



***Permanent Mission of Barbados to  
the United Nations Office and other  
International Organisations at Geneva***

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February 29, 2008

Chairman  
Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)  
World Intellectual Property Organization  
Geneva

Excellency,

Kindly refer to the decision of the WIPO General Assembly, in its session held in September-October 2007, to establish a Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP). The General Assembly had also requested me, in my capacity as the Chair of the Provisional Committee on Proposals Related to a WIPO Development Agenda (PCDA), to prepare the initial working documents, including a draft work program, in consultation with Member States and the Secretariat. The draft work program was required to address, *inter alia*, the financial and human resources requirements for inclusion in WIPO's budgetary planning process.

Accordingly, I had a few meetings with Member States and the Secretariat in order to facilitate the preparation of these documents. The documents have since been prepared and are attached as follows:

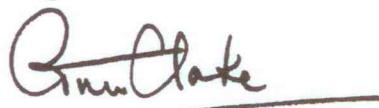
- (a) Preliminary Implementation Report with respect to the 19 proposals identified for immediate implementation by WIPO; and
- (b) Initial Working Document regarding the implementation of the 26 agreed proposals.

With regard to (a) above, it may be noted that with the approval of the Report of the WIPO General Assembly in mid-November 2007, the Director General of WIPO issued instructions to the sectors concerned to start implementing these proposals. Since then, WIPO has initiated activities for implementing these proposals. The Secretariat has prepared some information on the activities, which have been implemented/planned in respect of these 19 proposals. Another detailed report will be submitted for the July 2008 Session of the CDIP.

With regard to (b) above, the document contains a list of activities proposed to be taken up by WIPO to implement the remaining 26 proposals. The information provided relates to the nature of the activity and its objectives etc. A detailed assessment has not yet been made in respect of additional requirements of human and financial resources to implement these activities. It is expected that such an assessment will be completed by the July 2008 Session of the CDIP.

I will request you to submit these documents to the CDIP for its consideration.

With regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Trevor Clarke". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath it.

C. Trevor Clarke  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

## WIPO Development Agenda Preliminary Implementation Report in Respect of 19 Proposals<sup>1</sup>

The WIPO General Assembly reviewed the discussions during the two sessions of the Provisional Committee on Proposals Related to a WIPO Development Agenda (PCDA), in February and June 2007, noted the spirit of engagement and cooperation demonstrated by Member States during the meetings of the PCDA, expressed satisfaction at the consensus reached on the proposals submitted by Member States on the establishment of a development agenda for WIPO and decided, *inter alia*, to adopt the recommendations for action in the 45 agreed proposals contained in Annex A of document A/43/16.

The Assembly also decided to immediately implement the recommendations contained in the list of 19 proposals in Annex B of the same document. The Member States, however, stressed that it did not, in any way, imply that these proposals had been accorded a higher priority than the others or that their implementation, or aspects of it, would not be discussed in the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), in coordination with relevant WIPO bodies. The set of 19 proposals was identified by the Chair of the PCDA in consultation with the Group Coordinators and the Secretariat and other interested members. The broad guidelines that were followed in identifying these proposals were as follows:

- (i) WIPO is already implementing related activities which could be appropriately modified or strengthened to meet with the specific concerns;
- (ii) It is not considered necessary, at this stage, to develop a detailed work program before initiating implementation of the proposal;
- (iii) The proposal does not require the engagement of additional human resources at this stage and the activity can be implemented with the existing staff; and
- (iv) Finally, the proposal does not require the allocation of additional financial resources at this stage, and the activity can be implemented with the existing allocations.

With the approval of the Report of the WIPO General Assembly in mid-November 2007, the Director General of WIPO issued instructions to the sectors concerned to start implementing these proposals. Since then, WIPO has initiated activities for implementing these proposals.

The 19 proposals fall in the following clusters:

1. Technical Assistance and Capacity Building
2. Norm-Setting, Flexibilities, Public Domain and Public Policy
3. Assessment, Evaluation and Impact Studies
4. Institutional Matters including Mandate and Governance

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<sup>1</sup> Proposals adopted by the General Assembly for immediate implementation

The Secretariat has prepared some information on some of the activities which have been implemented/planned in respect of these proposals which are contained in the Annex. Another detailed report will be submitted for the July 2008 Session of the CDIP.

[Annex follows]

ANNEX

No.	<b>CLUSTER A:</b> <b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSAL</b>
1.	WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.	<p>WIPO's technical assistance programs and activities are undertaken at the request of Member States and are designed, formulated and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to respond to their specific needs, and dovetailed with their development priorities.</p> <p>WIPO has been reorienting its programs and activities by consistently and comprehensively taking into account country specific needs, priorities and the level of development, particularly the special needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This is done by assisting the countries to formulate nationally focused intellectual property (IP) plans and strategies after a careful assessment of their specific needs and taking into account the particular development requirements of each country and involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these programs is to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries, with particular emphasis on LDCs, by effectively using IP.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for the process as well as the plans, programs and activities rests with the countries concerned, with WIPO's full commitment in providing all necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner.</p> <p>A few programs and activities planned / implemented since the adoption of the Development Agenda are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A High Level Forum on Intellectual Property for the Least Developed Countries: Building Capacity and a Knowledge Base for Wealth Creation, Social and Cultural Development was organized in Geneva, on December 12, 2007. The recommendations of the Forum will be developed and implemented in various LDCs, subject to available resources.</li> <li>2) Inter-regional forum on Service and Development-oriented IP Administrations, June 2008.</li> <li>3) IP national strategies and IP development plans adopted in a number of countries. IP strategies are</li> </ol>

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		<p>preceded by needs assessment through a national audit exercise conducted in cooperation with COMESA and CEMAC. IP strategy and development plans are being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, Rwanda and Nigeria. Short-term to medium-term IP development plans have also been elaborated in keeping with needs and priorities reflected in national development plans and/or any other policy framework such as Rwanda's Vision 2020 Plan and the Liberian Poverty Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>4) Arab IP offices have been encouraged to undertake a SWOT analysis with the aim of assessing their needs and for achieving a comprehensive approach to the development of IP.</p> <p>5) Special national projects for Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Maldives and Nepal are under development, in order to assist these countries in addressing their specific needs and requirements taking into account their level of development of IP.</p> <p>6) A comprehensive three-year national project on the modernization of the IP system of Bangladesh developed and formulated in close consultations with the national authorities concerned, will be jointly implemented by the European Commission and WIPO. It is expected that the project will enter into the implementation phase in early 2008, once the administrative preparations and necessary agreements between the parties are finalized.</p> <p>7) Sub-regional Seminar on the Methodologies, Best Practices and Lessons Learnt from Development of National IP Strategies, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, in April 2008.</p> <p>8) The business modernization assistance to IP Institutions, which is directly aimed at enhancing the efficiency of IP registration activities in a country, already follows the guidelines and specific criteria outlined in this proposal and will be further refined and improved to comply with it. Modernization assistance services includes technical guidance, needs analysis, simplification of business procedures, infrastructure upgrade, customized automation systems, IP databases, training, technical support and impact evaluation. This Program takes into account the requesting institutions priorities, needs and level of development to prepare and execute a customized assistance project with clear roles and responsibilities of the parties concerned. Extra assistance is included wherever appropriate for</p>

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		<p>requesting institutions from LDCs.</p> <p>9) In the copyright field, work on the creation and strengthening of collective management of copyright in recent years in Central American and Caribbean countries takes into account the size of the market and the resources available.</p> <p>10) In 2008, WIPO will prepare/coordinate/commission a document containing a description of legislative assistance as regards public policy and development. The document will discuss the modalities, principles and format of assistance provided, as well as the various options of flexibilities available under the TRIPS Agreement and the Paris Convention.</p> <p>11) WIPO has designed and implemented a three year demonstration project which consists of development, testing and evaluation of a model based on the creation of two networks of R&amp;D institutions in the health sector (tropical diseases) with an IP shared service (IP Hub) each. This model (R&amp;D Network with IP Hub) has been implemented in 6 Central African countries (Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo, Republic of Central Africa and Gabon) and in Colombia taking into account country and sector specific needs and priorities. The objective of the project was to support the creation of networks of developing country research institutions in the health field provided with IP hubs (Shared Technology Transfer Units), as a strategy to build local IP capacities, expertise and infrastructure to protect, own and commercialize local research results through the use of patents and other types of IP. The model will be presented to Member States from LDCs in an International Seminar on IP Networks which is scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro. The project is available for immediate customization and implementation, upon request from Member States.</p> <p>It is proposed to develop a consolidated strategic work plan for each country, based on an effective needs-assessment process carried out in cooperation with the country. The assessment of needs and country demands will be reviewed with the country and the plan updated every biennium. Mechanisms for strategic level and program level to be properly integrated and coordinated with the country planning will be developed. Project design frameworks will be standardized for WIPO to ensure full project definition and description, quality control and approval processes, support objective setting and monitoring activities, risk identification and management, performance and results definition and appraisal. More</p>

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		<p>use to be made of log frame techniques for planning at the project level. Evaluation by programs of performance, verifiable outcomes and impacts will be assessed by managers for each program, country and project annually.</p> <p>12) Inter-regional forum on technical assistance for IP capacity building: needs assessment to capacity development and benefit realization.</p> <p>IP strategy and development plans are also being implemented in several other countries including Ghana, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>13) Special IP development plans formulated for a number of countries in Asia, such as Afghanistan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, are under implementation.</p> <p>14) WIPO is currently implementing national projects in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico (CR), Peru, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and Barbados, incorporating the particular needs, and resources of the offices of the region.</p> <p>15) WIPO designs plans or cooperation projects on IP regional and sub-regional levels aiming at accomplishing common objectives or satisfying common needs of several countries (LATIPAT project; patent examination manual for the IP office of the Central American Isthmus "countries" and the Dominican Republic).</p> <p>16) Specific activities for the benefit of LDCs will be enhanced and expanded, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of Intellectual Property Advisory Services and Information Centers.</li> <li>- Training Program on the use of IP for economic growth and development.</li> <li>- The 10 points agenda of the High-level Forum on IP for LDCs in Geneva will be implemented in the LDCs as of 2008.</li> </ul>

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		<p>Preparation of training tools on specific sectors of the creative industries: The tools will first be published and then presented as training documents in national/regional workshops. The objective will be to assist managers and creators in both developed and developing countries in setting up a viable business enterprise in specific creative sectors (i.e. design, film, music, publishing), and to raise public awareness on creative industries.</p> <p>Publication on IP Issues in the Publishing Industry: to stimulate and encourage greater awareness of the importance of IP in the business of publishing. The Publication (tool) has already been used in workshops held in Jamaica, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, India and Sudan. This has established close working relations with regional publishers organizations e.g., African Publishers Network (APNET), Caribbean Publishers Network (CAPNET). Planned activities under this program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a sub-regional workshop jointly organized by WIPO-APNET-GBPA (Ghana Book Publishers Association) to be held in Accra, Ghana, in March 2008;</li> <li>(ii) Publication on Managing of Creative Enterprises;</li> <li>(iii) Publication on Making a Living From Music: To be used as a basis for workshop in Jamaica;</li> <li>(iv) Publication on IP management in Film Production: To be used as a basis for training in Mexico; and</li> <li>(v) Publication on Managing IP Assets in the Design Industry.</li> </ul> <p>The publication on the Publishing Industry will be published in the first quarter of 2008. Other publications will be ready by the end of 2008 or early 2009.</p> <p>In the field of human resource development, the following activities are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic IP Management Executive Program: The objective is to provide an opportunity for Executives to improve their skills in IP management especially in developing countries and to share ideas on the best strategies to generate economic growth using IP. The target audience is executives from all over the world, in particular from Africa. In order to assist participants from developing</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- countries, WIPO will offer a 25% reduction of the total cost for their participation.</li> <li>- International Conference on IP Management Education and Research; the principal objective of the program is to foster the development of IP management education and research around the world especially in developing countries and provide an opportunity to participants from developing countries to create networks with their counterparts in other regions of the world. It will also enhance international cooperation, in the emerging area of IP management education and research all over the world. The targeted participants are academics and IP professionals.</li> <li>- Joint programs on copyright and related rights with the Swedish government will continue to be offered in 2008. The main objective of these courses is to enhance skills of decision-makers in the field of intellectual property and to provide a forum for discussion of intellectual property issues related to development. These programs are targeted to policy makers from developing and least developed countries.</li> <li>- General Academy sessions and Special Academy sessions will be organized at national, regional and interregional levels in 2008 for decision makers, policy advisers, judges and other senior officials from developing countries and LDCs. The objective is to provide them a forum for debate and exchange views and experience in the protection, administration and enforcement of intellectual property rights. The target audiences are decision makers, policy advisors, judges and senior government officials.</li> <li>- Distance Learning Program will offer six new courses in Trademarks, Patents, Patent Information Search, Patent Drafting, WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Procedures, and IP Valuation courses starting in May 2008. The aim of the courses is: first, to create free access to educational material and knowledge to developing countries through a strategic use of information technology; second, to provide course material accessible to universities teachers in developing countries; third, to meet the demand by developing countries to increase not only their general knowledge but specific skills in the area of IP they wish to deepen their knowledge and use. In order to assist IP Offices and government officials in developing countries and countries in transition, the Academy has established a scholarship procedure to address their needs effectively.</li> <li>- In response to demand from two developing countries, the General Course on IP (DL-101) will be offered in Turkish and Thai, in collaboration with the IP Offices. The course teaches about the basics of intellectual property and covers the main international treaties. The aim of translating the</li> </ul>

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3.	<p>Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.</p> <p>course in more languages is to disseminate as basic knowledge to IP Office personnel, government officials and university students. This brings the number of languages in which the DL-101 is offered to 10 (English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Ukrainian, Thai and Turkish)</p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of the society regarding the important role that intellectual property plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continue to be an integral part of WIPO program and activities. As part of the process of imparting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO promotes involvement of all national stakeholders through various programs and activities. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and are targeting different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, judiciary and the civil society. Increasing human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs and activities is essential if the increasingly complex and urgent demands and diverse needs of the member states are to be met in the context of a dynamic and fast changing IP environment.</p>	<p>A brief description of the main programs and activities undertaken recently and those initiated or planned in various regions, is given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Demystification and inculcating IP culture in general: developing training courses in the Arabic language; and reinforcing the integration of IP in the Curricula of Universities and professional Institutions (judges, lawyers, diplomats, journalists).</li> <li>2) Activities pertaining to IP and pharmaceuticals: various seminars on the enhancement of the market value for SMEs and on the value of IP assets (Egypt, Mauritania); the assessment of the industrial property legislation with regard to the patents and public health (Morocco); and a national seminar on IP and technology transfer (Saudi Arabia).</li> <li>3) WIPO Sub-regional Colloquium on IP education, training and research organized in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam in January 2008 in order to provide guidelines and information for designing IP curricula in the universities. Reprinting of translated IP publications was done in Indonesia and translation and</li> </ol>

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		<p>printing of two WIPO publications in the Myanmar language is for implementation in 2008.</p> <p>4) Joint LL.M. program with the University of Turin will continue to offer 20 scholarships to participants from developing countries. The main objective is to increase human resources capacity in IP in developing countries and in countries in transition and LDCs.</p> <p>5) Training of Trainers' Program (Master in IP Studies) in cooperation with the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and Africa University will be launched in 2008 in Mutare, Zimbabwe. Its objective is to address the critical shortage of human resources in intellectual property in Africa, and in particular, the ARIPO member States. The target audience are students, young professionals and participants from IP offices who would teach IP in their countries upon successful completion of the program.</p> <p>6) Post-Graduate Program in IP Management for Lusophone countries will be launched in 2008 jointly by WIPO, INPI Portugal and Lisbon School of Economics and Management (Lisbon, Portugal). The main purpose is to develop human resources in IP in Lusophone countries and in Portugal. The participants will be students, young professionals from Lusophone countries.</p> <p>7) A Colloquium for Teachers of Intellectual Property will continue to be offered in 2008 jointly with the World Trade Organization (WTO) for professors and teachers from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The main objectives of the Colloquium are to update the academics on recent developments and policy issues under debate in the field of intellectual property at the two organizations. The Colloquium is also aimed at enhancing the capacity of academics and universities in developing countries to develop national expertise for teaching and training in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p>8) The Distance Learning Program will offer its courses to University Professors under a Training of Trainer's Program which will be supported by face-to-face training. The aim of this program is to respond to the demand of professors in various faculties to teach IP. As a result, WIPO's General Course on IP (DL-101) and other advanced courses will be offered as core subjects in various faculties. This</p>

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		<p>Program has been piloted by University of Khartoum, Sudan in 2007-2008 and will be launched in other Universities in developing countries.</p> <p>9) Distance Learning Tutors from several developing countries will be trained on how to use the WIPO DL courses to teach on-line. The main objective is to teach large groups of students; professionals from IP offices and government ministries and IP stakeholders. This project has been piloted with the Korean IP Office and has produced excellent results. In 2008 tutors from other developing countries will undertake this exercise in order to teach both the international and national aspect of IP. The aim of this program will also be to customize the courses by including more cases from developing countries. The end result is to create a better understanding of IP for the regions concerned. The target groups would be students, professionals, IP stakeholders and general public.</p> <p>10) An International Conference on IP and the Creative Industries, will be organized in Geneva in October 2008 to provide a forum for discussion on the concept and application of creativity in the creative industries, with a clear focus on the IP rights component in them. Participants for the conference would be creators, stakeholders in the creative industries and the general public.</p> <p>11) With specific regard to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, the following activities were planned/implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two workshops in Geneva on IP for Business for visiting BA and MBA students from the Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), New Delhi;</li> <li>2. Concluded agreements to translate and/or customize WIPO IP for Business guides with Bulgaria, Laos and Sri Lanka;</li> <li>3. National Seminars on IP in franchising in Mongolia and Pakistan;</li> <li>4. Asian Regional Meeting on Using IP PANORAMA for Building Capacity of SMEs for Strategic IP Management, Republic of Korea;</li> <li>5. Workshop on the National Chapter on the Legislative, Regulatory and Institutional Mechanisms in Support of Technology Licensing for Nepal to be added to "Exchanging Value, Negotiating Technology Licensing Agreements – A Training Manual in Nepal"; and</li> </ol>

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		<p>6. Workshops on the Role of Intangibles as a Tool for Raising Financing, Ljubljana and Geneva and on Accessing Capital Markets in Panama.</p> <p>12) WIPO has continued to contribute to human resources development and IT equipment in the two African Regional IP Institutions, OAPI and ARIPO. Fostered exchanges of information among national stakeholders.</p> <p>13) Specific programs are being tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users such as Parliamentarians, Broadcasting Organizations as content owners, users and publishers.</p> <p>14) A national Seminar was organized on IP for Judges and an inter-regional colloquium for the judiciary in Sudan.</p> <p>15) A Seminar on IP for journalists in Qatar, Seminar on IP for Bahrain University, two national seminars for members of the judiciary and public prosecutors in Jordan.</p> <p>16) The organization, in cooperation with the Moroccan national IP offices, of a thematic Regional Caravan on IP.</p> <p>17) Production of an audiovisual documentary (DVD) in the Philippines: (i) to communicate real-life stories on IP that can serve as models and inspiration to other would-be innovators and creators in developing countries; (ii) to put a human face on IP by introducing individual creators/inventors to a wider audience; (iii) to foster greater respect and encouragement for creators/inventors by increasing understanding of their work and its value to society; and (iv) to increase awareness of the IP system as an essential component of human development.</p> <p>18) Regional workshop for Latin American universities on the creation of IP management units (San Jose, Costa Rica, November 10, 2007)</p>

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		IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES
4.	<p>Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP.</p>	<p>WIPO has been extending technical assistance to enhance the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions in various regions and countries and will continue to focus on concrete and practical activities involving the enterprise sectors, particularly SMEs with high potential for generating and exploiting intellectual property assets. A particular effort will be made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies. Development of national strategies for SMEs is an integral part of national IP development plans.</p> <p>WIPO has responded to Member States' requests for the design of IP National Strategies. In many cases, the design of strategies focused on IP management by universities and research centers, especially on the establishment of technology transfer offices. One important methodology which has already been applied as a first step in the process of constructing strategies is the IP Audit Tool. In 2008, WIPO will start to work on requests from Zambia and Uganda and will continue to collaborate with Mozambique and Barbados on the design of their national IP strategies.</p> <p>Studies were taken up on the Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries. The main objective of the studies is 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. In addition, the studies would enable policy makers to identify policy intervention points in the development of these industries. The countries where they are currently being implemented/planned are: Bulgaria, Brazil, Croatia, Jamaica, Mexico, Philippines and Russia, China, Colombia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sudan, Tanzania, South Africa and Ukraine.</p> <p>A brief description of the main programs and activities undertaken recently and those initiated or planned in various regions, is given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An awareness raising program for Managers of SMEs in Harare, Zimbabwe;</li> </ol>	

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		<p>2) A program on the use of patent information and documentation and business oriented IP management techniques and methods to increase the value of indigenous products created and owned by SMEs;</p> <p>3) WIPO/IDB Sub-Regional Meeting IP and Competitiveness of SMEs will be organized in 2008, in Dakar, Senegal;</p> <p>4) A national Seminar for SMEs, (Mauritania), a seminar on IPR and the enhancement of the market value (Mauritania), a seminar on the value of IP assets (Tunis), WIPO/IDB Seminar on IP and transfer of Technology (Casablanca); a national successful Licensing Technology Meeting (Egypt); and a national seminar on IP and technology transfer (Saudi Arabia);</p> <p>5) Creation of materials and guides in Arabic covering various IP assets for use by Arab SMEs, particularly those dealing with research and development and creative industries;</p> <p>6) Building partnership within the chambers of commerce and industry in the organization of activities for SMEs;</p> <p>7) A guide for SMEs on effective use of IP in the franchising sector is currently in the development phase;</p> <p>8) Interregional Symposium on the Use of Intellectual Property Rights Involving Modern Management Methods, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, January 22 to 24, 2008;</p> <p>9) National Seminar on the Promotion and Use of IPRs for Improved Entrepreneurship by SMEs, Tallinn, Estonia, April 2008;</p> <p>10) National Seminar on the Promotion and Use of IPRs for Improved Entrepreneurship by SMEs, Ljubljana, Slovenia, June 2008;</p>

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		<p>11) Regional Seminar on Technology of Inventive Activities and Interaction between Inventiveness and Market Requirements, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, November 2008;</p> <p>12) International Conference on IP and the Competitiveness of SMEs in the Fashion Industry (Brazil);</p> <p>13) For Least Developed Countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of IP Advisory Services and Information Centers in LDCs;</li> <li>- Making available IP materials, books, computers etc., to the centers and other organizations engaged in IP promotion;</li> <li>- Skills development training program for various national organizations: industries, chambers of commerce and industries, research and development institutions, universities and government agencies; and</li> <li>- Preparation of IP materials/training manual for the use of SMEs.</li> </ul> <p>14) Proposal for a national project on integrating IP for Enterprise Development provided to India and discussed in November 2007.</p>
6.	WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.	<p>The UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service 2001 were adopted by the Member States and incorporated in the WIPO Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, and are considered binding on all WIPO employees. The same standards are also applied to consultants hired by WIPO. Further steps are being considered in this regard.</p> <p>Consultants are selected on the basis of their proven expertise and experience and are closely evaluated with regard to their performance and the results of their assignments.</p> <p>A roster of consultants is under preparation.</p>
7.	Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at	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 measure allowed under international norms. Advice is also

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	their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies.	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. This will be continued on request.		
11.	To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.	WIPO supports developing countries to help their local scientists and research institutions in protecting their research results and to own them through customized training programs, such as patent drafting, Successful Technology Licensing (STL), IP marketing and IP valuation. It also supports the structuring of technology transfer offices. WIPO's experience with the establishment of IP Hubs demonstrates that the different modalities of IP training and IP management may be highly optimized if the use and implementation of strategies are organized following the collaborative model of IP Networks. In 2008, in response to formal requests, WIPO will publish a guide on IP Institutional Policy for Universities and Research Centers and will organize training in some of the mentioned topics in the following countries: Nigeria, Hungary, Egypt, Indonesia, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Tunisia, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Barbados, Malaysia and Vietnam. An Expert Mission was taken up in connection with a proposed pilot project in Uruguay on Enhancing Export Competitiveness of Selected Agro-based Industries by using the tools of the IPR system, especially geographical indications, collective marks and/or certification marks. Follow-up action will be taken according to the findings of the Mission.	Studies will be taken up on the Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries and training workshops organized on using tools developed for specific sectors of the creative industries.	A brief description of the main programs and activities undertaken recently and those initiated or planned in various regions on the subject, is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- An International Symposium on Innovation and Valuation of Research Products in Dakar;</li><li>- An assessment of the national innovation system on the basis of IP tools (in Morocco);</li><li>- A sub-regional workshop on the toolkit for the promotion of innovation in selected OIC member</li></ul>

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		<p>States (Saudi Arabia);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The possible creation of an innovation center in Sudan;</li> <li>- A seminar to explore and discuss how to manage, protect and exploit copyright works in the publishing industry in November 2007, in Pakistan;</li> <li>- A national seminar on the protection of industrial designs was held in November 2007, in Indonesia, with the objective to sensitize new amendments of legislation on industrial designs which aim to increase national capacity to protect domestic ornamental creations and designs;</li> <li>- Participation of countries from Asia and the Pacific region to the Fourth International Forum on Creativity and Inventions, which was held in Costa Rica, in November 2007;</li> <li>- An advisory Mission to Pakistan to conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a collective management organization (CMO) was undertaken in November 2007;</li> <li>- In 2008, the areas covered by such training courses include examination practice of industrial property, use of information technology, administration of industrial property, patent examination in the field of pharmaceutical technology and computer programs;</li> <li>- National Conference about Protection on Intellectual Property as a Condition for Woman's Success in Science and Business in Warsaw, Poland, March 2008;</li> <li>- Modern Management of IPRs for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, Baku, Azerbaijan, April 2008;</li> <li>- National Workshop on Capacities for Use of IPRs, Podgorica, Montenegro, September 2008.</li> <li>- WIPO is supporting a project by the governments of Bolivia and Guatemala to carry out a</li> </ul>

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		<p>preliminary diagnostic of the existing Traditional Cultural Heritage (TCH), with a view to developing an appropriate legislation for its protection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of a Practical Guide for the creation of IP management units in Latin American universities;</li> <li>- Establishment of IP Advisory Services and Information Centers;</li> <li>- Undertaking Studies for identification, valuation and intellectual property protection of the Traditional Cultural Expressions of some least developed countries;</li> <li>- Skills development training program for stakeholders who will be closely involved in the management, promotion and use of IP system at the national level;</li> <li>- Provision of material, books, CDs, computers for IP related organization of the country;</li> <li>- Distance Learning modules for Kids in 2008. The main objective is to create a culture of IP in many countries where IP is taught only at graduate and undergraduate levels or not taught at all;</li> <li>- Distance Learning Advanced Course on Patents, Patent Search, Patent Drafting, Trademarks, Arbitration and Mediation and IP Valuation aim to provide a more practical and in depth understanding of how IP is used to benefit domestic creations and innovations as well as use how technology transfer mechanisms by national research institutions and universities can support national development. The target audience is university students, law offices, SMEs and R &amp; D institutions. All the stated Distance Learning courses will be launched in 2008 – 2009;</li> <li>- Five Summer Schools will be offered in 2008 in Croatia, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Mexico and Geneva. The objective is to provide an opportunity for senior students and young professionals to acquire greater knowledge of international intellectual property issues, and to gain an appreciation of intellectual property as a tool for development;</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intermediate and Advanced Professional Training Programs in Industrial Property and Copyright: In order to assist IP offices of Member States to render better services, WIPO continues to offer in 2008 training programs to professionals working with IP offices. These programs are offered jointly with a number of partner institutions. The main target audience is government officials;</li> <li>- Seminars and workshops for heads of copyright offices and collective management societies. The objective is to teach them better ways to administer copyright and related rights and promote creativity of authors which will contribute to cultural prosperity. The target audience is professionals from IP offices and Collective Management Societies; and</li> <li>- Three courses in April, September and November 2008. In order to enhance the capacity of senior managers and executives in business organizations and R&amp;D institutions to generate wealth from an astute management of IP. The courses would include IP management case study projects that would focus on the special needs and conditions of firms in the developing countries.</li> </ul> <p>WIPO programs and activities will continue to support and strengthen regional and national capacities and supportive legal, administrative, scientific and technological infrastructure for protection and promotion of domestic innovations and creations.</p> <p>In support of promoting innovation and creativity, focus is being put, among other things, on special programs for inventors and creators, strengthening scientific, research and academic institutions, access to patent information, strengthening public-private partnerships, the use of distinctive signs and branding, collective management of copyright, for the promotion of trade in the domestic and export markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WIPO/FIT/France Enforcement Conference, Moscow, Russian Federation, 2008.</li> <li>- Workshop on Patent Drafting (Argentina), and the regional adaptation of the relative Patent Drafting Training Manual.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop on Successful Technology Licensing (Cuba).</li> <li>- Development of a Practical Guide for the creation of IP management units in Latin American universities.</li> <li>- Regional workshop for Latin American universities on the creation of management units, San José, Costa Rica, November 2007.</li> <li>- Establishment of IP Advisory Services and Information Centers in LDCs.</li> <li>- Undertaking Studies for identification, valuation and intellectual property protection of the Traditional Cultural Expressions of some least developed countries.</li> <li>- Skills development training program for stakeholders who will be closely involved in the management, promotion and use of IP system at the national level.</li> </ul>
12.	To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.	<p>In accordance with the mandate given by the Member States, WIPO has been consistently and methodically orienting its technical assistance programs and activities including legislative advice to incorporate development considerations and priorities in close consultations with the Member States. High level and specialized fora are organized at the international, regional and national levels to promote dialogue and deliberation on further mainstream development considerations in WIPO's programs and activities.</p> <p>Specific programs have been initiated to mainstream development considerations into WIPO debates and programs. In the years 2006 and 2007, WIPO organized a series of seminars entitled "WIPO International Seminar on the Strategic Use of Intellectual Property for Economic and Social Development" to facilitate dialogues at the inter-regional level to debate issues of common concern and develop cross regional synergies. In order to enhance the capacity of policy-makers to take decisions on</p>

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		<p>IP matters, WIPO will continue to organize such programs for policy-makers to discuss different policy options and their potential impact on economic development. The thrust will be on imparting the message that IP is an effective tool, partly because of its adaptability and flexibility, and is most productive when adapted to specific needs and applied with skill and judgment. The Seminars organized in 2006 and 2007 will be continued in 2008 with specific consideration on some of the issues raised in ongoing debates on IP and development.</p> <p>Legislative assistance on the use of flexibilities to implement public policies focuses on specific public policies designated by Member States, such as access to pharmaceutical products, promotion of a competitive environment, encouragement of small, incremental inventions, etc.</p> <p>Sectoral development-oriented activities address a number of priorities set by African leaders under MDG and NEPAD such as the Libreville IP health and Traditional Medicine in Mali (<i>initiative de Libreville</i>) and Niger and cooperation with UPOV in the field of plant varieties in agriculture.</p> <p>Future activities will involve enhancing cooperation with Regional Integration/Economic Groupings in IP trade and development matters such as IP aspects of EPA.</p> <p>This issue was also addressed in the Resolution by the Diplomatic Conference Supplementary to the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and the Regulations Thereunder (“the Singapore Resolution”).</p> <p>WIPO has also organized the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WIPO Inter-Regional Forum on Leveraging Intellectual Property (IP) for Knowledge-Based Development and National Wealth Creation was organized in India, in November 2007;</li> <li>- An IP forum was held in Singapore from December 4 to 6, 2007 where more than 50 heads and senior representatives of national IP offices from 29 countries in Asia and the Pacific;</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Seminar on IP as a Tool to Enhance Competitiveness of the Economy based on Knowledge, Minsk, Belarus;</li> <li>- National Seminar on IP and Economic Development (linked to the 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the national IP system), Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, June 2, 2008; and</li> <li>- Organize high level national, regional and international policy fora to assist the LDCs in mainstreaming development considerations in to their national policies and strategies.</li> </ul>

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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.	<p>WIPO's legal and legislative assistance continues to be provided on specific request, and in confidence, through various means: high level consultations and discussions; preparation of draft laws; review of, and advice on, draft laws and regulations; participation in meetings; expert missions; study visits; training of negotiations and draftsmen, etc. All requests for legal advice are treated on an urgent basis, within the constraints of 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, in their national laws. Countries are also advised, on request, with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties, including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions applicable to LDCs and their special needs are given full consideration.</p> <p>Legislative assistance on flexibilities is always demand-driven, and takes into account the priorities and needs designated by requesting countries.</p> <p>The following activities are planned/implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative advice to Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Rwanda and Zanzibar.</li> <li>- Workshops on TRIPS flexibilities planned for the East African Community (EAC) Member Countries.</li> <li>- At the request of Caribbean countries, WIPO commissioned a Feasibility Study on a Regional Framework for Patent Administration, including Search and Examination. The project involves a prior close analysis of the patent examination systems in place in several Caribbean countries.</li> <li>- Forum on Public Policies on the implementation of bilateral treaties (Ecuador, November 2007).</li> <li>- Facilitated for a number of least developed countries, upon their requests, legislative advice, model laws, legal and legislative recommendations in 2007 and will continue to provide the same assistance in 2008.</li> </ul>

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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.	<p>WIPO provides assistance on flexibilities under various modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) organization of and participation in meetings;</li> <li>(b) preparation of draft laws;</li> <li>(c) elaboration of comments on drafts prepared by Members;</li> <li>(d) technical visits to capitals; and</li> <li>(e) technical visits of government officials from capitals.</li> </ul> <p>In 2008, WIPO will organize meetings to deal specifically with flexible implementation of TRIPS obligations.</p> <p>Within the framework of the WTPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and joint consultations have been held with WTO to strengthen mutual cooperation. WIPO provides information, discussion and advice on the legal options provided under the TRIPS Agreement, with a view to furthering their understanding and informed implementation by the competent national authorities. Advice is provided on the operationalization of the TRIPS Doha Declaration on Public Health, as well as in relation to ongoing discussion on various TRIPS related matters in WTO.</p> <p>WIPO will continue to provide advice and organize, or contribute to, courses, seminars and other training and public outreach activities, as programmed in nationally-focused action plans or on special request from governments or WTO, to make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the operation and implementation of the rights and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.</p>

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		<p>A brief description of the main programs and activities undertaken recently and those initiated or planned is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An advisory mission on legal options and flexibilities under the TRIPS Agreement to advise the various IP stakeholders in Pakistan was undertaken in November 2007, followed by a national seminar on the same subject;</li> <li>- Joint activities with WTO specially focused on the needs of LDCs;</li> <li>- Advice to LDCs in the implementation of Doha Declaration on Public Health, on request;</li> <li>- Meeting on the use of IP to implement public policies, in Panama on how to use IP, as framed by international agreements, to implement various national public policies; including access to pharmaceuticals, promotion of a competitive business environment, fostering the generation and use of certain technologies, etc;</li> <li>- Meeting on TRIPS Agreement and flexibilities, in Rio de Janeiro on TRIPS flexibilities and access to essential products, control and prevention of anti-competitive practices.</li> <li>- Meeting on TRIPS Agreement and flexibilities, in Singapore on TRIPS flexibilities in the context of access to pharmaceuticals;</li> <li>- Meeting on TRIPS Agreement and flexibilities, in Quito on TRIPS flexibilities and access to health; and</li> <li>- Meeting on IP in the context of trade-related bilateral agreements in Port of Spain.</li> </ul>

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15.	Norm-setting activities shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be inclusive and member driven;</li> <li>- take into account different levels of development;</li> <li>- take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits;</li> <li>- 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 and non-governmental organizations; and</li> <li>- be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<p>Norm-setting activities are generally characterized by these features and further attempts will be made in the future to adhere to these principles. Some specific information relating to the main norm setting processes at WIPO is provided below:</p> <p><b>SCT:</b> Work of the SCT is Member driven. The work plan is decided by the SCT (see document SCT/15/2). Specific examples for the consideration of the balance between costs and benefits is SCT/17/2, paragraph 69 onwards (i.e., one of the issues that was raised during sixteenth session of the Standing Committee, in connection with the representation and description of new types of marks, was the possibility of additional costs that those types of marks could potentially cause, particularly in developing countries). Currently, the SCT is conducting a universal survey on design law and practice to serve as a basis for the determination of possible future work in that area.</p> <p><b>SCCR:</b> WIPO's normative activities in the field of copyright and related rights (CRR), which take place primarily under the framework of the SCCR, are characterized by the following:</p> <p><b>Member-driven process:</b> WIPO's objective is to support its constituents – whether they be creators, businesses or consumers – but its duty is to ensure that Member States' national interests fit within the global agenda.</p> <p><b>Balance-oriented process:</b> WIPO's CRR normative processes aim at balancing the interests of producers and users, and the broad objectives of development. This is not a straightforward process when it comes to digital uses of works. This concern is reflected by the inclusion of the issue of exceptions and limitations to copyright and related rights for the purposes of education, libraries and disabled persons, in the current agenda of the SCCR, with a view to strengthening international understanding of the need for adequate limitations, exploring existing and proposed models of protection, and moving towards agreement regarding these exceptions.</p> <p><b>Flexible process:</b> Since 1996, international copyright policy making has considerably evolved and the digital environment requires both speed and flexibility. This implies that while legal and normative activities remain crucial to the work of the Organization in the copyright area, soft law approaches, the development of new business models and flexible licensing practices will have to be increasingly explored where appropriate.</p>

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		<p>Inclusive process: WIPO processes include Governments but also academics, the civil society, and the private sector. WIPO acts as a facilitator helping to maintain an ongoing dialogue between all stakeholders.</p> <p>SCP: In the SCP, the main norm-setting body in the area of patents, any major project is undertaken only after consultation of Member States. After the holding of various open and inclusive Member States consultations with a view to discussing the future work program of the SCP, the Secretariat was mandated, by the 2007 General Assembly, to prepare a Report on the International Patent System. This report is in preparation and will be submitted to Member States in spring 2008. It will address, among others, topics such as the Economic Rationale for Patents and Different Interests and Needs in the International Patent System, Technology Disclosure through the Patent System, Licensing and the Transfer of Technology, Collaborative Research Projects, or The Innovation Incentive in the Context of Public Policy Objectives. It will be up to Member States to decide whether and to what extent this report should be used as a basis for further work in WIPO.</p> <p>IGC: The IGC has progressed towards the formulation of draft provisions for the protection of TK and TCEs against misappropriation and misuse, which may be used as material for specific international instruments if Member States so wish. The texts of the draft provisions have already been used in international, regional and national legal and policy processes. The draft provisions are based directly on Member State proposals, and revised exclusively through inclusive commentary processes created by Member States. The WIPO IGC has accredited around 200 organizations, all those which have applied, the majority representing indigenous and local communities, has implemented a Voluntary Fund to support the active participation of such communities, and commences each session with a panel of indigenous community representatives. WIPO has also organized several meetings at the regional and interregional levels to facilitate the discussions at the IGC.</p>
16.	Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.	WIPO has been actively monitoring developments in the area of the public domain, including public and/or private initiatives, with the particular aim of analyzing the possible benefits of "a rich and accessible" public domain. In November 2005, WIPO submitted to the SCCR a Survey of National Legislation on Voluntary Registration Systems for Copyright and Related Rights. Among other findings, the Survey revealed that national recordation systems often hold valuable information on creativity, not only from a legal and economic standpoint, but also by providing a repository of national creativity in the

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		<p>public interest, including works and other creative contributions that are part of the nation's cultural and historical heritage.</p> <p>In September 2007, WIPO organized an Information Seminar on Rights Management Information: Accessing Creativity in a Network Environment, which addressed crucial questions such as ownership, licensing and management of IP, as well as the tools used to manage creative content and identify users and owners. Emphasis was placed on the strategic importance of identifying, locating and accessing digital packages of information, both copyrighted and in public domain, and including the important role of search engines.</p>
		<p>WIPO is prepared to continue and intensify its work on these issues, as might be requested by the SCCR.</p> <p>There is ongoing work in the SCT on TMS and INNs (documents SCT/16/3 and SCT/18/6). Refer SCT document on a Non-Exhaustive List of Customary Names Used in Brazil Associated with Biodiversity (SCT/16/7)</p>
17.		<p>This aspect has also been given full consideration both in the SCP and in the IGC. WIPO will, on request by Member States, continue to work in areas such as a better access to patent information, improvement of the definition of prior art, adequate conditions of patentability at the international level, and improvement of the IPC and the PCT minimal documentation.</p> <p>Flexibilities regarding the scope and exercise of copyright and related rights vary from one country to another. Being based on the particular social or economic needs of each country, the diversity of exceptions to copyright has been permitted, and even promoted at international level, notably by the standards provided under the Berne and Rome Conventions and, more recently, the WCT and the WPPT.</p> <p>The agreed statements to Articles 10 and 16 of the WCT and the WPPT, respectively, provide that national legislation may carry forward or extend the traditional limitations and exceptions, and even devise new ones, in the digital environment, subject to the three-step test provided for in those Articles, according to which limitations on or exceptions to rights can only be introduced in certain special cases, when they do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work, performance or phonogram and they do not</p>

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		<p>unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of right owners.</p> <p>Technological measures of protection, and limitations and exceptions of copyright and related rights in the digital environment, are two of the main issues under the WCT and the WPPT. As such, they have been the subject of thorough discussions in many different WIPO meetings, including the WIPO Workshop on Implementation Issues of the WCT and the WPPT, held in 1999, and the two WIPO International Conferences on Electronic Commerce, held in 1999 and 2001. In 2003, the Secretariat published a Survey on Implementation Provisions of the WCT and the WPPT and a Study on Limitations and Exceptions of Copyright and Related Rights in the Digital Environment. In 2006, a study on Automated Rights Management Systems and Copyright Limitations and Exceptions was published, and the most recent work in this area is a Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for the Visually Impaired, published in 2007.</p> <p>In the framework of the SCCR, WIPO has organized information meetings on digital content for the visually impaired and for educational purposes in order to provide an overview of the present situation regarding the access to, and provision of works, taking into account the main interests at stake. This meeting contributed to a better understanding of the technical, economical and legal aspects of these issues, thereby promoting later substantive discussions in the SCCR with regard to the insertion of particular provisions for these beneficiaries in national copyright laws.</p> <p>WIPO has also fostered debate on a range of issues related to other aspects of limitations and exceptions of copyright and related rights, as well as technological measures of protection, particularly regarding the interests of certain beneficiaries such as libraries, educational institutions and users in general.</p> <p>The issue of limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights, notably in relation to libraries, education institutions and the visually impaired persons is on the Agenda of the SCCR, at the request of, and as decided by Member States. WIPO will service these discussions and provide any such additional studies or other material that the SCCR may request. A WIPO workshop on Digital Preservation and Copyright is envisaged for summer 2008 in Geneva.</p> <p>WIPO will continue to address these issues in its norm-setting activities in the patent area too.</p>	

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18.	To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.	<p>Member States taking part in the IGC have been informed that it is necessary to conclude (i) what should be the content of the outcome; (ii) what should be the nature, format or status of the outcome; and (iii) how the Committee should work towards the outcome. A comprehensive review of possible options informs the IGC of the following, and reviews the implications of each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a binding international instrument or instruments;</li> <li>(ii) authoritative or persuasive interpretations or elaborations of existing legal instruments;</li> <li>(iii) a non-binding normative international instrument or instruments;</li> <li>(iv) a high level political resolution, declaration or decision, such as an international political declaration espousing core principles, stating a norm against misappropriation and misuse, and establishing the needs and expectations of TCE/TK holders as a political priority;</li> <li>(v) strengthened international coordination through guidelines or model laws; and</li> <li>(vi) coordination of national legislative developments.</li> </ul> <p>(source: document WIPO/GRTKF/IC/12/6)</p>
19.	To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.	<p>As indicated for proposal 17, the issue of limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights, notably in relation to libraries, education institutions and the visually impaired persons, is on the Agenda of the SCCR, at the request of, and as decided by Member States. The Secretariat will service these discussions and provide any such additional studies or other material that the SCCR may request. The report of the SCCR/16 session, to be held in March 2008, will contain recommendations on the way forward regarding the above matter.</p> <p>WIPO programs and activities support developing countries in determining, defining, and formulating their policy options in respect of knowledge based development and technology creators, transfer and management. WIPO has also promoted an exchange of experience between member states, and facilitates discussion between the public and private sectors and civil society on the role of intellectual property in the knowledge based economy.</p> <p>A number of programs and fora have been and will continue to be organized on current and emerging issues, including licensing and technology transfer arrangements, access to patent information, use of business identifiers, promotions of innovation and creativity, collective management of copyright, etc.</p>

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21.	WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.	<p>Further activities in respect of this proposal are suggested in the list of 26 proposals.</p> <p>WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries for its norm-setting activities. These activities are generally member-driven process and the process is balance-oriented, flexible and inclusive.</p> <p>In the area of patents, before any new norm-setting activity is engaged, consultations take place. For example, debates were undertaken by the SCP before engaging in the SPLT discussions, for the preparation of the Open Forum in 2006 and preceding the decision of Member States to have the Secretariat prepare a Report on the International Patent System (please see comments on proposal 15). The Secretariat is committed to maintain and further strengthen such consultations in the future, for example, in the context of further work following the discussion of the mentioned Report on the International Patent System.</p>

No.	<b>CLUSTER D:</b> ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION AND IMPACT STUDIES	INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSAL	
35.	To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.	<p>WIPO is prepared to undertake empirical research studies on IP, at the national and regional levels, upon request from Member Studies. Such studies would be important to catalyze more empirical research on IP in developing countries, which may provide valuable insights for policy-makers and help to understand the economic and social impact of IP on development.</p> <p>These studies would build on the activities presently organized by WIPO which are designed to encourage more empirical economic research on IP in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in order to enhance understanding of the economic impact of IP and its link to development. The activities have been both national (India, South Africa, Mexico) and international in nature and will result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) a series of publications on the economics of IP;</li> <li>(2) enhanced capacity by national economists in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to undertake economic research on IP; and</li> <li>(3) increased understanding by policy-makers of how IP may have an impact on economic development.</li> </ul>	<p>Additional national or regional projects of this kind may be organized upon request from Member States. Please see comments for proposal 35 above.</p>
37.	Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.		

No.	<b>CLUSTER E:</b> INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS INCLUDING MANDATE AND GOVERNANCE	INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSAL
42.	To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review.	<p>Any interested public interest NGO that applies is given observer status to participate in the Assemblies of Member States and relevant WIPO subsidiary bodies. National NGOs are also admitted to permanent observer status in WIPO. A voluntary Fund has been established to support participation of indigenous and local communities in the IGC.</p> <p>The WIPO Voluntary Fund for Indigenous and Local communities forms part of a package of coordinated mechanisms to enhance the participation of local and indigenous communities and other holders of TK, TCEs and GR in the work of WIPO in this domain. Further initiatives will include close involvement of such communities in the development and application of practical capacity building tools in this domain, and continued practical support for active involvement in related WIPO policy and norm-setting discussions.</p>
44.	In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.	Noted by the Secretariat.