and focus in the delivery of technical assistance to LDCs.

Finally, in 2012, new partnerships were established with regional economic communities and intergovernmental institutions, namely the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA) and the Organisation internationale de la francophonie (OIF) with the aim of creating and/or enhancing synergies for greater development results. WIPO's contribution to the work of the MDG Gap Task Force, focuses in particular on MDG 8.



**Table 1: MATCHING OF MDGs 1, 6 AND 8 AND TARGETS TO WIPO'S 2012/13 RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MID-TERM PERFORMANCE RESULTS 2012**

| MDG Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger   |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| MDG Targets 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger |  |   |  |
| WIPO Strategic Goal  | Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13  | Performance Indicators  | Performance Data   |
| <i>Goal 1: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>              | Result (i) Enhanced cooperation/greater consensus among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for the international patent system, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, copyright and related rights, TK, TCEs and GRs | Progress on the implementation of SCP agreed steps/plans                | SCP/18 agreed to carry on discussions at SCP/19 on the basis of the agenda of SCP/18.  |
|  |  | International agreement on a normative framework for Industrial Designs | WIPO General Assemblies decision "urging the SCT to expedite in a committed manner work with a view to advance substantially the basic proposals for a Design Law Treaty" (WO/GA/41/18, paragraph 231).  |
|  |  | Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCT agenda          | Progress on draft Articles and Regulations for industrial design law and practice.<br><br>Continuation of work on the protection of country names.<br><br>The SCT held an information meeting on the role and responsibility of Internet intermediaries in the field of trademarks, but subsequently decided not to continue work on this particular topic.              |
|  |  | No. of ratifications/ accessions to the Singapore Treaty                | 4 additional ratifications in 2012 (United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, New Zealand and Iceland).  |
|  |  | Work initiated by the SCT on Geographical Indications (GIs)             | SCT did not initiate work on geographical indications in 2012.   |
|  |  | Conclusions agreed by Member States in each session of the SCCR         | Conclusions were reached in both SCCR sessions <sup>23</sup> to advance work on all substantive agenda items including limitations and exceptions for visually impaired/print disabled persons; protection for broadcasting organizations; limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives; and limitations and exceptions for education and research institutions |

<sup>23</sup> SCCR 24: [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\\_id=25014](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25014) and SCCR 25: [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\\_id=25024](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25024) .

|   |  |   |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
|   |  | Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCCR agenda   | Beijing Treaty text adopted in June 2012. Decision to convene Diplomatic Conference in Marrakesh reached in December 2012. Progress consistent with SCCR work plan on all issues on the agenda.   |   |  |
|   |  | Progress in the IGC's negotiations towards development of an international legal instrument(s)  | Continued progress in negotiations  |   |  |
| <i>Goal III:<br/>Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i> | Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives | No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament)</li> <li>- Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Seychelles (MoU under review)</li> <li>- Tanzania (implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Ghana (in progress)</li> </ul> |   |  |
|   |  |   | Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)   |   |  |
|   |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botswana (IP Strategy)</li> <li>- Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy)</li> <li>- Seychelles (IP Policy)</li> <li>- Mauritius (IP Policy)</li> <li>Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)</li> </ul>   |   |  |
|   |  |   |   | No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)  | Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).   |
|   |  |   |   | No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)   | Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).  |
|   |  |   |   | No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)  | Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.               |
|   |  |   |   | No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)   | Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa                          |
|   |  |   |   | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean) | Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago) |
|   |  |   |   | No. of countries in   | Five countries (Argentina,   |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean) | Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)   |
|  |  | No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)                              | Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)   |
|  |  | No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals                                      | Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine. |
|  |  | % of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|  |  | % IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|  |  | % of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization                                    | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|  |  | No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component   | None   |
| <i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i> | Result (ii) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information, knowledge and technologies by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain | No. of Trusted Intermediaries (TIs) and Rights Holders (RHs) having joined the TIGAR system network, including from developing countries and LDCs | 10 TIs and 20 RHs had joined the TIGAR system by the end of 2012.  |
|  |  | No. of copyright protected works distributed among TIs and made accessible to VIPs across borders through the TIGAR system network                | 450 books in accessible formats downloaded from the TIGAR in 2012.   |
|  |  | No. of users serviced by TISCs per quarter and country  | 300 (min.) – 750 (max.) average no. of users serviced by TISCs per day   |
|  |  | No. of Member States  | TTO Project for 5 member States  |

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  | <p>that have developed their IP framework and established TTOs</p>                    | <p>in the Arab Region initiated in Tunisia. A needs assessment was undertaken in December 2012, as the basis for an official action plan, which will be considered and adopted by the Government in 2013 subject to availability of funds.</p> <p>Note: The TTO Project for the Arab Region is behind schedule due to the expected external funding not yet having materialized. WIPO has facilitated meetings on this and is optimistic about obtaining the funding and carrying forward the project.</p> <p>In the framework of the WIPO University Initiative, 20 TTOs assisted in development of IP Institutional Policies (UNESCWA (5), Morocco (6), Chile (5), Philippines (5) and Ghana (1)).</p> <p><i>Networked innovation platform:</i><br/>Development of the first draft of a framework document for a networked innovation using satellite imagery for the detection of underground water and the promotion of local home-grown technologies for water pumping. A more focused framework document will be developed for the modular integration of patent landscape reports (up-stream), technology competitions and TISCs (up-stream), EST technologies using WIPO Green (mid-stream) and IP capacity-building programs (down-stream) aiming for a project with minimal cost and a facilitator role for WIPO.</p> |
|  |  | <p>No. of different users per quarter/system (PATENTSCOPE/ Global Brand Database)</p> | <p>219,000<br/>13,000</p>   |
|  |  | <p>No. of languages in which cross-lingual search is available</p>                    | <p>12 in Beta (Cumulative)</p>  |
|  |  | <p>No. of national TISC networks launched</p>   | <p>16 additional TISC Networks launched: Africa (10); Arab (1); Latin America and the Caribbean (4) ; Certain Countries in Europe and Asia (1)</p>  |
|  |  | <p>% of users satisfied with TISC services</p>  | <p>Strongly satisfied 33%<br/>Somewhat satisfied 44%</p>  |
|  |  | <p>No. of users of the value-added information services (technology search</p>        | <p>For ICE/WPIS service: 241 search requests received in 2012 from 19 countries, including 101 ICE examination report requests</p>  |

|  |  | service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)  | For PLRs:<br><br>13,102 visits (unique clicks)<br>8,930 PDF downloads   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  | % of recipients satisfied with the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)                                 | Evaluation surveys on users' satisfaction for ICE/WPIS reports are currently being discussed with donor offices. Start of implementation foreseen 2013.<br><br>For PLRs: 88% of first and second level users were satisfied with the reports;<br>67% of the users found the reports useful for their work.  |
|  |  | Number of registered users of ARDI and ASPI   | ARDI had 230 registered users of which 110 were active. ASPI had 30 registered users of which 12 were active  |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>   | Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes          | No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues | The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012. |
| <b>MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>   |  |   |   |
| <b>MDG Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it</b><br><b>MDG Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</b> |  |   |   |
| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>   | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13</b>   | <b>Performance Indicators</b>   | <b>Performance Data</b>   |
| <i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>  | Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives | No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa)                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament)</li> <li>- Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Seychelles (MoU under review)</li> <li>- Tanzania (implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Ghana (in progress)</li> </ul>   |
|  |  |   | Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)   |
|  |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botswana (IP Strategy)</li> <li>- Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy)</li> <li>- Seychelles (IP Policy)</li> </ul>   |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |   | – Mauritius (IP Policy)<br>Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)   |
|  |  | No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)  | Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).   |
|  |  | No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)   | Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).  |
|  |  | No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)  | Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.   |
|  |  | No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)   | Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa  |
|  |  | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)   | Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)   |
|  |  | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean) | Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)  |
|  |  | No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)  | Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)   |
|  |  | No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals  | Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine. |
|  |  | % of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|  |  | % IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP   | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  | issues  |   |
|  |  | % of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)   |
|  |  | No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component   | None  |
| <i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i> | Result (i) Progress in the international policy dialogue among WIPO Member States on building respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda | Continued agreement by Member States on the substantive work of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) in the biennium, incorporating development-oriented elements | Member States agreed on the future program of this Committee, to include alternative dispute resolution practices; and preventive actions or measures to complement enforcement measures (see par. 34 of Draft Summary by the Chair – doc. WIP/ACE/8/12/PROV).  |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>   | Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes          | No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues             | The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012. |

**MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

**Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>                                  | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13</b>   | <b>Performance Indicators</b>   | <b>Performance Data</b>  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i> | Results (iv) New or strengthened cooperation mechanisms, programs and partnerships in LDCs | No. of partnerships established in LDCs among governmental organizations, private sector, NGOs, and other development partners (LDCs) | The partnerships initiated in Bangladesh, Nepal and Zambia in 2011 were further strengthened through the establishment of expert and multi-stakeholder groups on appropriate technologies. |
|   |  | No. of IP programs implemented jointly with other UN bodies and other IGOs (LDCs)   | WIPO participated in Inter-Agency Consultative Group Meetings organized by the United Nations Office of the High   |

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
|  |   |   | <p>Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) - a UN system consultative process on UN's cooperation with LDCs</p> <p>WIPO provided technical and advisory assistance to the LDCs under WTO's needs assessment process addressing LDCs needs and priorities for implementation of the TRIPS agreement during their grace period. WIPO participated actively in regional, sub-regional and national programs organized by WTO for the benefit of LDCs.</p> |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i> | Results (ii) IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges | No. of participants in IP-based platforms           | <p>WIPO Re:Search: 61 members (providers, users and supporters) (cumulative)</p> <p>WIPO GREEN; 20 participants (collaborating organizations, technology providers and seekers) (cumulative)</p>  |
|  |   | No. of transactions concluded using the platform(s) | <p>WIPO Re:Search: 13 collaborations as of end 2012</p> <p>WIPO GREEN: no transactions</p>  |

**MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

**Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries**

| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>                                  | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13</b>   | <b>Performance Indicators</b>   | <b>Performance Data</b>   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i> | Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives | No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament)</li> <li>- Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Seychelles (MoU under review)</li> <li>- Tanzania (implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Ghana (in progress)</li> </ul> |
|   |  |   | <p>Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)</p>  |
|   |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botswana (IP Strategy)</li> <li>- Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy)</li> <li>- Seychelles (IP Policy)</li> <li>- Mauritius (IP Policy)</li> <li>- Tanzania (IP Strategy and</li> </ul>   |



|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |   | Policy)  |
|  |  | No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)  | Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).   |
|  |  | No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)   | Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).  |
|  |  | No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)  | Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.   |
|  |  | No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)   | Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa  |
|  |  | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)   | Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)   |
|  |  | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean) | Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)  |
|  |  | No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)  | Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)   |
|  |  | No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals  | Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine. |
|  |  | % of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|  |  | % IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  | % of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)   |
|  |  | No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component   | None  |
| <i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i> | Result (i) Progress in the international policy dialogue among WIPO Member States on building respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda | Continued agreement by Member States on the substantive work of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) in the biennium, incorporating development-oriented elements | Member States agreed on the future program of this Committee, to include alternative dispute resolution practices; and preventive actions or measures to complement enforcement measures (see par. 34 of Draft Summary by the Chair – doc. WIP/ACE/8/12/PROV).  |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>   | Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes          | No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues             | The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012. |

**MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

**Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>  | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13</b>   | <b>Performance Indicators</b>   | <b>Performance Data</b>   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <i>Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i> | Result (i) Enhanced cooperation/greater consensus among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for the international patent system, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, copyright and related rights, TK, TCEs and GRs | Progress on the implementation of SCP agreed steps/plans                | SCP/18 agreed to carry on discussions at SCP/19 on the basis of the agenda of SCP/18.   |
|   |  | International agreement on a normative framework for Industrial Designs | WIPO General Assemblies decision “urging the SCT to expedite in a committed manner work with a view to advance substantially the basic proposals for a Design Law Treaty” (WO/GA/41/18, paragraph 231). |
|   |  | Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCT agenda          | Progress on draft Articles and Regulations for industrial design law and practice.  |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |   | Continuation of work on the protection of country names.<br><br>The SCT held an information meeting on the role and responsibility of Internet intermediaries in the field of trademarks, but subsequently decided not to continue work on this particular topic.  |
|  |  | No. of ratifications/ accessions to the Singapore Treaty  | 4 additional ratifications in 2012 (United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, New Zealand and Iceland).  |
|  |  | Work initiated by the SCT on Geographical Indications (GIs)   | SCT did not initiate work on geographical indications in 2012.   |
|  |  | Conclusions agreed by Member States in each session of the SCCR   | Conclusions were reached in both SCCR sessions <sup>24</sup> to advance work on all substantive agenda items including limitations and exceptions for visually impaired/print disabled persons; protection for broadcasting organizations; limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives; and limitations and exceptions for education and research institutions |
|  |  | Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCCR agenda   | Beijing Treaty text adopted in June 2012. Decision to convene Diplomatic Conference in Marrakesh reached in December 2012. Progress consistent with SCCR work plan on all issues on the agenda.  |
|  |  | Progress in the IGC's negotiations towards development of an international legal instrument(s)  | Continued progress in negotiations   |
|  | Result (ii) Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks | No. and types of legislative advice provided to Member States related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits | In 2012, 11 written comments were provided to Member States. In addition, seven events were organized with the aim to discuss, revise and draft legal texts or to analyze policy options.  |
|  |  | % of countries which found WIPO's legislative advice related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits useful   | Survey for the year 2012 in process  |

<sup>24</sup> SCCR 24: [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\\_id=25014](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25014) and SCCR 25: [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\\_id=25024](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25024) .

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  | % of Member States which found the provided information concerning the legal principles and practices of the patent system, including the flexibilities existing in the system and the challenges it faces, useful | A majority of Member States expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the information provided.  |
|  |  | No. of countries providing positive feedback on the usefulness of the provided legislative advice in the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications                                       | Positive feedback received from three countries (out of three survey respondents).  |
|  |  | No. of countries that have initiated legislative reform in the area of copyright and related rights  | Nine countries from the following regions received legislative advice in 2012: Africa (3); Arab (4); Asia Pacific (1); LAC (1).   |
|  |  | % of participants' positive rating of the usefulness of copyright related capacity building workshops  | Over 80% of participants found the workshops useful.  |
|  |  | % of participants' rating of usefulness of copyright related workshops and practical use of knowledge six months after the workshop  | Approximately 80% reported actual use of the information.   |
|  |  | No. of national copyright and related rights initiatives started directly related to the themes of workshops   | Over 50% of countries started initiatives following the workshops such as awareness building programs, enhancing institutional and human capacities and improvement of copyright systems.   |
|  |  | No. of requests for and types of legislative advice related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits, including relevant IP flexibilities   | Legislative advice provided to 4 legal experts from Liberia during their study visit to WIPO headquarters.<br><br>In 2012, 11 written comments were provided to MS; three short term missions to capitals and four consultations meetings at WIPO's HQ were organized with the aim to discuss, revise and draft legal texts or to analyze policy options. |
|  |  | No. of countries which found WIPO's legislative advice related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits useful  | Survey for the year 2012 in process   |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | <p>% of satisfied participants in targeted workshops/seminars held on specific patent-related questions</p>   | <p>National Workshop on Patent Policy and its legislative implementation (Costa Rica, September, 2012) (92.5%)</p> <p>Sub-regional Workshop on the Protection of Invention in the Pharmaceutical Sector: Patents, Undisclosed Information and Health Policies (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, October, 2012) (96.7%)</p> <p>Regional Seminar on the Legislative, Economic and Policy Aspects of Utility Models Protection System (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, September 2012) (100%)</p> <p>Training Course on Patent Law and Examination (Republic of Korea); WIPO-WTO Colloquium for Teachers of Intellectual Property (Geneva); Interregional Intermediate Seminar on Industrial Property (Geneva).</p> <p>All participants expressed their satisfaction with the respective workshops/seminars (100%)</p> |
|  |  | <p>No. of Member States having received legislative advice in the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications</p>   | <p>Advice provided to 11 Member States on 18 individual pieces of draft legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa (2)</li> <li>- Arab (1)</li> <li>- Asia and Pacific (1)</li> <li>- Latin America and the Caribbean (7)</li> </ul>  |
|  |  | <p>No. of countries provided with technical assistance on new or updated legislative frameworks for effective enforcement, taking into account flexibilities in Part III of TRIPS</p> | <p>Legislative assistance provided to one regional group and four countries (two in Africa and two in Asia) in 2012.</p>   |
|  |  | <p>No. of countries with updated national IP laws and/or regulations</p>  | <p>Four countries amended their national legislation in line with international IP treaties and national development plans: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Romania.</p> <p>Six countries were planning to amend: Estonia, Latvia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia and Slovenia.</p>  |

|   |  | No. and types of legislative advice provided to Member States related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits     | None  |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>   |  |   |   |
| <b>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</b> |  |   |   |
| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>  | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13</b>   | <b>Performance Indicators</b>   | <b>Performance Data</b>   |
| <i>Goal III:<br/>Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>   | Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives | No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament)</li> <li>- Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Seychelles (MoU under review)</li> <li>- Tanzania (implementation in progress)</li> <li>- Ghana (in progress)</li> </ul> |
|   |  |   | Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)   |
|   |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botswana (IP Strategy)</li> <li>- Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy)</li> <li>- Seychelles (IP Policy)</li> <li>- Mauritius (IP Policy)</li> <li>Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)</li> </ul>   |
|   |  | No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)                          | Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).  |
|   |  | No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)   | Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).   |
|   |  | No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes   | Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.  |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | (Asia and the Pacific)   |  |
|   | No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies<br>(Asia and the Pacific)   | Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa  |
|   | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies<br>(Latin America and the Caribbean)   | Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)   |
|   | No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies<br>(Latin America and the Caribbean) | Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)  |
|   | No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)   | Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)   |
|   | No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals   | Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine. |
|   | % of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work   | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|   | % IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues   | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|   | % of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization   | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)  |
|   | No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component  | None   |
| Result (ii) 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 | % of participants' positive rating of the usefulness of copyright related capacity building workshops  | Over 80% of participants found the workshops useful.   |
|   | % of participants' rating of usefulness of copyright related workshops and practical use of knowledge six months after the workshop                                      | Approximately 80% reported actual use of the information.  |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  | No. of national copyright and related rights initiatives started directly related to the themes of workshops   | Over 50% of countries started initiatives following the workshops such as awareness building programs, enhancing institutional and human capacities and improvement of copyright systems.  |
|  |  | % of participants in WIPO capacity-building activities which report enhanced capacity to understand and use IP principles, systems and tools or the protection of TK and TCEs, and for management of the relationship between IP and GRs | 80% (feedback questionnaire used in three activities organized by the TK Division)   |
|  |  | % of policy makers, government officials, IP practitioners and examiners, enforcement agents and IP users with a better understanding of IP issues and its use for development   | <b>Africa:</b> Approximately 800 participants comprising policy makers, government officials, IP practitioners and examiners, enforcement agents, SMEs, Private Sector, research institutions, academia etc. attended enforcement activities, IP for development seminars in particular in the context of IP strategy/policy formulation, and IP strategy branding projects organized by the Bureau<br><br><b>Arab:</b> Expected to be available by end 2013 |
|  |  | No. of countries with available IP training programs and IP related career opportunities (Arab region)   | Two countries have initiated Start-up IP Academies (Egypt and Tunisia)   |
|  |  | % of trained examiners using upgraded skills in their professional work (Asia and the Pacific)   | Expected to be available by end 2013   |
|  |  | % of policy makers, government officials, and IP practitioners with enhanced understanding of IP issues, including how to effectively use IP for development (Asia and the Pacific)  | Expected to be available by end 2013<br><br>(The data obtained is primarily based on evaluation questionnaires circulated after a number of seminars; these questionnaires are being further modified to elicit more specific data for 2013)   |
|  |  | No. of national IP trainers/national experts (Latin America and the Caribbean)   | 80 new experts/trainers (131 experts/trainers cumulative)  |
|  |  | No. of structured national   | 45 national activities   |



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | training programs (Latin America and the Caribbean)   |   |
|  | No. of countries in which the needs for technical assistance and capacity building have been assessed (LDCs)  | 25 LDCs<br>Africa: Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Central African Republic, Senegal, Chad, and Togo<br><br>Asia and Pacific:<br>Bangladesh and Nepal |
|  | No. of trainees/participants per year and geographical distribution (LDCs)  | Total of 1,065 trainees/participants across all regions (23 LDCs from Africa and 5 LDCs from Asia)  |
|  | % of trained enforcement officials that report satisfaction with the training provided, including guidance on strategic cooperation, and its usefulness for their professional life | Over 80% of satisfaction rate in terms of relevance of the topics, interest of the participants in the subject matter, and quality of presentations.  |
|  | % of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization  | 85% of interviewed participants were satisfied with the quality of the workshops and trainings.   |
|  | % of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)   |
|  | % IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues  | Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)   |
|  | % of IP office trainees that report satisfaction with the training provided   | 95%   |
|  | % of trainees that report actual use of the acquired skills in their job  | 75%   |
|  | % of supervisors attesting to satisfactory application of acquired skills after one year of training  | 70%   |
|  | No. of graduates from WIPO academy and partner academic institutions (joint offering)   | 72  |
|  | No. of participants trained under the WIPO Summer Schools annually  | 301 participants in 2012  |
|  | No. of IP teachers trained  | 27 IP teachers trained in   |

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  |   |  | 2012 under the Joint WTO/WIPO Colloquium for IP Teachers and the yearly ATRIP Congress.   |
|  |   | No. of start up academies established (DA project)   | The baseline “two” refers to the number of start - up academies that had been initiated as of the date of preparation of the draft Program and Budget 2012/13. By the end of 2011, four such projects had been initiated but not completed.   |
|  |   | No. of new inter-institutional cooperation agreements  | Three additional in 2012:., the Enforcement Centre of Intellectual Property Rights of Azerbaijan, the Moroccan Academy of Intellectual and Commercial Property and the Vietnam Intellectual Property Research Institute acceded to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA)  |
|  |   | No. of users from developing countries of WIPO-developed tools, models and materials on innovation and its commercialization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 Patent Drafting Workshops followed by 8 distance training practice;</li> <li>- 13 Workshops on Innovation Promotion and Technology Transfer;</li> <li>- 6 Successful Technology Licensing (STL) Training Programs; and</li> <li>- 2 IP Valuation Courses</li> </ul> <p>Approximately 1,167 participants</p> <p>Note: In 2012, the survey required to determine the number of users had not yet been developed, hence, there is insufficient information to assess the number of users for 2012. The survey questionnaire has now been developed and is in use for 2013.</p> |
|  |   | Inclusion of development-related issues in WIPO enforcement training programs  | 11 (sub-) regional and nine national capacity-building activities, as well as five study visits of, or meetings with, law enforcement officials, judges and staff of IP Offices at WIPO headquarters were conducted in 2012; the programs of all these activities were driven by DA Recommendation 45.  |
|  | Result (iii) DA principles further mainstreamed into the Organization’s programs and activities | No. of DA recommendations linked to Expected Results in the 2010/11 Program and Budget (P&B)                                 | 26 DA recommendations are linked to at least one Expected Result.   |

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  |   | No of DA recommendations that are linked to Performance Indicators in the 2010/11 P&B  | 16 DA recommendations   |
|  |   | Implementation of the coordination mechanism as approved by Member States  | Annual report to the Assemblies, on the description of the contribution of WIPO Bodies to the implementation of the respective Development Agenda Recommendations discussed by the CDIP (WO/GA/41/12) <sup>25</sup> |
| <i>Goal IV:<br/>Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i> | Result (i) Updated and globally accepted system of international classifications and WIPO standards to facilitate access, use and dissemination of IP information among stakeholders in the world | No. of Offices using WIPO standards  | 82 Annual Technical Reports submitted<br><br>35 Offices participated in the survey on numbering systems   |
|  |   | No. of amendments to the Nice Classification   | 339 modifications in 2012   |
|  |   | Unified ECLA and FI in the IPC   | The development work is scheduled for 2013 following the first release of the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC).  |
|  |   | Integration in Locarno Classification of a tool for searching visual features of design applications   | The Pilot Group in charge of this development did not meet in 2012  |
|  |   | No. of amended and new standards adopted   | One new Standard adopted and two amended  |
|  |   | No. of Offices indicating satisfaction following training to improve their skills in the use of classifications                                    | In total, ten training missions were undertaken in 2012 on the international classifications. Evaluation surveys will be dispatched to participants in April/May 2013. Results to be available in June 2013.        |
|  |   | No. of users accessing the internet publications of international classifications and standards, in particular from developing countries           | IPC Home: 370,215<br>NICE Home: 409,458<br>LOCARNO Home: 27,327<br>Vienna home: 25,703<br>IPC publication: 66,628<br>WIPO Standards (Handbook): 90,189<br>WIPOSTAD: 40,572  |
|  |   | Result (ii) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information, knowledge and technologies by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and | No. of Trusted Intermediaries (TIs) and Rights Holders (RHs) having joined the TIGAR system network, including from developing countries and LDCs   |

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\\_details.jsp?doc\\_id=208882](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=208882)

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | creativity and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain | No. of copyright protected works distributed among TIs and made accessible to VIPs across borders through the TIGAR system network | 450 books in accessible formats downloaded from the TIGAR in 2012.  |
|  |   | No. of users serviced by TISCs per quarter and country   | 300 (min.) – 750 (max.) average no. of users serviced by TISCs per day  |
|  |   | No. of Member States that have developed their IP framework and established TTOs   | <p>TTO Project for 5 member States in the Arab Region initiated in Tunisia. A needs assessment was undertaken in December 2012, as the basis for an official action plan, which will be considered and adopted by the Government in 2013 subject to availability of funds.</p> <p>Note: The TTO Project for the Arab Region is behind schedule due to the expected external funding not yet having materialized. WIPO has facilitated meetings on this and is optimistic about obtaining the funding and carrying forward the project.</p> <p>In the framework of the WIPO University Initiative, 20 TTOs assisted in development of IP Institutional Policies (UNESCWA (5), Morocco (6), Chile (5), Philippines (5) and Ghana (1)).</p> <p><i>Networked innovation platform</i> : Development of the first draft of a framework document for a networked innovation using satellite imagery for the detection of underground water and the promotion of local home-grown technologies for water pumping. A more focused framework document will be developed for the modular integration of patent landscape reports (up-stream), technology competitions and TISCs (up-stream), EST technologies using WIPO Green (mid-stream) and IP capacity-building programs (down-stream) aiming for a project with minimal cost and a facilitator role for WIPO</p> |
|  |   | No. of different users per quarter/system (PATENTSCOPE/ Global   | 219,000<br>13,000   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | Brand Database)   |   |
|   | No. of languages in which cross-lingual search is available   | 12 in Beta (Cumulative)   |
|   | No. of national TISC networks launched  | 16 additional TISC Networks launched: Africa (10); Arab (1); Latin America and the Caribbean (4) ; Certain Countries in Europe and Asia (1)   |
|   | % of users satisfied with TISC services   | Strongly satisfied 33%<br>Somewhat satisfied 44%  |
|   | No. of users of the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)                | For ICE/WPIS service: 241 search requests received in 2012 from 19 countries, including 101 ICE examination report requests<br><br>For PLRs:<br>13,102 visits (unique clicks)<br>8,930 PDF downloads  |
|   | % of recipients satisfied with the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE) | Evaluation surveys on users' satisfaction for ICE/WPIS reports are currently being discussed with donor offices. Start of implementation foreseen 2013.<br><br>For PLRs: 88% of first and second level users were satisfied with the reports; 67% of the users found the reports useful for their work. |
|   | Number of registered users of ARDI and ASPI   | ARDI had 230 registered users of which 110 were active. ASPI had 30 registered users of which 12 were active  |
| Result (iii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States   | No. of records in PATENTSCOPE/Global Brand Database which are not produced by the IB  | 18 million documents<br><br>GDB Two million   |
|   | No. of national collections in PATENTSCOPE  | 30  |
|   | No. of national collections in Global Brand Database  | Three   |
| Result (iv) Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders | No. of Institutions using WIPO copyright infrastructure systems (WIPOCOS and GDA)   | 26 CMOs equipped with WIPOCOS by the end of 2012<br><br>15 Copyright Offices using GDA by the end of 2012   |
|   | % of Governments that report positively on the effectiveness and governance of copyright institutions in the country              | 80% of countries reported positively.   |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|   |  | <p>No. of Offices with fully automated vs partially automated IP administration systems provided by WIPO</p>  | <p>No. of fully automated Offices end 2012: 36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa (8)</li> <li>- Arab (9)</li> <li>- Asia and Pacific (7)</li> <li>- Latin America and the Caribbean (8)</li> <li>- Certain Countries in Europe and Asia: 4</li> </ul> <p>No. of partially automated Offices end 2012: 25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa (9)</li> <li>- Arab (6)</li> <li>- Asia and Pacific (2)</li> <li>- Latin America and the Caribbean (5)</li> <li>- Certain Countries in Europe and Asia: 3</li> </ul> <p>No. using WIPO CASE platform: 4</p> <p>Total of 65 Offices using WIPO IP administration systems at the end of 2012</p> |
|   |  | <p>No. of Offices with IP data online in WIPO databases</p>   | <p>28 Offices with IP data online in WIPO databases (Patent Scope, Global Brand Database)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa (3)</li> <li>- Arab (6)</li> <li>- Asia and Pacific (3)</li> <li>- Latin America and the Caribbean (16)</li> <li>- Certain Countries in Europe and Asia (1)</li> <li>- Other developed countries (9)</li> </ul>   |
|   |  | <p>No. of Groups of Offices participating in a common platform</p>  | <p>1 Group (comprising 4 offices: Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand)</p>   |
|   |  | <p>No. of Offices processing PCT and Madrid data with the support of WIPO supplied systems</p>  | <p>20 offices total:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa (PCT-1; Madrid-6)</li> <li>- Arab (PCT-5; Madrid-1)</li> <li>- Asia and Pacific (Madrid-2)</li> <li>- Latin America and the Caribbean (PCT-3; Madrid- 2)</li> <li>- Certain Countries in Europe and Asia: (PCT-1; Madrid-3)</li> </ul>   |
| <p><i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i></p> | <p>Result (i) Progress in the international policy dialogue among WIPO Member States on building respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development</p> | <p>Continued agreement by Member States on the substantive work of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) in the biennium, incorporating development-oriented</p> | <p>Member States agreed on the future program of this Committee, to include alternative dispute resolution practices; and preventive actions or measures to complement enforcement</p>  |

|   | Agenda  | elements   | measures (see par. 34 of Draft Summary by the Chair – doc. WIP/ACE/8/12/PROV).  |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>                            | Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes | No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues        | The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012. |   |
|   |   | Result (ii) IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges | No. of participants in IP-based platforms   | WIPO Re:Search: 61 members (providers, users and supporters) (cumulative)<br><br>WIPO GREEN; 20 participants (collaborating organizations, technology providers and seekers) (cumulative) |
|   |   |  | No. of transactions concluded using the platform(s)   | WIPO Re:Search: 13 collaborations as of end 2012<br><br>WIPO GREEN: no transactions   |
|   |   | <i>Goal VIII: A Responsive Communications Interface between WIPO, its Member States and All Stakeholders</i>   | Result (iv) Open, transparent and responsive interaction with NGOs  | No. of formal cooperation mechanisms in place   |
| No. of joint activities   | 17 activities jointly organized with partner organizations and stakeholders, and/or in which Program 17 participated.   |  |   |   |
| No. of briefing sessions and meetings/activities organized for NGOs                           | 3   |  |   |   |
| No. of briefing sessions and meeting/activities organized for developing country and LDC NGOs | Data not available  |  |   |   |

**Table 2: MATCHING OF THE MDGs 1, 6 AND 8 AND TARGETS TO WIPO'S 2010/11 RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND BIENNIAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS 2010/11**

| <b>MDG Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>MDG Targets 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</b> |   |  |   |
| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>  | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11</b>  | <b>Performance Indicators</b>  | <b>Performance Data</b>   |
| <i>Goal 1: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>                     | Result (i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of Developing the international IP system.        | Agreement on, and start of implementation of, an SCP work program and advancement on issues of common interest | The SCP has been focusing its discussions on the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights (preparation of a draft questionnaire); (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  |
|   |   | Greater number of Contracting Parties to the patent-related WIPO administered treaties                         | End 2011:<br>174 (Paris Convention)<br>75 (Budapest Treaty)<br>30 (Patent Law Treaty)   |
|   | Result (ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities. | Increased number of debates on, and use of, the legal principles and practices of the patent system            | <p>Through neutral and balanced legal and policy advice, Members States (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lithuania, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Sierra Leone), one Regional Group (COMESA) and one Regional Office (GCC), have been assisted to be able to better determine the patent/utility model/undisclosed information/ integrated circuits legal framework that fits their needs</p> <p>Two documents on patent-related flexibilities were discussed by the CDIP; the first one of a series of regional seminars aiming to promote the interchange of experiences in the implementation of patent-related flexibilities, was held in the Asian region</p> <p>Consultations on a number of patent laws and policies held in capitals (Beirut, Bogotá, Alger, Quito, GCC Office in Riyadh, COMESA in Lusaka, Dhaka) and Geneva based meetings (with delegations of Colombia, Oman, Cook Islands, Mauritius, Tunisia, COMESA and Bangladesh) allowed for a better understanding of the patent system and patent law. As well as the participation in</p> |



|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>national/regional seminars/workshops on patent law and policy that were organized jointly with IP authorities from the following Members States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Panamá, Samoa, Syria and Uruguay</p> <p>Guidance and input was provided through 12 written answers to queries or policy papers submitted for comments (IP Strategies and/or Plans)</p> <p>Discussions on a number of patent-related issues in the SCP by Member States which actively participated in the debates through the submission of inter-sessional comments and of proposals during the SCP sessions</p> <p>A questionnaire on Exceptions and Limitations to Patent Rights received responses from more than 70 Member States and regional Patent Offices</p> <p>A study on patents and the public domain was discussed by the CDIP and a Project on Patents and the Public Domain was adopted for its implementation</p> |
| <p><i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i></p> | <p>Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.</p> | <p>Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans</p> <p>Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level</p> <p>Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans</p> | <p><u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries)</p> <p><u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries)</p> <p><u>IP Policy/Strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)</p> <p>Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation</p> <p>IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives</p>  |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | Result (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities. | Draft laws and/or comments to draft laws prepared and submitted to five countries upon request   | Written legal advice and comments provided to 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka  |
|  | Result (iii) Improved use of patent information through their development of patent landscapes and related tools covering selected topics.   | Number of users of the published patent landscapes on a set of agreed topics of interest to Member States  | PLR website (4,228 views on the website)<br><br>The year 2010 served for setting up the concept of the Landscape Reports, identifying cooperation partners and subjects to be addressed, along with the individual patent search methodology to be used and the public procurement procedure for the preparation of the reports<br><br>Nine patent landscape reports were produced in 2011 and are in the publication process: Ritonavir, Atazanavir, Solar Cooking, Solar Cooling, Vaccines (Global overview and Selected Diseases Part), Desalination and the Use of Alternative Energy for Desalination |
|  |  | % of participants of the online tutorial on patent information and patent landscaping and regional conferences on patent landscaping using the new knowledge and skills on the job by office and country | The online tutorial is to be completed in mid-2012; 4 regional conferences were organized during the biennium in Africa, (Addis Ababa), ASPAC (Singapore), CCEAC (Moscow) and LAC (Buenos Aires); see also the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" Dec 2011   |
| <i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i> | Result (i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.   | Number of local inventors in developing countries and LDCs that have benefited from the capacity building program related to state-of-the-art searches   | WPIS search services were not actively promoted any longer as before since they should partially be replaced by services offered by TISCs. Number of users has therefore decreased   |
|  |  | Redesign of the ICSEI service to provide for further improvement within the PCT system and improved access to the PCT system for inventors from developing countries and LDCs                            | Redesign of ICSEI (now called ICE) was started and the scope of services were expanded to also deliver specialized training to patent examiners on the utilization of external examination results from other IP Offices. A first sub-regional workshop for ASPAC IP Offices was delivered in November 2011 in Kuala Lumpur. With Swiss IGE a new donor for pro-bono examination reports was recruited   |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>       | Result (i) Stronger, empirically well-founded policy dialogue between governments, international   | Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO.   | WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change<br><br>Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and   |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | <p>organizations, civil society actors and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP</p> | <p>Target: one major policy forum and four issue-specific policy forums each year</p>  | <p>technology diffusion</p> <p>In cooperation with WHO and WIPO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices</li> <li>- Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate</li> <li>- Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate</li> </ul> <p>In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff</p> <p>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011. Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO</p> <p>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity</p> <p>Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico</p> |
|  |  | <p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners. Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p> | <p>Continued support (WHO) in the “Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property” and the “Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process”</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p>   |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the preparation of the Graduate Institute's Geneva 5<sup>th</sup> High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p> <p>Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>wipo green</i> (see below)</p>  |
|  |  | <p>Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity</p> | <p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers. WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO's activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p> |

**MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

**Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it**  
**Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

| <b>WIPO Strategic Goal</b>   | <b>Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11</b>  | <b>Performance Indicators</b>  | <b>Performance Data</b>   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p><i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i></p> | <p>Result (i) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system, including flexibilities</p> | <p>Increased number of debates on, and use of, the legal principles and practices of the patent system</p> | <p>Through neutral and balanced legal and policy advice, Members States (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lithuania, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Sierra Leone), one Regional Group (COMESA) and one Regional Office (GCC), have been assisted to be able to better determine the patent/utility model/undisclosed information/integrated circuits legal framework that fits their needs</p> <p>Two documents on patent-related flexibilities were discussed by the CDIP; the first one of a series of regional seminars aiming to promote the interchange of experiences in the implementation of patent-related flexibilities, was</p> |

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  |   | <p>held in the Asian region</p> <p>Consultations on a number of patent laws and policies held in capitals (Beirut, Bogotá, Alger, Quito, GCC Office in Riyadh, COMESA in Lusaka, Dhaka) and Geneva based meetings (with delegations of Colombia, Oman, Cook Islands, Mauritius, Tunisia, COMESA and Bangladesh) allowed for a better understanding of the patent system and patent law. As well as the participation in national/regional seminars/workshops on patent law and policy that were organized jointly with IP authorities from the following Members States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Panamá, Samoa, Syria and Uruguay</p> <p>Guidance and input was provided through 12 written answers to queries or policy papers submitted for comments (IP Strategies and/or Plans)</p> <p>Discussions on a number of patent-related issues in the SCP by Member States which actively participated in the debates through the submission of inter-sessional comments and of proposals during the SCP sessions</p> <p>A questionnaire on Exceptions and Limitations to Patent Rights received responses from more than 70 Member States and regional Patent Offices</p> <p>A study on patents and the public domain was discussed by the CDIP and a Project on Patents and the Public Domain was adopted for its implementation</p> |
|  | <p>Result (ii) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects;</p> | <p>Number of DA recommendations that are being successfully implemented through projects and activities</p> | <p>19 Recommendations continued to be successfully implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nine projects on technical assistance (addressing Recommendations 2, 5, 8, 9 and 10)</li> <li>- Five thematic projects addressing Recommendations 7, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38 and 41</li> <li>- Nine thematic projects</li> </ul>  |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   |  |   | approved during the Biennium (addressing Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40) |
| Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.                               | Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans | <u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries)<br><u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries)<br><u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)                                     |  |
|   | Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level   | Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation   |  |
|   | Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans  | IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives  |  |
| Result (iv) National IP legal framework consistent with development goals and public policy, strengthened IP technical and administrative infrastructure; | Up to five countries with modernized IP legal framework  | Legal and technical advice to Colombia and the Dominican Republic have led to legislative initiatives for accession to the Madrid Protocol; legislative modernization also in progress as a result of technical and legal assistance to 6 Central American countries and to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru on the Trademark Law Treaty and to Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama on the modernization of legislation on trademarks and patents for compliance with trade agreements |  |
| Result (v) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.  | New PATENTSCOPE search services has contributed to an increased number of users  | Q1 2010 - 156,271 unique visitors<br>Q4 2011 - 216,290 unique visitors  |  |
|   | Increased number of countries that have access to specialized databases and related support services in developing countries and   | The ARDI program offers access to over 200 (4 times more than in 2010) scientific and technical journals to 77 developing countries for free  |  |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | LDCs  | and to 28 at a very low cost. ARDI opened the possibility of access to more journals by joining the Research4Life (R4L) partnership, which offers access to over 8,000 peer-reviewed journals in WHO's HINARI program (biomedical and health journals), FAO's AGORA program (agriculture based journals), and UNEP's OARE program (environmental issues); ASPI offers access to 6 of the world's major commercial patent databases to 49 LDCs for free and to 66 other developing countries at very low cost |
|  | Number of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) beneficiaries that perceived the TISCs as a central point of expertise for patent and technology information by country | TISC networks were established in 20 countries during this biennium: Algeria, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam   |
|  | % of users of the global IP data bases and IP services data bases that consider that the data bases have facilitated the efficiency and effectiveness of their work                 | See the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" - December 2011 - Survey Summary Report<br><a href="http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patentscope/en/programs/tisc/doc/TISC_2011_2012_Survey_Summary_Report.pdf">http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patentscope/en/programs/tisc/doc/TISC_2011_2012_Survey_Summary_Report.pdf</a>  |
| Result (i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.                                   | Number of local inventors in developing countries and LDCs that have benefited from the capacity building program related to state-of-the-art searches                              | WPIS search services were not actively promoted any longer as before since they should partially be replaced by services offered by TISCs. Number of users has therefore decreased   |
|  | Redesign of the ICSEI service to provide for further improvement within the PCT system and improved access to the PCT system for inventors from developing countries and LDCs       | Redesign of ICSEI (now called ICE) was started and the scope of services were expanded to also deliver specialized training to patent examiners on the utilization of external examination results from other IP Offices. A first sub-regional workshop for ASPAC IP Offices was delivered in November 2011 in Kuala Lumpur. With Swiss IGE a new donor for pro-bono examination reports was recruited   |
| Result (vii) Improved use of patent information through the development of patent landscapes and related tools covering selected | Number of users of the published patent landscapes on a set of agreed topics of interest to Member States   | PLR website (4,228 views on the website)<br><br>The year 2010 served for setting up the concept of the   |

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | <p>topics.</p>   |  | <p>Landscape Reports, identifying cooperation partners and subjects to be addressed, along with the individual patent search methodology to be used and the public procurement procedure for the preparation of the reports<br/>           Nine patent landscape reports were produced in 2011 and are in the publication process:<br/>           Ritonavir, Atazanavir, Solar Cooking, Solar Cooling, Vaccines (Global overview and Selected Diseases Part), Desalination and the Use of Alternative Energy for Desalination</p>  |
|   |  | <p>% of participants of the online tutorial on patent information and patent landscaping and regional conferences on patent landscaping using the new knowledge and skills on the job by office and country</p>  | <p>The online tutorial is to be completed in mid-2012;<br/>           4 regional conferences were organized during the biennium in Africa, (Addis Ababa), ASPAC (Singapore), CCEAC (Moscow) and LAC (Buenos Aires); see also the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" Dec 2011</p>   |
| <p><i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i></p> | <p>Result (i) Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda.</p>                | <p>Number of studies and research conducted, within the framework of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to identify elements that affect the respect for IP rights and to undertake an objective assessment of the cost of counterfeiting and piracy, as well as the socio-economic impact thereof</p> | <p>Following the strategic re-orientation of the work program of the ACE, 14 Strategic Goal VI-based papers were presented during the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> sessions of the ACE, prompting the Committee to continue its current work program in the 8<sup>th</sup> session of the ACE. The 7<sup>th</sup> session also resulted in significant savings due to reduced 3<sup>rd</sup> party travel costs</p>   |
| <p><i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i></p>   | <p>Result (i) Stronger empirically well founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.</p> | <p>Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO.<br/><br/>           Target: one major policy forum and four issue-specific policy forums each year</p>   | <p>WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change<br/><br/>           Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and technology diffusion<br/><br/>           In cooperation with WHO and WIPO:<br/>           - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices<br/>           - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate<br/>           - Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate<br/><br/>           In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool,</p> |



|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | <p>Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff</p> <p>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011</p> <p>Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO</p> <p>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity</p> <p>Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico</p> |  |
|  |  | <p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners.</p> <p>Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p>   | <p>Continued support (WHO) in the "Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property" and the "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process"</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p> <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the preparation of the Graduate Institute's Geneva 5<sup>th</sup> High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p> <p>Cooperation with 30 new</p> |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   |  |   | <p>partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>WIPO GREEN</i> (see below)</p>   |
|   |  | <p>Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity</p>  | <p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers</p> <p>WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO's activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p>   |
| <p>Result (ii) Distinctive and practically useful information resources combining policy analysis with enhanced use of patent information for policy-makers and practical tools for open innovation</p> |  | <p>Number and scope of new policy tools and studies, and patent information analyses and data tools</p> <p>Target: four in-house and four externally commissioned policy studies; six patent landscapes; a functioning platform for open innovation and: 1, diffusion of green technology, and 2, R&amp;D for Neglected Tropical Diseases</p> | <p>The new consortium WIPO Re:Search – Sharing Innovation in the Fight Against Neglected Tropical Diseases was launched in October 2011 (<a href="http://www.wiporesearch.org">www.wiporesearch.org</a>)</p> <p>A pilot version of <i>wipo green</i> – The Sustainable Technology Marketplace is available online</p> <p>Upon a request from WHO (December 2010), a WIPO Patent Search Report on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) - Related Patents and Patent Applications was prepared and presented in the WHO Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of Member States on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness: Sharing of Influenza Viruses and Access to Vaccines and other Benefits (OEWG) in April 2011</p> <p>The summary reports of the two joint WHO/WTO/WIPO Symposia, commonly prepared by WHO, WIPO and WTO were published</p> <p>2 new publication series have been launched:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First Global Challenges Brief: "When policy meets evidence: What's next in the discussion on intellectual property, technology transfer &amp; the environment?"</li> <li>- First Global Challenges Report "The Role of IP Rights in the Transfer of</li> </ul> |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |   | <p>Environmentally Sound Technologies”</p> <p>Proceedings of Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity have been published</p> <p>9 patent landscape reports were produced (<i>please refer to Program 14 for additional details</i>)</p>   |
|  |  | <p>Feedback from users and partners on the quality and relevance of tools developed.</p> <p>Target: positive external reporting on each new product</p> | <p>Feedback received from WIPO's partners on further development of the green technology platform was very positive and constructive. The platform was reported on positively by the press</p> <p>WIPO Re:Search: Positive feedback at launch on October 26, 2011. By the end of 2011 WIPO Re:Search counted 30 Members (Providers, Potential Users and Supporters), representing both developed and developing countries and the database included over 100 entries. 3,530 website visits amounted to a total of 12,904 page visits</p> |

**MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

**MDG Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries**

| WIPO Strategic Goal   | Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11   | Performance Indicators   | Performance Data  |
|---|---|--|---|
| <i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i> | Result (i) Increased access to global markets for products and services from the developing world<br>Result (ii) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects and activities; | % of international applications from the developing world  | 6.9% (2010) 7.4% (2011) (Madrid)<br>0.85% of total applications received in 2010/11 (Hague)<br>End 2011, 58 in force originating in developing countries (out of 795) (Lisbon)  |
|   |   | Number of DA recommendations that are being successfully implemented through projects and activities | 19 Recommendations continued to be successfully implemented:<br>- Nine projects on technical assistance (addressing Recommendations 2, 5, 8, 9 and 10)<br>- Five thematic projects addressing Recommendations 7, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38 and 41<br>- Nine thematic projects approved during the Biennium (addressing Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40) |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p><i>Goal VII:<br/>Addressing IP in<br/>Relation to Global<br/>Policy Issues</i></p> | <p>Results (i) Member States' capacity and understanding of innovation and technology management and transfer has been enhanced</p> | <p>Increased number of Member States that have identified needs and have formulated, implemented and evaluated national IP strategies for innovation promotion and IP asset management</p>  | <p>In 2010/11, 7 countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Pakistan, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria and Oman) implemented or were on the way to implement national IP strategies for innovation promotion and IP asset management as a result of advice given by WIPO on the basis of the WIPO Audit tool (publication no 927)</p>   |
|   |   | <p>Increased number of R&amp;D institutions, universities and other innovation system actors in Member States that have acquired and applied practical knowledge and skills in the area of IP asset development, management and transfer</p>      | <p>In 2010/11, more than 1,080 University IP Coordinators, technology managers, scientists, researchers and policy makers benefited from the WIPO University Initiative Program and more than 31 research institutions were assisted by WIPO during the process of establishing their IP management units and/or TTOs. One TTO was established (Mauritius).</p> |
|   |   | <p>Increased number of users by target groups of WIPO-developed practical tools, models, materials and information on IP asset management related areas for government policy makers, R&amp;D institutions and other innovation system actors</p> | <p>In 2010/11, around 800 researchers, technology managers, scientists and lawyers acquired practical skills in the area of patent drafting, and more than 520 participants attended "Successful Technology Licensing (STL)" Training program</p>   |

**MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

**Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries**

| WIPO Strategic Goal  | Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11  | Performance Indicators  | Performance Data   |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Goal III:<br/>Facilitating the<br/>Use of IP for<br/>Development</i></p> | <p>Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.</p> | <p>Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans</p> | <p><u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries)<br/><u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries)<br/><u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)</p> |
|  |  | <p>Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level</p>   | <p>Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation</p>   |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans   | IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives   |
|  | Result (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities. | Draft laws and/or comments to draft laws prepared and submitted to five countries upon request  | Written legal advice and comments provided to 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka  |
| <i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i> | Result (i) Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda.                 | Number of studies and research conducted, within the framework of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to identify elements that affect the respect for IP rights and to undertake an objective assessment of the cost of counterfeiting and piracy, as well as the socio-economic impact thereof | Following the strategic re-orientation of the work program of the ACE, 14 Strategic Goal VI-based papers were presented during the 6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> sessions of the ACE, prompting the Committee to continue its current work program in the 8 <sup>th</sup> session of the ACE. The 7 <sup>th</sup> session also resulted in significant savings due to reduced 3 <sup>rd</sup> party travel costs   |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>   | Result (i) Stronger empirically well founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.  | Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO.<br><br>Target: one major policy forum and four issue-specific policy forums each year  | WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change<br>Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and technology diffusion<br><br>In cooperation with WHO and WIPO:<br>- Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices<br>- Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate<br>- Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate<br><br>In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff<br><br>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011<br><br>Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data<br>- From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO<br><br>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity<br>Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | <p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners.</p> <p>Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p> | <p>Continued support (WHO) in the “Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property” and the “Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process”</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p> <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the preparation of the Graduate Institute’s Geneva 5<sup>th</sup> High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p> <p>Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>wipo green</i> (see below)</p> |
|  |  | <p>Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity</p>  | <p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO’s activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p>  |

| MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development   |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| MDG Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications |   |  |   |
| WIPO Strategic Goal  | Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11   | Performance Indicators   | Performance Data  |
| <i>Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>  | Result (i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of Developing the international IP system.        | Agreement on, and start of implementation of, an SCP work program and advancement on issues of common interest | The SCP has been focusing its discussions on the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights (preparation of a draft questionnaire); (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  |
|  |   | Greater number of Contracting Parties to the patent-related WIPO administered treaties                         | End 2011:<br>174 (Paris Convention)<br>75 (Budapest Treaty)<br>30 (Patent Law Treaty)   |
|  | Result (ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities. | Increased number of debates on, and use of, the legal principles and practices of the patent system            | <p>Through neutral and balanced legal and policy advice, Members States (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lithuania, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Sierra Leone), one Regional Group (COMESA) and one Regional Office (GCC), have been assisted to be able to better determine the patent/utility model/undisclosed information/ integrated circuits legal framework that fits their needs</p> <p>Two documents on patent-related flexibilities were discussed by the CDIP; the first one of a series of regional seminars aiming to promote the interchange of experiences in the implementation of patent-related flexibilities, was held in the Asian region</p> <p>Consultations on a number of patent laws and policies held in capitals (Beirut, Bogotá, Alger, Quito, GCC Office in Riyadh, COMESA in Lusaka, Dhaka) and Geneva based meetings (with delegations of Colombia, Oman, Cook Islands, Mauritius, Tunisia, COMESA and Bangladesh) allowed for a better understanding of the patent system and patent law. As well as the participation in national/regional seminars/workshops on patent law and policy that were organized</p> |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   |  |   | <p>jointly with IP authorities from the following Members States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Panamá, Samoa, Syria and Uruguay</p> <p>Guidance and input was provided through 12 written answers to queries or policy papers submitted for comments (IP Strategies and/or Plans)</p> <p>Discussions on a number of patent-related issues in the SCP by Member States which actively participated in the debates through the submission of inter-sessional comments and of proposals during the SCP sessions</p> <p>A questionnaire on Exceptions and Limitations to Patent Rights received responses from more than 70 Member States and regional Patent Offices</p> <p>A study on patents and the public domain was discussed by the CDIP and a Project on Patents and the Public Domain was adopted for its implementation</p> |
| <i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i> | Result (i) Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the organization's programs and activities. | All WIPO activities are undertaken in line with the DA principles                           | <p>40 expected results out of 60 (under all 7 substantive Strategic Goals) in the Program and Budget 2012/13 have a development share</p> <p>The 45 DA Recommendations were incorporated into the MTSP</p> <p>PPR included a section for reporting on the implementation of the DA recommendations and projects</p>  |
|   | Result (ii) Effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the Development Agenda recommendations.          | Monitoring systems are being used by all projects and used for decision making              | A robust monitoring system was used by project managers to monitor the implementation of the 23 projects under implementation External evaluation of six completed projects was initiated  |
|   |  | Recommendations resulting from monitoring and evaluation are successfully being implemented | Two Director General's Report on the implementation of the DA submitted respectively to the fifth and seventh sessions of the CDIP Four progress reports on Recommendations for Immediate Implementation and on DA projects under implementation were submitted to the sixth and eighth sessions of the CDIP. Each successive report benefited from the Member States' guidance as regards substance and presentation  |



|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  | Number of self-evaluations and independent evaluations undertaken during the biennium  | Self-evaluations of 19 DA projects were undertaken during the biennium  |
|  | Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.  | Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans | <u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries)<br><u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries)<br><u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries) |
|  |  | Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level   | Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation   |
|  |  | Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans  | IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives  |
|  | Result (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities. | Draft laws and/or comments to draft laws prepared and submitted to five countries upon request   | Written legal advice and comments provided to 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka   |
|  | Result (v) Strengthened capacity of policy makers to formulate policies, develop and implement projects on IP asset management.  | Increased reference to IP asset management in statements, speeches and directives of policy makers   | A number of national/regional studies and economic policy statements made by policy makers refer to the need for SMEs to better understand and manage IP assets for their competitiveness   |
|  |  | Number of projects developed and implemented by national governments to promote IP based entrepreneurship  | Data not available  |
| <i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i> | Result (i) More accessible legal and technological information concerning better applications available to Member States, PCT applicants research institutions and the public.                                     | Timely publication of complete searchable public information concerning PCT applications   | All Chinese XML filings were made available on PATENT SCOPE as of July 2010. All XML filings from all receiving Offices including EPO and the IB as Receiving Office were also made available on PATENT SCOPE as of July 2011   |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Result (ii) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.                  | New PATENTSCOPE search services has contributed to an increased number of users   | Q1 2010 - 156,271 unique visitors<br>Q4 2011 - 216,290 unique visitors  |
|  | Increased number of countries that have access to specialized databases and related support services in developing countries and LDCs   | The ARDI program offers access to over 200 (4 times more than in 2010) scientific and technical journals to 77 developing countries for free and to 28 at a very low cost. ARDI opened the possibility of access to more journals by joining the Research4Life (R4L) partnership, which offers access to over 8,000 peer-reviewed journals in WHO's HINARI program (biomedical and health journals), FAO's AGORA program (agriculture based journals), and UNEP's OARE program (environmental issues); ASPI offers access to 6 of the world's major commercial patent databases to 49 LDCs for free and to 66 other developing countries at very low cost |
|  | Number of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) beneficiaries that perceived the TISCs as a central point of expertise for patent and technology information by country | TISC networks were established in 20 countries during this biennium: Algeria, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam  |
|  | % of users of the global IP data bases and IP services data bases that consider that the data bases have facilitated the efficiency and effectiveness of their work                 | See the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" - December 2011 - Survey Summary Report<br><a href="http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patentscope/en/programs/tisc/doc/TISC_2011_2012_Survey_Summary_Report.pdf">http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patentscope/en/programs/tisc/doc/TISC_2011_2012_Survey_Summary_Report.pdf</a>   |
|  | Result (iii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States.  | Increased available number of new patent collections in online databases on the Internet.   |
| Result (i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States. | Number of local inventors in developing countries and LDCs that have benefited from the capacity building program related to state-of-the-art searches                              | WPIS search services were not actively promoted any longer as before since they should partially be replaced by services offered by TISCs. Number of users has therefore decreased  |
|  | Redesign of the ICSEI service to provide for further improvement within the PCT system and improved access to the PCT system for inventors from developing countries and LDCs       | Redesign of ICSEI (now called ICE) was started and the scope of services were expanded to also deliver specialized training to patent examiners on the utilization of external examination results from other IP Offices. A first sub-regional workshop for ASPAC IP Offices was delivered in November 2011 in  |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |   | Kuala Lumpur. With Swiss IGE a new donor for pro-bono examination reports was recruited  |
|  | Result (v) Enhanced efficiency of IP institutions through automation of business processes.  | Increased efficiency in 42 IP offices during the 2010/11 biennium. This will be achieved by providing the automation assistance package and training. Efficiency will be measured based on agreed efficiency criteria.  | 91 IP Offices were visited during the biennium, sometimes more than once<br><br>Efficiency was increased in 58 IP Offices across regions through the delivery of WIPO's modernization products and services  |
|  |  | The 42 IP Offices assisted during this biennium will include 12 new IP Offices and 30 IP Offices that still require further ongoing assistance to achieve the desired results   | Out of the 58 IP Offices where modernization services were delivered, 14 were new projects and 44 will still need further ongoing assistance to fully achieve the desired results  |
| <i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i> | Result (i) Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda. | Number of studies and research conducted, within the framework of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to identify elements that affect the respect for IP rights and to undertake an objective assessment of the cost of counterfeiting and piracy, as well as the socio-economic impact thereof | Following the strategic re-orientation of the work program of the ACE, 14 Strategic Goal VI-based papers were presented during the 6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> sessions of the ACE, prompting the Committee to continue its current work program in the 8 <sup>th</sup> session of the ACE. The 7 <sup>th</sup> session also resulted in significant savings due to reduced 3 <sup>rd</sup> party travel costs |
| <i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>   | (i) Greater cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and that of other international processes concerning TK, TCEs and genetic resources.   | Number of processes of other international fora and agencies which explicitly recognize WIPO's distinct technical IP expertise and input. Target: Four  | 9 processes during the 2010/11 biennium: WIPO was invited to participate in and provide IP-related information to meetings and activities of the CBD, WTO, FAO, OHCHR, WHO, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UNESCO and the Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Issues   |
|  |  | Number of joint publications or activities between WIPO and other international agencies. Target: Three   | 5 joint publications or activities during the 2010/11 biennium. WIPO contributed to publications by the WHO and WTO (a joint publication with WIPO) and UNCTAD, and continued to cooperate in multi-faceted projects with the Global Environmental Facility, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community  |
|  | Result (i) Stronger, empirically well-founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors and the private sector on current and                         | Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO.<br><br>Target: one major policy forum and four issue-  | WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change. Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and technology diffusion<br><br>In cooperation with WHO and WIPO:   |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  | <p>emerging global issues touching on IP</p> | <p>specific policy forums each year</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices</li> <li>- Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate</li> <li>- Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate</li> </ul> <p>In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff</p> <p>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011</p> <p>Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO</p> <p>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity</p> <p>Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico</p>  |
|  |  | <p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners.</p> <p>Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p> | <p>Continued support (WHO) in the “Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property” and the “Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process”</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p> <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the</p> |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   |   | preparation of the Graduate Institute's Geneva 5 <sup>th</sup> High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO<br>Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>wipo green</i> (see below)  |
|   | Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity | Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach<br><br>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO's activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council    |
| (ii) Greater understanding among industry groups and civil society of WIPO's work and the developmental benefits of IP' and enhanced participation of civil society in WIPO activities. | Communications, reports and publications from governmental and NGOs reflect a more informed view on IP                              | 24 (10 in 2010 and 14 in 2011) substantive submissions or contributions to UN reports and processes, of which 20 (9 in 2010 and 11 in 2011) were reflected in either UN Secretary General Reports or in other documents of UN agencies and inter-governmental processes<br>Coordination of responses to over 311 (121 in 2010 + 190 in 2011) invitations to UN and IGO meetings of WIPO's participation at over 224 (105 in 2010 and 119 in 2011) of these meetings |
|   | Increased number of NGOs participate as observers at WIPO and engage in joint activities  | 223 international (an increase of 13) and 62 national (an increase of 11)<br><br>Extent of joint activities with NGOs is reported on under relevant Programs  |
|   | Increased number of joint activities with regional, sub-regional and national organizations   | The full extent of joint activities with regional or sub-regional IGOs is reported on under relevant Programs   |
|   | Additional public and private sector partnerships   | Draft prepared and reviewed internally. Final draft to form the basis for consultations with Member States<br><br>3 partnerships (ARDI, <i>wipo green</i> and WIPO Re:Search)   |

**SECTION II**

## **WIPO'S CONTRIBUTION TO MDGS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 in 2012**

This section reports in a narrative format on the linkages between WIPO's relevant areas of work, drawing examples from 2012, and MDGs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

The following existing studies, namely CDIP/10/9 ([http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_10/cdip\\_10\\_9.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_10/cdip_10_9.pdf)) and CDIP/5/3 ([http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip\\_5/cdip\\_5\\_3.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_5/cdip_5_3.pdf)), provide a matrix, which outlines WIPO's relevant programs and activities and maps them to the relevant MDGs and provided the basis for the preparation of this Section.

### **MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

A number of WIPO activities may contribute to the achievement of universal primary education by increasing access to information and knowledge that can be used in the provision of primary education, both in general and specifically for persons who are blind, visually impaired, or print disabled. Progress in this area was made in the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), through implementation of Development Agenda Projects and through advancements in the WIPO Visually Impaired Persons (VIP) Initiative. Most notably, in June 2013, WIPO Member States adopted the historic [Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled](#). The Treaty addresses the deficiency of available books in formats accessible to the beneficiaries by requiring its contracting parties to adopt national law provisions that permit the reproduction, distribution and making available of published works in accessible formats through limitations and exceptions to the rights of copyright rightholders. It also provides for the exchange of these accessible format works across borders by organizations that serve the people who are blind, visually impaired, and print disabled. It will harmonize limitations and exceptions so that these organizations can operate across borders. This sharing of works in accessible formats should increase the overall number of works available because it will eliminate duplication and increase efficiency.

Advancements were also made on other SCCR agenda items, including limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives; and limitations and exceptions for education and research institutions. Copyright-related legislative advice was provided to nine Member States.

Evaluations of two DA projects that could contribute to achievement of MDG 2 by increasing access to copyrighted works were conducted in 2012. Evaluation of the DA project on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain and a subsequent follow-up to the project in the form of the Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain followed by a Study on Scenarios and Possible Options Concerning Recommendations 1c, 1f and 2a of the scoping Study were completed. In addition, terms of reference for a Comparative Study on Copyright Relinquishment were prepared and discussed by the Committee.

Completion and evaluation of the project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge was also conducted in 2012. Under the project, a Study on Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content was prepared by a group of external experts and presented to the ninth session of the CDIP.

### **MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

WIPO aims to ensure that gender considerations are part of its programming and project work and is committed to achieving gender balance among its staff at all levels by 2020. Progress has been made in 2012 towards reaching this goal.

Within the Secretariat, women currently represent 53.9 per cent of the workforce. Imbalances still exist, however, at senior levels with regard to gender representation.<sup>26</sup> As a means to address this imbalance and enhance its overall work on gender equality, a Gender and Diversity Specialist was recruited recently in 2013. In order to ensure that continued progress is made, a gender policy and action plan will be available for implementation towards the end of 2013.

Within its Programs, WIPO continues its work to promote increased awareness on the importance of women in inventions and IP rights (IPRs) and to encourage equality both in terms of opportunities for and recognition of women. Through the WIPO Awards Program in particular, which celebrates the achievements of inventors, creators and innovative companies around the world, in 2012, WIPO Awards bestowed to more than 30 women, from over 20 countries (mostly from developing countries and countries in transition). Most of these medals were awarded upon request from national IP offices and government institutions, concerned with the promotion of inventive and innovative activities.

Women also continue to play an important part in the constituency of the WIPO Academy's work. According to its annual statistical report, "in 2012, 45 per cent of participants in courses organized by the Academy under its Professional Development Program (PDF) were females and 55 per cent were males, as compared to 48 per cent of female participants and 52 per cent of male participants respectively in 2011."<sup>27</sup> In the Summer School, "the gender distribution of participants in the WIPO Summer Schools continued to be fairly balanced, with 174 participants (or 58 per cent) being females and 127 participants (or 42 per cent) being males, as compared to 61 per cent and 39 per cent respectively in 2011."<sup>28</sup> Similarly, gender distribution within the Distance Learning Program also remained fairly balanced, "in 2012, 49 per cent of the participants were females and 51 per cent were males."<sup>29</sup>

As regards traditional knowledge (TK), traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and genetic resources (GRs), areas where women have been and continue to be the primary custodians, the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) continued its negotiations with the objective of reaching agreement on a text(s) of an international legal instrument(s) which will ensure the effective protection of GRs, TK and TCEs. WIPO also made available a series of short, accessible publications on the key issues, and published a consultation draft of the WIPO TK Documentation Toolkit. Such activities served to increase understanding of the issues, the development of national and regional legislation and policies, and the forging of practical

---

<sup>26</sup> WIPO. *Annual Report on Human Resources*, p. 9. Retrieved from:

[http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/govbody/en/wo\\_pbc\\_21/wo\\_pbc\\_21\\_13.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/govbody/en/wo_pbc_21/wo_pbc_21_13.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> WIPO. *Annual Statistical Report of the WIPO Academy, 2012*, p.5. Retrieved from:

[http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/academy/en/about/pdf/academy\\_statistics\\_2012.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/academy/en/about/pdf/academy_statistics_2012.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. p. 10.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. p. 17.

solutions at the regional, national and community levels, complementing the IGC's normative work.<sup>30</sup>

In the area of SMEs, WIPO's capacity building activities continue to provide understanding of the IP system among women entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurship associations in order to enable them to define IP strategies conducive to their individual business needs. The Development Agenda project on IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) under implementation in Panama and Thailand plays a major role in empowering women in local communities.

**MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

**MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health<sup>31</sup>**

WIPO continues to play an important role in health-related fields through its focus on patents and access to medicines. With a view to enhancing cooperation among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for the international patent system, at the nineteenth session held in December 2013, the Standing Committee on Patents (SCP) continued to examine five topics on its agenda; three out of the five topics are closely related to health related matters, namely: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (iii) patents and health; and (v) transfer of technology.

Moreover, WIPO is increasingly recognized as a credible source of support, collaboration with and reference for information on innovation and IP in relation to pressing global issues, including global health. In this role and in support of the health-related MDGs, WIPO continued to participate in relevant public processes, seminars workshops and conferences including WHO, WTO, NGOs, universities and institutions. An important step in support of these endeavors was the launch of the *WIPO Global Challenges Seminar Series* in March 2012. Three seminars took place in 2012 and opened a forum for participants to share ideas, expertise and information.

WIPO has been very active in providing legislative and policy assistance on patents and related matters to Members States. The assistance covers policy issues that have a direct or indirect link with other policies, e.g., health related policies. The assistance provided help beneficiaries, primary, developing and least developing countries to implement multilateral, regional and bilateral commitments on the patent field and related matters. Through this assistance WIPO provides guidance in how to design and implement the patent legal framework that fit into the national development plans and national policies of Member States. The identification of this policy space that Member States enjoyed is what is known as flexibilities. In this regard, at the request of Members of the CDIP, the Secretariat has prepared some documents that describe and map how certain flexibilities have been implemented worldwide (see CDIP/5/4 Rev. and CDIP/7/3 Rev)

In addition, the trilateral cooperation with WHO and WTO on health, IP and trade focused in 2012 on the drafting of the joint technical study *Promoting Access to Medical Technologies*

---

<sup>30</sup> WIPOs work on TK, TCEs and GRs also contributes to the achievement of MDG 7. Please see the cross-reference under this goal.

<sup>31</sup> See also MDG 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases) AnnexII, Section 1.



*and Innovation – Intersections between public health, intellectual property and trade*<sup>32</sup>, which was published on February 5, 2013. Moreover, WIPO contributed to a series of meetings in the area of public health in the framework of the UN process on Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs). WIPO also contributed to the draft WHO Traditional and Complementary Medicine Strategy: 2014-2023.

### **MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

In its commitment to the achievement of environmental sustainability, WIPO continues its efforts to enhance the interface between IP and the environment. To this effect, WIPO continues to cooperate with relevant IGOs on this matter and contributes to international debate with ideas about the correlation between IP and sustainable innovation. In 2012, the WIPO Secretariat participated as an observer in meetings concerning the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. WIPO also worked with international partners, including the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), to raise awareness on the environmental challenges arising in the context of the disposal of counterfeit and pirated goods. In July 2012, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and UNEP, WIPO organized a Workshop on the Disposal of Counterfeit Goods for the Judiciary, Law Enforcement Officials and Environmental Officers, to work towards the safe and secure storage and disposal of these goods to ensure that environment risks are mitigated, especially in dealing with goods containing toxic elements and hazardous waste. A follow-up Workshop will be organized in November 2013, with UNEP and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), and with contributions from the World Customs Organization (WCO).

In addition, WIPO has successfully piloted WIPO GREEN, a platform for the accelerated transfer, adaptation and adoption of environmentally sound technologies. Some 40 technologies and needs were uploaded by the end of 2012. In addition, new functionalities were added to the database and the subscription base to the WIPO GREEN monthly newsletters increased to over 500 subscribers. Two case studies were also published showing successful green technology transfers and several discussions held with strategic partners, including the UN Global Compact, UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO, as well as with financing institutions, such as infoDev and the Asian Development Bank.

As regards TK, TCEs and GRs, WIPO continued being available to contribute as a technical partner to regional projects, such as a regional framework on TK, TCEs and GRs for the Caribbean, the TK Action Plan in the Pacific and a UNEP and Global Environment Facility, funded project in certain Latin American and Caribbean countries on the implementation of access to GRs and benefit-sharing regimes. In collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, WIPO provided advice on IP management to the organizers of the 2012 Festival of Pacific Arts, held in the Solomon Islands. WIPO also made available a series of short, accessible publications on the key issues, and published a consultation draft of the WIPO TK Documentation Toolkit. Such activities served to increase understanding of the issues, the development of national and regional legislation and policies, and the forging of

---

<sup>32</sup> WIPO. *Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation: Intersections between public health, intellectual property and trade*. Retrieved from: [http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/global\\_challenges/628/wipo\\_pub\\_628.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/global_challenges/628/wipo_pub_628.pdf)

practical solutions at the regional, national and community levels, complementing the IGC's normative work.<sup>33</sup>

Moreover, WIPO is a forum for debate on the matter of a sustainable development through effective technology transfer of environment-friendly technologies or how the IP system contributes to the development of environment-friendly technologies. In 2012, WIPO hosted - for the first time - a Workshop on World Water Day with the topic *The Role of Patent Information in Supporting Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water*. The event was attended by representatives from Member States, several IGOs and NGOs, the academia and other civil society participants, which welcomed WIPO's initiative and work in the area of water related technologies and patent information.

At the *Rio+20* Conference, WIPO organized jointly with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil (INPI-Brazil) a side event on Green Innovations and Technologies: Practical Solutions and also co-hosted an information booth with Brazil INPI to promote WIPO projects such as WIPO GREEN, Patent Landscape Reports, the TISCs project and the WIPO DA. WIPO also participated in the UN Day at Rio, which was organized by the Government of the State of Rio and UNESCO; a panel session organized by the UN Group on the Information Society, and Business Day organized by Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD).

In addition, WIPO provided support as an observer at the 18<sup>th</sup> UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Doha. In recent years, WIPO has acted as the lead organizer of UN system side events on technology transfer. WIPO also supports the discussions at the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in an observer capacity and, in response to an invitation, provided a contribution and a presentation on work that WIPO undertakes relevant to the objectives of the TEC.

Further, WIPO participated in a number of initiatives within the UN-Interagency context, mainly through UNEP and Sustainable UN ("SUN"), such as participation in the annual collection of data for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Calculator, as well as participation in the Inter-Agency Facilities Management annual meeting.

Within the Secretariat, WIPO continues to make strides to reduce its environmental impact through several measures. Under the framework of the WIPO Environmental Responsibility, another SRP initiative, a number of activities were undertaken in 2012 aimed at raising environmental awareness amongst staff and/or taking concrete and practical actions. Amongst the most significant technical measures taken in 2012 in the existing buildings, those aimed at reducing electricity consumption through the replacement of original installations and equipment by new technological solutions in the oldest building on the WIPO Campus were almost completed in 2012 and are expected to result in an overall reduction of consumption costs as well as an improvement of the carbon footprint. Starting a new trend in 2012, environmental criteria were introduced in certain tenders, in particular for cafeteria services, vending machines, disposable cafeteria articles and certain cleaning products.

---

<sup>33</sup> WIPOs work on TK, TCEs and GRs also contributes to the achievement of MDG 3. Please see the cross-reference under this goal.

In respect of the New Conference Hall – currently under construction – the structure of the hall, the exterior facade as well as the interior finishes (walls, ceiling and floor), are all made of wood, most of which is locally sourced from Swiss forests, thereby also reducing carbon emissions caused by transport.

[End of Annex II and of the document]