

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

**Twenty-Ninth Session**  
**Geneva, October 17 to 21, 2022**

### **PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 45 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RECOMMENDATIONS**

*prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The Annex to present document contains a progress report on the implementation of the 45 Development Agenda (DA) Recommendations, for the period from July 2021 to June 2022.
2. The structure of the report has been adjusted to bring it in line with [WIPO's Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23](#), which follows the frame established by the Organization's [Medium Term Strategic Plan 2022/26](#) (MTSP).
3. The report provides some highlights and a comprehensive overview of the activities / achievements of WIPO to address the DA Recommendations, provides links to the relevant Expected Results of the Organization, and links to related DA projects and other documents.
4. For each of the Recommendations, the report refers to the implementation strategy adopted by the CDIP and to the strategic direction set out by the MTSP.
5. In addition to the information provided in this document, 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>.

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

[Annex follows]

Report on the Implementation of the 45 DA Recommendations (July 2021 to June 2022)

<b>Recommendation 1*<sup>1</sup></b>	
<p>WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p>	
Related WIPO Sector(s)	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Copyright and Creative Industries; Regional and National Development; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems.
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 2.4; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.5.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy for this recommendation is based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> DA projects: CDIP/7/6; CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7; CDIP/15/7 Rev.; CDIP/19/11 Rev.; CDIP/24/14 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</li> <li>- Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Intellectual Property and Gastronomic tourism in Peru and other developing countries: promoting the development of gastronomic tourism through intellectual property (CDIP/22/14 Rev.)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> DA Recommendations marked with an \*asterisk are the recommendations identified by the 2007 General Assembly for immediate implementation.

<b>Recommendation 1*1</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue (CDIP/24/9)</li> <li>- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5)</li> <li>- Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/26/4)</li> <li>- Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period (CDIP/24/7).</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ DA Recommendation 1 remains at the core of WIPO's technical assistance and capacity building work.</li> <li>✓ WIPO organized 864 technical assistance activities from July 2021 to June 2022. 396 of these activities have been delivered by the Regional and National Development Sector.</li> <li>✓ 23 projects completed or in development, in the context of WIPO's Covid-19 technical assistance package.</li> <li>✓ Launch of the <a href="#">Trilateral COVID-19 Technical Assistance Platform</a>.</li> <li>✓ Launch of a graduation support package for least developed countries (LDCs).</li> <li>✓ Creation of a Regional and National Development Sector (RNDS) Projects team, to incubate new ways of implementing, in an efficient and timely manner, urgent strategic cooperation initiatives (or projects) in WIPO Member States in numerous areas relating to IP.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>WIPO's technical assistance work continued to be guided by this recommendation, and it remains a key pillar of its work. In the period covered by the report, relevant WIPO sectors continued to undertake numerous technical assistance activities, targeting a wide variety of stakeholders. Those are grouped into several activity types, i.e. awareness raising and training for IP administrations; business solutions/databases on IP; legislative assistance; policy dialogues; National IP Strategies (NIPS); training for IP right-holders; and distance learning/online training.</p> <p>During the reporting period, WIPO delivered 864 technical assistance activities in various developing and least developed countries, of which 396 activities have been delivered by the RNDS, in cooperation with the substantive sectors and IP Offices.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the global health pandemic, WIPO adapted its technical assistance activities to the current needs and circumstances of Member States. To address an increased demand</p>

<b>Recommendation 1*1</b>	
	<p>for rapid assistance and reduced possibility of mobility, the training content and interaction techniques continued to be delivered in an online and hybrid environment, although some in person activities have also taken place. In addition to its regular technical assistance activities, during the reporting period WIPO developed, at the request of Member States, the <a href="#">Covid-19 assistance package</a>. The package aims to help Member States deal with the pandemic, as well as leverage IP to support creativity, innovation and the entrepreneurship needed for job creation, investment, enterprise growth and socio-economic development. The response package is tailored to meet the individual needs of Members and is adapted as the pandemic evolves. This package has drawn a lot of interest from Member States and led to 23 projects already completed or in development, and 8 more under discussion. Moreover, in the quest of helping Member States overcome complex challenges like the pandemic, WIPO also launched an online platform in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Trade Organization (WTO). The <a href="#">Trilateral COVID-19 Technical Assistance Platform</a> allows Members to draw upon the expertise of WIPO, WTO and WHO, and is a direct result of our strengthened cooperation around the issues of IP, public health and trade.</p> <p>During the reporting period, WIPO put together a graduation support package for least developed countries (LDCs), which aims to provide targeted, substantive and impactful technical assistance to economies scheduled for graduation from the LDC status.</p> <p>Finally, to complement the usual avenues for providing technical assistance at the request of Member States, a Regional and National Development Sector Projects team has been created to incubate new ways of implementing, in an efficient and timely manner, urgent strategic cooperation initiatives (or projects) in WIPO Member States in numerous areas relating to IP. The team works to deliver concrete results in response to strategic demands made by Member States.</p> <p>The achievements of the relevant ongoing DA projects (mentioned above) are presented in Annexes I to IX to this document.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/11/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 2</b>	
Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i> , the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries.	
Related WIPO Sector(s)	Regional and National Development; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP, as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects: CDIP/3/INF/2; CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7.
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Some technical assistance activities continued to be financed by a number of Funds in Trust (FIT).</li> <li>✓ The FIT report is an integral part of the WIPO Performance Report.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	A number of technical assistance activities continued to be financed by a number of Funds in Trust (FITs) administered by various Sectors of WIPO. Those activities are dedicated to specific projects or types of activities in defined IP fields. Donors include Australia, China, France, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and Uruguay. More details on the beneficiary countries, as well as in the key results of FIT projects in 2021 could be found in Annex X of the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a> ).
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/3; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3;

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CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6;  
CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.

In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document [WO/PBC/34/7](#)).

<b>Recommendation 3*</b>	
<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting, <i>inter alia</i>, a development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p>	
<p>Related WIPO Sector</p>	<p>Regional and National Development; Copyright and Creative Industries; IP and Innovation Ecosystems</p>
<p>Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a></p>	<p>1.1; 4.1; 4.3.</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is twofold and it is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A) 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 IP plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continued to be an integral part of WIPO programs and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encouraged involvement of all national stakeholders. 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 style="text-align: center;"><i>B) Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels</i></p> <p>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. The Professional Development Program gave particular emphasis to South-South partnerships to better ensure a development focus to the training of government officials. Across the WIPO Academy's programs there was an increased effort to include development-oriented aspects of the IP system.</p>



<b>Recommendation 3*</b>	
	<p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
<p>Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a></p>	<p>This recommendation has been mainly addressed through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev 1; CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> </ul>
<p>Highlights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ WIPO's communication strategy, conducted through different platforms and in different formats, continues to reach high levels of effectiveness.</li> <li>✓ From July 2021 to June 2022, the WIPO Magazine, with over 24,000 online subscribers, 1.4 million unique users and 2.2 million page views, featured 28 articles broadly relating to IP and economic and social development.</li> <li>✓ Additional 32 short stories on how IP is being used in practice were developed for the IP@Work weekly web series – launched at the end of April 2021.</li> <li>✓ Capacity building activities offered in 2021 and the first semester 2022 covered the full spectrum of IP knowledge and practice and were delivered in a variety of languages and formats, allowing to reach 118,742 participants in 2021 and over 42,000 in the first half of 2022).</li> <li>✓ Approximately 340 judges received training under this program in the first half of 2022.</li> </ul>
<p>Activities/achievements</p>	<p><i>A) Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>WIPO's communications area continued to undertake activities to raise awareness about the importance of IP to socio-economic growth and development and to distribute and promote WIPO's IP knowledge assets to stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of IP</li> </ul> <p>WIPO's communication strategy, conducted through different platforms and in different formats, continues to reach high levels of effectiveness.</p> <p>From July 2021 to June 2022, the WIPO Magazine, with over 24,000 online subscribers, 1.4 million unique users and 2.2 million page views, featured 28 articles broadly relating to IP and economic and</p>

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social development, i.e. 58% of the 48 articles published in this period. An additional 32 short stories on how IP is being used in practice were developed for the IP@Work weekly web series, which was launched at the end of April 2021.

The 2022 World IP Day campaign, on the theme IP and Youth: Innovating for a Better Future, was rolled out as a hybrid event in light of the on-going COVID-19 pandemic.

For the first time in the history of the campaign, users from 189 Member States visited the World IP Day micro-site, meaning the campaign has become truly global in its reach.

Online engagement reached record levels with a combined reach across all platforms (Google, Twitter, Meta and LinkedIn) of nearly 15.4 million (15,383,635) impressions. This was made possible by the roll-out of the World IP Day Youth Video Competition and by funding from Funds-in-Trust from Japan Industrial Property Global for the development of key audio-visual assets and their active deployment across key digital platforms (more details below).

The number of unique visitors to the World IP Day web pages (all 8 language versions combined) rose to 228,029 unique visitors representing an 20.95% increase in traffic compared to 2021 figures, which stood at 188,524 (a 94.5% increase on 2020 figures).

Some 600 World IP Day events (onsite, hybrid, online) were recorded in 110 countries.

In line with the Organization's objective to find new ways to reach new audiences, the campaign featured the first World IP Day Youth Video Competition. The competition attracted 670 registrations and 142 video entries from 63 countries. A short-list of 20 entries was submitted to an online public vote in which 33,410 people voted with 36,820 votes cast. The winners were: Hekma Jabouli (Syrian Arab Republic) – 1st Prize; John Wobil (Ghana) – 2nd Prize; and Li Binglu and Cai Qinge (Japan) – 3rd Prize.

On April 26, 2022 (World IP Day) in collaboration with the IFPMA, with the support of SpeakUp Africa and the Geneva Health Forum, a hybrid World IP Day event was organized comprising two panel discussions under the banner: Innovating for Better Health: Supporting Young Innovators Through IP. The event brought together a range of young innovators/entrepreneurs and mentors from Cameroon, Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines, Switzerland, Uganda and the UK and attracted some 475 participants.

The campaign also included the following initiatives:

The launch of the World IP Day Youth Gallery, which features young change makers from around the globe. By the end of June 2022, the gallery featured 38 young innovators, creators and entrepreneurs.

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The Gallery is already supporting WIPO's on-going youth-related activities.

The first World IP Day Youth Survey, which attracted over 3,500 respondents from 154 countries. The findings offer useful benchmarks to support the Global IP Survey and related on-going work in this area.

The World IP Day 2023 campaign will be announced in Autumn 2022.

- Knowledge Resources

The 2021 Global Innovation Index (GII) "Tracking Innovation through the COVID-19 Crisis", continued to spur wide interest. The report continues to be one of the most known global indices, alongside the World Economic Forum's Competitiveness Index and the Transparency International Corruption Index. First, policymakers are referring regularly to their innovation rankings in the media as part of their economic policy strategies. Second, the GII allows economies and news media to assess a country's innovation performance. Third, the GII continues to give strong impetus for economies to collect innovation metrics which are used in news and social media. The 2022 GII will be launched in September 2022.

WIPO continued to expand the global dissemination of WIPO publications, primarily through Google Books, where more than 1,500 titles are now available, and via depositary libraries in 77 countries. The Organization's Open Access Policy encourages free sharing and translation of WIPO publications and other information materials. A gold open access agreement was negotiated with Cambridge University Press for the scholarly series, *Intellectual Property, Innovation and Economic Development*, making upcoming titles freely available from the date of publication. Regarding accessibility for persons with visual impairments, efforts are well underway to have the meeting documents for our key decision-making and negotiation bodies in accessible format.

#### ***B) Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels***

For a decade and a half, following the adoption of the DA, the WIPO Academy has pursued its mandate to build global human capacity in IP through education, training and skills development at different academic levels, with particular emphasis on enabling development-oriented IP cultures in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition.

In line with the new commitment by WIPO to ensure that everyone, everywhere benefits from IP and the role IP plays in supporting innovation and creativity, the WIPO Academy further tailored its capacity building offers in 2021 and the first half of 2022. It responded to the needs and demands of Member States by

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increasing the range, reach and accessibility of its courses, thereby setting the tone of a development-oriented IP culture. Capacity building activities offered in 2021 and the first semester 2022 covered the full spectrum of IP knowledge and practice and were delivered in a variety of languages and formats, allowing to reach 118,742 participants in 2021 and over 42,000 in the first half of 2022. Digital technologies have accelerated possibilities of reaching a wider audience through e-learning and hybrid learning, delivered by seasoned professionals and experts to budding entrepreneurs and students. Women inventors/scientists have also displayed keen to adapting to new digital challenges, and particularly find IP knowledge beneficial.

The Professional Development Program (PDP) introduced in 2021, and strengthened in 2022, the skills-based approach to its training courses by integrating new components and new teaching and learning methodologies to better facilitate the acquisition of practical IP skills by government officials. In addition, this format enhanced the quality of training courses, responded to new learning needs and pooled the resources of partner institutions.

The main features of the new format are: (i) inclusion of assignments and projects as an integral part of the curriculum; (ii) launch of a career development certificate attesting the acquisition of advanced knowledge and skills in IP; and (iii) integration of advanced distance learning courses in the curriculum. The redesigned format included a smaller number of theoretical presentations, and a greater emphasis on practical, on-the-job training, case studies, exercises, workshops and simulation exercises.

Each PDP course is offered for a total period of 16 weeks split into three phases, namely Advanced Distance Learning Course for 4 weeks; Advanced Training Course for 2 weeks; and Research on Projects or assignments for 10 weeks under the guidance of Advisors (Tutors). In 2021, a total of 153 participants completed all three phases of the PDP curriculum out of the total of 170 participants who participated in phases 1 and 2. As a result, the completion rate was 90%. Meaning that 153 projects have been implemented by the participants to bring changes in their offices, institutions and countries. In 2022 (July), a total of 160 government officials have benefitted from the PDP skills-based courses. Out of this total number, 124 projects or assignments are expected to be produced by the participants.

The Professional Development Program, unique in its global reach for providing specialized IP training for government officials, continued to prioritize South-South and triangular cooperation. A large number of developing countries have now become critical partners in providing specialized knowledge and skills to other developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition.

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The Academy's Distance Learning (DL) Program offers courses in hybrid format since COVID-19, and all of its courses include live and video lectures. The Program achieved the milestone of its 1 millionth enrolment at the end of August 2022. A total of 116,325 enrolments were recorded in the Academy's courses during 2021 and more than 40,000 in the first half of 2022. A wide range of courses were developed, improved and made available in various languages and formats.

The DL Program responded to continued demand for adaptation of its entry-level, advanced and youth-focused learning courses to national target audiences, building on existing and new agreements for customization with the IP Offices of Albania, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and the Andean Community.

New courses were integrated at different academic levels through executive, leadership, and specialized courses for youth, teachers, women in STEM, exporters/export agents, life sciences practitioners/enterprises, SMEs and other private sector entities to complement its existing offerings. New offerings were a response to demands from WIPO Member States to extend IP knowledge/ skills transfer to non-traditional / non-legal users of IP systems.

A new methodology using DL-Face-to-Face-Coaching skills-based assessment and certification framework for validating IP skill levels & competency have been created that can be integrated in national IP certification processes of Member States. The inaugural session of WIPO certification for patent drafting was launched during 2021 in collaboration with the IP and Innovations Ecosystems Sector, to upskill patent professionals in developing and least developed countries. During 2022, work will be undertaken to develop a certification framework for validating foundational and patent information search skills of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) staff.

Following the integration of the DA judicial training institutions project, and the development of a dedicated DL course for judges, focus has been on working with national judicial institutes to customize the training and follow up with face-to-face trainings with the WIPO Judicial Institute. Approximately 340 judges received training under this program in the first half of 2022. The Academy in 2022 has enlarged to a new target audience in 2022 to develop a regular IP Training Program for Diplomats and Trade Officials in cooperation with national diplomatic academies and institutes. Countries from various regions will benefit from this Program, which aims at building diplomats and trade officials' knowledge and skills with respect to IP fundamentals, IP and key global issues as well assisting diplomatic academies to integrate regular training of IP within their curricula.

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	<p>Such a project responds to the needs of a new, less reached out, category of beneficiaries.</p> <p>A dedicated state-of-the-art IT platform and a network of about 400 IP experts from all over the world were mobilized by the Academy to deliver training, eLearning and hybrid courses.</p> <p>The Academy's Joint Master's Program continued to facilitate access to higher education in the field of IP to participants from developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. In 2021 and 1<sup>st</sup> semester 2022, eight Joint Master's Programs were offered to approximately 256 students globally. The majority of the Joint Master's students were from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition, with many benefitting from scholarships. These programs increasingly reflect a greater degree of specialization responding to a changing demand in post-graduate IP education. The Academy further supported universities through the development of curricula, provision of IP reference materials, and support for international lecturers. The WIPO-WTO Colloquium in Geneva additionally offered support to IP teachers and researchers.</p> <p>Finally, the Academy repeated its highly successful summer schools at partner institutions across the world. The Summer Schools provided an opportunity for young professionals and university students to acquire a deeper knowledge of IP, including an understanding of IP as a tool for economic, social, cultural, and technological development and the role of WIPO in this regard.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/6; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>) as well as to the publication The WIPO Academy Year in Review 2020-2021. <a href="https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4609&amp;plang=EN">https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4609&amp;plang=EN</a></p> <p>For more information on the programs offered by the WIPO Academy in 2022, please consult the <a href="#">WIPO Academy Education and Training Programs Portfolio – 2022</a>.</p>

<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Copyright and Creative Industries; Regional and National Development; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 4.1; 4.2; 4.4.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 and CDIP/5 (documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/5/5), and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5.</p> <p>More specifically:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>A) Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the use of the intellectual property system by SMEs and startups in their competitive strategies.</li> <li>• Improve the capacity of SME-support institutions to provide IP related services to SMEs and startups.</li> <li>• Develop business friendly IP content to guide SME intermediaries in their interactions with SMEs.</li> <li>• Support inventors bring their patent based products to the market place and move from inventorship to entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Contribute to evidence based policy making and to government services responsive to the needs of SMEs and startups by undertaking studies and field research on their access to and use of the IP system and reasons, if any, for failure to use the system.</li> </ul> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>B) 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>

<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
	<p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors continued to be 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 style="text-align: center;"><i>C) Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of universities and research institutions have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support continued to focus on three main types of activities, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to universities and research institutions in the development of institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates.</li> <li>• Creation of networks of research institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure.</li> <li>• Practical and customized training programs to universities and research institutions, on institutional IP policies, technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, technology management and marketing.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>D) Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national innovation and economic development planning. This involves the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of all the relevant IP and innovation stakeholders, including SMEs, intermediaries that support start-ups, research institutions, cultural industries, and others, are taken into account while developing national IP strategies.</p> <p>The Recommendation is also being addressed by thematic DA projects.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> DA projects: CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7; CDIP/3/INF/2.



<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
	<p>This recommendation continues to be addressed through the <b>mainstreaming</b> of the following <b>completed</b> DA projects: CDIP/5/5; CDIP/12/6; CDIP/3/2.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue (CDIP/24/9)</li> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector in African Countries (CDIP/22/8)</li> <li>- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5)</li> <li>- Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/26/4)</li> <li>- Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period (CDIP/27/7)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 3 new DA projects addressing this recommendation have started their implementation in 2022.</li> <li>✓ Enhanced in-house support to Member States, with a new unit in the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector to provide substantive expertise to Member-States in formulating National IP Strategies.</li> <li>✓ WIPO's Publishers Circle Charter signed by over 170 signatories.</li> <li>✓ In the field of SMEs, projects were launched in Algeria, Chile, Colombia Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Vietnam.</li> <li>✓ Winners of the <a href="#">WIPO Global Awards</a> for SMEs competition – announced during the 63<sup>rd</sup> WIPO General Assemblies.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<i>A) Strategy for SMEs</i>

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During the period under review, WIPO continued to carry out projects to support SMEs make better use of the intellectual property system.

Projects were launched in Algeria, Chile, Colombia Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Vietnam, to understand the challenges faced by SMEs and startups in using the IP system and identify institutions that support small businesses and work with them to integrate IP related services into their menu of services.

Similar efforts began with the IP offices of Egypt, Tunisia, the CEBS group of countries, and Tanzania to create business support services in their offices.

Work began with a SME intermediary in South Africa with the objective of enhancing its capacity to provide IP guidance to SMEs.

A list of potential effective intermediary institutions from all regions was created to start building a network of allies on the ground to reach SMEs.

IP management clinics were conducted for the benefit of green technology SMEs, and SMEs from the fashion industry generating an IP management checklist available on WIPO's website.

A pilot international mentoring program was implemented for the benefit of women inventors from three of the pilot countries participating in the DA project on women inventors; Oman, Pakistan and Uganda.

Guidelines were prepared to evaluate applicants for the WIPO Global Awards for SMEs competition, and winners were announced during the 63<sup>rd</sup> WIPO General Assemblies.

To complement the latest guide in the IP for Business series of guides "Enterprising Ideas; A Guide to IP for Startups" an infographic on the main elements of the guide was developed and made available on the WIPO website.

Following the global launch of the online tool, WIPO IP Diagnostics, a number of countries expressed interest to translate it into the local languages and work began on Albanian, Bulgarian, Portuguese, and Kiswahili (spoken in more than 10 African countries) versions. Work also began on an adaptation of the tool to the laws applicable to OAPI member countries.

In collaboration with Regional institutions in order to reach-out to more SMEs, WIPO, virtually, participated and contributed to The First African Union (AU) SME Annual Forum. The Forum is an

#### **Recommendation 4\***

important platform for knowledge exchange on the status of SME development in Africa. It provided an opportunity to bring forward IP issues related to SMEs.

##### ***B) Strategy for Creative Industries***

The Public Private Partnership “Publishers Circle” aiming at enhancing the cooperation among publishers from developing and developed countries continued to be further developed. The Charter of the Publishers Circle has been signed by over 170 signatories, representing a broad range of stakeholders in publishing. The first performance coaching programs were launched in 2019, involving publishers from developing and least developed countries in Asia and Africa and the professional exchanges amongst them continued. A new tool on negotiating publishing contracts was being finalized. A new cooperation with the African Publishers Network was launched in 2020, and individual and group coaching programs took place in 2021 for English speaking African countries. The program covered topics of practical value including a mixture of managerial, regulatory, legal and technology steps and processes. The training program was organized in an interactive manner to promote open and practice-focused exchanges. Following the successful Mentoring Program for Anglophone African publishers, WIPO, in partnership with APNET, has now launched its second iteration of the program for Francophone African publishers. This program will see 28 publishers from 16 countries come together to share experiences and learn from each other whilst at the same time, the mentors will help each mentee with their own individual development plan to improve their publishing business. Online workshops will also take place in the latter part of the year, which will be open to all Francophone African publishers. The Program will be concluded until the end of September 2022.

Activities in the field of IP and mobile applications have taken place in the framework of the *Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector*. A dedicated webpage with all the resources developed in the context of the project is available [here](#), including a forum for exchanges among interested parties. Additional infographics and tools have been prepared under the project on Data Protection in Mobile Application, Open Source for Mobile Apps, and on the Financing of Intellectual Property-Based Mobile Apps. Additional workshops and webinars on IP and mobile apps took place on the basis of the tools in Kenya, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago. Partnerships are being developed with app companies from developed countries.

##### ***C) Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions***

WIPO structured its technical assistance in the area of technology transfer in the way to support Member States and their academic

<b>Recommendation 4*</b>	
	<p>institutions to create an innovation eco system as comprehensive framework for an efficient creation and management of IP. The main focus is on development of legal framework – IP Policies, support structures (TTOs, techno parks, IP Hubs), human capital and capacity of stakeholders to respond to market requirements – fund raising, marketing, IP valuation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>D) Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Continued support in the development of National IP Strategies, a key strategic tool to improve the functioning of national IP systems. WIPO enhanced in-house support to Member States in 2022, with a new unit in the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector, working with colleagues in the Regional and National Development Sector, to provide substantive expertise to Member-States in formulating National IP Strategies that are aligned with their national innovation priorities, economic development objectives and the needs of their stakeholders, including SMEs, intermediaries that support start-ups, research institutions, cultural industries, and others.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/7; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/4; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 5</b>	
WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member States, details of specific activities, with the consent of the Member State(s) and other recipients concerned, for which the activity was implemented.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; Infrastructure and Platforms; Administration, Finance and Management
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 4.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> <p>A presentation on the Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) was made during the eighteenth session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation was addressed by the project on <i>Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)</i> (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II). In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>completed</b> DA project: CDIP/24/14 Rev.
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IP-TAD continued to provide information on technical assistance activities provided by WIPO.</li> <li>✓ IP-TAD was adapted in order to accommodate the technical assistance activities that were conducted virtually.</li> <li>✓ Launch of the online searchable <a href="#">Catalogue of DA projects and outputs</a>.</li> <li>✓ Launch of the <a href="#">Trilateral COVID-19 Technical Assistance Platform</a>.</li> <li>✓ 864 technical assistance activities organized by WIPO between July 2021 and June 2022.</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 5</b>	
Activities/achievements	<p>IP-TAD continued to provide information on technical assistance activities provided by WIPO, where one or more of the beneficiaries were from a developing country, a least developed country, or a country in transition. Technical assistance activities are searchable by title, beneficiary country, activity type, IP subject area, year, country and region. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the IP-TAD database was adapted in order to accommodate the technical assistance activities that were conducted virtually.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the number of technical assistance activities organized by all WIPO Sectors amounted to 864 with participants from developing countries, least developed countries, countries in transition and developed countries.</p> <p>In addition to IP-TAD, during the reporting period WIPO launched an online platform in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Trade Organization (WTO) that aims at helping Member States overcome complex challenges like the pandemic. The <a href="#">Trilateral COVID-19 Technical Assistance Platform</a> allows Members to draw upon the expertise of WIPO, WTO and WHO, and is a direct result of our strengthened cooperation around the issues of IP, public health and trade.</p> <p>Furthermore, as a result of the implementation of the Project on Tools for Successful DA Project Proposals, WIPO developed and launched in October 2021 an online searchable <a href="#">Catalogue of DA projects and outputs</a>. The Catalogue provides structured and detailed information on all DA projects approved to date, contains reports and their outputs (studies, guides, databases). It also allows users to filter their search by different criteria, which includes IP rights, IP themes, project status, key words, etc. The Catalogue is available in 6 official UN languages, at: <a href="https://dacatalogue.wipo.int/projects">https://dacatalogue.wipo.int/projects</a></p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/4; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 6*</b>	
<p>WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.</p>	
Related WIPO Sectors	Regional and National Development; Infrastructure and Platforms; Administration, Finance and Management
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1; 5.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4), and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. In addition, the implementation strategy in relation to part of the recommendation – Roster of Consultants (RoC) – is reflected in document CDIP/3/2. The implementation of this recommendation consisted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Incorporating the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO;</li> <li>B) Improving awareness and enhancing understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity system;</li> <li>C) Developing WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO; and</li> <li>D) Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	N/A
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Continued efforts to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues in WIPO.</li> <li>✓ An external, independent online whistleblowing service was implemented, to allow any internal or external person to report suspicions or allegations of wrongdoing affecting WIPO's activities or staff.</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 6*</b>	
	<p>✓ As of July 2022, IP-ROC contained information related to 2,181 experts.</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>A) WIPO continued to comply with the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service and the Policy on Financial Disclosure and Declaration of Interests.</p> <p>B) WIPO continued its efforts to increase the level of awareness on ethics issues in the Organization. The Ethics Office continued to focus on standard setting, including through training and outreach, and on providing confidential advice and guidance to WIPO staff on situations raising ethical dilemmas.</p> <p>C) Investigative activities continued over the reporting period, with 25 complaints processed, six cases of substantiated wrongdoing, and one management implication reports providing recommendations for further internal control improvement.</p> <p>The Internal Oversight Division on WIPO (IOD) also continued to participate in meetings and activities of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services group (UN-RIS) and the Conference of International Investigators (CII), and share common issues and best practices in the area of investigations.</p> <p>An external, independent online whistleblowing service was implemented, to allow any internal or external person to report suspicions or allegations of wrongdoing affecting WIPO's activities or staff.</p> <p>D) IP-ROC contains information of consultants engaged to undertake specific IP technical assistance activities in least developed countries, developing countries and countries in transition. The consultants can be searched by various criteria such as, name, nationality, gender, IP subject area, language and year of assignment. As of July 2022, IP-ROC contained information related to 2,181 experts.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2, CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>



<b>Recommendation 7*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1
Implementation	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 and CDIP/4 (documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/4/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <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, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization’s <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO’s <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	This recommendation was mainly addressed through the <b>completed and mainstreamed</b> project on <i>Intellectual Property and Competition Policy</i> (CDIP/4/4 Rev.)
Highlights	✓ Publication of the WIPO-WTO book on “Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today’s Global Economy” published by Cambridge University Press.
Activities/achievements	WIPO’s work program for IP and Competition Policy aims at developing WIPO’s competency to become the reference organization on the IP & Competition Policy intersection through, <i>inter alia</i> : (i) the organization of events with IP and Competition Agencies, also in cooperation with other IGOs, (ii) active presence in

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	<p>the main international fora on competition policy; and (iii) by conducting analysis and research on some of the current policy areas concerning the IP/Competition interface.</p> <p>In that regard, WIPO strengthened its participation and active presence in the main international fora on competition policy, as well as its cooperation with other international organizations working on matters related to IP and competition. It is also conducting analysis and research on some of the current policy areas concerning the IP/competition interface, and provides technical assistance to Member States looking for ways of developing and implementing national IP policies that ensure and promote competitive markets.</p> <p>In June 2021, a WIPO-WTO publication on “Competition Policy and Intellectual Property in Today’s Global Economy” has been published by Cambridge University Press.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

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Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Infrastructure and Platforms; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.3; 4.3; 4.4.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since early 2009.</p> <p>It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the CDIP/2 (document <a href="#">CDIP/2/4</a>) and as reflected in documents <a href="#">CDIP/3/INF/2</a> and <a href="#">CDIP/9/9</a>.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation was mainly addressed through the completed and mainstreamed project on <i>Specialized Databases' Access and Support - Phase I and II</i> (CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9).
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Over 1,300 Technology and Innovation Support Centers established in 88 national networks.</li> <li>✓ Holding of the first <a href="#">Global TISC Conference</a>.</li> <li>✓ Launch of the second <a href="#">WIPO Technology Trends</a> report on Assistive technology.</li> <li>✓ Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program for access to commercial patent databases with more sophisticated search and analytical functionalities.</li> <li>✓ Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) for access to subscription-based scientific and technical journals established as part of Research4Life partnership with four other UN agencies.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>During the reporting period, the TISC program continued to expand its range of resources, enabling TISCs worldwide to better support local innovators.</p> <p>To support TISCs in strengthening their capacities and knowledge at all stages in the innovation cycle, new resources were developed, such as a methodology and toolkit for assessing training needs in IP</p>

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management and technology transfer. A digital training package related to new product development was built, and a course on the use of inventions in the public domain was piloted in two countries.

An important initiative launched during the reporting period was to integrate existing resources – such as those developed by WIPO related to IP policies and for TTOs – and adapt them for TISCs and their users. The inclusion of technology transfer aspects in the TISC program was launched at the first Global TISC Conference, held from November 29 to December 1, 2021.

The Global TISC Conference explored the role of TISCs in facilitating technology transfer and contributing to technology-based solutions to social and economic issues faced by communities worldwide. It was targeted towards TISC focal points, TISC managers, and TISC staff as well as professionals in associated fields such as patent search, patent analytics, IPR management, and technology transfer. One day of the conference was devoted to international technology transfer collaboration and networking as a way to support new markets and partners to access research outcomes.

The second WIPO Technology Trends, a flagship WIPO report on assistive technology, was published in 2021. The report identified emerging assistive technologies and nine enabling technologies that made possible both advancements in the field and the introduction of new assistive products. The report also included interactive visualizations of conventional and emerging assistive technologies that enable audiences to analyze the results based on their specific interests. An interactive and accessible platform based on the NASA Technology Readiness Level methodology was also launched, which indicates how close emerging assistive technologies are to being commercialized.

The TISC program continued to grow, with over 1,300 TISCs in 88 countries established to date. Despite the pandemic, TISCs around the world achieved results. Not only have new TISCs been set up, but existing TISCs have also increased the number and type of services they offer, from basic assistance in using patent databases to value-added services in the area of patent analytics, IP management and technology transfer.

WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access for eligible institutions in developing countries to academic and professional peer-reviewed content. The program is also part of the Research4Life partnership, a joint initiative of several United Nations agencies, private sector enterprises, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions, which provides researchers in 125 developing countries and LDCs with free or low-cost access to 30,000 journals and up to 131,000 books and reference works in the

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	<p>fields of health, agriculture, environment, applied sciences and legal information.</p> <p>A new ARDI portal was launched in 2021 with a redesigned interface and improved features. Users can now create their own account and save searches, bookmark favorite content, view their search history and create search alerts. It was optimized for mobile devices and is responsive to different sized screens.</p> <p>Similarly, WIPO's Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program continued to provide free or low-cost access to commercial patent search and analytical services to over 163 registered institutions in developing countries and LDCs through a public private partnership with leading patent database providers.</p> <p>During the reporting period, WIPO INSPIRE and the Patent Register Portal, two online platforms for information on patent databases and patent registers, were updated and improved. A new online environment was developed that integrates these tools so users can easily access up-to-date information in one place, providing researchers and innovators with a better user experience.</p> <p>More information is available in the 2021 TISC Report at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/report/2021/index.html">https://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/report/2021/index.html</a></p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/5; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 9</b>	
Request WIPO to create, in coordination with Member States, a database to match specific IP-related development needs with available resources, thereby expanding the scope of its technical assistance programs, aimed at bridging the digital divide.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; Administration, Finance and Management
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.3; 4.1; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation was mainly addressed through the completed and mainstreamed project on <i>IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)</i> (CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex II).
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ New <a href="#">Strategy for future enhancement of WIPO Match</a> approved by the CDIP/28.</li> <li>✓ WIPO Match part of the United Nations <a href="#">South-South Galaxy platform</a>.</li> <li>✓ <a href="#">WIPO GREEN</a> to provide opportunities for matchmaking between green technology seekers and providers.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The WIPO Internal Oversight Division (IOD) completed an evaluation of the WIPO Match Platform in June 2021. The Secretariat assessed the findings of the evaluation with a view to revising and strengthening WIPO Match to maximize its benefit for mandate implementation. A presentation on the results of the evaluation will be made to the current session of the Committee.</p> <p>WIPO's vision and mission for 2022-2026 places special focus on South-South and Triangular cooperation initiatives. Hence, WIPO intends to utilize the WIPO Match platform as the backbone platform to increase transparent exchange of information among the stakeholders in the IP ecosystem, encourage cooperation amongst them, and facilitate South-South, North-South and Triangular initiatives.</p>

<b>Recommendation 9</b>	
	<p>To respond to some of the recommendations which emanated from the above-mentioned evaluation, as well as to better utilize the existing WIPO Match platform and to bring South-South, North-South and Triangular cooperation activities under sharp focus, it has been proposed to the 28<sup>th</sup> session for the CDIP, to technically improve, restructure, and expand the current platform to provide more tools, services and functionalities that would help deliver better results.</p> <p>In addition to seeker-donor collaboration, the platform will include other mechanisms of cooperation, such as South-South, North-South and Triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships, where WIPO's role as facilitator is more pronounced and the results of such cooperation are better mainstreamed. The proposed Strategy for Future Enhancement of WIPO Match is contained in document CDIP/28/5. The document was positively considered by the 28<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP.</p> <p>WIPO Match continued to be featured in the <a href="#">United Nations CONNECT 2030</a> platform, which establishes a mapping and serves a gateway for science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programs, within and beyond the United Nations. It is also part of the United Nations <a href="#">South-South Galaxy platform</a>, which encourages Southern partnerships in the area of innovations. Once the new platform is available, it will be replaced in the said UN platforms.</p> <p>The Organization's online platform for technology exchange – WIPO GREEN – supports global efforts to address climate change by connecting providers and seekers of environmentally friendly technologies. Through its database, network and acceleration projects, it brings together key players to catalyze green technology innovation and diffusion. The improved WIPO GREEN platform provides opportunities for matchmaking between green technology providers, seekers and partners. More information is available at: <a href="https://www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/">https://www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/</a></p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/3; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/5.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 10</b>	
<p>To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p>	
Related WIPO Sector	Copyright and Creative Industries; Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems.
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.3; 4.1; 4.3.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2009. It was discussed at the first session of the CDIP (CDIP/1/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the second session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> DA projects: CDIP/3/INF/2; CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7; CDIP/15/7 Rev.</p> <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/3/INF/2; CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/10 Rev.1; CDIP/3/INF/2; CDIP/3/INF/2, Annex IX; CDIP/5/5; CDIP/7/6; CDIP/12/6; CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2; CDIP/19/11 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</li> <li>- Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Intellectual property and gastronomic tourism in Peru and other developing countries: promoting the development of gastronomic tourism through intellectual property (CDIP/22/14 Rev.)</li> </ul>



<b>Recommendation 10</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Registration of the Collective Marks of Local Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Economic Development Issue (CDIP/24/9)</li> <li>- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5)</li> <li>- Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/26/4)</li> <li>- Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period (CDIP/27/7)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Three new DA projects addressing this recommendation approved by the CDIP.</li> <li>✓ Twelve <a href="#">IP Training Institutions</a> (IPTIs) were established by 2021, becoming scalable, cost-effective and self-sustaining structures supporting countries to build the IP skills.</li> <li>✓ IPTIs have reported the organization of more than 6,000 activities for some 350,000 participants within the reporting period.</li> <li>✓ The approach of the DA project on <i>Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries</i> (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2), integrated into the core of the Organization's approach to judicial activities.</li> <li>✓ Over 70 percent of participants in the WIPO IP Judges Forum were from developing or least developed countries.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>Through the mainstreaming of the Pilot Project for the Establishment of "Start-Up" National IP Academies (IP Training Institutions – IPTIs), the WIPO Academy continued to support countries in building their own national IP training capacities. Twelve IPTIs were established by 2021, becoming scalable, cost-effective and self-sustaining structures supporting countries to build the IP skills needed to drive economic growth and development. IPTIs have reported the organization of more than 6,000 activities for some 350,000 participants.</p> <p>The training courses offered by IPTIs focused on practical IP skills building, including in areas such as post-COVID economic recovery, and covered a wide range of industrial property and copyright topics, including on IP management and commercialization. They have been designed and delivered with tailored and inclusive</p>

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approach and format targeting women, the youth, persons with disabilities, SMEs and entrepreneurs from key national and regional economic sectors and segments such as the agricultural sector, digital content creation, provision of technological services, textile and handicraft entrepreneurship, and the food and gastronomy industry, among others.

The once pilot project has become a full-fledged program offering assistance and capacity building to thousands of people and has evolved with time. In addition to supporting the establishment of new IPTIs, its scope also now comprises the provision of ad hoc cooperation services to established IPTIs to help them respond to their current and evolving training needs. Those services include IP content adaptation, continuous training of trainers in more specialized areas, tailored support to improve IPTIs' digital presence and outreach, among others. Moreover, as part of WIPO's COVID-19 Response package, three projects with five IPTIs in total have been launched to support IPTIs in their contribution to national plans for sustainable post-COVID economic recovery. Furthermore, horizontal and multilateral cooperation is promoted by the WIPO Academy through a virtual IPTI network with specific support provided for programs co-organized by different IPTIs in the same region. Finally, the WIPO Academy has launched a number of collective resources to help IPTIs operations, including resources for data collection, instructional design and online self-paced resources for new trainers.

The DL program responded to multiple requirements of WIPO sectors for online training for key stakeholders and users of the IP system such as publishers/ producers of accessible books; CMO staff (in the use of the WIPO Connect tool) and DA project stakeholders. During 2022, a new online course will be developed for the tourism industry in developing and least developed regions, with a view to aid their post-pandemic recovery through better awareness and management of IP.

As part of its customization services for Member States, the DL Program also encourages the adoption of online learning management systems to enable national IP offices and training institutions to build technical infrastructure for delivering customized courses in their domestic/ regional setting. To this end, the DL Program has offered training on the establishment and use of online learning management systems and related infrastructure.

The WIPO Judicial Institute has continued its work to support national and regional judiciaries in fulfilling their vital role in ensuring that IP, innovation and creative ecosystems are balanced and effective, as well as to providing IP-related legal knowledge to a wider, general audience. This work integrates the approach of the completed CDIP project, *Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training*

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	<p><i>with Judicial Training Institutions in Developing and Least Developed Countries</i> (CDIP/16/7 Rev. 2), into the core of the Organization's approach to judicial activities.</p> <p>In the reporting period, the Institute's work has been further elaborated around four pillars: fostering increased transnational dialogue for the judicial community through the annual WIPO IP Judges Forum and regular webinars for judges (over 70 percent of participants in which were from developing or least developed countries); making available casebooks for greater understanding of relevant jurisprudence and producing practical guides, such as benchbooks, to support courts in IP adjudication; working with national and regional judicial authorities to provide a holistic suite of tailored capacity building activities for judges; and increased access to public resources, including IP-related treaties, national and regional laws and judicial decisions, through the WIPO Lex database.</p> <p>Further information on these activities is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/6; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/4; CDIP/10/7; CDIP/10/8; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/3; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/4; CDIP/15/4; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/4; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/4; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/23/7; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 11*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Copyright and Creative Industries; Regional and National Development; IP and Innovation Ecosystems.
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1; 4.3; 4.4.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation had been discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/2 (document CDIP/2/4) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5. The implementation strategy is manifold and it is as follows:</p> <p>A) Training courses on IP protection and patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors, attorneys as well as staff of technology transfer offices and technology and innovation support centers to improve the knowledge about the IP and patent system, strengthen ability of national IP generators, universities and R&amp;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&amp;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>B) Implementation of the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) to help under resourced inventors in developing countries to get professional assistance free of charge in relation to the patent grant procedure before their national/regional patent office.</p> <p>Providing professional assistance can improve an inventor's chances to secure a patent, providing a clearer pathway to innovation-fueled growth.</p> <p>C) Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of copyright and related rights.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the</p>

<b>Recommendation 11*</b>	
	Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a> .
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> DA projects: CDIP/9/13 and CDIP/17/7.</p> <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/7/6; CDIP/22/8.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> <li>- Empowering Small Businesses Through IP: Developing Strategies for Supporting Geographical Indications or Collective Marks in the Post-registration Period (CDIP/27/8)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By the end of the reporting period, the Inventor Assistance Program had supported more than 150 beneficiaries, including 34 granted patents since the beginning of the project.</li> <li>✓ WIPO launched its <a href="#">International Patent Drafting Training Program</a> (IPDTP) in March 2022</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>A) During the reporting period, WIPO continued the implementation of the project on the Establishment of technology transfer offices (TTOs) and build capacities in managing IP rights in 22 universities Egypt, and 11 universities in Jordan. It also continued to organize or co-organize conferences, seminars, and workshops, as well as various initiatives for universities and academic institutions.</p> <p>B) The Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) empowers under-resourced inventors to transform their ideas into assets. Inventors receive support navigating the patent procurement process in their own country and selected jurisdictions by experienced patent professionals. In March 2022, Chile became the seventh IAP participating country, joining the ranks of Colombia, Ecuador, Morocco, South Africa, Peru, and the Philippines.</p> <p>By the end of the reporting period, the IAP had supported more than 150 beneficiaries, including 34 granted patents since the beginning of the project. WIPO continued to deliver targeted</p>

<b>Recommendation 11*</b>	
	<p>events, in the form of virtual interactions, focusing on upskilling inventors in areas identified by the program's focal points.</p> <p>In order to develop local capacities and skills in drafting patent applications one regional and three national workshops were held during the period from July 2021 to June 2022. To further deepen skills, WIPO launched its <a href="#">International Patent Drafting Training Program</a> (IPDTP) in March 2022. The program delivers a hands-on learning experience for emerging patent professionals, where participants learn the mechanics of patent drafting and put it into practice over eight months. Approximately 200 participants from more than 40 countries were trained through these workshops and the IPDTP.</p> <p>C) WIPO manages several cluster-based and/or regional projects in the area of collective management of copyrights and related rights. The aim is to scale impact from working in cross-cutting collaboration to assist clusters of countries in a same region, with a common language, experiencing common issues and/or sharing the same commitment to deliver effective and efficient collective management solutions.</p> <p>To assist Member States and stakeholders in strengthening their capacity in ensuring the fair collection and distribution of royalties by Collective Management Organizations (CMOs), WIPO also continued to offer a technological solution, WIPO Connect, which is deployed at request in developing countries and least-developed countries.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/5; CDIP/23/6; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 12*</b>	
To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Regional and National Development; Infrastructure and Platform; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems; Administration, Finance and Management
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through activities broadly agreed upon during the discussions of the CDIP/3 (document CDIP/3/3) and as reflected in document CDIP/3/5.</p> <p>In particular, in order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO's work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, WIPO's Program of Work and Budget has ensured that the DA Recommendations are duly taken into consideration and reflected in the work of all WIPO Sectors.</p> <p>Hence, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> DA projects: CDIP/15/7 Rev.</p> <p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/4/8 Rev.; CDIP/19/11 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.)</li> <li>- Intellectual property and Gastronomic Tourism in Peru and other Developing Countries: Promoting the Development of Gastronomic Tourism through Intellectual Property (CDIP/22/14 Rev.)</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 12*</b>	
	- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5)
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ All WIPO Sectors contribute to the implementation of the WIPO DA.</li> <li>✓ The total development share for 2022/23 amounts to 150.3 million Swiss francs.</li> <li>✓ All 13 Expected Results of the WIPO Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23 under the four Strategic Pillars having a development share.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>DA Recommendations continued to be fully integrated into the planning processes of the Organization, as reflected in the narratives of each Sector and implementation strategies in WIPO's Program of Work and Budget for the 2022/23 Biennium. Linkages between the Sectors and the DA Recommendations are prominently featured in the document through the use of graphic illustrations.</p> <p>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. The total development share for 2022/23 amounts to 150.3 million Swiss francs or 18.9 per cent with all 13 Expected Results under the four Strategic Pillars having a development share.</p> <p>The design, planning and implementation of WIPO's activities continued to be guided by the relevant DA Recommendations. The WPR 2020/21 featured enhanced reporting on the implementation of the DA, consolidated at the organizational level.</p> <p>Further, as a result of a decision taken by the Committee in relation to recommendations 5 and 11 of the Independent Review, Annex I of the Director General's Report on the Implementation of the Development Agenda presents links between the DA Recommendations and WIPO's Expected Results.</p> <p>Finally, 26 DA projects were mainstreamed into the regular work of the Organization to date.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>



**Recommendations 13\*, 14\*, and 17\***

*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.

Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Copyright and Creative Industries; Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 4.2
Implementation	<p>These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2) as well as the following documents: CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, CDIP/13/10, CDIP/15/6 and CDIP/16/5. They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>WIPO's technical assistance 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"> <li>- high-level consultations;</li> <li>- discussion and preparation of draft laws;</li> <li>- review of and advice on draft laws and regulations;</li> <li>- review of and advice on amendments to existing legislation and regulations;</li> <li>- organization of and participation in meetings;</li> <li>- expert technical missions and study visits;</li> <li>- technical visits of government officials from capitals; and</li> <li>- training and capacity-building of local policy-makers.</li> </ul>

**Recommendations 13\*, 14\*, and 17\***

Legislative assistance is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral and 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.

In the context of coordinated assistance in health-related IP issues among the three agencies having mandates over the interrelated topics of health, trade, and IP, a WHO-WIPO-WTO COVID-19 Technical Assistance Platform was launched. More information is available at the website of the Platform: [who-wipo-wto-trilateral.org](http://who-wipo-wto-trilateral.org).

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 within such treaties related to least-developed countries and their special needs are highlighted and given full consideration.

In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.

In addition, a document on “Patent Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels” was presented to CDIP/5. The CDIP has continued discussing this subject matter since then on the basis of that document.

Furthermore, as agreed by the Member States during CDIP/6, WIPO published a web page dedicated to making available information related to the use of flexibilities in the IP System, including resources on flexibilities produced by WIPO and other relevant IGOs, and a database of national IP law provisions on flexibilities. As requested by the CDIP at its fifteenth session, the Flexibilities Database has been updated and it currently contains 1,371 provisions on national IP legislation related to flexibilities from 202 selected jurisdictions. The updated version of both flexibilities’ webpage and database in English, French and Spanish was presented to the Committee at its sixteenth session.

A Report on the Update of the Database on Flexibilities contained in document CDIP/16/5 was also presented to the CDIP at its sixteenth session.

A Mechanism for updating the Database on Flexibilities was presented at the seventeenth session of the CDIP and a Revised Proposal for a Mechanism for Updating the Database on Flexibilities

<b>Recommendations 13*, 14*, and 17*</b>	
	<p>at the eighteenth session (documents CDIP/17/5 and CDIP/18/5 respectively). The Committee agreed on one of the options contained in the Revised Proposal as a mechanism to periodically update the Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System. As a follow up, the Secretariat presented a document on the Measures Undertaken to Disseminate the Information Contained in the Database of Flexibilities (document CDIP/20/5) and the Committee took note of the information provided therein.</p> <p>The Flexibilities webpage is available at: <a href="#">Database on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property System</a></p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>These recommendations have been also implemented through the <b>completed</b> DA project on <i>Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries</i> (CDIP/7/6).</p>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ WIPO provided legislative and policy advice to 24 developing countries and LDCs and one country in transition, in the area of patents and trade secrets.</li> <li>✓ WIPO provided legislative and policy advice 18 times, to 15 developing countries and LDCs and 9 countries in transition in the area of copyright and related rights.</li> <li>✓ IPO provided legislative and policy advice to 10 developing countries and LDCs and 1 country with economy in transition in the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.</li> <li>✓ Enhancement of WIPO work on promoting South-South and Triangular coordination initiatives.</li> <li>✓ Planning for a Roundtable on Fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Context of WIPO Development Agenda (to be held in October 2022)</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>In the period under consideration, WIPO continued to provide legislative assistance in accordance with the above-mentioned principles.</p> <p>In the area of <b>patents and trade secrets</b>, WIPO provided legislative and policy advice to 24 developing countries and LDCs (4 in the Africa region, 3 in the Arab region, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 13 in Latin America and the Caribbean), and 1 country with economies in transition.</p> <p>In an effort to improve the process and content of responses to requests by Member States for legislative advice, WIPO has begun a comprehensive review of the methodology used internally for providing such advice in the areas of patents, and related forms of IP for the protection of technological advancements.</p>

**Recommendations 13\*, 14\*, and 17\***

WIPO provided **copyright and related rights** legislative and policy advice 18 times, to 15 developing countries and LDCs (12 in Asia and the Pacific, 7 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in the Arab region, 19 in Africa) and 9 countries with economies in transition.

In the area of **trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications**, WIPO provided legislative and policy advice to 10 developing countries and LDCs (2 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in the Arab region, 4 in Africa) and 1 country with an economy in transition.

Following the mainstreaming of the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, the Organization continued to support a number of development-oriented activities requested by Member States, in particular, those which facilitated mutually beneficial exchanges of knowledge and experience among developing countries and LDCs, and aimed at promoting innovation, creativity and the effective use of the IP system for economic, technological, social and cultural development.

In addition to the mainstreaming of the above-mentioned project, WIPO's vision and mission encapsulated within the Organization's 2022-2026 MTSP placed special focus on South-South and Triangular cooperation initiatives. Work has been undertaken to revitalize the Organization's approach and expand support to such initiatives in the field of innovation and IP at the national, regional and global levels.

As a first initiative, during the reporting period WIPO planned the organization an expert-level Roundtable on Fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the context of WIPO DA. The Roundtable is scheduled to take place in October 2022, and has the purpose to bring together beneficiaries and supporters of DA projects to share their experience and expertise, in order to encourage South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives in the field of IP and at the same time, scale-up the results of such projects.

In addition, in the context of the proposed Strategy for Future Enhancement of WIPO Match (document CDIP/28/5), WIPO intends to utilize the WIPO Match platform as the backbone platform to increase transparent exchange of information among the stakeholders in the IP ecosystem, encourage cooperation amongst them, and facilitate South-South, North-South and Triangular initiatives.

The function of the WIPO focal point (within the Regional and National Development Sector) continued to be strengthened within the United Nations (UN) South-South Cooperation (SSC) network,

<b>Recommendations 13*, 14*, and 17*</b>	
	which includes the UN SSC Office and the focal points of other UN specialized agencies.
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/16/5; CDIP/17/5; CDIP/18/5; CDIP/20/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendations 15*, 21*, and 44*</b>	
Recommendation(s)	<p><i>Recommendation 15:</i> Norm-setting activities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be inclusive and member-driven;</li> <li>(b) take into account different levels of development;</li> <li>(c) take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><i>Recommendation 21:</i> WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 44:</i> 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.</p>
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Copyright and Creative Industries; Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 2.2.
Implementation	<p>In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees, to implement these recommendations (along with the remaining 16 for immediate implementation). These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2). They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <p>These recommendations have been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing</p>

<b>Recommendations 15*, 21*, and 44*</b>	
	<p>Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities, WIPO finances the participation of nominated delegates from developing countries.</p> <p>These activities are member-driven and the processes are balanced between costs and benefits, inclusive and participatory.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	N/A
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The <a href="#">Standing Committee on the Law of Patents</a> (SCP) met twice between July 2021 to June 2022.</li> <li>✓ The <a href="#">Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights</a> (SCCR) met twice between July 2021 and June 2022.</li> <li>✓ The WIPO General Assembly in October 2021 agreed to renew the mandate of the <a href="#">Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore</a> (IGC) for the 2022/2023 biennium.</li> <li>✓ The IGC met twice between January and June 2022.</li> <li>✓ The <a href="#">Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications</a> (SCT) met once between June 2019 and July 2021.</li> <li>✓ The WIPO General Assembly at its fifty-fifth (30<sup>th</sup> extraordinary) session decided to <a href="#">convene a Diplomatic Conference</a> to conclude and adopt a Design Law Treaty to take place no later than 2024.</li> <li>✓ At the same session, the WIPO General Assembly to convene a Diplomatic Conference to conclude and adopt an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The <b>Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP)</b> met once between July 2021 to June 2022. The sessions in December 2021 was held in a hybrid format. 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.</p> <p>The activities and discussions of the SCP continued to be Member State driven and inclusive, supported open and balanced consultations, and based on documents prepared by the Secretariat and proposals of Member States.</p>

**Recommendations 15\*, 21\*, and 44\***

Member States also shared information on their laws, practices and experiences within various sharing sessions held during the SCP sessions. These sharing sessions covered diverse substantive topics, such as the patentability issues relating to artificial intelligence and use of artificial intelligence for examination of patent applications, patent licensing provisions in the healthcare technologies, publicly accessible databases of patent status information concerning medicines and vaccines and patent law provisions and practices that contributed to effective transfer of technology. These participatory processes offered the practical insights into the subject matter under discussion.

The **Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR)** met twice between July 2021 and June 2022, in June/July 2021 (SCCR/41) and May 2022 (SCCR/42). Both sessions were held in a hybrid format, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee continued to discuss the protection of broadcasting organizations, limitations and exceptions, and other matters including the analysis of copyright related to the digital environment, the artists' resale royalty right, and the rights of theatre directors. During SCCR/41, the Acting Chair and Vice-Chair provided an update on the status of the ongoing informal work on a broadcasting treaty, while at SCCR/42 Member States discussed a Revised Draft Text for the WIPO Broadcasting Organizations Treaty (SCCR/42/3).

With respect to limitations and exceptions, at SCCR/41 the Committee heard statements made by delegations. During SCCR/42, the African Group presented its "Proposal for a Draft Work Program on Exceptions and Limitations" (SCCR/42/4), the Committee agreed on several deliverables on limitations and exceptions for the next session, and the Secretariat provided a recap on the work done pursuant to the Action Plan for Libraries, Archives, and Museums, the Action Plan for Educational and Research Institutions and Persons with Other Disabilities as well as the Report on Regional Seminars and International Conference.

In relation to the Analysis of Copyright Related to the Digital Environment, during SCCR/41 the documents "Inside the Global Digital Music Market" (SCCR/41/2), "Study on the Artists in the Digital Music Marketplace: Economic and Legal Considerations" (SCCR/41/3), "The Latin American Music Market" (SCCR/41/4), "Etude Portant sur le Marché Numérique de la Musique en Afrique de L'Ouest" (SCCR/41/6), and "Report on the Online Music Market and Main Business Models in Asia: Overview and General Trends" (SCCR/41/7) were introduced by the authors.

As regards the topic of the Artist's Resale Royalty Right, at SCCR/41 the document "Clarifications Provided by the Task Force on the Artist's Resale Royalty Right in Response to Questions Raised by the Japanese Delegation" (SCCR/4/9) was presented. During SCCR/42, the Committee took note of statements made by



**Recommendations 15\*, 21\*, and 44\***

delegations. In relation to the topic of Strengthening the Protection of Theatre Directors' Rights, a "Study on the Rights of Stage Directors of Theatrical Productions" (SCCR/41/5) was introduced. As requested by the Committee during SCCR/41, the Secretariat presented a half-day Information Session on the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Copyright Ecosystem on the first day of SCCR/42.

The WIPO General Assembly in October 2019 agreed to renew the mandate of the **Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)** for the 2020/2021 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2020 and 2021.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the IGC was only able to meet once, in August 2021 to take stock and make recommendations to the 2021 General Assembly. A report (document WO/GA/54/10 "Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)") was presented to the 2021 WIPO General Assembly.

The WIPO General Assembly in October 2021 agreed to renew the mandate of the IGC for the 2022/2023 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2022 and 2023.

Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met twice between January and June 2022, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources. Pursuant to the new mandate, an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group on Genetic Resources was organized on May 29, prior to IGC 43, to address specific legal, policy or technical issues.

All the work of the Committees was inclusive, member-driven and based upon open and balanced consultations involving civil society at large.

The **Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT)** met once between July 2021 and June 2022. The 45<sup>th</sup> session of the SCT, which took place in March 2022, was held in hybrid mode.

The SCT dealt with a number of substantive work items, namely: the facilitation of industrial design protection for graphical user interfaces (GUIs); the protection of country names against unauthorized registration and use as trademarks; the delegation of country names into the domain name space; information gathered through questionnaires on geographical indications and nation brands. Discussions on these matters will continue in future sessions of the SCT.

<b>Recommendations 15*, 21*, and 44*</b>	
	<p>The SCT also requested the Secretariat to proceed with the full development of the database containing information obtained through the Questionnaire on the Temporary Protection Provided to Industrial Designs at Certain International Exhibitions under Article 11 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, based on a prototype presented to the SCT. The database was launched in July 2022. Moreover, one half-day informal information session was organized in conjunction with SCT/45, dedicated to geographical indications. In accordance with a decision taken by SCT/45, another information session on geographical indications will be held back-to-back with SCT/46.</p> <p>On the protection of industrial designs, in July 2022, the WIPO General Assembly at its fifty-fifth (30<sup>th</sup> extraordinary) session decided to convene a Diplomatic Conference to conclude and adopt a Design Law Treaty to take place no later than 2024.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2, CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 16*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems.
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/4 (document CDIP/4/3 Rev.1), which stated that this Recommendation was a part of the thematic project on <i>IP and the Public Domain</i> (CDIP/4/3) and of the project on <i>Patents and Public Domain</i> (CDIP/7/5 Rev.).</p> <p>The Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional Knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge which is clearly in the public domain is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/6/REF/CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2; CDIP/7/5 Rev.; CDIP/16/4 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> <li>- Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain (CDIP/27/6)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<p>✓ A new Project Proposal on Using Inventions in the Public Domain was approved in 2021, to develop a toolkit comprising practical tools to support the concepts and processes introduced in the guides on "<a href="#">Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs</a>", and "<a href="#">Using Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs</a>".</p>

<b>Recommendation 16*</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <a href="#">WIPO Patent Register Portal</a> continued to facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information online.</li> <li>✓ Two studies and seven case studies were made available in the context of the project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>Two practical guides have been developed under the DA Project on the <i>Use of Information in the Public Domain for Economic Development</i> (CDIP/16/4 Rev.) to support Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), innovators and entrepreneurs in developing, least-developed countries and countries in transition, in identifying and making use of subject matter that has fallen into the public domain continued to be used by the TISCs. The two guides are: “Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs”, and “Using Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs”. Both guides have been published in 2020 in all six United Nations official languages to allow TISCs in all regions of the world, particularly in developing countries, to adapt, exploit and commercialize their local inventions.</p> <p>National TISC networks continued to receive practical training on the use of the two guides, with the objective to support TISCs in developing new skills and services for identifying inventions in the public domain using freedom to operate determination and in using inventions in the public domain through product design and development processes.</p> <p>As a follow-up, a new <i>Project Proposal on Using Inventions in the Public Domain</i> (CDIP/24/16) was approved by the CDIP at its 27<sup>th</sup> session in November 2021. The project includes the development of a toolkit comprising practical tools to support the concepts and processes introduced in the two guides. It includes, among other things, a tool to support decision-making on whether to proceed with a new product development initiative based on assessed freedom to operate. New training materials on the effective use of the toolkit is expected to be delivered in the context of this project. More updates on the progress in the project implementation is contained in Annex V to this document.</p> <p>WIPO Patent Register Portal continued to facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information online to help determine if an invention may be in the public domain. It is available at: <a href="https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-register-portal#tab1/en/index.html">https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-register-portal#tab1/en/index.html</a></p> <p>In the context of the DA Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, two studies and seven case studies were made available. Those were presented at the 28<sup>th</sup></p>

<b>Recommendation 16*</b>	
	<p>session of the CDIP, in May 2022. A document containing the summaries of the studies and case studies is contained in document <a href="#">CDIP/28/INF/5</a>. For more information on the <i>Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment</i>, please refer to Annex I to this document.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 18*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <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 continue to support the development of balanced and effective international normative frameworks for IP.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	N/A
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The WIPO General Assembly in October 2021 agreed to renew the mandate of the IGC for the 2022/2023 biennium.</li> <li>✓ IGC met twice between January and June 2022, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources. Pursuant to the new mandate, an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Expert Group on Genetic Resources was organized on May 29, prior to IGC 43, to address specific legal, policy or technical issues.</li> <li>✓ The WIPO General Assembly at its fifty-fifth (30<sup>th</sup> extraordinary) session decided to <a href="#">convene a Diplomatic Conference</a> (to take place no later than 2024) to conclude and adopt an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The WIPO General Assembly in October 2019 agreed to renew the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) for the 2020/2021 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the IGC was only able to meet once, in August 2021 to take stock and make recommendations to the</p>

<b>Recommendation 18*</b>	
	<p>2021 General Assembly. A report (document WO/GA/54/10 “Report on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)”) was presented to the 2021 WIPO General Assembly.</p> <p>The WIPO General Assembly in October 2021 agreed to renew the mandate of the IGC for the 2022/2023 biennium. An agreement was also reached on a work program for the IGC in 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>Pursuant to its new mandate and work program, the IGC met twice between January and June 2022, negotiating an international legal instrument on genetic resources. Pursuant to the new mandate, an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Expert Group on Genetic Resources was organized on May 29, prior to IGC 43, to address specific legal, policy or technical issues.</p> <p>The WIPO General Assembly at its fifty-fifth (30<sup>th</sup> extraordinary) session <a href="#">decided to convene a Diplomatic Conference</a> (to take place no later than 2024) to conclude and adopt an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 19*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sectors	Patents and Technology; Regional and National Development; Copyright and Creative; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	1.1; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed and it has been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. It has been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions during the CDIP/4 (CDIP/4/5 Rev. and CDIP/4/6) and CDIP/6 (CDIP/6/4).</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.; CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13; CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9; CDIP/6/4 Rev.; CDIP/7/6; CDIP/19/11/Rev.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</li> <li>- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Recommendation addressed by a new DA Project on the Use of IP in Creative Industries in the Digital Era.</li> <li>✓ An <a href="#">interactive infographic</a> that helps Start-up to navigate IP was developed in the context of the project on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>For information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the evaluation reports on the projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5);</li> </ul>



**Recommendation 19\***

- Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information Phase I and II (CDIP/10/6 and CDIP/14/6);
- Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges– Phase I and II (CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/12/12);
- Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (CDIP/13/4); and
- Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/16/3)
- Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/27/5)

In addition, in the context of the project *Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions*, the eighteenth session of the CDIP agreed to undertake a number of actions that had been proposed by Member States (CDIP/18/6 Rev.). Following that agreement, the Secretariat presented a series of documents to the CDIP. Those included:

- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11)
- Mapping of International *Fora* and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12)
- Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7)
- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.)
- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5)
- Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions”(CDIP/21/6)
- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” Using External Platforms (CDIP/22/5)
- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New WIPO Inspire Platform (CDIP/23/11)

<b>Recommendation 19*</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report on the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform (CDIP/25/5)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, in the context of the work related to the implementation of the DA project on Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, the following outputs have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a <a href="#">Study on Policy Approaches to Close the Intellectual Property Gender Gap - Practices to Support Access to the Intellectual Property System for Female Innovators, Creators and Entrepreneurs</a>;</li> <li>• a literature review on <a href="#">Challenges for Women Inventors and Innovators in Using the Intellectual Property System</a> have been undertaken and presented to Member States;</li> <li>• a <a href="#">Guide to Intellectual Property for Startups – Enterprising Ideas</a>; and</li> <li>• an <a href="#">interactive infographic</a> that helps Start-up to navigate IP.</li> </ul>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/13; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 20</b>	
To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.	
Related WIPO Sector	Brands and Designs; Patents and Technology; Copyright and Creative Industries; Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 4.2.
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/3 Rev.
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/6/REF/CDIP/4/3 Rev. 2; CDIP/7/5 Rev.; CDIP/16/4 Rev..</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA project:</p> <p>- Identifying and Using Inventions in the Public Domain (CDIP/27/6)</p>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A new Project Proposal on Using Inventions in the Public Domain was approved in 2021, to develop a toolkit comprising practical tools to support the concepts and processes introduced in the guides on “Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs”, and “Using Inventions in the Public Domain: A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs.</li> <li>✓ <a href="#">WIPO Patent Register Portal</a> continued to facilitate access to patent registers and gazettes and to legal status related information online.</li> <li>✓ Two studies and seven case studies were made available in the context of the project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	For the activities and/or achievement related to the implementation of this Recommendation, please refer to Recommendation 16.

<b>Recommendation 20</b>	
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports and documents considered by the CDIP: CDIP/1/3; CDIP/3/3; CDIP/3/4; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/7; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/7; CDIP/16/4 Rev.; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

**Recommendation 22**

WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

The WIPO Secretariat, without prejudice to the outcome of Member States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as: (a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules; (b) links between IP and competition; (c) IP-related transfer of technology; (d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and (e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs.

Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 3.3; 4.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/3/3.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/5/3, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/8/4 CDIP10/9, CDIP/11/3, CDIP/12/8 and CDIP/14/12 Rev. A "Report on the Contribution of WIPO to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" (document CDIP/5/3) was discussed in the fifth session of the CDIP. A webpage on MDGs and WIPO was created: <a href="#">Millennium Development Goals and WIPO</a>.</p> <p>A revised document on Assessing WIPO's Contribution to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/8/4) was discussed during the eighth session of the Committee. This document was revised to take into consideration comments made by Member States (document CDIP/10/9) and discussed during the tenth session of the Committee.</p> <p>In addition, a study on the feasibility of integrating MDGs-related needs/outcomes into the WIPO biennial results framework (document CDIP/11/3) was discussed during the eleventh session of the Committee. A document on the MDGs in other United Nations Agencies and the contribution of WIPO to the MDGs (document CDIP/12/8) was discussed by the Committee at its twelfth session, and a revised document on this matter, covering additional UN organizations and Programs and expanding the survey undertaken in document CDIP/12/8, was discussed by the Committee at its fourteenth session (document CDIP/14/12 Rev.).</p>

**Recommendation 22**

	<p>Discussions on the MDGs concluded once the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted in 2015. In this regard, at its sixteenth session, the Secretariat presented a document on WIPO and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (CDIP/16/8), which provided a short summary on WIPO's engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process and the ongoing work on the SDG Indicator Framework. As a follow-up, at the seventeenth session, the Secretariat presented a Mapping of WIPO Activities Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation (CDIP/17/8), identifying the activities undertaken by WIPO which were related to the SDGs.</p> <p>The discussion on the two documents lead to a decision, requesting Member States to provide inputs as regards the SDGs they deem relevant to WIPO's work, together with an explanation / justification of their views and, at its eighteenth session, the Committee considered the "Compilation of Member States Inputs on SDGs relevant to WIPO's work" (CDIP/18/4). This document <i>inter alia</i> included the inputs received from the Delegation of Brazil, requesting for establishing a permanent agenda item on SDGs. This issue was discussed for five consecutive sessions. At the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the CDIP, it was decided that any discussion on SDGs in CDIP sessions shall be undertaken under the agenda item on "Intellectual Property and Development".</p> <p>Furthermore, the eighteenth session decided that an annual report should be presented to the Committee, at its first session of the year, containing information on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its associated targets on: (a) the activities and initiatives undertaken individually by the Organization; (b) the activities undertaken by the Organization as part of the UN System; and (c) the assistance provided by WIPO to Member States upon their request. The first report on this subject was presented to the nineteenth session of the CDIP by the Special Representative of the Director General on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (CDIP/19/6).</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
<p>Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Highlights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Publication of the sixth annual report on WIPO's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its Associated Targets.</li> <li>✓ WIPO hosted the International Conference on IP and Development, with the theme "Innovation in Green Technologies for Sustainable Development", with more than 1,300 participants attending the event in-person and virtually.</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 22</b>	
	<p>✓ Publication of a series of case studies showcasing stories on green technologies, IP and SDGs.</p>
Activities/achievements	<p>In 2022, the sixth annual report on WIPO’s contribution to the implementation of the SDGs and its Associated Targets was presented to the 28<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP (<a href="#">CDIP/28/9</a>). The report provided an update of WIPO SDG-related activities and initiatives undertaken by the Organization, individually or as part of the UN System; as well as of the assistance provided to Member States upon their request, in support of the implementation of the SDGs.</p> <p>The report highlighted the wide range of programs, platforms, databases, projects and activities offered by the Organization to help Member States promote an enabling environment for innovation and creativity that is crucial to meet the SDGs.</p> <p>A dedicated <a href="#">web page</a>, launched in 2019, continues to provide updated information on WIPO and SDGs. Furthermore, the experience-sharing web page was launched in 2021, entitled “Intellectual Property and the SDGs”, featuring short case studies of national and regional projects and other initiatives undertaken by Member States to advance the SDGs through the use of IP, innovation and creativity, is being regularly updated.</p> <p>On November 22 and 23, 2021 WIPO hosted an International Conference on IP and Development, with the theme “Innovation in Green Technologies for Sustainable Development”. More than 1,300 participants attended the event, the vast majority of which connected virtually. The Conference was organized along three themes and a concluding dialogue. Nine speakers from diverse backgrounds (academics, private sector, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs)) exchanged views and insights about the role of green innovation in achieving the SDGs, the importance of different types of IP in the field of green technology, and the main challenges faced by developing countries when using, fostering and accessing green solutions. The audience engaged actively by posing questions and raising comments via the online platform throughout the whole event. A factual report on the Conference was presented to the 28<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP (CDIP/28/3).</p> <p>In addition, in the context of the said International Conference, WIPO also featured a series of case studies from Armenia, Costa Rica and Moldova, showcasing case studies on green technologies, IP and SDGs.</p> <p>The case studies and other information about the Conference are available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/2021/ip-development-conference.html">https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/2021/ip-development-conference.html</a>.</p>

<b>Recommendation 22</b>	
Other related reports/documents	<p>Documents considered by the CDIP: CDIP/16/8; CDIP/17/8; CDIP/18/4; CDIP/19/6; CDIP/21/10; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/10; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/25/6; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/26/3; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/3; CDIP/28/9.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>



<b>Recommendation 23</b>	
To consider how to better promote pro-competitive IP licensing practices, particularly with a view to fostering creativity, innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology to interested countries, in particular developing countries and LDCs.	
Related WIPO Sector	Global Challenges and Partnerships; Copyright and Creative Industries; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.3; 4.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It was discussed at the second session of the CDIP (CDIP/2/4) and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP, as reflected in document CDIP/4/4 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/4/4 Rev.; CDIP/19/11 Rev.; CDIP/22/8.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of the Music Sector and New Economic Models of Music in Burkina Faso and in Certain Countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (CDIP/23/13)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ DA Project on IP Management and Transfer of Technology successfully completed and mainstreamed.</li> <li>✓ DA Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector successfully completed and mainstreamed.</li> <li>✓ A series of tools for Mobile Apps stakeholders developed and available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/">https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/</a></li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The project on <i>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i> was finalized at the end of 2020. A training needs assessment manual and practical toolkit comprising templates and checklists were developed specifically for skills and knowledge related to technology transfer and commercialization/utilization to enable a better targeting of training activities in terms of audience, subject matter and delivery. An independent evaluation was</p>

<b>Recommendation 23</b>	
	<p>undertaken in early 2021 and considered by the CDIP in November 2022. Following its consideration, the CDIP decided to mainstream the project results into the regular work of WIPO.</p> <p>Details on the achievement of the projects are contained in the project completion (<a href="#">CDIP/27/4</a>) and evaluation (<a href="#">CDIP/27/5</a>) reports.</p> <p>The Project on <i>Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector</i> was completed at the end of 2021. Its completion (<a href="#">CDIP/28/7</a>) and evaluation (<a href="#">CDIP/28/6</a>) reports were considered during the May session of the CDIP, held in 2022. The Committee decided to mainstream the results of the project and requested WIPO to propose a follow-up. The proposal for a Phase II of the project will be considered by the current session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition to the completion and evaluation reports, the CDIP also took note of a number of tools that have been developed in the context of the project for the Mobile App industry stakeholders. All the tools are contained on the dedicated webpage for the project, available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/">https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/</a></p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/4/2; CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/27/4; CDIP/27/5; CDIP/28/6; CDIP/28/7.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 24</b>	
To request WIPO, within its mandate, to expand the scope of its activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) also taking into account the significance of the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF).	
Related WIPO Sector	Copyright and Creative Industries; Global Challenges and Partnerships; Infrastructure and Platforms Sector
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.3; 4.1.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/5 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation was addressed by the project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following <b>ongoing project</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector (CDIP/22/8)</li> <li>- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ DA Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector successfully completed and mainstreamed.</li> <li>✓ A series of tools for Mobile Apps stakeholders developed and available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/">https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/</a></li> <li>✓ Recommendation addressed by the new DA project on the Use of IP in Creative Industries in the Digital Era.</li> <li>✓ Five WIPO Conversations on <a href="#">IP and Frontier Technologies</a> had taken place so far.</li> <li>✓ WIPO continued to cooperate with ITU in the context of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	The Project on <i>Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector</i> was completed at the end of 2021. Its completion ( <a href="#">CDIP/28/7</a> ) and evaluation ( <a href="#">CDIP/28/6</a> ) reports were considered

**Recommendation 24**

	<p>during the May session of the CDIP, held in 2022. The Committee decided to mainstream the results of the project and requested WIPO to propose a follow-up. The proposal for a Phase II of the project will be considered by the current session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition to the completion and evaluation report, the CDIP also took note of a number of tools that have been developed in the context of the project for the Mobile App industry stakeholders. All the tools are contained on the dedicated webpage for the project, available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/">https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/ip_mobile_apps/</a></p> <p>In January 2022, WIPO started the implementation of the DA project on the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era. Details on the progress in the project implementation is contained in Annex VII to this document.</p> <p>In addition, WIPO continued its series of conversation on <a href="#">IP and Frontier Technologies</a>. Five conversations have taken place so far, and the sixth – on Artificial Intelligence Inventions – will take place in September 2022.</p> <p>During the reporting period, two sessions (the <a href="#">fourth</a> session on Data and IP, and the <a href="#">fifth</a> session on Frontier Technologies in IP Administration) were held reaching over 2,000 registrants from over 110 countries. These Conversations provide an open, inclusive forum to engage with and facilitate discussion and knowledge building among the widest possible set of stakeholders on the impact on IP of frontier technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI). They provide stakeholders with a leading, global forum to discuss the impact of frontier technologies on IP rights in this fast moving and complex field.</p> <p>WIPO also continued to cooperate with ITU in the context of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum which took place in hybrid format from March 15 to June 3, 2022. The Secretariat organized a thematic workshop on “Intellectual Property and Youth: Innovating for a better future” and also participated in the Opening Segment of the WSIS Forum 2022. The links between a balanced and effective IP system and a vibrant information society in a statement by WIPO.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 25</b>	
<p>To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p>	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 3.3; 4.2
Implementation	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation was mainly addressed by the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/6/4 Rev.; CDIP/7/6.</p> <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i>, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents: (i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5); (ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3); and (iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing the document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.</p>

### **Recommendation 25**

In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:

- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11)
- Mapping of International *Fora* and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12)
- Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7)
- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.)
- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5)
- Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions”(CDIP/21/6)
- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” Using External Platforms (CDIP/22/5)
- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New WIPO Inspire Platform (CDIP/23/11)
- Report on the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform (CDIP/25/5)

As a follow-up of the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, a Mapping of South-South Cooperation Activities within the World Intellectual Property Organization (document CDIP/17/4) was first presented during the seventeenth session of the CDIP. A second document of this nature was presented to the CDIP at its nineteenth session (document CDIP/19/5), taking into account comments made by Member States and covering South-South cooperation activities undertaken during the period from 2014 to 2016.

- Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition Proposed by South Africa (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)

<b>Recommendation 25</b>	
	<p>In addition, this recommendation is also being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP/22/15 Rev.)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Implementation of the Joint Proposal by Australia, Canada and the United States of America on technology transfer concluded.</li> <li>✓ Outputs of the DA project on IP Management and Transfer of Technology mainstreamed.</li> <li>✓ Two studies and seven case studies were made available in the context of the Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception.</p> <p>It has also been addressed by the activities undertaken to respond to the Joint Proposal by Australia, Canada and the United States of America. Recommendation 19 provides updates on the implementation of the said proposal.</p> <p>For more information on the activities undertaken under the completed and mainstreamed project on <i>IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i> please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p> <p>In the context of the DA Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, two studies and seven case studies were made available. Those were presented at the 28<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP, in May 2022. A document containing the summaries of the studies and case studies is contained in document <a href="#">CDIP/28/INF/5</a>. For more information on the <i>Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment</i>, please refer to Annex I to this document.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 26</b>	
To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.2; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i> (CDIP/6/4 Rev.).
Highlights	✓ WIPO <a href="#">Database of IP Policies from Universities and Research Institutions</a> contains 739 records.
Activities/achievements	<p>The website dedicated to Universities and IP was expanded with additional text. It also provides a link to a selection of <a href="#">case studies</a> on the topic of IP policies and knowledge transfer in practice.</p> <p>The WIPO database with links to existing IP policies of academic and research institutions worldwide was further expanded with additional policies, some of which contain guidelines or reference to North-South cooperation and/or responsible commercialization and knowledge transfer. It currently contains 739 records.</p> <p>WIPO also completed a project spanning 22 universities in Egypt and 11 universities in Jordan to build their capacity in managing IP rights.</p>
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a> ).



<b>Recommendation 27</b>	
Facilitating intellectual property-related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of intellectual property-related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical intellectual property-related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development.	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Infrastructure and Platforms; Copyright and Creative Industries
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.2; 3.2; 4.1; 4.5
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. The activities agreed for its implementation were based on the Project Document CDIP/4/5 Rev. Furthermore, during the nineteenth session of the CDIP, the Committee approved the way forward proposed in the Progress Report on “New WIPO Activities Related to Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content” (document CDIP/19/8).</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization’s <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO’s <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation has mainly been addressed by the project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/5 Rev.).</p> <p>It was also addressed by the <b>mainstreamed</b> Project on Enhancing the Use of IP for Mobile Apps in the Software Sector (CDIP/22/8).</p> <p>In addition, the recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era (CDIP/26/5).</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ More than 90 WIPO Member States were users of the IP Office Suite.</li> <li>✓ WIPO’s <a href="#">Accessible Books Consortium</a> (ABC) counted over 750,000 titles available in 80 languages for cross-border exchange, helping to expand learning and leisure possibilities for millions of people around the world who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled.</li> <li>✓ Five WIPO Conversations on <a href="#">IP and Frontier Technologies</a> had taken place so far.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	Since the <a href="#">First Session of the WIPO Conversation on IP and AI</a> held in September 2019, WIPO continued the series of these

	<p>conversations with a greater focus on <a href="#">IP and Frontier Technologies</a>. Five conversations have taken place so far, and the sixth – on Artificial Intelligence Inventions – will take place in September 2022.</p> <p>During the reporting period, two sessions (the <a href="#">fourth</a> session on Data and IP, and the <a href="#">fifth</a> session on Frontier Technologies in IP Administration) were held reaching over 2,000 registrants from over 110 countries. These Conversations provide an open, inclusive forum to engage with and facilitate discussion and knowledge building among the widest possible set of stakeholders on the impact on IP of frontier technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI). They provide stakeholders with a leading, global forum to discuss the impact of frontier technologies on IP rights in this fast moving and complex field.</p> <p>WIPO continued to assist IP Offices in developing and LDCs to provide business systems that enable them to participate effectively in the IP system. The IP Office Suite continued to provide the IT architecture and software for IP offices to manage their back office, as well as to digitalize, with the most recent versions allowing IP offices to use Cloud-based solutions. Currently, more than 90 WIPO Member States were users of the IP Office Suite. It was expected that the demand will grow as more IP offices digitalize and engage with their applicants and users online.</p> <p>Details on the services are available at <a href="#">IP Office Business Solution</a>.</p> <p>ABC is a public-private partnership that was launched on June 30, 2014 before the Member States of WIPO’s Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights. Led by WIPO, it includes the following umbrella organizations: the DAISY Consortium; the International Authors Forum; the International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment; the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions; the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations; the International Publishers Association; and the World Blind Union.</p> <p>By mid-2022, the ABC counted over 750,000 titles available in 80 languages for cross-border exchange, helping to expand learning and leisure possibilities for millions of people around the world who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled. More information about the ABC and its service is available at: <a href="https://www.accessiblebooksconsortium.org/portal/en/">https://www.accessiblebooksconsortium.org/portal/en/</a></p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/5; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/19/8; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

**Recommendation 28**

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.

Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Regional and National Development; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 3.3; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fifth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/6/4.</p> <p>Further discussions were held by the CDIP in the context of the following documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev., CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11 and CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev.).</p> <p>In the context of the discussion on the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions</i>, the Committee considered at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the following documents: (i) Report on the WIPO Expert Forum on International Technology Transfer (CDIP/15/5), (ii) Evaluation Report of the project (CDIP/16/3); and (iii) Mapping of Activities Related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/17/9).</p> <p>While discussing document CDIP/17/9, the Committee decided that interested Member States should submit proposals for discussion and that the proposals should separate general policy issues and specific proposals for possible action. Document CDIP/18/6 Rev. contains the submissions made by the Delegation of South Africa and a Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.</p> <p>In response to the Joint Proposal, the Committee has considered the following documents:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of WIPO activities and resources related to Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/11);</li> <li>- Mapping of International <i>Fora</i> and Conferences with Initiatives and activities on Technology Transfer (CDIP/20/12);</li> <li>- Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions” (CDIP/20/7);</li> <li>- Compilation of technology exchange and licensing platforms (CDIP/20/10 Rev.);</li> <li>- Gap Analysis of WIPO’s Existing Technology Transfer Services and Activities in Respect of the WIPO Development Agenda “Cluster C” Recommendations (CDIP/21/5);</li> <li>- Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (CDIP/21/6);</li> <li>- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” Using External Platforms (CDIP/22/5);</li> <li>- Updated Costing of Roadmap on Promoting the Usage of the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and its Integration into the New WIPO Inspire Platform;</li> <li>- Report on the Web Forum Established under the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” after its Integration into the New WIPO INSPIRE Platform.</li> </ul> <p>The project on <i>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i> proposed by the Delegation of South Africa was approved at the twentieth session of the CDIP (CDIP/19/11 Rev.).</p>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Implementation of the Joint Proposal by Australia, Canada and the United States of America on technology transfer concluded.</li> <li>✓ Outputs of the DA project on IP Management and Transfer of Technology mainstreamed.</li> <li>✓ New DA project on <a href="#">Promoting the Use of IP in Creative Industries in the Digital Era</a> addressing this recommendation approved.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the period under consideration, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United</p>

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	<p>States of America. For further information on these discussions, please refer to Recommendation 25.</p> <p>For more information on the activities undertaken under the project on <i>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i>, please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p> <p>For the progress in the implementation of the DA project on Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries in Creative Industries in the Digital Era, please refer to Annex VII to this document.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/18/6 Rev.; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 29</b>	
To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body.	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technologies; Regional and National Development; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.2; 3.3; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/17/9, CDIP/18/6 Rev, CDIP/20/7, CDIP/20/10, CDIP/20/11 and CDIP/20/12.</p> <p>Further, discussions on Technology Transfer are taking place in appropriate WIPO bodies.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	N/A
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Implementation of the Joint Proposal by Australia, Canada and the United States of America on technology transfer concluded.</li> <li>✓ Outputs of the DA project on IP Management and Transfer of Technology mainstreamed.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The subject of technology transfer has been discussed in the CDIP since its inception. During the period under consideration, discussions on this matter have taken place on the basis of the Joint Proposal by the Delegations of Australia, Canada and the United States of America. For further information on these discussions, please refer to Recommendation 25 and 28.</p> <p>In addition, the thirty-fourth sessions of the SCP, held in December 2021, continued discussing patent law provisions that had contributed to the effective transfer of technology, including sufficiency of disclosure.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/3; CDIP/17/9; CDIP/18/6 Rev.; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/20/7; CDIP/20/10 Rev.; CDIP/20/11; CDIP/20/12; CDIP/21/5; CDIP/21/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 30</b>	
<p>WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide to developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p>	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.4; 3.1; 3.3; 4.3
Implementation	This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	This recommendation has been implemented through the following completed DA projects: CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13; CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9.
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ During the reporting period the number of downloads of different PLRs and related publications continued to be high, with 71,749 downloads.</li> <li>✓ Publication of WIPO's second WIPO Technology Trends (WITT) Reports on Assistive Technologies.</li> <li>✓ A new preliminary PLR on COVID-19 Vaccines and Therapeutics was published in March 2022 and has been downloaded 5,251 times, while a PLR on Hydrogen Fuel Cell Technologies in Transportation has been downloaded 2,591 times since its launch in May 2022.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>A) The project on <i>Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information</i>, dealing with Recommendations 19, 30 and 31 and including the preparation of Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs) and the preparation of Guidelines for preparing Patent Landscape Reports, was launched in 2009 and mainstreamed in 2014.</p> <p>Since then WIPO has continued its activities in this area by publishing new patent landscape reports and has built on its experience in this area by publishing a new series of patent analytics-based publications called WIPO Technology Trends (WITT) Reports based not only on patent data, but also other scientific and technical and business literature to show trends in different technologies, contextualizing them with case studies, insights and perspectives from leading experts and policy considerations.</p>

<b>Recommendation 30</b>	
	<p>The first report on Artificial Intelligence was published in 2019 and the second on Assistive Technology was published in March 2021. During the period from July 2021 until the end of July 2022, the number of downloads of different PLRs and related publications continued to be high, with 71,749 downloads of WIPO PLR PDFs, 9,814 downloads of the WIPO Guidelines for preparing PLRs, and 56,228 unique visitors to all the WIPO PLR websites. A new preliminary PLR on COVID-19 Vaccines and Therapeutics was published in March 2022 and has been downloaded 5,251 times, while a PLR on Hydrogen Fuel Cell Technologies in Transportation has been downloaded 2,591 times since its launch in May 2022.</p> <p>Moreover, during the period under consideration, there were 61,430 unique visitors and 58,315 PDF downloads of the two WITT reports on Artificial Intelligence and on Assistive Technology.</p> <p>B) The project <i>Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges</i>, was mainstreamed into the regular work of WIPO and transformed into the Program on Appropriate Technology. In that regard, during the reporting period, the Division for LDCs continued to undertake a number of initiatives towards the creation of a center of excellence on the use of AT, including the documentation of success stories, the preparation of tools to facilitate the project implementation for the use of AT for development, as well as capacity building in the use of patent information for AT identification.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/13; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>



<b>Recommendation 31</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Infrastructure and Platforms; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 3.3; 4.3.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in documents CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/10/13; CDIP/5/6 Rev. and CDIP/13/9; CDIP/19/11 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA project: Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/21/12 Rev.).</p>
Highlights	NA
Activities/achievements	<p>For more information about the activities undertaken under the project on <i>IP Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of IP in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition</i>, please refer to documents CDIP/27/4 and CDIP/27/5.</p> <p>For more information about the activities undertaken under the project on <i>Increasing the Role of Women in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Encouraging Women in Developing Countries to Use the IP System</i>, please refer Annex III to this document.</p>
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/10/6; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/12/3; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/6;

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CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/19/11/ Rev.; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/21/13;  
CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.

In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document [WO/PBC/34/7](#)).

<b>Recommendation 32</b>	
To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.1; 2.2; 2.4.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the third session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/4 Rev.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	This recommendation has been mainly addressed through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects: CDIP/4/4 Rev.; CDIP/7/6.
Highlights	NA
Activities/achievements	For updates, please refer to Recommendations 7 and 22.
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/9/8; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/17/4; CDIP/19/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

**Recommendation 33**

To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its development-oriented activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate.

<p>Related WIPO Sector</p>	<p>Regional and National Development; Administration, Finance and Management</p>
<p>Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a></p>	<p>4.1; 5.3.</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon during the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/8 Rev.</p> <p>In the context of the follow-up discussions on the project <i>Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities</i>, a six-point proposal, contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the seventeenth session, was adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. In this regard, a new sub agenda item on "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" was added to the CDIP Agenda.</p> <p>Under that sub agenda item, the CDIP has considered the following documents: CDIP/19/10; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/3; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/22/11; CDIP/23/9; CDIP/24/8; CDIP/25/3; and CDIP/25/4.</p> <p>The Secretariat has also made a series of presentations on: WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews (CDIP/19); the feasibility of establishing a forum on technical assistance (CDIP/21); the new WIPO technical assistance webpage (CDIP/21); and the Roster of Consultants following its incorporation into the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System (CDIP/23).</p> <p>The Committee has also held a "Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies" (CDIP/19) and an "Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance" (CDIP/22).</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item continue in the Committee in the context of the Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO's Technical Assistance (document CDIP/24/8) and the document on Future Webinars (CDIP/26/6).</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the</p>

<b>Recommendation 33</b>	
	Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a> .
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following <b>completed</b> project: Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/8 Rev.)
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <a href="#">2022/23 Program of Work and Budget</a> was approved by Member States in September 2021.</li> <li>✓ <a href="#">WIPO Performance Report 2020/21</a> considered by Member States in July 2022.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The WIPO RBM framework is defined and approved by Member States in the Program and Budget and sets the criteria, i.e. the Performance Indicators, baselines and targets, against which performance in a biennium will be assessed, including for WIPO's development-oriented activities. Reporting to Member States is done on an annual basis in the WIPO Performance Reports (WPRs). It should be noted that WIPO's framework has undergone continuous improvement since the biennium 2012/13, as evidenced by the <a href="#">Internal Oversight Division (IOD) Validation Report of the WIPO Performance Report 2018/19</a> (document WO/PBC/31/7).</p> <p>The results framework for the biennium 2020/21 defined 279 Performance Indicators under 38 Expected Results. The end-biennium WPR 2020/21 (document WO/PBC/34/7), which provides an assessment of the achievement of expected results against criteria set for the biennium, was presented to the thirty-fourth session of the PBC in July 2022.</p> <p>The results framework for the biennium 2022/23 defined 5 Strategic Pillars, 77 Performance Indicators under 16 Expected Results. The 2022/23 Program of Work and Budget was approved by Member States in September 2021. For more detailed information on the activities undertaken as part of the six-point proposal on technical assistance, please refer to Recommendation 41.</p>
Other related reports/documents	Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a> ).

<b>Recommendation 34</b>	
With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of IP protection in particular in relation to generation of employment.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 4.2; 4.4.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation is under implementation since 2011. It has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3.</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the projects on IP and the Informal Economy (CDIP/8/3 Rev.).
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ This Recommendation continues to be particularly relevant to developing countries with large informal sectors.</li> <li>✓ The work on innovation and the informal economy is also referred to in the context of events focused on WIPO's Global Innovation Index (GII).</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The work related to this Recommendation continues to be particularly relevant to developing countries with large informal sectors.</p> <p>The study outputs from the CDIP project on <i>IP and the Informal Economy</i> (CDIP/8/3 Rev.) and the subsequent edited book volume "The Informal Economy in Developing Nations - Hidden Engine of Innovation?", co-published by WIPO and Cambridge University Press, continue to be cited in academic journals and policy studies. The work continues to be highlighted in Africa, in particular by the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) but also in more recent meetings in Latin America (Inter-American Development Bank) and a number of Asian economies such as India and the Philippines. When the various WIPO Regional Divisions engage with Member States on work relating to the domestic innovation systems, and the potential for IP, the work is found to be unique and useful.</p> <p>The work on innovation and the informal economy is also referred to in the context of events focused on WIPO's Global Innovation Index</p>

	<p>(GII). Frequently, debates around the GI turn to the fact that innovation in the informal economy is important but that it is not taken into account sufficiently by existing measurement and policy efforts. WIPO can continue to point out to this CDIP study to demonstrate that the topic has been treated seriously and that efforts are underway to improve the state of play concerning this under researched topic.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/5; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendations 35* and 37*</b>	
<p><b>Recommendation 35:</b> 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><b>Recommendation 37:</b> 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>	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs; Copyright and Creative Industries; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 3.3; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>These recommendations have been addressed following an agreed implementation strategy based on the discussions in the context of different progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/5/7 Rev). They have been under implementation since the adoption of the WIPO DA in 2007. The implementation strategy focused on enhancing the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP and on the 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>These recommendations were also directly addressed by the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development</i> (project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.) and the project on <i>Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II</i> (project DA_35_37_02).</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization’s <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO’s <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>These recommendations have been implemented through the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA project: IP and Socio-Economic Development, Phase I and II (CDIP/5/7 Rev. and CDIP/14/7)</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is being addressed by the following <b>ongoing</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment (CDIP22/15 Rev.)</li> </ul>



<b>Recommendations 35* and 37*</b>	
	- Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System (CDIP/26/4)
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A new DA project to address this Recommendation approved in 2021.</li> <li>✓ Studies and other resources are available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/">https://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/</a></li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>The project on <i>IP and Socio-Economic Development - Phase II</i> (CDIP/14/7) concluded its implementation in 2018. The new series of economic studies were fully mainstreamed in 2019 in the regular activities of the Innovation Economics Section within the Department for Economics and Data Analytics. Building from the experience gathered in the CDIP projects phases I and II, the new series of studies aims at bringing new methodological approaches, data and economic insights to developing economies and countries with economies in transition. These studies are implemented in collaboration with economists from relevant countries and international experts. The mainstreamed activities focus on two main themes: Innovation hotspots and the Innovation gender gap.</p> <p>In the period reported, a thematic webpage was created for each of these themes, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Innovation hotspots (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ip_innovation_economics/innovation_hotspots">www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ip_innovation_economics/innovation_hotspots</a>) ; and,</li> <li>- Innovation gender gap (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ip_innovation_economics/gender_innovation_gap">www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ip_innovation_economics/gender_innovation_gap</a>)</li> </ul> <p>These webpages publish and disseminate all the related content produced for these mainstreamed activities, including research published as Working Papers or Development studies, data visualizations, open raw data and methodological tools for researchers.</p> <p>The <i>Pilot Project on the Systematization of Statistical Data and the Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Developing Impact Assessments on the Use of the Intellectual Property System</i> (CDIP/26/4) aims to build capacity to enable those responsible for managing IP-related databases to translate their data in the most reliable evidence possible to support IP and innovation related empirical studies. To this end, the project also looks to create synergies between the data contained in the IP databases and other relevant statistical data in order to help monitor the use of IP at the national level. The project officially started in January 2022 and it is progressing according to the proposed timeline. More updated in the</p>

<b>Recommendations 35* and 37*</b>	
	<p>progress in the implementation of this project is contained in Annex VIII to this document</p> <p>In the areas of the creative economy, the <i>Pilot Project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment</i> (CDIP/22/15 Rev.) began in January 2019 and it is a joint project of the Creative Economy Section (within the Department for Economics and Data Analytics) and the Copyright and Creative Industries Sector. Due to the pandemic situation, the economic study concluded in 2020 was not yet presented at the CDIP. However, a summary of the study has been published as a Creative Economy Note, titled <i>Streaming wars: Exclusive content and platform competition in Brazil</i>, and a technical report has been published as an Economic Research Working Paper (no. 63). For updates on the progress in the implementation of the DA project on Copyright and the Distribution of Content in the Digital Environment, please refer to Annex I to this document.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/14/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/22/9 Rev; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 36</b>	
To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models.	
Related WIPO Sector	IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.1; 3.3
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon in the sixth CDIP and as reflected in CDIP/6/6.
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models (CDIP/6/6 Rev.).
Highlights	NA
Activities/achievements	<p>The <a href="#">Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration portal</a> presents information on meetings held, as well as documents, studies and other material prepared in the context of DA projects on technology transfer and open collaboration, such as “Open Collaborative Projects and IP Based Models”, a project approved by the CDIP to implement Recommendation 36. A <a href="#">forum</a> was created for the Member States and Observers, as well as all relevant stakeholders, to share feedback, comments, and suggestions on the studies, IP tools, guides and training kits posted in the portal, as well as events’ documentations, and the design or content of the portal. The portal and forum continue to be available for the Member States’ use.</p> <p>In the context of the “Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” and follow-up activities, the CDIP decided at its 23<sup>rd</sup> session to approve a roadmap to promote the usage of the web forum established under that project. This consisted of migrating the content from the web forum to the eTISC platform, integrated with WIPO INSPIRE. Updates are contained at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4620&amp;plang=EN">https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4620&amp;plang=EN</a></p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/15/3; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 38</b>	
To strengthen WIPO's capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization's activities on development.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2010. It has been discussed and it has been addressed through the activities agreed upon at the fourth session of the CDIP and as reflected in document CDIP/4/8 Rev.
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/5/REF_CDIP/4/8 Rev.).</p> <p>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Highlights	NA
Activities/achievements	WIPO places great importance on assessing the impact of its activities on development, and has been highlighted as a priority for its development oriented work undertaken during the 2022/23 biennium.
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 39</b>	
To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly.	
Related WIPO Sector	IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1
Implementation	This recommendation is under implementation since 2014. It has been discussed in the context of the following documents: CDIP/6/8 and CDIP/7/4.
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the project on IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/8/REF/CDIP/7/4 Rev.).
Highlights	✓ WIPO continued to provide its inventor migration database to researchers, reaching the total number of 32 requests reached since its initiation in 2016.
Activities/achievements	<p>The book volume “The International Mobility of Talent and Innovation: New Evidence and Policy Implications”, published by WIPO and Cambridge University Press and largely based on the outputs of the CDIP project on <i>IP and Brain Drain</i>, continued to be referred to in academic studies and policy debates.</p> <p>WIPO continued to provide its inventor migration database to researchers, with 1 request from an academic scholar received between July 2021 and June 2022, increasing the total to 32 requests since 2016. This database provides a inventor-level database of migration flows around the world, as derived from international patent applications. <sup>2</sup></p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<sup>2</sup> For a description of the database, see WIPO Economic Research Working Paper No. 8, available at <https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=3952>.

<b>Recommendation 40</b>	
<p>To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with UN agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>	
Related WIPO Sector	Patents and Technology; Brands and Designs Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	1.1; 2.4
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p> <p>However, following the endorsement by Member States of the MTSP 2022-2026, WIPO's partnership related activities with UN agencies and other IO's have had a special emphasis on targeting underserved IP communities, in particular SMEs, youth and women in developing and least developing countries.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following <b>completed</b> DA project: CDIP/15/7 Rev.</p> <p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP and Brain Drain (CDIP/8/REF/CDIP/7/4 Rev.).</li> <li>- Intellectual Property, Management and Transfer of Technology: Promoting the Effective Use of Intellectual Property in Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CDIP/19/11 Rev.)</li> </ul>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ WIPO continued to strengthen its commitment and cooperation with the UN system and other international organizations.</li> <li>✓ WHO made available translations of the updated Study on <a href="#">Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation</a> in all the United Nations Languages.</li> <li>✓ The updated special insert of the study on <a href="#">An integrated health, trade and IP approach to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic</a> was published in October 2021.</li> <li>✓ WIPO reaffirmed their commitment to the Trilateral Co-operation in a follow-up meeting <a href="#">on February 1, 2022</a></li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	During the reporting period, WIPO continued to strengthen its commitment and cooperation with the UN system and other

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international organizations, by undertaking activities in collaboration with other UN agencies, including *inter alia* the following:

A) WIPO participated in technical discussions and UN interagency processes involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and contribution to initiatives of the UN Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation (IATT) for SDGs. WIPO has carried out the process of mapping initiatives, mechanisms and programs within the UN system related to science, technology and innovation. WIPO has also agreed to facilitate data exchange between the Online Platform of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) and WIPO Green, WIPO Re:Search, and WIPO Match.

B) In the context of the WHO, WIPO and WTO trilateral cooperation on public health, IP and trade, in 2021, WIPO, WTO, and WHO made available translations of the updated Study on [Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation](#) in all the United Nations Languages. The publication examines the interplay among the policy domains of health, trade, and IP, and how it affects innovation and access to medical technologies, such as medicines, vaccines, and medical devices. The updated special insert of the study on [An integrated health, trade and IP approach to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic](#) was published in October 2021. The update is available in the six official languages of the UN. The Directors General of WHO, WIPO and WTO decided in their [meeting on June 15, 2021](#) to build further on the existing trilateral collaboration framework between WHO, WIPO and WTO framework to enhance and focus the organizations' support in the context of the pandemic through two specific initiatives:

- i. Organization of practical, capacity-building workshops to strengthen the capacity of policymakers and experts in member governments to address the pandemic accordingly.
- ii. Implementation of a platform for tripartite technical assistance to countries relating to their needs for COVID-19 medical technologies providing a one-stop shop that will make available the full range of expertise on access, IP and trade matters provided by our organizations, and other partners, in a coordinated and systematic manner.

The DGs reaffirmed their commitment to the Trilateral Co-operation in a follow-up meeting [on February 1, 2022](#). Two trilateral workshops have been organized:

- [Workshop on Innovation in, and Access to, COVID-19 Technologies](#), September 27, 2021
- [Workshop on Innovation in, and Access to, COVID-19 Technologies - Accessing and Using Information Resources for the Pandemic Response](#), February 28, 2022

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- A third workshop on diagnostics is planned for autumn 2022.

D) As a member of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (UNIATF-NCDs), WIPO continued to participate in its meetings. WIPO monitored various meetings on NCDs and COVID-19, including the 4th session on May 1, 2020. WIPO also attended the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> UNIATF-NCDs meetings on November 3 and 5, 2020, and March 16-18, 2021, respectively.

E) WIPO continued to monitor and provide support to the work of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in implementing the Paris Agreement. The Secretariat, during this period, participated in several virtual meetings of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC. Notably, the Secretariat provided inputs to the next rolling workplan of the TEC for the period for the period 2023-2027 as well as joined the UN4NAPs - a UN-wide partnership initiative to scale up technical support to Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In addition, during COP 26 in Glasgow, the Secretariat participated virtually in the launch of the UN Climate Change Global Innovation Hub which aims to promote transformative innovations for a low-emission and climate-resilient future and also gave a presentation on green technology transfer and WIPO GREEN for the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) session on “Leveraging the benefits of green innovation.

WIPO continued its cooperation with UNCTAD in the context of e-commerce and its eTrade for All Initiative. During the eCommerce week 2022 which took place from April 25 to 29, 2022, WIPO contributed to the “eTrade for all Leadership Dialogue: Connecting the dots for more inclusive development” by providing a video message from the Assistant Director General that emphasized the importance of IP for unlocking opportunities in the digital economy, and the commitment of WIPO to supporting young digital innovators in developing and least developed countries.

WIPO continued to actively engage with, and support, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The IGF 2021 took place in hybrid format from December 6 to 10, 2021, where the Secretariat together with the Patent Office of Poland co-organized a session on “Videogames and their Uniting Power. Everything you need to know about enabling environments and new trends”. The session highlighted the resilience and growth of the video game industry that continued to expand during the COVID-19 pandemic and the role of IP as a key enabler for different actors including developers, studios, publishers and gamers. Several examples on how the protection of IP allowed the further development of video games by leading companies was



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	<p>discussed, including notably from the SMEs perspective. WIPO continued to deepen its cooperation with ITC during this period. Specifically, the Secretariat invited ITC to participate in the official launch the WIPO IP Diagnostic Tool on November 9, 2021, and ITC also supported the Secretariat's Community Entrepreneurship Program by participating in the training phase, and giving participants the opportunity to benefit from the resources and training materials of the SheTrades Program. Additionally, the Secretariat also participated in the Steering Committee of the Global Trade Helpdesk (GTH) on April 6, 2022.</p> <p>The Secretariat during this period also undertook to enhance cooperation with UNIDO in relation to pharmaceutical production in developing countries. Meetings were organized to share information about WIPO's work on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) options that are tailored to resolve and manage disputes and collaborations in the life sciences sector, and how this can link to UNIDO's Local Pharmaceutical Production (LPP) Project.</p> <p>With regard to UNESCO, the Secretariat participated and contributed to the Intergovernmental Special Committee Meeting (Category II) Related to the draft UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science that was adopted at the UNESCO General Conference in November 2021. The Recommendation is a soft law instrument that recognizes the importance of IP and its international legal framework which should be respected in implementing any Open Science policy and acknowledges that Open Science policies are built upon existing IP systems.</p>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/13/4; CDIP/13/6; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2, CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 41</b>	
To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Administration, Finance and Management
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	4.1; 4.2.
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been under implementation since January 2010. The activities agreed for its implementation were initially based on the Project document CDIP/4/8 Rev. It was further discussed in the context of the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, contained in document CDIP/8/INF/1. At a later stage, the discussion was complemented by a Joint Proposal by the Development Agenda Group and the Africa Group on WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development (document CDIP/9/16) and two Management Responses prepared by the Secretariat (documents CDIP/9/14 and CDIP/16/6).</p> <p>Following the discussion on the said documents, a proposal foreseeing possible ways to enhance the work of the Organization in providing technical assistance in the area of cooperation for development, was made by the Delegation of Spain. The proposal was revised and agreed by the CDIP at its seventeenth session. The revised proposal is contained in Appendix I of the Summary by the Chair of the CDIP/17. At the eighteenth session, the Committee decided to close the discussion on the External Review of WIPO's Technical Assistance; to open a sub-agenda item entitled "WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development" focused on the Appendix I for six consecutive sessions and, at the end of that period, to discuss the final implementation of the Appendix I.</p> <p>Under the sub-agenda item on "WIPO's Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development", the CDIP has considered the following documents: CDIP/19/10; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/3; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/22/11; CDIP/23/9; CDIP/24/8; CDIP/25/3; CDIP/25/4 and CDIP/26/6.</p> <p>The Secretariat has also made a series of presentations on: WIPO Policy for External Peer Reviews (CDIP/19); the feasibility of establishing a forum on technical assistance (CDIP/21); the new WIPO technical assistance webpage (CDIP/21); and the Roster of Consultants following its incorporation into the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System (CDIP/23).</p>

<b>Recommendation 41</b>	
	<p>The Committee has also held a “Roundtable on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: Sharing Experiences, Tools and Methodologies” (CDIP/19) and an “Interactive Dialogue on Technical Assistance” (CDIP/22).</p> <p>Discussions under this sub-agenda item continue in the Committee in the context of the Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO’s Technical Assistance (document CDIP/24/8) and the document on Future Webinars (CDIP/26/6).</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	<p>The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the <b>completed</b> project on Enhancement of WIPO’s Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (document CDIP/4/8 Rev.). This project constituted the starting point for further work, as highlighted in the implementation history.</p>
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ CDIP to continue discussion on the issue of <a href="#">Future Webinars</a>.</li> <li>✓ CDIP to continue discussion on <a href="#">WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development</a>.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>In the period under reporting, the CDIP has considered the following documents:</p> <p>(a) Future Webinars (CDIP/26/6) – A document outlining the Secretariat’s strategy for future webinars was presented for the consideration of the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the CDIP (CDIP/26/6). Since then, the Committee considered the document during a number of sessions and decided to continue discussing it.</p> <p>(b) Report on the Implementation of Member States Decision on WIPO’s Technical Assistance (CDIP/24/8) – In addition, at its 28<sup>th</sup> session held in May 2022, the Committee continued discussions on WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development, on the basis of document CDIP/24/8. In the context of that discussion, some Delegations requested the Committee to close the discussion on document CDIP/24/8, while some others requested the Committee to consider a new review of WIPO’s Technical Assistance at its next session.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/6/2; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/4; CDIP/19/10; CDIP/20/3; CDIP/20/6; CDIP/21/4; CDIP/21/9; CDIP/22/3; CDIP/22/10; CDIP/22/11; CDIP/23/9; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/24/8; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/25/3; CDIP/25/4; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/26/6; CDIP/27/2. In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 42*</b>	
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.	
Related WIPO Sector	Global Challenges and Partnerships
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.4
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been discussed in the context of different progress reports (CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice the recommendation is already under implementation.</p> <p>The implementation strategy is as follows:</p> <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>In addition, the strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization’s <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO’s <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	N/A
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ WIPO’s accredited NGO’s number totals 281.</li> <li>✓ WIPO facilitated 10 events and/or delegation visits, maintaining strong engagement with core NGO constituencies.</li> <li>✓ Active support for the establishment of a Global Intellectual Property Alliance, composed of diverse civil society groups in over 50 countries.</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation 42*</b>	
Activities/achievements	<p>WIPO's accredited NGO's number is 281. During the twelve-month period ending in July 2022, WIPO's NGO and Industry Relations Section facilitated 10 events and/or delegation visits, maintaining strong engagement with core constituencies. As pandemic restrictions eased, WIPO augmented in-person meetings, welcoming, inter alia, delegations from the Consortium for Common Food Names, the International Federation of Intellectual Property Attorneys, and the International Chamber of Commerce to WIPO Headquarters for formal briefings. It initiated and managed WIPO's in-person World IP Day event -- <i>Innovating for Better Health: Supporting Young Innovators Through IP</i> – with involvement of civil society from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America.</p> <p>WIPO also participated in some in-person meetings with industry and NGO groups including the Intellectual Property Owners Association, the Asociacion Interamericana de la Propiedad Intelectual, the International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association, and the National Foreign Trade Council, Washington DC. WIPO has also actively supported the establishment of a Global Intellectual Property Alliance, composed of diverse civil society groups in over 50 countries.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/3/5; CDIP/6/3; CDIP/8/2; CDIP/10/2; CDIP/12/2; CDIP/14/2; CDIP/16/2; CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/26/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

<b>Recommendation 43</b>	
To consider how to improve WIPO's role in finding partners to fund and execute projects for IP-related assistance in a transparent and member-driven process and without prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities.	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; Copyright and Creative Industries; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	3.3
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has not yet been discussed by the CDIP. Implementation will begin once the activities have been agreed by Member States.</p> <p>However, work that contributes to addressing this implementation is defined by the Organization's <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO's <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	N/A
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ARDI currently features over 50 publishers, providing access to around 50,000 journals, books, and reference works for over 125 developing countries.</li> <li>✓ ASPI has reached over 150 registered institutions in more than 40 developing and LDCs.</li> <li>✓ Revamped WIPO GREEN technology matching platform for climate change technologies has grown to cover nearly 130,000 needs, technologies and patents.</li> <li>✓ Six matchmaking deals have been supported in Argentina, China, Indonesia and Japan.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	<p>Although this recommendation has not yet been discussed by the CDIP, WIPO manages several successful public-private partnerships, which allow the enterprise sector and civil society to share their expertise and provide funding for a number of important public policies that underlie WIPO's mission. The following partnerships should be highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) continued to expand its activities and has found new partners in developing and LDCs. There continued to be increasing demand for capacity building activities, in which training and technical assistance is provided on the latest accessible book production techniques. The ABC Global Book Service, an online catalogue and book exchange of accessible books built by WIPO, continued to grow.</li> </ul>

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	<p>ABC also continued its promotion efforts with the publishing industry so that e-books are usable by sighted people and those with print disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) continued to provide free or low-cost access to an increased number of subscription-based scientific journals, e-books and reference works in developing countries. The platform currently features over 50 publishers, providing access to around 50,000 journals, books, and reference works for over 125 developing countries. More o ARDI at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/ardi/en/">https://www.wipo.int/ardi/en/</a></li> <li>• The Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI), which offers free or low-cost access to commercial patent search and analytical services to patent offices and academic and research institutions in developing countries, has reached over 150 registered institutions in more than 40 developing and LDCs. More on ASPI at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/aspi/en/">https://www.wipo.int/aspi/en/</a></li> <li>• WIPO GREEN continued the implementation of its 2019-2023 Strategic Plan, with three objectives: increase the capacity and functionality of the database; build a critical mass of partners, technologies, and needs; and strengthen WIPO GREEN’s communications and marketing functions. The platform has been revamped into the WIPO GREEN technology matching platform for climate change technologies. It has grown to cover nearly 130,000 needs, technologies and patents. In addition, a further nine partners have joined the platform since the last reporting, and six new matchmaking deals in Argentina, China, Indonesia and Japan have been supported. The next chapter for WIPO GREEN will be to focus on certain industry verticals as well as supporting IP offices in designing policies to support climate change technologies in their own countries. WIPO Green is available at: <a href="https://www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/">https://www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/</a></li> <li>• WIPO Re: Search continued to support early-stage research and development in the fight against neglected tropical diseases, malaria and tuberculosis, under its five-year strategic plan, launched in 2017. More details at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/research/en/">https://www.wipo.int/research/en/</a></li> </ul>
<p>Other related reports/documents</p>	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/22/2; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

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<p>To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, with a view that “the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations”, in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	
Related WIPO Sector	Regional and National Development; Global Challenges and Partnerships; IP and Innovation Ecosystems
Linked to <a href="#">Expected Result(s)</a>	2.3; 4.2; 4.3
Implementation	<p>This recommendation has been partially discussed by the CDIP.</p> <p>DA Recommendation 45 helps guide the discussions in the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), and could therefore be considered implemented within the context of the reporting mechanism.</p> <p>The activities performed by the Building Respect for IP (BRIP) Division are undertaken in line with the mandate of the ACE, and aim at achieving Expected Results mentioned above.</p> <p>The strategic direction taken by WIPO to deliver work that, <i>inter alia</i>, addresses this recommendation is defined by the Organization’s <a href="#">Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2022-26</a> and WIPO’s <a href="#">Program of Work and Budget for 2022/23</a>.</p>
Related <a href="#">DA Projects</a>	The recommendation has been mainly addressed by the following <b>completed</b> and <b>mainstreamed</b> DA project: CDIP/16/7 Rev.2.
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) Online Dialogue, addressing New Developments in Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy on the Internet was held by WIPO in September 2021.</li> <li>✓ WIPO provided legislative assistance to eight Member States in the process of amending and/or adopting relevant legal frameworks towards effective IP enforcement in line with Part III of the TRIPS Agreement.</li> <li>✓ A number of capacity-building and training activities were organized either online or in hybrid format to address issues related to IP enforcement and building respect for IP, at either the national, sub-regional or the regional level.</li> </ul>
Activities/achievements	Throughout the period under review, the BRIP Division continued its activities related to international policy and cooperation (ER 2.3), legislative assistance (ER 4.1), technical assistance and capacity



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building (ER 4.2), and awareness raising in the field of building respect for IP (ER 2.3), taking due account of broader societal interests and development-oriented concerns in accordance with DA Recommendation 45.

#### *A) International Policy and Cooperation*

The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) continues to provide the WIPO Member States with a global forum for exchanging national practices and experiences and facilitating international policy dialogue on IP enforcement and building respect for IP. The ACE approaches enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, which is reflected in its Work Program: “(i) exchange of information on national experiences on awareness building activities and strategic campaigns as a means for building respect for IP among general public, especially the youth, in accordance with Member States’ educational or any other priorities; (ii) exchange of information on national experiences relating to institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes, including a mechanism to resolve IP disputes in a balanced, holistic and effective manner; (iii) exchange of information on national experiences in respect of WIPO’s legislative assistance, with a focus on drafting national laws on enforcement that take into account the flexibilities, the level of development, the difference in legal tradition and the possible abuse of enforcement procedures, bearing in mind the broader societal interest and in accordance with Member States’ priorities; and (iv) exchange of success stories on capacity building and support from WIPO for training activities at national and regional levels for agencies and national officials in line with relevant Development Agenda Recommendations and the ACE mandate”.

To offer the WIPO Member States an additional avenue for policy dialogue on building respect for IP and IP enforcement matters during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Secretariat organized the *ACE Online Dialogue* on September 21, 2021. The session addressed *New Developments in Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy on the Internet*, and presentations were delivered by seven speakers representing all regions.

The BRIP Division continued to work closely with IGOs, NGOs and Member States to strengthen international efforts to increase IP enforcement capacities and build respect for IP. The annual WIPO-organized *IGO Coordination Meeting* took place on June 21, 2022, and was attended by 10 IGOs working in the area of IP enforcement and building respect for IP. WIPO also organized bilateral meetings with international partners, in addition to participating in and monitoring IP enforcement and building respect for IP activities organized by relevant stakeholders.

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#### ***B) Legislative Assistance***

The BRIP Division provided legislative assistance upon Member States' request on the compatibility of national legislation with the enforcement-related obligations under Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, while taking into account the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein (see document [WIPO/ACE/12/14](#)).

In the period under consideration, the BRIP Division provided legislative assistance to eight Member States in the process of amending and/or adopting relevant legal frameworks towards effective IP enforcement in line with Part III of the TRIPS Agreement (four in the African region, two in Asia and the Pacific, and two in Latin America and the Caribbean).

#### ***C) Technical Assistance and Capacity Building***

During the period under review a number of capacity-building and training activities were organized either online or in hybrid format (two in the African region, five in the Arab region, two in Asia and Pacific (ASPAC), and two in countries with economies in transition) to address issues related to IP enforcement and building respect for IP, at either the national, sub-regional or the regional level (see [Training and Awareness-raising Activities](#)).

#### ***D) Awareness-raising Activities***

WIPO continued to develop new tools and activities to raise awareness about IP, especially among young people.

Six episodes of the popular animations for children on industrial property and copyright, featuring the "Pororo the Little Penguin" character, were dubbed in Thai, with the cooperation of the Thai Department of Intellectual Property (DIP) and with the financial support of the Funds-in-Trust provided by the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST). All episodes are accessible on WIPO's YouTube channel.

The WIPO Brazil Office, in cooperation with the BRIP Division, created versions in Brazilian Portuguese of [WIPO's awareness websites](#) for young people on respect for copyright and trademarks .

WIPO's *Manhwa* comic on respect for copyright, "Let's Draw a Dream", was published in Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese (Brazilian), and Russian versions on the [WIPO awareness webpage](#). The adaptation was financed by the MCST Funds-in-Trust.

A consumer survey using the WIPO Consumer Survey Toolkit was carried out in the Philippines in cooperation with the national IP Office (IPOP HL), to enable more relevant and effective communications

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	<p>campaigns on building respect for IP. The project was financed by Funds-in-Trust provided by the MCST and by IPOPHL. In addition, with the support of the MCST Funds-in-Trust, a shorter version of the Survey Toolkit was created in eight languages (six WIPO official languages + Korean and Portuguese).</p> <p>Following up on a pilot project undertaken in 2019 in South Africa, the BRIP Division carried out a project on Citizen Journalism and IP in two schools in Keur Massar, Dakar, Senegal in June 2022, in cooperation with the Senegal Intellectual Property Office (ASPIT). The BRIP Division taught students about the basics of IP and techniques for smartphone journalism.</p> <p>In addition, this recommendation is partially being addressed through the mainstreaming of the DA Project on Cooperation on Development and Intellectual Property Rights Education and Professional Training with Judicial Training Institutions. More details on activities undertaken by the WIPO Judicial Institute in this regard, are contained in Recommendation 10.</p>
Other related reports/documents	<p>Reports considered by the CDIP: CDIP/18/2; CDIP/20/2; CDIP/22/2; CDIP/23/4; CDIP/23/7; CDIP/24/2; CDIP/25/2; CDIP/27/2; CDIP/28/2.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the WIPO Performance Report 2020/21 (document <a href="#">WO/PBC/34/7</a>).</p>

[End of Annex and of document]