

CLUSTER E INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS INCLUDING MANDATE AND GOVERNANCE		SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES *  (iii)
35.	To request WIPO to assist African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, to create, as appropriate, legal and regulatory framework in order to reverse brain drain into brain gain.		Actionable	
36.	To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation with all UN agencies, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination and harmonization for maximum efficacy in undertaking development programs.		Actionable	WIPO currently cooperates with many international organizations, including UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and WTO on matters of common concern.
37.	Stocktaking of WIPO Development Activities: Conduct a quantitative and qualitative stocktaking of current WIPO development cooperation activities with a longer-term view of developing a statement of core policies and objectives in the area of cooperation and development activities.	Annex B: 11	Actionable	Please see information for proposal 11 in Annex A.

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38.	To undertake measures to ensure wider participation of civil society and public interest groups in WIPO's activities.	Annex A: 38, 39 Annex B: 20	Actionable	Any interested public interest NGO that applies is given observer status to participate in relevant WIPO subsidiary bodies. National NGOs are also now admitted to permanent observer status in WIPO. A Voluntary Fund has been established to support participation of indigenous and local communities in the IGC.
39.	To adopt UN system criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation.	Annex A: 38, 39 Annex B: 20	Actionable	Please see information provided for proposal 38 in Annex A.

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CLUSTER F OTHER ISSUES	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
40.	To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and development-related concerns, in accordance with <i>Article 7</i> of the TRIPS Agreement.	General principle/ Objective	At the second session of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), this topic had been suggested as a theme for the ACE's third session. However, it did not find sufficient support among the other members of the body (please see paragraph 20 of document WIPO/ACT/2/13).

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## ANNEX B

CLUSTER A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
1.	To develop and improve national institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property (IP) institutions more efficient and ensuring a fair balance between IP protection and safeguarding public interest. This technical assistance should be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP	General principle/ objective	One of the priorities of WIPO's technical assistance activities is to support the modernization of the technical infrastructure of industrial property offices and copyright administrations so as to enhance their efficiency and improve service delivery. Such assistance in the recent past involved, <i>inter alia</i> , IP office automation, streamlining and simplification of office procedures, projects on information technology such as the Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS) for countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, a computerized information system to support the registration of works, artistic performances and contracts in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay; and the simplification of office procedures. Technical assistance has also aimed at capacity building activities for the benefit of a wide spectrum of industrial property and copyright specialists and users in the public and private sectors. It has also been extended to sub regional organizations such as ASEAN, BIMST-EC, SAARC and Forum Island countries in the Asia and Pacific region; ARIPO, CEMAC, ECOWAS, OAPI and SADC in Africa the Africa region; AIDMO, ALESCO, ESCWA, IDB, ISESCO and OIC in the Arab region. Furthermore, WIPO has provided legislative advice to countries requesting it, on issues like exceptions and flexibilities to safeguard public interests in the countries concerned.
2.	To strengthen national capacity for protection of local creations, innovations and inventions in order to develop national scientific and technological infrastructure	Annex A: 5 Annex B: 2  General principle or objective	Promotion of creativity and innovation is another major area of activity. In this respect, increasing attention has been paid to promoting the use of patent information as a tool for technological development, strengthening university-industry partnerships, assisting in the development, management and commercialization of intellectual property assets, including workshops

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			<p>on licensing negotiation in various countries in different regions. Projects for the creation of IP Networks in the field of public health were implemented in Latin America and in the CEMAC sub-region in Africa. Other activities carried out include seminars, workshops and advisory missions.</p> <p>A number of studies have been undertaken, such as the ASEAN study on establishing a network of business development service (BDS) hubs designed to strengthen the network infrastructure for the provision of IP business development services to potential users of IP in ASEAN, particularly in the areas of patenting and commercialization. Studies on University-Industry technology transfer in seven Asian countries were also prepared, which led to the development of a checklist for policy-makers on the development of frameworks to promote university-industry technology transfer.</p> <p>Capacity-building activities and norm-building work on TCEs/folklore and TK also aim at supporting the promotion of creativity and innovation in traditional, local and other distinct cultural contexts</p> <p>In addition, the program of recognition of creativity and innovation through the organization of contests, and granting of WIPO's medals and award certificates is also important to promote innovation and creativity in developing countries.</p>
3.	To implement principles and Guidelines for technical assistance to ensure, <i>inter</i>	Actionable	WIPO's technical assistance programs have constantly followed demand-driven, country-specific and needs-oriented principles, and take into account

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	<i>alia</i> : (a) transparency; (b) that flexibilities existing in international treaties are taken full advantage of; (c) that technical assistance is tailor-made and demand-driven		the flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement and in other WIPO administered treaties. Several activities focused on training, related to exceptions and flexibilities, available in international treaties and conventions on IP. With regard to transparency, the programs and terms of reference of all activities are agreed to with the host institutions and most information is available in open WIPO documents.
4.	To make publicly available all information about design, delivery, cost, financing, beneficiaries and implementation of technical assistance programs as well as the results of internal and external independent evaluation	Actionable	WIPO's activities in support of development goals are guided by the strategic goals and objectives agreed by Member States in the Program and Budget documents. Detailed information on the implementation and results of development oriented activities is made available to Member States, on a regular basis, in the annual and biennial Program Performance Reports and Program Implementation Overviews prepared by the Organization, within its results-based management framework. With regard to development evaluation reports, a clear policy on the disclosure and dissemination of such reports is foreseen in the WIPO Evaluation Policy (referred to for proposal 29 in Annex A). Two external evaluations, one on the technical assistance programs and the other on the Worldwide Academy, were published and distributed by WIPO to Member States.
5.	To establish in the Program and Budget Committee consistent pluriannual programs and plans for cooperation between WIPO and developing countries aiming at strengthening national intellectual property offices, so that they may effectively become an	Actionable	Several programs are designed to meet longer-term needs of national IP offices and are undertaken every year such as the "Professional Development Program" of WIPO Worldwide Academy for training new staff of intellectual property offices.

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	acting element in national development policy. Those programs should be guided, moreover, by the principles and objectives as proposed in document WO/GA/31/11		
6.	To expand the coverage of technical assistance programs to include matters related to the use of competition law and policy to address abuses of intellectual property and practices that unduly restrain trade and the transfer and dissemination of technology	Annex A: 16 and 28 Annex B: 6 and 16	Actionable  WIPO legislative assistance provides for suggestions, as regards anti-competitive practices, not only in the context of repressing those practices by means of compulsory licenses but also of preventing them through the monitoring of contracts. Two studies were commissioned by WIPO (likely to be completed in early 2007) on the relationship between intellectual property and competition law. Depending on feedback from Member States to these studies, further work will be done.
7.	To provide neutral technical assistance of an advisory nature based on actual and expressed needs. The assistance should not discriminate among recipients or issues to be addressed and should not be perceived as being a reward system for supporting certain positions in WIPO negotiations		General principle/ objective  WIPO technical assistance programs are extended to all countries, including those, which are not members of the Organization. There is no discrimination whatsoever. More information is provided for proposal 1 in Annex B.
8.	To ensure that laws and regulations are tailored to meet each country's level of development and are fully responsive to the specific needs and problems of individual societies. The assistance	Annex A: 12 Annex B: 8 and 15	General principle/ objective  Legislative advice is drawn up in consultation with the parties concerned. Laws and regulations are tailored to meet each country's level of development and respond to their specific needs and problems. However, it is the government which decides on the approach and content of the new laws. WIPO's advice takes into account obligations under international

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	should correspond to the needs of various stakeholders in developing and least developed countries and not just the intellectual property offices and right holders		treaties, as well as the specific needs and characteristics of the receiving country. National authorities in charge of granting IP titles have been the traditional partners of WIPO. In order to reflect the growing complexity of the inter-connection between IP and economic and social development, WIPO has broadened its approach to take into account the views of policy makers, government officials of various ministries, industry groups, non-governmental organizations and civil society.
9.	To separate the norm-setting functions of the WIPO Secretariat from those of technical assistance	General principle/objective	
10.	To ensure that legal-technical and technical assistance activities provided to developing and least developed countries are able to implement the pro-development provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), for example, <i>Articles 7, 8, 30, 31 and 40</i> , in addition to subsequent pro-development decisions, such as the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health	Annex B: 10, 17, 31 and 37	General principle/objective  Since the MOU and the Joint Initiative Agreement signed by WIPO and WTO on technical assistance for LDCs, WIPO has been providing extensive technical assistance to developing countries and LDCs individually and collectively, on the various provisions of the TRIPS Agreement and their implementation. Numerous initiatives dealt with issues such as the formulation of national IP policies and strategies for development, taking into account the public policy dimension. They also addressed, among other things, issues relating to IP and public health, transfer of technology, copyright and public interest exceptions.
11.	To mainstream development dimension into all of WIPO's substantive and	Annex A: 37	General principle/ As a principle, any technical assistance activity which WIPO undertakes in the field of IP enforcement in a Member State, for instance training or

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		objective	information exchange sessions, as well as legislative advice, is based on a request by the Member State concerned. Details are developed in close cooperation with the Member State, allowing to reflect the particular interests and concerns expressed by that Member State, including the development dimension in the field of IP enforcement.
12.	To ensure that technical assistance is demand-driven in the sense that it corresponds to the needs and global political objectives of developing and least developed countries, taking also into account the legitimate interests of various stakeholders and not only those of right holders Annex A: 1 Annex B: 12	General principle/ objective	WIPO's technical assistance is demand-driven and aims to meet the overall policy goals of each country to foster its development in relevant sectors, benefiting the IP holders as well as other stakeholders at large.
13.	To orient technical assistance to ensure that national regimes are set up to implement international obligations in an administratively sustainable way and do not overburden scarce national resources that may be more productively employed in other areas	General principle/ objective	WIPO has been assisting IPOs in formulating automation plans to deal with the administration, acquisition and maintenance of IPRs, and providing necessary hardware and software to support the implementation of such plans in a cost effective manner. Moreover, WIPO's assistance in various aspects of modernization has been useful to the countries in maintaining administratively sustainable IP offices. At all times, advice and support are given, bearing in mind the limited financial and manpower resources available, as this will have an impact on the organigram of IP offices, the procedures and workplan. For the same reasons, WIPO also often encourages bilateral and sub-regional cooperation.
14.	To ensure that technical cooperation contributes towards maintaining the	General principle/ objective	In assisting developing countries with legal advice to modernize their legal framework, WIPO takes into account the flexibilities contained in the TRIPS

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	social costs of IP protection at a minimum	objective	Agreement and in other WIPO administered treaties on aspects such as limitations and exceptions in copyright, protection of test data, exclusions from patentability and compulsory license systems, among others, and has endeavored to preserve the space for public policy formulation. In providing assistance for the strengthening of capacity and modernization of IP infrastructure, WIPO has emphasized streamlining of operations of IP offices – namely patent, trademark and copyright registration and administrative procedures with a view to reducing their cost to a minimum.
15.	To ensure WIPO's legislative assistance tailors national laws on intellectual property to meet each country's level of development and is fully responsive to the specific needs and problems of individual societies	Annex A: 12 Annex B: 8, 15	General principle/objective WIPO legislative assistance is demand-driven and abides by specific requests. Please see information provided for proposals 8 and 14 in Annex B.
16.	To promote model approaches on how to implement the relevant provisions on anti-competitive practices of the TRIPS Agreement	Annex A: 16 and 28 Annex B: 6 and 16	Actionable

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CLUSTER B NORM-SETTING, FLEXIBILITIES, PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC DOMAIN	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
17. To request WIPO to examine the flexibilities under the TRIPS Agreement and Doha Summit decisions with a view to giving practical advice to developing and least developed countries on how to enable them gain access to essential medicines and food, and also to elaborate a mechanism to facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing and least developed countries	Annex B: 10, 17, 31 and 37	Actionable	WIPO's legislative advice to developing and least developed countries takes into account relevant flexibilities, including those established at the Doha Summit. Please see information provided for proposals 10 and 14 in Annex B.
18. To request WIPO to adopt an internationally binding instrument on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore in the nearest future		Actionable	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.
19. To elaborate a mechanism to facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing and least developed countries	Annex A: 26 Annex B: 19, 45 and 46	Actionable	PatentScope provides access to the technological information available in international patent applications under the PCT. Patent information tools (such as patent landscapes) are also developed relating to life sciences technology in areas of policy priority.  Under the WIPO Patent Information Services (WPIS), activities are conducted aiming to create Industrial Property Information Centres and training of personnel on how to access and make use of Industrial Property Information Databases. The WPIS also provides Search Reports on patent

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			<p>information relating to all fields of technology to any developing country institutions requesting it.</p> <p>The International Cooperation for Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI) service is also available to national IP offices on request.</p> <p>The ongoing SCCR work on exceptions and limitations is also important in terms of facilitating access to knowledge.</p>
20.	To formulate and adopt measures designed to improve participation by civil society and other stakeholders in WIPO activities, relevant to their respective domains and interests	Annex A: 38 and 39 Annex B: 20	<p>Actionable</p> <p>Any interested NGO that applies is given observer status to participate in relevant WIPO subsidiary bodies. For example, at the SCCR, all NGOs that requested observer status were granted <i>ad hoc</i> observer status. Subsequent to SCCR 14, all NGOs' statements which could not be delivered in session were compiled in specific documents translated in 3 languages (Document SCCR 15/4).</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) has specially accredited 150 observers, the majority representing indigenous and local communities. It has also enhanced procedures for their direct involvement, reflects their inputs directly in its working documents, and is implementing a Voluntary Fund to support participation.</p> <p>A total number of 28 NGOs applied for and were granted <i>ad hoc</i> accreditation to attend the meetings of the IIM and PCDA on the</p>

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			<p>Development Agenda.</p> <p>Another example of an initiative designed to improve participation of civil society was the Online Forum on Intellectual Property in the Information Society organized by WIPO from June 1-15, 2005, as a thematic meeting and part of its contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society. All stakeholders including civil society were encouraged to participate and engage in online discussions. The Online Forum received some 52,000 visits, and 374 comments from a wide variety of participants in different countries. The final report, including thematic papers, is available at <a href="http://www.wipo.int/ipisforum/en">www.wipo.int/ipisforum/en</a>.</p>
21.	Best Practices for Economic Growth: Compile and disseminate the "best practices" of Member States related to fostering the development of creative industries and attracting foreign investment and technologies based, at least in part, on the baseline national surveys for economic growth, which are discussed more fully below under cluster D	Actionable	
22.	Increasing understanding of the adverse effect of counterfeiting and piracy on economic development: Through the WIPO Advisory Committee on	Annex B: 22 and 58 Actionable	In each session, the ACE identifies a subject of particular interest, which is then discussed in detail in the subsequent session. In that context, issues related to those mentioned in this proposal have been referred to and discussed in previous sessions of the ACE. However, in each case other

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23.	Enforcement (ACE), conduct analyses of the relationship between high rates of counterfeiting and intellectual property piracy and technology transfer, foreign direct investment and economic growth  Draw up proposals and models for the protection and identification of, and access to, the contents of the public domain	Annex A: 17 and 32  Annex B: 23 and 32	Actionable	<p>themes were finally chosen. The fourth session of the ACE will deal with coordination and cooperation at the international, regional and national levels in the field of enforcement (please see Paragraph 12 of document WIPO/ACE/3/17).</p> <p>WIPO is studying uses of copyright works, in relation to the public domain, including ways to assist users to identify copyright and non-copyright protected works, particularly in a digital environment, and to facilitate authorized dealings with such works; including innovative licensing techniques, and the use of rights management information.</p> <p>PatentScope and the WPIS are useful to identify protected technologies (please see information for proposal 19 above). In addition, patent information tools (such as patent landscapes) are developed relating to life sciences technology in areas of policy priority.</p> <p>Further information provided for proposal 17 in Annex A.</p>
24.	To establish in WIPO an area of analysis and discussion of incentives promoting creative activity, innovation and technology transfer, in addition to the intellectual property system, and within the intellectual property system, for example emerging exploitation models. This could be achieved through either of	Annex B: 24, 33 and 38	Actionable	<p>The IGC has extensively reviewed and explored <i>sui generis</i> systems tailored to the needs of indigenous and local communities to sustain and protect their distinctive forms of collective innovation and creativity.</p> <p>The Colloquia on Selected Patent Issues currently being organized at WIPO are intended to provide information on different patent-related topics and to provide a forum for an exchange of information among participants on these</p>

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<p>two mechanisms: (i) An electronic forum under the following sections: Tools within the intellectual property system (e.g. utility models, systems of free and open licenses and creative commons), and those complementary to the intellectual property system (e.g. subsidies, Treaty on Access to Knowledge, Treaty on Medical R&amp;D). (ii) To include this issue as a permanent item in the agendas of the WIPO Committees.</p>			<p>topics. Some of the colloquia are directly relevant to the issues mentioned in this proposal.</p>
<p>25. To adopt development-friendly Principles and Guidelines for norm-setting activities</p>	<p>Annex A: 19 and 21 Annex B: 25 and 27</p>	<p>Actionable</p>	<p>Please see information provided for proposal 19 in Annex A.</p>
<p>26. To undertake debates on the feasibility and desirability of new, expanded or modified rules, prior to engaging in norm-setting activities, especially by means of public hearings</p>		<p>Actionable</p>	<p>The intergovernmental phase of WIPO's work on TK and TCE protection was preceded by fact-finding consultations with holders/bearers of TK and TCEs in many locations around the world.</p> <p>The proposed Broadcasting Treaty was initiated in 1997 following a Forum organized at the invitation of the Philippines Government.</p> <p>Following the decision to have a 2-track approach on webcasting, analysis and consultations on the issue will be undertaken.</p>

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CLUSTER B NORM-SETTING, FLEXIBILITIES, PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC DOMAIN	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
			Such debates were also undertaken by the SCP before engaging in the SPLT and during the Open Forum in 2006.  The SCT devoted its 15 <sup>th</sup> session to this issue (please see document SCT/15/2).
27.	To pursue a balanced and comprehensive approach to norm-setting, emphasizing the design and negotiation of rules and standards that are guided by and fully address the development objectives and concerns of developing and least developed countries and of the international community	Annex A: 19 and 21  Annex B: 25 and 27	General principle/ objective
28.	To ensure that norm-setting activities are fully compatible with and actively support other international instruments that reflect and advance development objectives, in particular Human Rights international instruments		General principle/ objective
29.	To include in treaties and norms provisions on, <i>inter alia</i> : (a) objectives and principles; (b) safeguard of national		Actionable
			The development of draft provisions on protection of TK and TCEs has been undertaken with a view to respecting human rights norms, and the content of these provisions in turn have provided content to international human rights policy processes.  The Open Forum on the draft SPLT and the Colloquia currently being organized by the Patent Law Section address some of these issues.

According to the decision of the 2006 General Assembly, the Chairman of the GA was requested to produce initial working documents as part of an exercise that would be undertaken to:

- (i) narrow down the proposals, in order to ensure that there is no repetition or duplication
- (ii) separate the proposals, which are actionable, from those which are declarations of general principles and objectives
- (iii) note those proposals, which relate to existing activities in WIPO and those which do not

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CLUSTER B NORM-SETTING, FLEXIBILITIES, PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC DOMAIN	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
implementation of intellectual property rules; (c) against anti-competitive practices and abuse of monopoly rights; (d) promotion of transfer of technology; (e) longer compliance periods; (f) flexibilities and "policy space" for the pursuit of public policies; (g) exceptions and limitations			In the field of copyright and related rights, see discussed public interest principles proposed by Brazil and Chile on broadcasting public interest clauses such as access to knowledge, cultural diversity, defense of competition treaty.  In the area of trademarks, please see the Resolution Supplementary to the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks ("the Singapore Resolution").
30. To include in all treaties and norms operative and substantial special and differential treatment provisions for developing and least developed countries		Actionable	Currently discussed in the ambit of the proposed Broadcasting Treaty and exceptions and limitations debate.  In the field of trademarks, please see Singapore Resolution.
31. To ensure that norm-setting activities provide developing countries with policy space commensurate with their national development needs and requirements	Annex B: 10, 17, 31 and 37	General principle/objective	In the field of trademarks, please see Singapore Resolution.
32. To ensure that norm-setting activities help identify and maintain a robust public domain in all WIPO's Member States	Annex A: 17 Annex B: 23 and 32	General principle/objective	Please see information provided for proposal 17 in Annex A.
33. To examine non-intellectual property type and/or non-exclusionary systems	Annex B: 24, 33	Actionable	Collaborative models of intellectual creativity are monitored by WIPO. Creative Commons invited to speak at SCCR information meeting on

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CLUSTER B NORM-SETTING, FLEXIBILITIES, PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC DOMAIN	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
34.	for fostering, creativity, innovation and transfer of technology (e.g., free software development and creative commons models)  To ensure that new subjects and areas for norm-setting are identified on the basis of clear defined principles and guidelines and on assessment of their development impact	and 38	Educational Content and Copyright in the Digital Age.  Many of the technical assistance activities and debates routinely cover such issues as open-source software, e.g., in the 2004 meetings of Heads of IP Offices of Latin American countries.  In the copyright field, informal and preliminary exchange of views and experiences are to be undertaken in what refers to the notion and treatment of webcasting.  In relation to the protection of non original databases, in 2002, six economic impact assessment studies were commissioned to external consultants to look at the impact of the protection with particular focus on the impacts in developing, least developed and transition economies.
35.	To establish a Treaty on Access to Knowledge and Technology		Actionable
36.	To develop an international framework to deal with issues of substantive law relating to anti-competitive licensing practices, primarily those that adversely affect the transfer and dissemination of technology and restrain trade	Annex B: 36 and 47	Actionable
37.	To protect and promote in all negotiations the development oriented principles and flexibilities contained in existing Agreements, such as the TRIPS Agreement	Annex B: 10, 17, 31 and 37	General principle/ objective  Please see information provided for proposal 17 in Annex B.

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CLUSTER B NORM-SETTING, FLEXIBILITIES, PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC DOMAIN	SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES * (iii)
38.	To promote models based on open collaborative projects to develop public goods, as exemplified by the Human Genome Project and Open Source Software	Annex B: 24, 33 and 38	Actionable
39.	To set objectives and issues to be addressed in each proposed treaty or norm based on the views of all stakeholders, with special emphasis on participation by public interest groups	Annex A: 20 Annex B: 39	General principle/ objective  WIPO norm-setting committees include the participation of a wide range of stakeholders including public interest groups.  For example, the program on TK, TCEs and Genetic Resources was partly shaped by fact-finding consultations with many communities. Further, the draft IGC provisions reflect views and perspectives of indigenous and local communities, including specific drafting inputs.

According to the decision of the 2006 General Assembly, the Chairman of the GA was requested to produce initial working documents as part of an exercise that would be undertaken to:

- (i) narrow down the proposals, in order to ensure that there is no repetition or duplication
- (ii) separate the proposals, which are actionable, from those which are declarations of general principles and objectives
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CLUSTER C TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) AND ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE		SIMILAR PROPOSALS (WITH POSSIBLE REPETITION OR DUPLICATION) (i)	ACTIONABLE OR DECLARATIONS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES / OBJECTIVES (ii)	INFORMATION ON EXISTING RELATED WIPO ACTIVITIES *  (iii)
40.	To develop criteria and methodology to select essential technologies, monitor and facilitate the transfer and the diffusion of such technologies in accessible and affordable cost to developing countries and LDCs	Annex B: 40 and 43	Actionable	Patent information tools (such as patent landscapes) are developed relating to life sciences technology in areas of policy priority, and technical-level work has continued in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and UNCTAD on technology transfer in fulfilment of the CBD.
41.	To contribute effectively to individual nation's self-reliance, including through relaxation of patent rules in the area of technology by facilitating access to foreign patented information on technology and technical resources		General principle/ objective	PatentScope provides access to the technological information available in international patent applications under the PCT  Further information provided for proposal 19 in Annex B.
42.	To create a new body for formulating, coordinating and assessing all transfer of technology policies and strategies	Annex B: 42 and 50	Actionable	
43.	To develop and maintain, in collaboration with other intergovernmental organizations, a list of essential technologies, know-how, processes and methods that are necessary to meet the basic development needs of African countries aimed at protecting the environment, life, health of human beings, animals and plants, promoting education and improving	Annex B: 40 and 43	Actionable	Please see information provided for proposal 19 in Annex B.

According to the decision of the 2006 General Assembly, the Chairman of the GA was requested to produce initial working documents as part of an exercise that would be undertaken to:

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