

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Sixteenth Session
Geneva, November 9 to 13, 2015

PROGRESS REPORTS

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Annexes to this document contain:
 - (a) Progress reports on the following Development Agenda projects:
 - (i) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries (Annex I);
 - (ii) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (Annex II);
 - (iii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II (Annex III); and
 - (iv) Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II (Annex IV).
 - (b) Completion reports on the following Development Agenda projects:
 - (i) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (Annex V);
 - (ii) Extension of the Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (Annex VI);

(c) A progress report for the period from July 2014 to June 2015, on recommendations for immediate implementation (the 19 Recommendations). As it was agreed in the second session of the CDIP, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation, and highlights the main achievements. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at: <http://www.wipo.int/tad>.

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

[Annexes follow]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_2_4_10_11
<u>Title</u>	<i>Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. Activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes for technical assistance programs should be country-specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 2</i> Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to financing activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property in these countries.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 4</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promoting a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Personnel costs: 106 700 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Non-personnel costs: 436 000 Swiss francs.</p>

<p><u>Project Start Date</u></p>	<p>February 2013</p>
<p><u>Project Duration</u></p>	<p>24 months. An extension of six months was approved by CDIP/12 in November 2013, justified by the late start of the formal project implementation in 2013.</p> <p>An additional extension of six months was approved at CDIP/15 in April 2015.</p>
<p><u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u></p>	<p>Culture and Creative Industries Sector.</p>
<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>The sustainability of the African audiovisual sector is an important development challenge. The role of intellectual property to maintain its viability and support its expansion is poorly understood. The Project seeks to develop a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector on the basis of improved professional structures, markets and regulatory environment. It seeks to enhance the understanding and strategic use of the IP system as a key tool to foster production, marketing and distribution in the African audiovisual sector. The Project consists of two main components. The first component is in the field of professional development and training. The second component addresses the regulatory framework, and will seek to strengthen the relevant institutional capacity and infrastructure.</p> <p>The Project is focused on a limited number of beneficiary countries to ensure successful synergy and exchange of experiences between some of the rapidly expanding African audiovisual industries.</p> <p>The distance-learning module to be developed in the ambit of this Project will provide a tangible and durable element to cater educational training in the audiovisual sector which will be made available to WIPO stakeholders and partners.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Carole Croella</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p>Program 3</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p><u>Project Activity 1: Scoping Papers and Studies</u></p> <p>This component of the project has been finalized with the completion of the study on <i>Negotiation of rights and collective management of rights in the audio-visual sector</i>, prepared by Ms. Koskinen Olsson. The study describes the functioning of audiovisual rights management and then describes the main findings in the target countries based on data received from the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>The study and summary are available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=283200 The study was presented at CDIP/14.</p> <p><u>Project Activity 2: Training Workshops and Professional Development</u></p> <p><u>Burkina Faso</u> Two national workshops for film professionals were held in July 2014 and September 2015.</p> <p>WIPO also participated in a training program on “Contracts and Production, Distribution in the Digital Era” which was part of the official program of the 24th edition of the Pan African Film and Television Festival (FESPACO), organized in March 2015.</p> <p><u>Kenya</u> A second training seminar for film professionals was organized on April 12 and 13, 2015.</p> <p><u>Senegal</u> Two seminars for film professionals were organized in September 2014 and in June 2015.</p> <p>At the request of the Government and of the Bar Association, two practical workshops for lawyers on copyright and contracts in the audio-visual sector were held in March 2015 and June 2015. Lawyers from Burkina Faso were invited to participate in the training sessions.</p> <p>Each national seminar involved between 60 and 80 professionals. The selection of invited participants for the workshops was done in close consultation with the national focal points designated by each beneficiary country. The target groups were: Film makers, distributors, regulators, broadcasting organizations, professional bodies, state agencies, financial institutions, and collective management organizations.</p>

At CDIP/14, the delegations of Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda and Morocco formally requested to be accepted as beneficiaries of the Project. A limited number of observers from these countries were invited to participate in the training workshops organized in 2015.

The design of the substantive programs of the workshops was elaborated with a view to addressing project objective 01 as defined in CDIP/9/13, namely to "*contribute to enhanced use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works*". The series of seminars organized in 2015 focused to a large extent on the impact of the digital switchover in Africa and the challenges/opportunities for the audiovisual industry. The format of the meetings consisted mainly of presentations, discussions, group sessions mentored by audiovisual experts, and case studies.

All stages of the organization and delivery of the training programs involved working very closely with the national authorities of the beneficiary countries including the national focal point designated by each country, the copyright offices and the national bodies with key responsibility over the audio-visual sector such as the Film Commission (KFC) and the Communications Authority (KCA) in Kenya, or the cinematographic centers/authorities in the other beneficiary countries.

For each training workshop, both international and African experts were appointed on the basis of their professional experience and knowledge of the specific features of the African audio-visual landscape. Some of these experts who are also the authors of WIPO publications on the subject matter were able to use and implement in a practical way the existing WIPO tools and methodologies ensuring a coherent and sustained approach in this sector.

During the workshops the experts shared with the participants a range of program materials, including sample contracts which can be adapted and used by the participants in their professional practices. This material has been compiled to form the basis of the training kit/distance learning program developed in cooperation with the WIPO Academy. This distance learning project will be released by December 2015.

Cooperation has also been established with additional external partners. The *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF) was associated with the organization of and participated in the Ouagadougou and Dakar seminars in 2014. This cooperation has proven to be beneficial and has enriched the substantive components of the training.

A webpage providing information on the project and providing access to compiled educational material on the Project has been set up on the WIPO website.

Project Activity 3: Institution and Skills Building. Onsite training and licensing

The implementation of this Project component began in 2015. The following activities were undertaken in each country.

Burkina Faso

Implementation of onsite training was delayed due to the turnover of the senior executive staff of the Burkinabé Copyright Office (BBDA). A high level training and skill building program was organized and implemented in June 2015 for the Director General of the BBDA in cooperation with the Algerian copyright office and collective management organization.

Additional requests for training on skills building have been received for other members of the executive staff of the BBDA notably in the area of audio-visual rights and digital licensing.

Additional requests for skills building have been received in the area of collective negotiation of rights.

Kenya

The seminars discussed the role and boundaries of collective management (CM) and the need for commercial, value-based licensing as the basis for the exploitation of audiovisual works and data collection, reporting and transparency – towards best practices in collective management. It identified areas where collective management is a solution for the management of certain rights in the audiovisual field (e.g., private copy, cable retransmission and certain performance rights).

As a result of the seminar, stakeholders created in May 2015 a task force including producers, distributors, KFC and the Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) to define a roadmap for the creation of an audiovisual CM organization. The group expects further guidance over the next months under the Project towards the setting up of the new society.

Senegal

Legal analysis was provided and drafting amendments were proposed for the draft statutes and internal regulations of the new multidisciplinary collective management organization which will notably operate in the areas of private copying and audiovisual rights.

Legal analysis and draft comments were prepared for the copyright provisions of the draft communication bill under preparation at government level.

The presidential decrees approving the setting up of the new collective management organization have been delayed and were recently signed on April 10, 2015. There is now a request for onsite training of the new Board of the Society to develop skills in the area of governance.

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The feedback, based on questionnaires, received from the audiovisual industry and the national authorities of the three pilot beneficiary countries has been positive as clear indications have been made that the content of the project is most timely and relevant to support the development of a market-driven audiovisual sector at the time when it is currently facing major challenges to address the ongoing digital transition.</p> <p>The expertise and skills provided contribute to assisting the film and audiovisual industries to compete in the global marketplace through increased economic returns and higher levels of professional development. Already some film professionals have referred to an increased use of written contracts in their business as a result of the training. The same applies to lawyers who are able to include audiovisual contracts in their practice as a result of the training.</p> <p>Government representatives have also stressed the impact of increased revenue generation from stronger content creation activities.</p> <p>The project has also been useful in contributing to policy developments at national level.</p> <p>(a) In Kenya, the project was officially requested by the Kenya Film Commission to provide comments and advice on the elaboration of the National Film Policy (NFP). The NFP, which is in its final stage of development, represents a significant step forward in that it will be the first time the Kenya legislature will formally recognize film as a national industry with considerable potential to contribute to the country's economic growth.</p> <p>(b) In Senegal, the government requested an analysis of the copyright law provisions of the draft communications bill currently at the stage of government consultations before its adoption to assess their compatibility with the 2008 provisions of the copyright bill. The legislative advice was discussed at a consultative meeting with a large range of ministerial representatives. The draft law has been revised to take into account the advice provided which highlights WIPO's contribution to the process.</p> <p>(c) In Burkina Faso, the 1999 copyright law is currently under review to update it in light of recently adopted treaties and the impact of new technologies notably in the audiovisual sector. The legislative assistance will need to be pursued over the next few months to complete the drafting process.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Turnover of key national staff and coordinators as well as some project interruptions due to local political developments and change of government structures have delayed the implementation process.</p> <p>The low level of awareness and use of copyright in the Audiovisual (AV) sector has delayed the achievement of tangible outcomes. The beneficiary countries have requested an increase in the number of activities to address in an in-depth manner the practical needs of the</p>

	<p>audiovisual sector to foster the understanding of international standards while allowing enough perspective for the development of sustainable endogenous and locally based professional practices in line with African cultures and practices.</p> <p>The context of the digital switch over to digital terrestrial television has constituted an unprecedented opportunity for the growth of the African TV market and the development of local African content. It has however created a momentum for many countries struggling to put in place a technological, regulatory and business environment to meet the deadline. This process has accelerated the demand for further capacity building activities through the CDIP project to support the audiovisual industry in this transition process.</p> <p>Reaching out to the financial and banking community has not been easy as these sectors are not familiar with the film sector and there is no experience of business cooperation. Ongoing coordination and talks are taking place with local authorities to continue to fully involve these important partners in the project activities.</p> <p>The success of the project also required that in each country legal frameworks affording copyright protection in the digital environment were made fully operational and that effective measures to build respect for IP exist to support the development of legal distribution channels and of a legal audiovisual market.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>Nothing to be mentioned.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>Extension and continuation of the Project with three additional beneficiary countries:</p> <p>(a) Development of professional training activities targeted on new areas of the film business;</p> <p>(b) Skills building in copyright and licensing-based negotiations and putting in place the appropriate infrastructure such as the new CMO in Kenya; and</p> <p>(c) Formal launch of the distance learning program will be developed on the basis of the training program's contents. The DL program could be extended to host an open online forum, to provide audiovisual professionals with the opportunity to address their questions on copyright matters, which experts would answer.</p>

<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	The implementation is being finalized in accordance with the new project timelines approved by CDIP/15.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of July 2015: 70%.
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/12/2, Annex XII, was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth session held in November 2013. The second Progress Report for this Project, in Document CDIP/14/2, Annex IV, was submitted to CDIP at its fourteenth session held in November 2014.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	TLS
Scoping paper	Completion of the paper within time frame and publication within time frame	Scoping paper on WIPO project	****
Creation of an expert group and designation of focal points	Designation of focal points and creation of group of experts	Consultations for the appointment of the group of experts are being finalized	***
Study on collective negotiation of rights	Study finalized	Study on collective negotiation and collective management of rights	***
Three (3) Training Workshops	Finalized	Training workshops organized in Kenya, Burkina Faso and Senegal Follow up workshops requested	***
Onsite training on collective negotiation of rights	To take place	NA	**
Development of distance learning program	Finalized	December 2015	***

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>To contribute to enhanced use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works.</p>	<p>Participants make greater use of the acquired skills for financing, producing and distributing audiovisual works (to be ascertained via evaluation questionnaire sent to participants approx.. six months after the completion of training)</p> <p>Increase in the number of intellectual property related transactions in the audiovisual sector in relation to production and distribution. (Baseline to be determined through the scoping paper.)</p> <p>Increased legitimate channels for the sale of African film rights. (Baseline to be determined through the scoping paper.)</p>	<p>Film professionals have referred to an increased use of written contracts in their business as a result of the trainings. Same applies to lawyers who are being able to include audiovisual contracts in their practice as a result of trainings.</p> <p>Too early to provide</p> <p>Too early to provide</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>To advance the development of an effective and balanced framework and infrastructure for the exercise and management of intellectual property rights-based transactions in the audiovisual sector.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of intellectual property-based transactions for the licensing of audiovisual rights through collective negotiations and collective licensing practices and implementation of guidelines. (Baseline to be determined through the study.)</p> <p>Develop and increase the infrastructure for the licensing of audiovisual rights compatible with international standards notably through collective</p>	<p>Too early to provide</p> <p>Task force underway for the setting up of new CMO in Kenya</p> <p>Improved skills in Burkina Faso</p>	<p>***</p>

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<p>Management organizations (Baseline to be determined through the study.)</p> <p>Progressive implementation of appropriate tools and business rules for the management of audiovisual works compatible with international standards (Baseline to be determined by the scoping paper.)</p>	<p>In Senegal the presidential decrees approving the setting up of the new collective management organization were delayed and were just signed on April 10, 2015. Support to the new infrastructure is underway.</p>	

[Annex II follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_4_10_02
<u>Title</u>	<i>Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 4:</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Total non-personnel costs for the project: 250 000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Estimation of human resources requirements: One project officer at level P2 - P3 level (237 000 Swiss francs).</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 1, 2014
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Program 2</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs 2, 9, 30 and 31.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The project aims at supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), which actively create and commercialize designs, in the active use of the IP system and the development of strategies that will encourage investment in design.</p> <p>Through close cooperation with Lead Agencies in the participating countries, the project promotes the strategic use of Intellectual Property rights, in particular, industrial design rights, by SMEs in those countries, thereby encouraging a pro-active approach to design protection in domestic and export markets.</p> <p>The project is based on a proposal presented by the Republic of Korea at the eleventh session of the CDIP (document CDIP/11/7).</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Marcus Höpperger, Director, Law and Legislative Advice Division, Brands and Designs Sector</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2014/15</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.2.</i> Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p> <p>(See Appendix I – Project Overview)</p>	<p><u>Project Team Members</u></p> <p><i>The project works in close cooperation with a Lead Agency in each pilot country, namely the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Argentina, and with the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC) in Morocco. Each Lead Agency has appointed a Project Steering Committee and a Project Team for this pilot project.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country project coordinators were appointed to assist in planning, implementing and monitoring project activities in both countries. 2. Two national teams of eight qualified national experts in total, with expertise in Design and in Design Law, were appointed to provide their support to beneficiary SMEs, in developing a tailor-made design protection strategy for their business development, and to assist them in the design application process. One of the experts has been hired to specifically focus on the methodology and tools developed and used in the pilot project. <p><u>Initial Stage</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Project Design</i> <p>At the initial phase, the Secretariat and Lead Agencies' Project Steering Committees agreed on the "<i>Project Scope Statement</i>" report. The relevance of the project in the context of the country's national IP development strategy was ensured. Three other basic documents have been prepared to guide the project implementation. These are: (a) a <i>National design protection strategy</i>; (b) an <i>Outreach plan</i> which identifies key industrial sectors, considered to be of strategic importance to the national economic development, and is used as a basis for the selection of beneficiary SMEs; and (c) an <i>Exit strategy</i> which, although not foreseen in the original project document, is given very close attention, and is also used to define institutional key stakeholders to be involved in the pilot project, and on the long-term. Risks are regularly identified and managed since the beginning of the pilot project. The project scope document presents the first <i>risks analysis</i> and measures to mitigate them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Feasibility Studies</i> <p>Feasibility studies were carried out in both countries and included questions addressed to the Lead Agencies. A survey was sent to</p>

more than 2000 SMEs, to assess their needs, expectations and interest in the project. About 90 SMEs responded in Argentina, and 249 responded in Morocco.

Outreach and Project Implementation

Country Kick-Off Events

5. *Argentina*

An International Symposium on the Protection of Industrial Designs was organized by the project in Buenos Aires, on September 3 and 4, 2014, with representatives of public entities and design-intensive companies (from Argentina, Europe and the United States).

This was the kick-off activity in Argentina which, simultaneously, was also the first outreach event. WIPO and INPI presented the pilot project to 153 participants - among which 70 SMEs. The Symposium was accorded strong support by Argentinian authorities, as demonstrated by the presence of the Minister of Industry. The satisfaction survey shows that among the 81 respondents, 100% rated the event as useful for their concrete use of the IP system for design protection, and 83 % indicated their interest in participating in the project.

6. *Morocco*

On October 15, 2014, WIPO and OMPIC presented the pilot project at a conference in Casablanca to designers and potential beneficiary SMEs. The project was also presented at a Roundtable on October 16, 2014, with participants from the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and Digital Economy, the Ministry of Crafts, Social and Solidarity Economy, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Service, schools and other stakeholders in key industries. All participants indicated their agreement to engage in the project, and that they would encourage their network of SMEs to participate in the project activities.

In both countries, the kick-off events and promotion activities resulted in increased awareness on protection of industrial designs, and allowed to reach out to potential beneficiary SMEs and key institutional partners.

7. *Selection of SMEs*

Further to an outreach to 1600 SMEs in Argentina and to 2,000 SMEs in Morocco, based on application forms, well-defined criteria, and a rigorous process, *68 beneficiary SMEs were selected, among which 42 were in Argentina and 26 in Morocco.*

8. *Promotion and Awareness Raising*

Promotion leaflets were prepared and widely distributed in both countries. Specific logos and program names – “DiseñAr” and

“*Namadij*” – to help to enhance the national identity of the program, and its sustainability in Argentina and in Morocco, were developed by both countries. *Webpages* for the pilot project are available on both Lead Agencies’ websites. The pilot project events are also reflected on INPI’s and OMPIC’s websites. *Project slogans* were created and a *promotional video* are in the process of being prepared, in both countries, to further raise awareness on design protection, and to communicate to a wider audience about the program.

9. *Methodology and Tools*

In order to provide national experts with a clear methodology, to ensure a systematic data collection, and to facilitate the comparative study between pilot countries, tailor-made tools were created by the pilot project, including the “*Five (5) Steps Strategic Design Protection*” prepared by the Secretariat. In order to create these tools, collaboration and knowledge sharing with experts within and outside of WIPO took place and existing IP tools were studied.

Capacity Building and Project Launch Events

10. *Argentina*

Following a Capacity Building Workshop for National Experts in Argentina, a Project Launch Event took place with about 70 participants, on April 7, 2015, in Buenos Aires. This event was opened by the Minister of Industry, and by the President of INPI. The Secretariat was represented by a WIPO official through a video message. The program included a design portfolio pre-diagnosis for each beneficiary SME, with the support of national experts. The satisfaction survey shows a general satisfaction rate of 95% with regards to this event, and SMEs rated the usefulness of the pilot project for their company at 89%.

11. *Morocco*

A Capacity Building Workshop conducted by WIPO and a Project Launch Event also took place in Casablanca, on March 31, 2015 and April 1, 2015. The objective of preparing National Project Steering Committee members and national experts for a successful implementation of the pilot project was fully met, as well as creating a synergy among participants and beneficiary SMEs. Key institutional stakeholders and SME representatives confirmed their strong interest in participating and benefiting from this joint effort at the national and international levels – including through regular exchange of good practices between Morocco and Argentina.

12. *Public-Private Partnership Platforms*

Project *key institutional stakeholders*, including ministries, are now part of an *Advisory Board*, in Argentina, and of a *National Project Steering Committee*, in Morocco. In Morocco, signing the Charter of the “*Namadij Network*” is under way. In Argentina, a Constitutive Act

	<p>was signed in the presence of the Minister of Industry, Débora Giorgi, who actively supports the pilot project, and participated in two DiseñAr events - that were covered by the media. Following the positive impact of the program, which was launched last April 7, 2015, in Argentina, the Lead Agency Project Steering Committee was invited to a special meeting to present the DiseñAr program to national officials of the <i>Ministry of Industry</i>.</p> <p><i>13. Technical Assistance</i></p> <p>National experts are currently providing support to <i>beneficiary SMEs</i> in their design portfolio analysis, and advise them on a tailor-made design protection strategy. Experts' teams in both countries visited beneficiary SMEs, and conducted <i>awareness raising meetings, pre-diagnostic and diagnostic</i> interviews. Pre-diagnostic reports and a first set of Diagnostic reports have been submitted to the Secretariat.</p> <p><i>14. Knowledge Sharing</i></p> <p>A set of <i>training, guidelines and tools</i> have been developed / improved. A Manual of Good practices is being prepared, and will serve as a reference for pilot countries in 2016, and for other interested Member States.</p> <p>The Secretariat has actively transferred good practices between both pilot countries, throughout the implementation of the project. It is planned that Knowledge sharing activities will take place, at the national and international levels, during the final stage of the project.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/ Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Solid <i>Project Management methodology and tools</i>, including working thoroughly on the Project Scope Statement and Exit strategy at the initial phase, proved to be very useful for the project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability in both countries.</p> <p><i>Expertise in Change Management</i> and a sustainable approach proved to be essential in the project design and monitoring, to achieve successful results. <i>Combining expertise in Design and Design Law</i> also proved to be necessary to assist beneficiary SMEs in an effective way.</p> <p>Stakeholders at the national level have been successfully involved. They constitute a <i>Public-Private Partnership platform</i> to support the pilot project and assist design-intensive SMEs in a sustainable and coordinated way.</p> <p><i>Strategic Design Protection tailor-made tools</i> were created by the pilot project, involving WIPO internal and external coordination with qualified experts.</p> <p>The Secretariat actively <i>transferred good practices</i> between both countries, throughout the implementation of the project. Good</p>

	<p>practices are defined, and tools and methodologies are regularly improved based on the pilot experience. A DiseñAr Good Practice Manual will be published by WIPO and INPI during the final stage of the pilot project. This will help pilot countries for the next edition of the DiseñAr and Namadij programs in 2016, and other interested countries, should this pilot project be replicated. Knowledge sharing activities are also planned at the national and international levels during the final stage.</p> <p>This pilot project incorporates <i>gender equality aspects</i>. For example, the Association of Women Chiefs of Enterprise of Morocco is part of the Moroccan National Project Steering Committee. The project was mentioned as good practice to WIPO Gender Focal Points in January and April 2015.</p> <p>Considering the importance of <i>impact evaluation</i>, the Project Scope Statement of both pilot countries includes an impact evaluation to be conducted and shared with the Secretariat by the Lead Agency after the end of the pilot project.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>The risk assessment and mitigation analysis was essential in order to set a solid basis for the project. The main risks identified were following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – External factors (such as countries’ legal IP framework adapted to SMEs needs, key factors discouraging SMEs to invest in Industrial Design Protection); – Project scope too broad and/or being over budget; – Failing to achieve effective coordination and to agree on a clear project scope, roles and responsibilities; – Failing to ensure that the project achieves sustainable results taking into account the exit strategy; and – Resistance of SME representatives towards using IP tools and lack of trust in the legal system. <p>Risks are managed on a regular basis and discussed in close collaboration with Lead Agencies in both countries.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/ Attention</u></p>	<p>It should be noted that the pilot project should be extended until May 14, 2016, for the reasons mentioned below, under the Implementation Timeline.</p> <p>There is currently no other issue requiring immediate support / attention.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>1. The next step will be to document all tailor-made design protection strategies proposed to beneficiary SMEs, and assist them in the design registrations, with the support of national experts. Final reports will be submitted and data analysis will be conducted during the pilot project final stage.</p>

	<p>2. It is planned to produce promotional videos to further raise awareness on design protection, and to communicate to a wider audience about the program in both countries.</p> <p>3. A side event to the 34th session of the SCT will be organized to present the Design Pilot Project to Member States. There will also be a small exhibition on Argentinian-Moroccan Design, to be inaugurated on the same day. It is planned to also organize Knowledge Sharing Workshop among both pilot countries.</p> <p>4. A publication about the DiseñAr Program, good practices and way forward for the Program's next edition in 2016 will be published.</p> <p>5. Capacity Building Workshops for beneficiary SMEs will be organized in both countries during the final stage of the project.</p> <p>6. A Pilot Project Final Event, including experience sharing among beneficiary companies, will be organized in both countries.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline (for the next steps mentioned above)</u></p>	<p>July 1, 2015 – May 14, 2016. This two year pilot project started in April 2015 instead of January 2015, as a solid recruitment process was essential to hire a project manager - based on the selection criteria. Furthermore, to mitigate the risks related to the exit strategy implementation, it is important that WIPO further provides technical assistance during this critical phase, to both pilot countries, to ensure a long-term impact. Finally, it will be important to benefit from the project manager's contribution to the pilot project independent evaluation, in 2016.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of July 2015: 35%.</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports/documents</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/14/2, Annex VI, was submitted to the CDIP at its fourteenth session held in November 2014.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ¹ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Participating countries selected IPR design protection mechanism for design businesses developed at the country level	Two countries selected (decision based on selection criteria).	Two countries, namely Morocco and Argentina, have been selected according to the selection criteria.	****
	(a) National design protection strategy draft and comments provided by WIPO;	(a) National design protection strategies have been drafted, and comments have been provided by WIPO;	(a) ****
	(b) National project managers and national lead agency according to selection criteria identified; and (c) National experts to assist, if necessary, in the development of individual design protection plans, identified.	(b) The national Lead Agencies and National Project Coordinators/Sub-Coordinator have been identified in both countries, according to selection criteria; and (c) Eight National experts have been identified to assist in the development of individual design protection plans.	(b) **** (c) ****
Outreach plan at the country level drafted	(a) Outreach strategy drafted in close collaboration with Lead Agencies;	(a) The Outreach strategies have been drafted in close collaboration with both Lead Agencies;	(a) ****
	(b) One or several businesses per participating countries that produce original design identified (decision in accordance with selection criteria).	(b) 68 Beneficiary companies have been selected in total (42 in Argentina and 26 in Morocco) – in accordance with selection criteria.	(b) ****

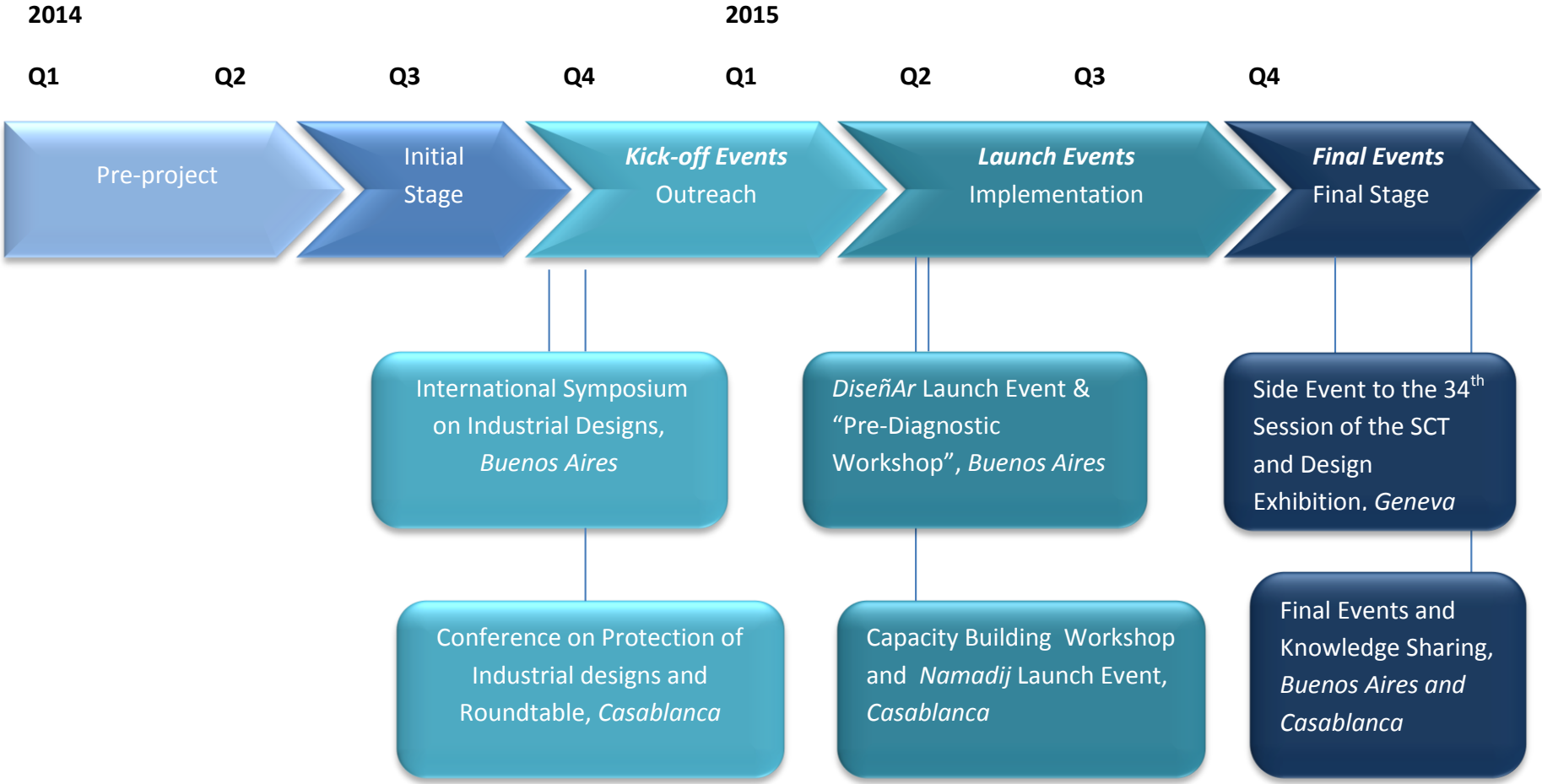
¹ As per the original Project Document CDIP/12/6 Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs¹</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Design protection plan with businesses developed	<p>(a) Design protection plan drafted in close collaboration with selected business(es); and</p> <p>(b) Number and relevance of designs per business that could be the object of a design protection strategy (selection with the support of national expert(s)).</p>	<p>(a) Design protection plans are currently being drafted in close collaboration with selected businesses, with the support of national experts;</p> <p>(b) Too early to provide</p> <p>The design portfolio analysis is currently conducted (with the support of national experts in both countries).</p>	<p>(a) ***</p> <p>(b) **</p>
Implementation of proactive design protection through appropriate protection mechanisms in domestic – and, where applicable – international markets.	Number of applications for design registration initiated and/or filed and/or number of other relevant legal protection titles obtained.	<p>Too early to provide.</p> <p>Some design applications have already been initiated.</p>	**
Outreach to relevant national and international markets.	Presence of participating businesses in national or international specialized trade fairs (plus outreach through other canals to be defined).	Beneficiary companies have participated or will participate in fairs. They are provided with useful information/advice for their specific business.	***

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>To contribute to the business development of SMEs in participating countries by <i>encouraging investment in design through the strategic use of IPR</i>, in particular the proactive use of appropriate design protection mechanisms that were neglected so far</p>	<p>(a) Number of protected designs (through registration or otherwise) per business (to be measured sometime after the completion of the project).</p> <p>(b) Turnover of SMEs using design protection prior and after the project (to be measured sometime after the completion of the project).</p> <p>(c) Level of satisfaction of participating businesses with the implementation of the design protection plan/pilot project activities.</p>	<p>(a) Too early <i>to provide</i>.</p> <p>This will be measured after the implementation phase of the design protection plans that will take place during the next semester, and after the completion of the project.</p> <p>(b) Data on turnover of beneficiary SMEs has been collected. The turnover after the project should also be measured by the Lead Agencies, sometime after the completion of the pilot project (Impact evaluation).</p> <p>(c) Final data: too early to provide.</p> <p>Until now, survey results and feedback collected on the satisfaction of beneficiary SMEs about the pilot project activities, and their usefulness for their business, have been overall very positive.</p>	<p>(a) NA</p> <p>(b) ****</p> <p>(c) **</p>
<p><i>To improve the capacities of national design institutions, including IP Office, to encourage the strategic use of the IP system for design producing businesses thus leading to an increased use of available design protection mechanisms.</i></p>	<p>(a) Number and type of capacity building related activities for design businesses conducted by the national design institution.</p> <p>(b) Number and type of promotional activities conducted by the national design institution.</p>		<p>(a) ****</p> <p>(b) ****</p>

APPENDIX I

Pilot Project General Overview and Events /2014_2016



[Annex III follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_30_31_03
<u>Title</u>	<i>Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 30:</i> WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 31:</i> To undertake initiatives agreed by member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel resources: 200,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel resources: 267,792 Swiss francs.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	July 2014
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Development Sector, Patents and Technology Sector and Global Issues Sector.</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs 1, 9, 14 and 18.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	Pursuant to the objectives of the first phase of the project which was completed in April 2013, Phase II is designed to contribute to the national capacity of least developed countries (LDCs) in the management, administration and utilization of technical and scientific information with a view to building their appropriate technology bases and meeting nationally identified development needs which in turn would facilitate economic growth and contribute to the alleviation of poverty.

	<p>Key aspects of the project entail knowledge transfer, human capital formation, technological capacity building and the consideration of social, cultural and gender implications of the use of the identified technologies through the joint interaction with a national expert group and focal organizations in the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>In light of the above, the specific objectives of the project include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals;(b) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and(c) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner. <p>As this project aims to provide appropriate technological solutions to identified development need areas on the basis of national development plans, the delivery strategy requires collaboration and participation of a range of players from individuals to institutions in various sectors.</p>
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<p>Project Manager</p>	<p>Mr. Kiflé Shenkoru</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p><i>Strategic Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development, Program 9.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result III.2: Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result III.4: Strengthened cooperation mechanisms and programs tailored to the needs of developing countries and LDCs.</i></p> <p><i>Expected Result IV.2: Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity.</i></p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Project implementation has been guided by the project document CDIP/13/9 which introduced a series of activities in the delivery of Phase II which takes into account initiatives by all partners of the project.</p> <p>The implementation of Phase II of the project began in July 2014 with a consultation process involving the Secretariat and a number of LDC Member States who had expressed strong interest to participate in the project. This first stage of implementation has entailed the selection of participating countries through clear and comprehensive selection criteria and guidelines such as development need areas, relevancy, presence of budget and experts etc. to ensure the demand-driven and sustainable nature of the project.</p> <p>The assessment of the submitted written applications and substantive consultations with national authorities led to the selection of four beneficiary countries for Phase II of the project – Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.</p> <p>Pursuant to the project document, the next stage of implementation consisted of the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between the four beneficiary countries and WIPO. The signing of the MoUs defined a framework of cooperation geared towards the implementation of the CDIP project in such a way as to ensure successful execution and better coordination and the clarification of the responsibilities and obligations of both the beneficiary countries and WIPO.</p> <p><u>Ethiopia</u> The project was launched in Ethiopia during a national consultation meeting in Addis Ababa jointly organized by WIPO and the Ethiopian Intellectual Property Office which discussed and recommended the national process and roadmap to be followed for project implementation. The meeting was attended by policy makers, Government officials and national/international technology experts.</p>

	<p>As a result of the national consultation process, a key output of the project - the establishment of a National Expert Group (NEG) to coordinate project implementation has been completed in Ethiopia.</p> <p>In addition, international and national consultants have been identified and are in the process recruitment by the Secretariat for the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The national consultant is also a member of the NEG and provides significant input to the NEG's work plan whilst also ensuring collaboration with the international expert. The international expert provides technical expertise and capacity building in the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and also provides know-how in technical search areas to the NEG.</p> <p><u>Rwanda</u> The project will be launched in Rwanda in the month of September during a national consultation meeting in Kigali which will provide a roadmap for implementation of the project and the establishment of the NEG. National and international consultants are in the process of being identified.</p> <p><u>Tanzania</u> The project was launched during a national consultation meeting in Dar es Salaam on August 24, 2015 and the establishment of the NEG is under consultation. National and international consultants are also in the process of being identified.</p> <p><u>Uganda</u> The project was launched during the National Meeting on the Implementation of the WIPO Development Agenda Project: Capacity-Building in the use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges in Kampala, Uganda on August 11, 2015. The appointment of national and international consultants is under consultations.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The project requires the buy-in and collaboration of all national stakeholders in the beneficiary countries and the management and monitoring of the project through distinct delivery stages and deliverables. The signed partnership agreements or MoUs are designed to achieve this by providing clear guidance as to the role of each party along with a specific time frame for implementation.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p><i>Risk:</i> The project requires substantial coordination with a range of project partners which can result in the delay in the implementation of the project.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> This risk will be addressed through careful management and monitoring throughout the delivery process including overall organizational assistance in preparation of key deliverables such as business plans for the implementation of the appropriate technology.</p>

<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>The next steps are to complete the subsequent phases of the delivery strategy for the four selected beneficiary countries. As mentioned above, project implementation is in similar stages for all the project countries and therefore emphasis will be on the delivery of key project outputs including a search request, patent search report, technology landscape report and business plans for implementation and commercialization of the identified appropriate technology.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>The Project will be implemented according to the approved timeline.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of July 2015: 10%.</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports / documents</u></p>	<p>This is the second progress report to be submitted to the CDIP. The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/14/2, Annex, was submitted to the CDIP at its fourteenth session held in November 2014.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
National Expert Group	Expert group established in the three selected countries within 30 days of start of project.	National Expert Groups will be in the process of being established in all of the beneficiary countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania).	****
AT Landscape Report	AT landscape report to be made available to the government and WIPO.	N/A	N/A
Business plan for implementing the selected appropriate technologies	One or more appropriate technologies would be selected for implementation and a business plan drafted to practically implement the project 6 months after the start of the project. Business Plans implemented.	N/A	N/A
Outreach program	Sector-specific, targeted outreach program completed within 24 months of start of the project.	N/A	N/A

² As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Strengthened national capacity of LDCs in using appropriate technical and scientific solutions to address identified national development challenges	1. Number of organizations, communities and individuals at the national level that applied and used the Appropriate Technology (AT) as a solution to identified development challenges in LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A
Improved understanding of the use of technical and patent information for innovation and national technology capacity-building.	2. Use of AT for development through patent searches, patent reports, technology landscapes and business plans. 3. Number of experts, National Expert Group members in LDCs.	Too early to provide.	N/A
<u>Sustainability</u>	1. Identified AT commercialized in LDCs. 2. Project replicated by other areas in LDCs with minimum support from WIPO. 3. Institutions established to continue working on AT at the national level. 4. Continuation and expansion of national technological capacity building programs on AT.	Too early to provide.	N/A

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<p>5. NEG made a permanent organ to promote work on AT in LDCs.</p> <p>6. Utilization of AT for economic development included in the national innovation and IP policies and strategies of LDCs.</p>		

[Annex IV follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_35_37_02
<u>Title</u>	<i>Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 35</i> (Cluster D): To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 37</i> (Cluster D): Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 485,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel costs*: 316,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>*This includes the cost for a project officer, but excludes the contributions of WIPO staff.</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 1, 2015
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Studies are implemented in coordination with Programs 8, 9 and 10.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project is a follow-up to the project <i>Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development</i> (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It will continue to be an umbrella project for national and regional studies seeking to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime.</p> <p>While pursuing the same objectives of the original project, Phase II intends to promote the sustainability of the research initiated in the project's first phase and extend the study work to new countries and regions as well as to new topics not covered in Phase I.</p>

<u>Project Manager</u>	Mr. Carsten Fink
<u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u>	V.2 Wide and better use of WIPO economic analysis in policy formulation.
<u>Progress in Project Implementation</u>	<p>The project is off to a good start. Responding to requests from the Governments of Colombia and Poland, the WIPO Secretariat launched new studies in these two countries.</p> <p>The Colombia study entails the creation of a unit-record IP database for economic analysis, an analysis of IP use in Colombia and an empirical evaluation of recent IP policy initiatives.</p> <p>The Poland study seeks to explore the role of the IP system on innovation in the health sector.</p> <p>First fact finding missions for these two studies were undertaken and implementation is on its way. The fact finding missions included local workshops that brought together key stakeholders in relation to the studies' focus. These workshops helped set the substantive direction of the proposed study work.</p> <p>The project also recruited a project officer, who joined WIPO in July 2015.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	It is too early to draw any lessons from the two country studies launched so far, except that careful stakeholder consultations at the outset continue to be crucial to ensure country ownership of the study work and to define the precise direction of the research work.
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	Unfortunately, the recruitment process for the project officer took longer than initially envisaged. This has caused some delays in the overall implementation timetable, although it is too early to assess whether those delays will require any adjustment to this timetable.
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	None.
<u>The Way Forward</u>	In addition to continuing with the implementation of the Colombia and Poland studies, the project will embark on new studies in line with the selection criteria set out in the project document (CDIP/14/7). It will also identify the scope for follow-up work in those countries that benefitted from Phase I of this project, as described in the project document.

<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	As mentioned above, the delayed recruitment of the project officer has caused some delays, though it is too early to assess whether this will affect the overall implementation timeline.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of July 2015: 6%.
<u>Previous Reports</u>	This is the first Progress Report to be submitted to the CDIP.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ³ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Follow-up work in those countries that benefited from Phase I.	Conduct of local workshops; delivery of studies; maintenance of micro datasets.	Too early to assess.	
4-5 new study projects at the country or regional level	Conduct of local workshops.	Workshops held in Colombia and Poland (see above).	***
	Delivery of studies and micro datasets.	Implementation of Colombia and Poland studies is on its way.	**
Final research symposium.	Successful conduct of symposium involving key researchers and policymakers.	Too early to assess.	

³ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making	Studies directly informing policy reforms.	Too early to assess.	NA
	Databases and studies being used/cited by policymakers, researchers, the media, and other stakeholders.	Too early to assess.	NA

[Annex V follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_25_26_28_01
<u>Title</u>	<i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore IP related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 26:</i> To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development (R&D) institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 28:</i> To explore supportive IP related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 983,000 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel costs: 548,619 Swiss francs.</p>
<u>Project Duration</u>	27 months.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Innovation and Technology Sector, Global Challenges Division and Economics and Statistics Division.</p> <p>Project on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions.</p> <p>Links to WIPO programs 1, 8, 9, 10 and 18.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, the dissemination and facilitation of access to technology for development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, including LDCs.</p> <p>The activities envisaged to be carried out under the project are the following (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 55):</p> <p><u>Activity 1:</u> The organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings in different regions of the world, including developing countries, in prior consultation with Member States in</p>

Geneva, and involving stakeholders in the area of technology transfer, including other relevant UN organizations.

Activity 2: The elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, in cooperation with relevant UN and other international organizations, including economic studies and case studies on international technology transfer that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum.

Activity 3: The drafting of a concept paper on building solutions as the basis for discussion at the High Level International Expert Forum, to be submitted to the CDIP for approval (including all of the following; prior submission of the concept paper for comments of its first draft to international experts; the presentation of the concept paper to Permanent Missions in Geneva; and the holding of a one day meeting with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations (see document [CDIP/9/INF/4](#), paragraph 66).

Activity 4: The preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted at the Expert Meeting, and inclusion of such results into the global WIPO capacity building framework. This may include contents and concrete country projects related to the design and development of the necessary infrastructure for IP asset management in relation to technology transfer.

Activity 5: The organization of a High Level Expert Forum in the form of an international conference to initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs, including in emerging areas, as well as, other areas of special interest for developing countries, taking into account recommendations 19, 25, 26 and 28. In particular, the experts should debate on technology transfer supportive IP-related policies by developed countries.

Activity 6: The creation of a Web Forum on "Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges – Building Solutions" within the framework of the portal on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions to be established in the context of the project for Recommendation 10 in consultation with Member States and other stakeholders, while facilitating the participation of developing countries and LDCs in such Web Forum.

Activity 7: The incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.

<u>Project Manager</u>	Mr. Ali Jazairy
<u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u>	<p><i>Expected Result IV.2</i></p> <p>Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p>
<u>Summary Overview of Project Implementation</u>	<p>The present report focuses on results obtained since the fourth progress report, which was submitted to the CDIP at its 14th session in November 2014 (see document CDIP/14/2, pages 9 – 17). Since then, the following progress is reported on the list of activities:</p> <p><u>Activity 1:</u> See the fourth progress report, in document CDIP/14/2 (pages 9-17), which was submitted to the CDIP at its 14th session in November 2014.</p> <p><u>Activity 2:</u> The six analytic studies along with their peer reviews were presented to the CDIP at its 14th session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Economics of IP and International Technology Transfer; (b) Intellectual Property-Related Policies and Initiatives in Developed Countries to Promote Technology Transfer; (c) Case Studies on Cooperation and Exchange Between R&D Institutions in Developed and Developing Countries; (d) Policies Fostering the Participation of Businesses in Technology Transfer; (e) International Technology Transfer: An Analysis from the Perspective of Developing Countries; and (f) Alternatives to the Patent System that are used to Support R&D Efforts, Including both Push and Pull Mechanisms, with a Special Focus on Innovation-Inducement Prizes and Open Source Development Models). <p>Further, study authors and peer-reviewers presented their findings and conclusions at the International Expert Forum on “IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” (see Activity 5, below), held in Geneva from February 16 to 18, 2015.</p> <p><u>Activity 3:</u> As had been agreed by the CDIP (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66), the Concept Paper, incorporating thoughts from all five Regional Consultation Meetings and all six analytic studies as well as the peer-reviews, was submitted, in March 2014, to international experts for comments and presented to Permanent Missions in Geneva on September 1, 2014, and October 21, 2014. Furthermore, prior to the November 2014 session of the CDIP, a one-day meeting with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations was organized on October 28, 2014 (see http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=34205). The Concept Paper was approved by the CDIP at its 14th session</p>

(for the final approved version of the Concept Paper, see document [CDIP/14/8 Rev.2](#)).

Activity 4: By definition, and as envisaged under the Concept Paper approved by the CDIP at its 14th session, work towards preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from the “Expert Thoughts”, agreed at the Expert Forum (see below) to be submitted to the CDIP for consideration and approval with a view to incorporating work towards implementing those “Expert Thoughts” into WIPO work programs, can only commence after consideration and adoption by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.

Activity 5: The *WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer* (originally envisaged to be entitled “International Expert Forum on ‘IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions’”) was held in Geneva from February 16 to 18, 2015. The Expert Forum featured presentations by all 6 study experts, presentations by the corresponding 4 peer-reviewers as well as 6 rounds of moderated panel discussions on technology transfer by 8 international experts from developed and developing countries, selected according to the selection criteria approved by the CDIP at its 14th session (see document [CDIP/14/8 Rev. 2](#)). Its objective was to initiate discussions on how, within WIPO’s mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs.

The Expert Forum program, list of biographies and presentations given during the event are available on the conference website (see http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=35562).

The event was attended by some 130 participants. During the entire three days of the event, discussions were webcasted via the WIPO website. Videos-on-demand for all three days are available on the WIPO webcast website. “Expert Thoughts”, agreed at the Expert Forum to be submitted to the CDIP for consideration and approval with a view to incorporating work towards implementing those “Expert Thoughts” into WIPO work programs, were provided in the final report of the Expert Forum (see document [CDIP/15/5](#)). The CDIP at its 15th session decided to take note of that report and to continue its discussions on the report at its next session (see document [CDIP/15/8 Prov.](#), paragraph 267).

Activity 6: At the time of writing of the present document, a draft version of the Web Forum on “IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” has been completed. It is expected to have the Web Forum up and running by the 16th session of the CDIP.

Activity 7: By definition, and as envisaged under the Concept Paper approved by the CDIP at its 14th session, work towards implementing any outcome from the project activities into WIPO work programs can only commence after consideration and adoption by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.

	<p>The project has been evaluated by external evaluators (Mr. Daniel Keller and Mr. Rashid Khan); their evaluation report is set out in document CDIP/16/3, which the CDIP is invited to note at its 16th session.</p>
<p><u>Results/Impact of the Project and Key Lessons Learnt</u></p>	<p>Please refer to the evaluation report set out in document CDIP/16/3.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of July 2015: 77%.</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/8/2 (pages 143-149), was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth session held in November 2011. The second progress report, in document CDIP/10/2 (pages 72-78), was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session in November 2012. The third progress report, in document CDIP/12/2 (pages 49-58), was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth session in November 2013. The fourth progress report, in document CDIP/14/2 (pages 9-17), was submitted to the CDIP at its fourteenth session in November 2014.</p>
<p><u>Follow-up</u></p>	<p>Please refer to the evaluation report set out in document CDIP/16/3, notably the Annex, paragraphs 60 and 61, with regard to “output 4” (“preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted by the International Expert Forum”) and paragraphs 66 to 69 with regard to “output 7” (“incorporating any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs”): as envisaged under the Concept Paper approved by the CDIP at its 14th session, work by the Secretariat towards preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments to implement any “Expert Thoughts” and, more generally, work towards the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the project activities into WIPO work programs, can only commence after consideration and adoption by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs⁴</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Project paper	Draft document ready within three months from approval of the project, in consultation with Member States.	Drafting of the project paper completed by November 2011 and revised by May 2012.	**** (albeit delayed)
2. Organization of Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings	Meetings organized within three months from the conclusion of the project paper; - Feedback by participants; and - Comments from Member States consultations.	All of the envisaged five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings have been held, the first one in Singapore on July 16 and 17, 2012, the second one in Algiers on January 29 and 30, 2013, the third one in Istanbul on October 24 and 25, 2013, the fourth one in Geneva on November 25 and 26, 2013, and the fifth one in Monterrey on December 5 and 6, 2013. Meetings generated much interest from the participating countries as well as the meeting attendees.	**** (albeit delayed)

⁴ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁵ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
3. Studies, case studies and analyses	Completion of the studies and analyses within the established timeframe and the standards required by the terms of reference (TORs).	All six analytic studies have been commissioned, completed, peer reviewed and published during the CDIP at its 14th session . Peer reviews have been published along with the above studies. Further, study authors and peer-reviewers presented their findings and conclusions at the <i>WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer</i> which was held during February 16-18, 2015.	**** (albeit delayed)
4. Concept Paper	Draft of a Concept Paper on building solutions as the basis for discussion at the High Level International Expert Forum, to be submitted to the CDIP for approval.	The Concept Paper, incorporating thoughts from all five Regional Consultation Meetings and all six analytic studies, including all six peer-reviews, has been approved by the CDIP at its 14th session. The final approved version is document CDIP/14/8 Rev.2 . The Concept Paper was submitted, in March 27, 2014, for comments to international experts and presented to Permanent Missions in Geneva on September 1, 2014 and October 21, 2014. Furthermore, a one day meeting with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations was organized on October 28, 2014.	****

⁵ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs⁶</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
5. Forum materials	Preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted by the High Level International Expert Forum	By definition, as envisaged under the Concept Paper approved by the CDIP, work by the Secretariat towards preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments to implement any “Expert Thoughts”, agreed at the Expert Forum to be submitted to the CDIP for consideration and approval with a view to incorporating work towards implementing those “Expert Thoughts” into WIPO work programs, can only commence after consideration and adoption by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.	**
6. Organization of High-Level Expert Forum	High-Level Expert Forum organized within six months from the completion of studies; High level attendance to the Forum; Positive feedback from participants on concept paper and studies; and Forum results in adoption of a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer after consultations with Member States.	The WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer was held in Geneva from February 16 to 18, 2015. The Expert Forum featured presentations by all 6 study experts, presentations by the corresponding 4 peer-reviewers as well as 6 rounds of moderated panel discussions on technology transfer by 8 international experts from developed and developing countries, selected according to the selection criteria approved by the CDIP at its 14 th session (see document CDIP/14/8 Rev. 2). The event was attended by some 130 participants and received very positive feedback from attendees (see feedback survey in document CDIP/15/5, page 11) as well as the local press and media.	****

⁶ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
7. Web Forum established and used	Forum operational at an early stage; Number of Forum users and qualitative feedback; and Compilation and analysis of public opinion discussions posted on the Forum.	A draft version of the Web Forum on “IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” has been completed. It is expected to have the Web Forum up and running by the 16th session of the CDIP.	****
8. Strengthened existing activities within WIPO, which foster access to knowledge and technology	Incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.	Work by the Secretariat towards the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the project activities into WIPO work programs can only commence after consideration and adoption by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the CDIP to the General Assembly	**

⁷ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>Exploration of new ways of establishing international IP collaboration, enhanced understanding and consensus on possible IP initiatives or policies to promote technology transfer</p>	<p>(a) Feedback from the Committee on the extent to which understandings of the issues have been enhanced and project objectives have been met;</p> <p>(a) Adoption and concrete use of the suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer by Member States;</p> <p>(b) Feedback on the content by the users via the Web Forum and evaluation questionnaires; and</p> <p>(c) Widespread use of the medium by developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>(a) There appears consensus in the Committee that understandings on the issues of technology transfer have been enhanced (see document CDIP/15/5, paragraph 37).</p> <p>(b) Work by the Secretariat towards preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments required to implement any “Expert Thoughts” and, more generally, work towards the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the project activities into WIPO work programs, can only commence after consideration and adoption by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p> <p>(c) and (d) A draft version of the Web Forum on “IP and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions” has been completed. It is expected to have the Web Forum up and running by the 16th session of the CDIP.</p>	<p>**</p>

[Annex VI follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_10_11_13_19_25_32_01
<u>Title</u>	<i>Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and LDCs</i>
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1:</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11:</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 13:</i> WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore intellectual property-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 32:</i> To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IPRs and competition policies.</p>

<p><u>Project Budget</u></p>	<p>Non-Personnel resources: 755,460 Swiss francs.</p> <p>Personnel resources: 202,000 Swiss francs.</p>
<p><u>Project Duration</u></p>	<p>24 months (first stage). The project was extended for an additional period of one year (12 months) as per the decision of the Thirteenth Session of CDIP (see paragraph 7 of the Summary by the Chair at (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_13/cdip_13_summary.pdf)).</p>
<p><u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u></p>	<p>Development Sector (Program 9)</p> <p>Global Infrastructure Sector (Program 14)</p> <p>Links to WIPO programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 18, 30</p> <p>Links to DA projects: DA_05_01, DA_08_01, DA_09_01, DA_10_05, DA_7_23_32_01 and DA_35_37_01, DA_19_25_26_28_01.</p>
<p>Brief Description of Project:</p>	<p>This project relates to optimizing the results from the implementation of certain recommendations of the WIPO Development Agenda. To this end, this project completes and reinforces, on the one hand the projects already developed for recommendations 10, 19, 25, and 32, and on the other hand effectuates recommendations 1, 11, and 13.</p> <p>To attain these objectives, this project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South cooperation in the area of IP. The project aims to achieve tangible results in the following areas in developing countries and the LDCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting development-oriented IP technical and legal assistance (Recommendations 1, 13); (b) IP institutional capacity-building (Recommendation 10); (c) domestic innovation capacity-building (Recommendation 11); (d) facilitating access and dissemination of knowledge and technology, and the use of IP flexibilities (Recommendations 19, 25); and (e) understanding the link between IP and competition policies (Recommendation 32).

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.6</i> Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the Organization's programs and activities.</p>
<p><u>Summary overview of Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>In line with the project delivery strategy and in the timeframe allocated to the project (April 2012 to June 2015), the project delivered the following outputs:</p> <p>(a) the organization of two three-day inter-regional meetings to foster the sharing of experiences among developing countries and LDCs on: IP governance, GRTKF, and copyright and related rights (First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation organized in cooperation with the Government of Brazil in Brasilia from August 8 to 10, 2012), and on patents, trademarks, GIs, industrial designs and enforcement (Second Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation organized in cooperation with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Cairo from May 6 to 8, 2013);</p> <p>(b) the organization of two one-day annual conferences on South-South cooperation to review the work undertaken during the two inter-regional meetings and to discuss the future of South-South cooperation in the field of IP and development (the First Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation was held in Geneva on September 28, 2012, and the Second Annual Conference on November 22, 2013);</p> <p>(c) the establishment and fine-tuning of a dedicated web page on the WIPO website as a one stop facility presenting information about South-South cooperation activities in the field of IP. The web page presents information about the history and evolution of South-South cooperation in the United Nations system, information about the DA Project on South-South Cooperation and on the inter-regional meetings and conferences organized in the framework of the project - including all presentations and detailed meeting reports -, a number of dedicated South-South resources (see point (d) below for additional information on these tools), and a section featuring successful South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships and initiatives across regions containing an online form to facilitate the submission of additional initiatives by Member States with the ultimate objective to enhance access to information and knowledge and to foster the building of further partnerships between developing countries and LDCs in the field of IP (user feedback retrieved via an online survey suggested this information to be particularly valuable). As per Recommendation 2 of the project evaluation report (Document CDIP/13/4), a number of activities were also undertaken to promote the web page among potential users and to collect additional information for the South-South databases, including: the organization of a CDIP side-event to present the new web page to Member States; the promotion of the new platform via relevant</p>

	<p>social media tools and official channels (circular letters to Permanent Missions, IP and Copyright Offices, IGOs and NGOs); the organization of an inter-regional expert meeting to collect and validate data on successful South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives in the field of IP, and the mapping of existing South-South activities within WIPO for inclusion on the South-South web page. User feedback gathered via an online survey suggests that the web page on South-South cooperation meets those users' needs. The final web page and tools can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/;</p> <p>(d) the introduction of new functionalities in the IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD), the IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD) and the WIPO Roster of Consultants (ROC) to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) highlight technical assistance activities undertaken with the support of WIPO where both the beneficiary country/countries and the host country/provider were a developing or least developed country [South-South IP-TAD: http://www.wipo.int/sscip/tad/]; (2) highlight IP offers and needs from developing countries and LDCs and further enable matchmaking between them [search existing offers and needs in the IP-DMD database by country group: http://www.wipo.int/dmd/en/search.jsp]; and (3) highlight existing resource persons from developing countries and LDCs to foster an increase in the use of these resource persons for technical assistance and capacity building activities of the Organization [http://www.wipo.int/sscip/roc/]; <p>(e) follow-up on United Nations system-wide activities on South-South cooperation through the <i>ad hoc</i> focal point for South-South cooperation and engage on South-South cooperation activities with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) in coordination with relevant sectors/divisions on specific IP issues (e.g. organization of a scaling-up session with WIPO GREEN to showcase Southern solutions and partnerships in the field of green technologies during the UNOSSC Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo 2014; inclusion of information about the WIPO's South-South activities on the UNOSSC UN Entities Space designed for each UN agency to inform partners and the public about South-South and triangular cooperation policies, instruments, partnership opportunities, news and events).</p>
<p><u>Results/impact of the project and key lessons learned</u></p>	<p>Referring to the project evaluation report presented to Member States at the Thirteenth session of the CDIP providing an independent assessment of the project's results and impact (Document CDIP/13/4), evidence suggests that the project was of high relevance to Member States and direct beneficiaries and that it was catalytic in helping both the Secretariat and Member States appreciate the added value of South-South cooperation in the area of intellectual property. Surveys conducted by the project and validated by the evaluators through in-depth interviews with selected participants confirmed the high relevance of the inter-regional meetings and annual conferences on South-South cooperation and the significant potential added value of the web-based tools for information exchange and access to knowledge.</p>

<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>(a) Limited contribution of participants to the annual conferences due to the participants' profile as the conferences were scheduled back-to-back with the WIPO General Assembly, in line with the project delivery strategy: in order to target the appropriate audience, the Secretariat scheduled the Second Annual Conference back-to-back with the CDIP meeting, as agreed with Group Coordinators, which proved to be an effective measure to enhance the level of participation in the conference.</p> <p>(b) Limited use of the South-South web page and resources, and low level of responses to the surveys developed with the purpose of gathering feedback from users and collecting additional information and data for the web page and databases: this risk was addressed by actively increasing public outreach and raising awareness of the new web platform among potential users using official channels (circulars) and relevant social media tools. The response rate remained nevertheless low, limiting the amount of data that could be collected.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of July 2015: 95%.</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/10/2, Annex XI, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session held in November 2012. The second Progress Report for this Project, in Document CDIP/12/2, Annex IX, was submitted to the CDIP at its twelfth session held in November 2013. The third Progress Report for this Project, in Document CDIP/14/2, Annex V, was submitted to the CDIP at its fourteenth session held in November 2014.</p> <p>The Evaluation Report for this Project, in document CDIP/13/4, was submitted to the CDIP at its thirteenth session held in May 2014.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Annual Conferences and Inter-regional Meetings.	Level of attendance. Feedback from participants through a questionnaire.	<p>1. First inter-regional meeting (Brasilia, August 8 to 10, 2012): the meeting attracted over 100 participants, representing in total 32 developing countries, 5 developed countries and 5 IGOs/NGOs. Feedback retrieved through an evaluation questionnaire at the end of the meeting suggested that the meeting was very well received and that it met expectations (over 90% of the respondents rated the meeting as good, very good or excellent).</p> <p>2. First annual conference (Geneva, September 28, 2012): the conference was attended by 99 participants, representing 37 developing countries, 11 developed countries, and 6 IGOs/NGOs. Results from a satisfaction survey distributed at the end of the conference suggest that over 87% of respondents found the conference good, very good or excellent.</p> <p>3. Second inter-regional meeting (Cairo, May 6 to 8, 2013): the meeting brought together over 100 participants from 32 developing countries,</p>	****

⁸ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		<p>5 developed countries and 6 IGOs/NGOs. Feedback gathered at the end of the meeting suggested that the meeting was very well received and that it met expectations (over 93% of respondents found the meeting to be good, very good, or excellent).</p> <p>4. Second annual conference (Geneva, November 22, 2013): the conference gathered over 100 participants from 48 developing countries, 12 developed countries, and 13 IGOs/NGOs, and received excellent feedback. Results gathered from the satisfaction surveys showed that approximately 92% of respondents were highly satisfied with the event.</p> <p>All meeting/conference reports and presentations are available on the WIPO website for consultation.</p> <p>An independent assessment of the meeting and conferences carried out in the framework of the project evaluation confirmed that the meetings/conferences were very effective in catalyzing interest and in providing a platform for South-South engagement on IP matters. All the stakeholders highlighted the high relevance of these meetings (CDIP/13/4, Annex, page 15).</p>	
South-South Training and Capacity Building activities	New functionalities introduced in the WIPO IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and IP Development	The South-South functionalities have been developed and introduced in the IP-TAD and IP-DMD databases, and included on the South-South	****

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<p>Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD).</p> <p>Statistics on the use of the matchmaking feature and number of exchange visits/missions among developing countries and LDCs.</p>	<p>web platform [http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/#resources].</p> <p>1. The “South-South IP-TAD database” highlights all technical assistance activities undertaken with the support of WIPO where both the host country and the beneficiary country/countries were a developing or least developed country and can be considered “South-South” as per the UN operational definition for South-South cooperation.</p> <p>A detailed analysis of activities by biennium shows that the Organization undertook 236 technical assistance activities in the 2012/13 biennium where both the host country and the beneficiary country/countries were a developing country, an LDC, or a country in transition, and that it undertook 147 activities in the 2014/15 biennium (data analysed until June 15, 2015). See: http://www.wipo.int/sscip/tad.</p> <p>2. IP-DMD functionalities: the new functionalities include a group search tool to distinguish developing countries and LDCs from other groups of countries in the database, to help identify opportunities for South-South partnerships in knowledge-exchange, training, capacity-building and technology transfer and to facilitate matchmaking between developing countries and LDCs on IP offers and needs. See: http://www.wipo.int/dmd/en/search.jsp. In accordance with the established procedure, Member</p>	

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		States are invited to submit expressions of interest if they have specific offers or needs to share.	
Increase the use in WIPO technical assistance and capacity-building activities of resource persons and experience sharing from developing countries and LDCs.	Annual periodic reports and review of the WIPO roster of consultants to identify the increase in the use of consultants from developing countries and LDCs.	The South-South Roster of Consultants highlighting experts and resource persons from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition was completed and included as an additional resource on the South-South webpage. The database currently lists 773 resource persons from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition. While it should be noted that the choice and use of resources persons for specific technical assistance activities depends on a number of factors and not solely on the country of origin, it appears that the use of resource persons from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition has remained relatively consistent over the years (177 records in 2011, 186 records in 2012, 138 records in 2013, 118 records in 2014, and 60 records in 2015 (data analyzed until June 15, 2015). See: http://www.wipo.int/sscip/roc .	****
WIPO Webpage on South-South Cooperation and interactive web portal/virtual network.	Webpage and interactive web portal in place. Feedback from users and statistics on the use of the web page and virtual network as well as qualitative assessment to be sought from participants and output in	The South-South web platform can be accessed at: http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/ . Limited user feedback (10 completed surveys) suggests that users' needs are largely met but that the platform needs to be maintained and updated with additional information on	***

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	the form of collaborative interaction.	<p>South-South cooperation case studies, offers and needs on a regular basis to reach its full potential.</p> <p>As per the independent assessment carried out by the project evaluators, the web platform has the potential to deliver sustainable value to WIPO stakeholders and is a highly efficient approach to promote information exchange and access to knowledge, but sufficient resources would need to be made available to continuously promote and maintain it (CDIP/13/4, Annex, page 18).</p>	
Focal Point on South-South Cooperation.	<p>Appointment of a Focal Point on South-South Cooperation in the WIPO Secretariat.</p> <p>Periodic reports to be submitted by the Focal Point to Member States.</p>	<p>The Project Manager was appointed as the <i>de facto ad hoc</i> focal point on South-South cooperation following the time bound nature of the project (01.01.2012 – 30.06.2015).</p> <p>According to the Program and Budget 2016/17, Program 9 will ensure a coherent planning and reporting of South-South activities at the organizational level and interface with all internal and external stakeholders.</p>	****
<p>Better understanding of IP and its potential contribution to development in the developing countries and LDCs;</p> <p>Identifying of priorities and special needs of developing countries and LDCs in the area</p>	<p>Impact in Member States practices including in the design of national IP policy and legislation, and its implementation, and use of IP flexibilities. (Survey questionnaire).</p> <p>Statistics on the use of the matchmaking feature.</p>	Refer to the final evaluation report of the project for a detailed assessment of the project's impact, relevance, and effectiveness [CDIP/13/4].	****

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>of IP and development including norm-setting at the national, regional, and international levels;</p> <p>Better-informed socio-economic context-sensitive decision-making on IP policies at the national and regional levels in the South;</p> <p>Better protection of domestic creations and fostering innovation in developing countries and LDCs;</p> <p>Promotion of the transfer and dissemination of technology;</p> <p>Enhanced infrastructure and capacity for developing countries and LDCs to make the most effective use of IP for development bearing in mind their socio-economic conditions, and their different levels of development; and</p> <p>Increased capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge and experience in the area of IP and Development.</p>	<p>Statistics and Feedbacks on the use of the web page.</p> <p>Statistics and Feedbacks use of the virtual network.</p> <p>Statistics on the use of consultants from developing countries and LDCs.</p>		

[Annex VII follows]

Recommendation 1: WIPO technical assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development oriented, demand driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Technical assistance was undertaken at the request of Member States and designed, formulated and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to fully respond to their specific needs, level of development and priorities, with special focus on the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Countries were assisted to formulate national IP strategies involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these strategies was to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries by effectively using the IP system.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for elaborating the process rested with the countries concerned, with WIPO's full commitment in providing all the necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner.</p>	<p>IP technical assistance activities and training programs were developed and implemented in all regions taking into consideration countries specific needs and level of development.</p> <p>Specialized databases continued to be used as effective documentation and reporting on the delivery of technical assistance, in particular the databases on IP Technical Assistance (IP-TAD) (available at http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/) the Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC), and new interfaces specifically developed to store information on South-South cooperation and the IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD).</p> <p>Nine countries (six in Africa, two in Asia and the Pacific and one in Latin America and the Caribbean), initiated the process of formulating national IP strategies/development plans, and 18 countries (six in Africa, three in the Arab region, four in Asia and the Pacific, and five in Latin America and the Caribbean) were still in the process of formulation and/or adoption at the end of 2014.</p> <p>A new database, the National IP Strategy Database (NIPS-D), was developed to capture relevant data for the baseline assessment phase of national IP strategies development.</p> <p>In an effort to maximize the usefulness of technical assistance databases,</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>user-feedback was collected with a view to enhancing their functionalities and increasing their potential use, not only for Organization-wide documentation and reporting purposes, but also for the benefit of Member States', following appropriate customization. In this regard, and at the request of two Member States, i.e., the IP-TAD and IP-ROC were customized to meet the documentation and reporting requirements of activities conducted at the national level.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 3: Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, *inter alia*, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of society regarding the important role that intellectual property plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continue to be an integral part of WIPO program and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encourages involvement of all national stakeholders through various programs and activities. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and target different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, diplomats, the judiciary, government officials and civil society.</p>	<p>WIPO launched the WIPO WIRE bi-weekly newsletter in six languages for easy and regular access to WIPO news and IP Developments.</p> <p>It also launched a new newsletter platform in six languages for broader dissemination and easier selection of news on key WIPO and IP topics.</p> <p>2015 World IP Day campaign on the theme of “Get up, stand up: For Music” achieved strong Member State participation: 349 events were reported in 105 countries; 40,000+ unique page views of IP Day web content and 800,000+ impressions from around the world of Facebook content.</p> <p>Broader understanding of the role of IP among policymakers and the general public through a steady stream of new videos on the WIPO Youtube channel, which exceeded 8 million single views by year-end 2014.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 19.</p>

Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels

WIPO offered and developed joint programs with academic institutions leading to the award of degrees/diplomas. It developed strategic partnerships with academic institutions, in particular in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. Partnerships with academic institutions also involved the development of teaching and training materials and curricula on IP. New Distance Learning courses were developed and included in the curricula of institutions. A special emphasis was given to further including development-oriented aspects of the IP system in the Programs of the WIPO Academy.

All programs developed by the WIPO Academy take into consideration the use of IP for the promotion of fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. Training contents are continuously updated taking into consideration new issues of IP for social and economic development.

The Academy has developed training of trainers programs for over 80 national IP experts in four countries. These experts are expected to conclude the training and be certified within the 2016-17 biennium.

The Academic Institutions Program (AIP) continued enhancing its partnerships with six universities, in collaboration with regional organizations and IP Offices in Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Italy, Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe, by offering joint intellectual property Master's programs in English, French and Spanish. In addition, the WIPO Academy assisted in the organization of Master's programs in IP in Universidad de Los Andes (VZ), and initiated contacts for the development of an academic curriculum for a Master's Program in IP in Tunisia. A cooperation agreement with Bilkent University, Turkey, was signed in 2015 for the joint offering of a Master's program.

The Academy has fostered the participation of university professors from developing countries and LDCs in international discussions including the yearly edition of the WIPO-WTO Colloquium for Teachers of IP and the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP).

The Distance Learning Program collaborated with nine national universities on the offering of 22 special sessions of distance learning courses for their alumni. The program also has cooperation with six national IP offices that offer special sessions of general distance learning courses on IP for national universities.

The Academy has also continued to develop classroom training to government officials from developing and least developed countries.

The Start-up Academies project has been successfully evaluated and mainstreamed into the

	<p>WIPO Academy regular budget. In addition to the six pilot national IP Academies (five of which are operational and have certified over 21,000 nationals on IP matters), the Academy has signed cooperation agreements with two countries and has developed cooperation strategies for other six during the reporting period.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 11.</p>
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Recommendation 4: Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Facilitate the development by member states of appropriate policies and strategies on IP for SMEs.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions to better use the IP system for enhanced competitiveness.</p> <p>Development of SMEs related content to guide the training and capacity building activities targeting primarily SME support institutions.</p> <p>A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business</p>	<p>20 SME-related seminars, workshops or training of trainers programs on IP management in 19 countries were organized.</p> <p>Over 900 representatives of SMEs and SME support institutions from 50 countries, including 15 LDCs and 35 developing countries and transition economies benefited from the trainings.</p> <p>709 students took the online international certificate course on IP asset management for business success based on IP PANORAMATM, and 38 students participated subsequently in an offline program on IP asset management.</p> <p>An International Workshop for Women Inventors and Entrepreneurs was organized by WIPO, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and the Korea Women Inventors Association (KWIA), in which 137 women inventors and entrepreneurs from 17 countries participated.</p> <p>A new book on Confidence - An Introduction to Trade Secrets for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises was finalized and another two publications are under the final review.</p> <p>Significant work was done on the development of IP Panorama Mobile for smartphone users. This work which is expected to be completed by the end of this year would further facilitate access to and dissemination of IP for business related information to SMEs.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>competitiveness and create local capacity by training the trainers through workshops and seminars and other face-to-face activities as well as through the creation and dissemination of material (print and online content and publications, multimedia products, etc.) on IP for Business.</p>	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 30.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Studies were taken up on the “Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries”. The main objectives of the studies were to enable countries to identify copyright based industries and make a comparative analysis of economic contribution of such industries vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy or similar industries in other countries. The studies also enable policy makers to identify suitable policy options.</p> <p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors were also developed to meet sector-specific needs and used in seminars in a number of countries.</p> <p>Partnerships with interested governments and international organizations were sought and strengthened.</p>	<p>Further assistance was provided to countries wishing to explore the potential and performance of their creative sector. Studies on the economic contribution of the creative industries were completed in three countries and launched in two additional countries. Studies continue to be used as input for evidence-based policy making. New information on copyright related income was made available in cooperation with partners.</p> <p>Capacity-building activities and awareness raising on creative industries continued in all regions through more focused activities, though less in terms of overall amount in view of budgetary constraints. Activities were based on WIPO’s tools on how to make a living in the creative industries.</p> <p>Established partnerships in the field of created industries continued and new partners were approached to join forces with WIPO in this domain.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 3.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of research institutions (including universities) have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support focused on three main types of activities. Firstly, R&D institutions and universities were supported to develop institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates. Secondly, WIPO supported the creation of networks of R&D institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure.</p> <p>Thirdly, WIPO provided practical and customized training programs in technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, and technology management and marketing to R&D institutions and universities, upon request.</p>	<p>WIPO continued to provide support to developing countries to establish necessary innovation eco system in order to systematically create, develop and exploit locally created IP, through national and regional projects such as "Establishment of TTOs" in Tunisia and Algeria. In that context highly customized training programs (video and in situ) were created in order to help beneficiary institutions to develop their IP Institutional Policies</p> <p>In the period under review WIPO organized 29 IP commercialization training programs – 7 in the area of IPR management in academic institutions, 9 Successful Technology Licensing (STL) courses and 5 IP valuation trainings.</p> <p>The WIPO capacity building programs for universities and R&D institutions adjusted to this evolving demand by conceptualizing and providing training programs as an element of longer term projects (such as TTO Project), thus assuring their follow up and sustainability and by upgrading its ability to respond to the training needs of specific target audiences or narrow scientific areas. In addition, special attention was given to high customization of the programs in line with conditions relevant for developing countries and LDCs through, <i>inter alia</i>, using real cases and technologies developed by participating universities and R&D institutions. Quality of deliverables was monitored in a more comprehensive way, which resulted in an increasing satisfactory rate of the same target audience measured in the time intervals and related to the similar programs (pilot evaluations done in the framework of the WIPO / FIT Australia Technology Transfer Program).</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>The number of the direct and indirect users of the knowledge disseminated through courses increased. The Program continued to receive the support from the Fund and Trust of the Government of Australia, which created very favorable conditions for timely follow up programs in beneficiary countries and resulted in substantive progress in the level of professional skills of participants in the shorter period of time.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 30.</p>
<p><i>Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national economic development planning. This involved the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries were taken into account while developing such national IP strategies.</p>	<p>Methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies developed in the form of a set of practical tools under the Project on Improvement of National, Sub Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (CDIP/3/INF/2).</p> <p>Thirteen National IP Strategies were initiated, 40 were adopted and/or were under implementation and, 5 National IP strategies were amended. In the process of formulation, during the reporting period, were 18 National IP Strategies including in LDCs.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 9 and 10.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributed to the implementation of Recommendation 4.</p>	<p>A set of guidelines used in capacity building programs on the Identification, protection and branding of origin-linked products (OLPs) and geographical indications (GIs) were consolidated and developed upon conclusion of the thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (CDIP/5/5), implemented from 2010 to 2013 in Panama, Thailand and Uganda. Please see the progress reports CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2 and CDIP/12/2 and Evaluation report CDIP/13/3.</p> <p>Eight countries have applied the DA project methodology for the development of new IP and origin-branding projects.</p> <p>In some cases, partnerships were forged with donors (e.g. the EU, the Inter-American Development Bank and Caribbean Export) to support the efforts of national governments and institutions in securing IP protection and promote the branding of their origin-linked products.</p> <p>This project was mainstreamed into the regular work of the organization. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 9.</p>
<p>A Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was launched.</p>	<p>The implementation of this Project contained in document CDIP/12/6 started in January 2014. For more information about the implementation of this project please refer to the Annex II of this document.</p>

Recommendation 6: WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Incorporate the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO.</p>	<p>Following the implementation of the revised Staff Regulations and Rules on the new internal justice system on January 1, 2014, Office Instructions were issued to prescribe procedures on work place-related conflicts and grievances and the application of disciplinary measures, providing a clear regulatory framework to, <i>inter alia</i>, reinforce the values of integrity, impartiality and accountability of WIPO staff.</p>
<p>Improve awareness and enhance understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity systems.</p>	<p>The Ethics Office was established and continued to provide advice to WIPO personnel. Ethics training were organized for WIPO staff and consultants.</p> <p>To avoid conflict of interest and abiding by code of ethics and professional standards, the Evaluation Section of WIPO requests all consultants engaged in evaluation work to acknowledge that they abide by UNEG Standards and professional ethics and also to confirm that they are free from conflicts of interest, i.e. that they have not been part of the program activities within the scope of the evaluation.</p>
<p>Develop WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p>	<p>The Investigation Section of IOD has been provided with sufficient resources, one Head of Section and one Senior Investigator plus non staff resources, so that it can respond to all complaints received. Investigation statistics are duly documented in the reports to the assemblies and to the IAOC.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.	Roster of Consultant was updated and integrated with the project on Intellectual Property and Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD). The database is available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/index.jsp

Recommendation 7: Promote measures that will help countries deal with intellectual property related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between IPRs and competition policies.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO provides, on request, legislative assistance and advice aimed at preventing and/or resolving IP-related anti-competitive practices. This comprises consideration of the proper scope of exclusive IP rights, including appropriate exceptions and limitations to those rights, as well as the use of legal options such as compulsory licenses and other measures allowed under international norms. Advice is also provided, on request, on matters related to business-restrictive clauses and other contents of IP licensing contracts that may have an adverse effect on competition.</p> <p>In addition, under this recommendation a Thematic Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Continued promotion of the cooperation, formal or informal, between the national IP offices and the competition authorities, aiming at a regular exchange of information among Member States.</p> <p>Better understanding of the interface between IP and competition in a number of complex areas, such as collaborative research, IP licensing and technical standards, through several studies and surveys conducted among Member States.</p> <p>Continued cooperation and coordination with the OECD, UNCTAD, WIPO and WTO Secretariats.</p> <p>Assistance provided to developing countries on legislation and public policies concerning the interface IP/Competition – one concluded; two pending; two requested; forthcoming.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 18.</p>

Recommendation 11: To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Training courses on IP protection and patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors and attorneys to improve the knowledge about the IP and patent system, strengthen ability of national IP generators, universities and R&D institutions to use the patent system, by applying different patent strategies and available tools, in order to effectively exploit their creations for sustainable development in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Developing practical tools to assist Member States and their R&D institutions to set up and implement efficient technology transfer systems.</p> <p>Enhancing the use of and the access to patent information</p>	<p>Capacity building programs in the area of patent strategy and patent drafting further developed in its forms of customization. The WIPO Patent Drafting Manual was further translated in Vietnamese and Lithuanian languages. In the period under review WIPO organized nine patent drafting courses in developing countries.</p> <p>Improved skills for searching patent databases and understanding and interpreting patent documents.</p> <p>Improved access to IP and knowledge via the WIPO Re:Search database, available at: http://www.wipo.int/research/en/</p> <p>Services to IP institutions and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) delivered through WIPO Patent Information Service for developing countries (WPIS).</p> <p>Further, Phase II of the DA projects on Specialized Databases' Access and Support (CDIP/9/9) and Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information (CDIP/10/13) are completed. Evaluation reports on these projects were presented to the CDIP at its Fourteenth session. See documents CDIP/14/5 and CDIP/14/6, respectively.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to a) the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 1, 14, 30; b) the progress report on the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology - Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II contained in the Annex VII of the document CDIP/14/2; and c) the progress reports and evaluation report of the project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology - Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase I contained in documents CDIP/8/2, CDIP/10/2 and CDIP/12/3, respectively.</p>
<p>Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.</p>	<p>New training material on collective management of copyright and related rights was developed and made available to the Member States. Training programs and awareness-building materials were developed with new partners and enlarged the scope of geographical coverage by extending assistance to the Lusophone countries in particular. Together with partners, WIPO started exploring initiatives to support transparency, accountability and governance of collective management.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 3.</p>

Recommendation 12: To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO's work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific development agenda recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on "Development Agenda Links" has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO's regular programming process across the organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2014/2015 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO's activities).</p>	<p>The programming processes of the Organization continue to fully integrate the Development Agenda Recommendations as reflected in the narrative of each Program in the Program and Budget 2014/15 and the draft proposed Program and Budget for the biennium 2016/17. The extent of mainstreaming of development at WIPO, taking duly into account and guided by the DA recommendations, is measured by the development share of the organization which is estimated at 21.4% for the biennium 2014/15. A total of 29 of the Organization's 38 Expected Results have a development share across all Strategic Goals.</p> <p>For the first time, the assessment of the implementation of the Development Agenda recommendations was mainstreamed in the Program Performance Report 2014 and therefore fully integrated into the Overview of Progress for each Program, as opposed to addressed in a separate section.</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2).</p>

Recommendation 13: WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.

Recommendation 14: Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

Recommendation 17: In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO's technical assistance in the field of flexibilities is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-level consultations; - discussion and preparation of draft laws; - review of and advice on draft laws and regulations; - organization of and participation in meetings; - expert technical missions and study visits; - technical visits of government officials from capitals; and - training and capacity-building of local policy-makers. <p>Legislative assistance in the field of flexibilities is</p>	<p>As requested by the CDIP at its thirteenth session, Document CDIP/15/6 entitled "<i>Patent-Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels – Part IV</i>" was prepared and discussed at the fifteen session of the Committee, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the flexibility to apply or not, criminal sanctions in patent enforcement (TRIPS Art. 61); and (b) measures related to security which might result in a limitation of patent rights (so-called "security exception") (TRIPS Art. 73). <p>Moreover, Document CDIP/13/10 Rev. was also presented at the fifteen session of the CDIP, incorporating comments made during the thirteenth session by some delegations.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral, confidential basis as rapidly as possible given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and least-developed countries to make informed decisions on the use of legal options and flexibilities available in the international legal framework, including the TRIPS Agreement at the level of implementation in national laws. Within the framework of the WIPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and consultations have been organized with the WTO to improve mutual cooperation.</p> <p>Assistance is also provided, upon request, to countries with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties, including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions related to least-developed countries and their special needs are given full consideration.</p> <p>Legislative assistance with respect to awareness raising and implementation of flexibilities in the intellectual property system is provided at the request of countries, and takes into account the priorities and needs of each specific country.</p> <p>In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC</p>	<p>Three seminars were organized by WIPO where flexibilities were dealt with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WIPO Sub-Regional Workshop on the Patent System, Panama City, Panama, November 20 and 21, 2014; ii) WIPO National Workshop on Patent Policy and its Legislative Implementation, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, April 29 and 30, 2014; and iii) WIPO Regional Seminar on issues of Patent Protection in the pharmaceutical field in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. <p>As requested by the CDIP at its fifteenth session, the Flexibilities</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.</p> <p>WIPO's legislative advice takes account of norms that can be implemented in a flexible manner, bearing in mind the social and economic needs of each country.</p>	<p>database (available at: http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/search.jsp), established following a decision taken by the Committee in its sixth session, was updated including 954 new provisions of law related to nine types of flexibilities. Tables categorizing different provisions on specific flexibilities contained in Documents CDIP/5/4 Rev., CDIP/7/3 Add, CDIP/13/10 Rev, and CDIP/15/6, were also added to the database.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, more information on WIPO's activities relating to flexibilities in WIPO's technical assistance and norm-setting activities is set out on the above-mentioned WIPO webpage on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property (IP) System, as well as in document CDIP/9/11, and the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 15: Norm-setting activities shall:

- (a) be inclusive and member-driven;
- (b) take into account different levels of development;
- (c) take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; and
- (d) be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs; and be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.

Recommendation 21: WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.

Recommendation 44: In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the Secretariat, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These Recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p>	<p>During the twenty-first session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), that took place from November 3 to 7, 2014, Member States continued to discuss, <i>inter alia</i>, the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology. In addition, concerning future work the Secretariat was requested to prepare two studies:</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p> <p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p>	<p>(i) a study on inventive step that contains the following elements: the definition of the person skilled in the art, methodologies employed for evaluating an inventive step and the level of the inventive step; and</p> <p>(ii) a study on sufficiency of disclosure that contains the following elements: the enabling disclosure requirement, support requirement and written description requirement.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met three times during the reporting period and continues its discussion about the following items namely:</p> <p>Protection of Broadcasting Organizations, Limitations and exceptions: libraries and archives, and Limitations and Exceptions: educational and research institutions and persons with other disabilities.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) continued at its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions work on a draft Design Law Treaty to be adopted at a possible Diplomatic Conference. It also discussed the study prepared by the Secretariat, and a proposal by the Delegation of Jamaica on the Protection of Country Names as well as two proposals for work on geographical indications presented by Member States.</p> <p>For more information on the work of the SCT please refer to the following two documents presented to the WIPO General Assembly namely: Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) contained in document</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>WO/GA/47/7 and Matters Concerning the Convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty (DLT) contained in document WO/GA/47/8.</p> <p>The 2014 General Assemblies did not make a decision on the work program of the IGC for 2015. For more information on the work of the IGC please refer to the document Matters Concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) WO/GA/47/12.</p> <p>All the work of the Committees was inclusive, member-driven and based upon open and balanced consultations involving civil society at large.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

Recommendation 16: Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO’s normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>This Recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/4/3) and of a Project on Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5/Rev).</p> <p>In addition the Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge that is clearly in the public domain is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents.</p>	<p>The Project on IP and Public Domain (CDIP/4/3 Rev.) was successfully implemented. An evaluation report of this project was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/7). The project was mainstreamed in the relevant regular programs.</p> <p>The Project on Patents and the Public Domain was completed and a Self-evaluation Report (CDIP/13/7) was presented to the CDIP at its thirteenth session. Under this project, a Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was presented to the Committee at its twelfth session.</p> <p>An international Seminar was organized from March 30 to April 1, 2015 to share practices, experiences and case studies regarding genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. One roundtable dealt with “Regional, National and Local Experiences with the Meaning and Relevance of the ‘Public Domain’ in the Context of Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions”. The Seminar was widely welcomed and was well attended by Ambassadors and other diplomats in Geneva, officials from capitals, members of indigenous peoples and local communities and representatives of NGOs and industry.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

Recommendation 18: To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The IGC is driven by discussions of Member States, within the mandate and work program established by the General Assembly. Significant Secretariat resources and expertise are made available, at the request of Member States, to facilitate and create a conducive environment for the IGC's negotiations.</p>	<p>The 2014 General Assemblies did not make a decision on the work program of the IGC for 2015. Therefore, the IGC has not, so far, met since September 2014.</p>

Recommendation 19: To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In addition to the implementation of this recommendation by the programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15 as described in the Program Performance Report for 2014-2015, Recommendation 19 was addressed by the following projects approved by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/4/5 Rev.); (ii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information phase I and II (CDIP/4/6) and (CDIP/10/13) (iii) Completed Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges phase I (CDIP/5/6 Rev.), and phase II (CDIP/13/9) of the same project under implementation since June 2014. (iv) Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/7/6). (v) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (vi) (CDIP/6/4 Rev.), under implementation since January 2011. 	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to the evaluation reports on the projects on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5), the Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information Phases I and II (CDIP/10/6 and CDIP/14/6), the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges Phase I (CDIP/12/3), and the Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4).</p> <p>In addition please refer to the progress report on the project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges Phase II contained in Annex VII of the document CDIP/14/2.</p> <p>Furthermore, please refer to the completion report on the two remaining projects provided in the document CDIP/16/2, respectively in Annex V and Annex VI to this document.</p>

Recommendation 35: To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.

Recommendation 37: Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Enhance the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP.</p>	<p>Publication of the Global Innovation Index 2014, which provides a tool for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to benchmark their innovation performance, including by identifying the key strengths and weakness in their innovation performance</p>
<p>Development of reference papers that provide an overview of the existing empirical economic research on IP rights, identify research gaps and suggest possible avenues for future research.</p>	<p>From June 2014 to June 2015, seven new economics working papers were published on WIPO's website.</p> <p>Implementation of phase II of the project on IP and socioeconomic development started on January 1, 2015.</p>
<p>These recommendations were directly addressed by the project entitled "Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development" (Project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.).</p>	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2014 (Document WO/PBC/23/2), in particular Program 16.</p>

Recommendation 42: To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review.

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The current procedures and requirements concerning the granting of observer status to WIPO for interested non-governmental and intergovernmental stakeholders continue to be consistent with this recommendation. The review process concerning the granting of observer status to an organization guarantees the seriousness and credibility of the applicant, as well as the relevance of its activities in the IP field, and this needs to be continued. In addition, in the case of applications by national NGOs, the practice of having consultations with the State concerned has also proven useful and important to ensure the participation of organizations that are relevant to WIPO activities as well as the Development Agenda recommendations. Beyond these accreditation procedures, WIPO continues to identify and pursue initiatives that facilitate the active participation of observers, and civil society at large, in its activities.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented with respect to observer participation in the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO. During 2014, nine international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and three national NGOs acquired observer status at WIPO. Similarly, ad hoc accreditation has also facilitated NGO participation in relevant subsidiary bodies and various standing committees and meetings organized by WIPO, such as the SCP, SCCR, SCT, IGC and CDIP.</p> <p>The fourth annual open meeting with all accredited NGOs was hosted by the Director General in April 2015, which continues to provide a valuable forum for a direct exchange of views on the international intellectual property system generally and the work of WIPO specifically.</p> <p>WIPO also facilitated a number of different fora through which it sought the participation of and cooperation with non-governmental stakeholders, including workshops and seminars, consultations on specific projects and side-events for continued open, transparent and responsive interaction with these stakeholders.</p>

[End of Annex VII and of document]