

## ANNEX A RESOURCES FOR THE COMMUNICATION OF NEEDS

### 1. ICTSD-Saana Consulting Diagnostic Toolkit

#### 1.1 Background

The ICTSD-Saana Consulting Diagnostic Toolkit is a toolkit for assessing needs for IPR technical and financial assistance in LDCs so as to facilitate implementation of the TRIPS Agreement. It was developed in 2007 with financial assistance from the UK Department for International Development, and piloted in Sierra Leone and Uganda.

#### 1.2 Coverage

This toolkit is intended to be used collaboratively by co-operation partner organisations and stakeholders from recipient institutions in LDCs at the earliest stages of planning an IPRTA programme. It is intended to support the definition and design of an IPRTA project from its earliest conceptual phase through to the eventual post-implementation evaluation phase. At the same time, it is intended to serve as an outline or framework for IPRTA project documentation that may, with the consent of all parties, be shared among co-operation partners.

In the typically compressed project definition phase of most IPRTA programmes, use of the common diagnostic tool by project stakeholders should lead to a better understanding of contextual and background situation in the recipient country. A fully effective initial needs communication may be expected to take approximately 2 weeks in the case of a country that has either minimal or no existing IPR administrative infrastructure. If the country already has some administrative infrastructure in place, the initial needs communication may be expected to be more complex. In such cases, a thorough initial needs communication may be expected to take 3 weeks or longer.

ICTSD's paper on lessons learned in the area of conducting needs communications includes the following lessons identified:

- The participatory and open process is key, as well as understanding the context.
- It has been highly effective to work with UNCTAD and to coordinate efforts.
- National ownership of the process and the product is very important.

The toolkit has been applied actively by LDCs in the needs communication process, and since the document is publicly available any LDC may conduct the assessment in-house or approach a co-operation partner with this preferred methodology. Bangladesh and Tanzania for example completed the work themselves.

### 2. WIPO national IP and innovation strategies and toolkits

#### 2.1 National IP development plans and innovation strategies in LDCs

The success of a knowledge-based economy is dependent on a system that promotes knowledge-based enterprises, strengthens linkages between industry and research institutions, and develops the workforce necessary to deliver IP services. Such a system presupposes the appropriate integration of IP into the national development framework, and the interfacing of broad national IP policies and strategies with relevant national policy issues.

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An IP strategy is important because it strengthens a country's ability to generate economically valuable IP assets. All countries have wealth in the form of human capital, universities, research institutions and entrepreneurial businesses. Therefore, the aim of an IP strategy is to, over time, provide a plan whereby all national stakeholders can work together to create, own and exploit research results, innovations, new technologies and works of creativity.

One of WIPO's main tasks is to support developing countries and LDCs in the formulation of national IP strategies, in order to build and strengthen national and regional IP institutions, infrastructure and resources, thus helping countries to achieve the requisite level of economic, social and cultural development.

In the recent past, WIPO has received a wide range of requests from Member States for assistance in the formulation and implementation of IP strategies that are consistent with these Member States' development goals and needs. While WIPO has responded to such requests on a case-by-case basis, it has become clear that there is a need for a harmonised and integrated approach to guiding Member States in the formulation of their national IP strategies. Although development priorities and goals may vary significantly from country to country, the existence of similar issues suggests that providing a common tool to be used in the development of such strategies would be a more effective and efficient way to handle the process.

Against this background, the WIPO Development Agenda Project was created with the aim of providing a coherent and harmonised approach, including a set of tools and mechanisms, to guide Member States in the development of a national IP strategy. The project also aims to ensure that WIPO's technical assistance and capacity-building activities in the development of the respective national IP strategies are delivered in an effective, efficient and coordinated way.

## 2.2 Toolkits

The Development Agenda Project has now been completed in six countries (Algeria, Dominican Republic, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia and Tanzania) and produced a number of important outputs, including, in particular, a set of tools and mechanisms to assist interested countries in formulating IP strategies which are aligned with national development priorities.

The methodology, developed, tested and consolidated on the basis of feedback from the pilot countries, includes a thorough research and IP audit phase and a national consultation process during which stakeholders are invited to review, discuss and consolidate the draft IP strategy framework, with a view to presenting the final strategy to the government for adoption.

**Assessment mission:** The assessment mission, which is undertaken by WIPO officials, is usually the first major activity to be carried out during the course of the IP strategy development process. The assessment mission, which is intended to prepare the ground for the IP strategy development process, involves meeting with the institutions responsible for the formulation of the IP strategy at national level. It also involves meeting with other key stakeholders – such as, inter alia, the national IP office(s), relevant government departments, universities and research institutions, SMEs, inventors, creators, legal practitioners, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – to explain the scope, methodology and requirements for a successful IP strategy formulation process.

The assessment mission should help to secure political commitment at the highest possible level, in addition to helping to identify and train the national team of experts who will be responsible for drafting the strategy.

**Project team:** A project (national) team will be required to undertake an initial fact-finding exercise, carry out an IP audit, and develop a strategy document and action plan. The team may comprise national IP office(s) staff members or national experts recruited from somewhere other than the IP office(s). The appointment of a national project team will ensure that the country takes ownership of the results of the strategy formulation process; it will also ensure that the process is implemented by experts who have a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the country's economic circumstances as well as its social and political infrastructure. In most cases, an international consultant will be required to work with and assist the national team.

**Desk research:** The purpose of carrying out desk research is to review existing policy documents, in order to create a comprehensive assessment of the country's national development objectives, strategies and policies, and also in order to identify how to align the national IP strategy with the country's national development priorities.

**Data collection:** The desk research will be complemented by extensive data collection using an integrated tool – the Baseline Survey Questionnaire – which was developed by WIPO. The purpose of data collection is to obtain a clear picture of the current IP situation in the country (IP audit), its weaknesses, strengths and potential, and, on this basis, to realistically assess what issues need to be considered during the formulation of the national IP strategy.

**National consultations:** The purpose of carrying out national consultations is to enable stakeholders to actively participate in the validation of the IP audit findings and the formulation of the national IP strategy. The ultimate goal of this exercise is to enhance a wide range of IP stakeholders' ownership of the process of developing and eventually implementing a national IP strategy.

**Drafting the strategy:** Based on the suggestions, opinions and recommendations received during the national consultation process (i.e., suggestions, opinions and recommendations that would be considered useful for inclusion in the draft national IP strategy), the project team will then be entrusted with the task of formulating the national IP strategy and related action plan. This task will include identifying key strategic IP objectives and priorities for each sector, as well as for the country as a whole.

**Validation of the strategy:** A second round of stakeholder consultations will be required in order to validate the proposed draft strategy, and also in order to ensure that all suggestions, opinions, recommendations and concerns raised during the first round of consultations have been taken into account before the document is finally submitted to the government for approval.

**Implementation:** The development of a national IP strategy would not be complete without a clear implementation framework. Such a framework should include implementation structures, a resource mobilisation strategy, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

### 3. WTO seminars and Guidebook

#### 3.1 Seminars

In continuing consultations with the LDC Group, the WTO Secretariat has convened a series of workshops, regionally and in Geneva, on the process of identifying priority needs and coordinating technical and financial cooperation, including a Symposium on LDC Priority Needs for Technical and Financial Cooperation from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2012.<sup>225</sup>

<sup>225</sup>Least developed countries' priority needs in intellectual property: [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/trips\\_e/ldc\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/ldc_e.htm)

**2009:** A WTO Workshop on Least Developed Countries' Priority Needs for Technical and Financial Cooperation, was held in Geneva on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2009, following a request from the least developed country group in the TRIPS Council in June of that year.

It was part of following up on the TRIPS Council Decision of 29<sup>th</sup> November 2005. The main purpose was to enable least developed countries, developed countries, the WTO and WIPO to exchange views and share experiences. The Workshop examined ways to make use of existing mechanisms, such as the Aid for Trade Initiative (AFT) and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF).

**2010:** Also in response to the request from the least developed country group in June 2009, three regional workshops on the priority needs for these countries were held in 2010 for capital-based officials from French-speaking Africa, English-speaking Africa and the Asia-Pacific region.

**2011:** Following the same request, a symposium on least developed countries' needs communications was held in Geneva on 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> October 2011. The purpose was to bring together key representatives from LDCs, cooperating partners in developed countries, and international and regional organisations, with a view to sharing experiences on the process so far, as well as ongoing activities and outstanding needs to complete the process.

**2012:** A symposium on LDCs' needs communications was held in Geneva on 31<sup>st</sup> October–2<sup>nd</sup> November 2012 with the support of the Swedish Government. The purpose was to enhance coordination of assistance to those LDCs that have yet to identify their priority needs to implement the TRIPS Agreement in a manner supportive of their domestic policy objectives, as well as to align available resources with the individual needs that have already been identified by a number of LDCs. At the closing session, the following issues were submitted for further consideration:

- Whether coordination would be best done in Geneva or in capitals and whether the TRIPS Council should monitor projects in order to ensure transparency.
- Whether reporting on relevant activities could be centralised on a recipient country basis.
- How to prioritise IP in the process of updating Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) action matrices.
- Whether a dedicated fund could be established in order to support the needs communication process.

### 3.2 Guidebook

The Guidebook, 'Identifying Priority Needs for Technical and Financial Cooperation to Implement the TRIPS Agreement' has been under development for several years to support LDCs undertaking and co-ordinating needs communications of financial and technical assistance activities relating to the WTO TRIPS Agreement.

Draft versions of the Guidebook have been consulted upon with LDC officials and other experts taking part in regional workshops and Geneva meetings on the coordination of technical assistance for the benefit of LDCs. A final version, based on these consultations, is expected to be issued in the near future. The Guidebook will aim to structure the WTO's support to LDCs within an end-to-end approach, building on and signposting existing resources, toolkits and knowledge and technical assistance resources. The intended audience is LDC policymakers, officials and other stakeholders working on and concerned with the processes, risks and potential benefits implicit in the needs communication and

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TRIPS implementation process. The secondary audience is officials involved in the provision of IPR-related technical assistance and capacity building to LDCs.

## ANNEX B NATIONAL IP OFFICES IN LDC WTO MEMBERS

This annex profiles the national IP administrations in LDC WTO members. The information found in this annex is taken from the WIPO Directory of Intellectual Property Offices (<http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/urls.jsp>).

LDC	National IP offices
Angola	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> National Institute for Cultural Industries (INIC) National Directorate of Entertainment and Copyright Ministry of Culture</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Angolan Institute of Industrial Property Ministry of Geology, Mines and Industry: <a href="http://www.mingmi.gov.ao">http://www.mingmi.gov.ao</a></p>
Bangladesh	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Copyright Office Bangladesh, Ministry of Cultural Affairs: <a href="http://copyrightoffice.gov.bd">http://copyrightoffice.gov.bd</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (DPDT): <a href="http://www.dpdt.gov.bd/">http://www.dpdt.gov.bd/</a></p>
Benin	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Beninese Copyright Office (BUBEDRA), Ministry of Culture and Communication</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> National Industrial Property Centre (CENAPI), Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p>
Burkina Faso	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Burkinabé Copyright Office (BBDA): <a href="http://www.bbda.bf/quotidien/actualite/index.php">http://www.bbda.bf/quotidien/actualite/index.php</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> General Directorate of Industrial Property: <a href="http://www.commerce.gov.bf">http://www.commerce.gov.bf</a></p>
Burundi	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Department of Arts and Culture, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture</p> <p><b>Industrial Property offices:</b> Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism: <a href="http://www.commerceetindustrie.gov.bi/">http://www.commerceetindustrie.gov.bi/</a></p>
Cambodia	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Department of Copyright and Related Rights: <a href="http://www.mcf.gov.kh/#">http://www.mcf.gov.kh/#</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Dept of Industrial Property (DIP): <a href="http://www.gdi.mime.gov.kh/">http://www.gdi.mime.gov.kh/</a> Intellectual Property Department (IDP): <a href="http://www.moc.gov.kh">http://www.moc.gov.kh</a></p>
Central African Republic	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Central African Copyright Office (BUCADA), Ministry of Tourism, the Arts and Culture</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> National Industrial Property Service, Ministry of Industry, Commerce &amp; SME-SMI</p>
Chad	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Chadian Copyright Office (BUTDRA), Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> National Liaison Office with OAPI (SNL/OAPI), Ministry of Commerce and Industry</p>
Djibouti	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Ministry of Communication and Culture, responsible for Posts and Copyright Office</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Office of Industrial Property and Commerce (ODPIC), Min of Commerce &amp; Industry: <a href="http://www.mci.dj">http://www.mci.dj</a></p>

LDC	National IP offices
DR Congo	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Secretariat of Culture Directorate of Research, Ministry of Culture and the Arts</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Directorate of Industrial Property Secretariat for Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises (IPMEA), Ministry of Industry and SMEs</p>
Gambia	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> National Centre for Arts and Culture, Ministry of Culture</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property offices:</u></b> Office of the Registrar General Attorney, General's Chambers, Ministry for Justice</p>
Guinea	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Guinean Copyright Office, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> National Service of Industrial Property, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Small and Medium Enterprises</p>
Guinea Bissau	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Guinean Copyright Society, Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, Youth and Sports</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Office:</u></b> General Directorate of Industrial Property, Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Natural Resources</p>
Haiti	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Haitian Copyright Office (BHDA), Ministry of Culture and Communication <a href="http://www.bhdagouv.com/">http://www.bhdagouv.com/</a></p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Intellectual Property Service, Directorate of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Industry</p>
Lao PDR	<p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Science and Technology: <a href="http://www.ste.la.wipo.net/index.html">http://www.ste.la.wipo.net/index.html</a></p>
Lesotho	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Ministry of Law and Constitutional Affairs, Registrar General's Office</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Ministry of Law and Constitutional Affairs, Registrar General's Office</p>
Madagascar	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Malagasy Copyright Office, Ministry of Information, Culture and Communication: <a href="http://www.omda.mg/index.html">http://www.omda.mg/index.html</a></p>
Malawi	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Department of the Registrar General Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</p>
Mali	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Malian Copyright Office (BUMDA): <a href="http://www.bumda.cefib.com/">http://www.bumda.cefib.com/</a></p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Malian Centre for the Promotion of Industrial Property (CEMAPI), Ministry of Trade and Industry: <a href="http://www.cemapi.com">www.cemapi.com</a></p>
Mauritania	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Cultural Cooperation and Intellectual Property Department, Directorate of Culture and Arts, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b></p>

LDC	National IP offices
	Directorate Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Handicraft and Tourism
Mozambique	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Department of Copyright, National Institute of Book and Records, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Industrial Property Institute (IPI), Ministry of Industry and Commerce: <a href="http://www.ipi.gov.mz">http://www.ipi.gov.mz</a></p>
Myanmar	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Ministry of Information and Culture</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Department of Technical and Vocational Education, Ministry of Science and Technology</p>
Nepal	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Nepal Copyright Registrar's Office, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation: <a href="http://www.nepalcopyright.gov.np">http://www.nepalcopyright.gov.np</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry: <a href="http://doind.gov.np/index.php">http://doind.gov.np/index.php</a></p>
Niger	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Niger Copyright Office (BND), Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture: <a href="http://www.bnda.ne.wipo.net">http://www.bnda.ne.wipo.net</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Direction of Innovation and Industrial Property, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of Young Entrepreneurs</p>
Rwanda	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Office of the Registrar General Rwanda Development Board (RDB): <a href="http://org.rdb.rw/">http://org.rdb.rw/</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Office:</b> Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Office of the Registrar General: <a href="http://org.rdb.rw/">http://org.rdb.rw/</a></p>
Samoa	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Registration of Companies and Intellectual Property Division (RCIP), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL): <a href="http://www.mcil.gov.ws">http://www.mcil.gov.ws</a></p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL)</p>
Senegal	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Ministry of Culture, Gender and Living Environment, Senegalese Copyright Office</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Senegalese Agency of Industrial Property and Technological Innovation (ASPIT), Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicraft: <a href="http://www.aspit.sn/">http://www.aspit.sn/</a></p>
Sierra Leone	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Cultural Division), Sierra Leone Intellectual Property Organisation (SLIPO)</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Administrator and Registrar-General's Department</p>
Solomon Islands	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Ministry of Police and Justice Registrar-General's Office</p> <p><b>Industrial Property Offices:</b> Ministry of Police and Justice Registrar-General's office</p>
Tanzania	<p><b>Copyright Offices:</b> Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA), Business Registrations and Licensing Agency</p>

LDC	National IP offices
	<p>(BRELA), Ministry of Industry and Trade, Tanzania: <a href="http://www.cosota-tz.org">http://www.cosota-tz.org</a></p> <p>Copyright Society of Zanzibar (COSOZA), Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Good Governance</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b></p> <p>Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Ministry of Industry and Trade, Tanzania: <a href="http://www.brela-tz.org/index.php">http://www.brela-tz.org/index.php</a></p> <p>Registrar's General's Office, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Zanzibar</p>
Togo	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport, Togolese Copyright Office (BUTODRA) <a href="http://www.butodra.org">http://www.butodra.org</a></p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> National Institute for Industrial Property and Technology (INPIT), Ministry of Trade, Industry, Transport and Development of the Free Zone</p>
Uganda	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Office:</u></b> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)</p>
Vanuatu	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> The Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Vanuatu, Ministry of trade, Tourism and Industry</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> The Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Vanuatu, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry</p>
Zambia	<p><b><u>Copyright Offices:</u></b> Copyright Administration, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services (MIBS)</p> <p><b><u>Industrial Property Offices:</u></b> Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA), Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry: <a href="http://www.pacra.org.zm/">http://www.pacra.org.zm/</a></p>

## ANNEX C STATISTICAL DATA ON IP ADMINISTRATION

The information used in this annex was obtained from the WIPO IP Statistics Data Centre. Due to limited availability, only countries that have provided data to WIPO are those listed in the tables below.

The WIPO IP Statistics Data Centre uses an aggregate category of “Low Income Country (LIC)”. According to WIPO, the LIC category total is the sum of all the available data (i.e. excluding estimates) for countries included in this category.<sup>226</sup> The category is a useful but imperfect proxy indicator for the group of 34 LDCs who are WTO members.

The following 9 LDC WTO members are classed by WIPO as LDCs but not LICs and do not therefore appear in the total LIC category data: Angola, Djibouti, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Zambia.

There are also a number of countries that are classed as LICs by WIPO and included in the total LIC category, but are not LDC WTO members: Afghanistan, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Somalia, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe<sup>227</sup>.

### 1. Patents

#### Total patent applications (direct and PCT national phase entries) by LDC, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	All	338	330	342	306
Burkina Faso	All	N/a	N/a	2	N/a
Madagascar	All	77	44	43	61
Low Income Countries	All	1,599	9,016	8,791	372

#### Resident and non-resident patent applications, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Bangladesh	Resident	60	55	66	32	213
	Non-resident	278	275	276	274	1,103
Burkina Faso	Resident	N/a	N/a	2	N/a	2
	Non-resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	0
Madagascar	Resident	14	1	9	3	27

<sup>226</sup> WIPO IP Statistics Data Centre Help: <http://ipstatsdb.wipo.org/ipstats/ipstats/patentsHelp>

<sup>227</sup> World Bank Classification of Low Income Countries:

<http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/events/documents/ao-espa2013-annex1.pdf>

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	Non-resident	63	43	34	58	198
Low Income Countries	Resident	283	8,071	8,313	39	16,706
	Non-resident	1,316	945	478	333	3,072

#### Total patent grants (direct and PCT national phase entries) by LDCs, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	All	165	130	92	85
Madagascar	All	34	27	55	N/a
Low Income Countries	All	442	6,314	6,549	90

#### Resident and non-resident patent grants, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Bangladesh	Resident	14	28	21	6	69
	Non-resident	151	102	71	79	403
Madagascar	Resident	6	2	5	N/a	13
	Non-resident	28	25	50	N/a	103
Low Income Countries	Resident	142	6,167	6,377	11	12,697
	Non-resident	300	147	172	79	698

## 2. Trademarks

#### Total trademark applications (direct and via the Madrid System) by LDCs, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	All	9,221	8,771	10,231	11,645
Burkina Faso	All	N/a	N/a	34	N/a
Haiti	All	1,513	1,581	1,774	1,949
Lesotho	All	910	634	565	633
Madagascar	All	1,318	1,605	1,772	1,869

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mozambique	All	1,240	870	888	1,032
Sierra Leone	All	1,017	750	674	724
Zambia	All	1,159	795	764	866
Low Income Countries	All	31,001	27,158	26,362	27,046

### Resident and non-resident trademark applications, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Bangladesh	Resident	N/a	N/a	7,857	8,632	16,489
	Non-resident	N/a	N/a	2,374	3,013	5,405
Burkina Faso	Resident	N/a	N/a	34	N/a	34
	Non-resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Haiti	Resident	588	600	409	572	2,169
	Non-resident	925	981	1,365	1,377	4,648
Lesotho	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non-resident	910	634	565	633	2,742
Madagascar	Resident	514	571	610	621	2,316
	Non-resident	804	1,034	1,162	1,248	4,248
Low Income Countries	Resident	2,972	3,051	11,135	10,166	27,324
	Non-resident	15,768	12,554	15,227	16,880	60,429

### Total trademark registrations (direct and via the Madrid systems) by LDCs, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	All	N/a	1,079	1,519	N/a
Lesotho	All	910	634	565	633
Madagascar	All	1,428	1,595	1,644	1,629
Mozambique	All	1,239	870	887	1,023
Sierra Leone	All	1,017	750	674	724

<b>Zambia</b>	All	1,159	795	764	866
<b>Low Income Countries</b>	All	16,656	14,207	14,704	12,789

### Resident and non-resident trademark registrations, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Resident	N/a	170	307	N/a	477
	Non resident	N/a	909	1,212	N/a	2,121
<b>Lesotho</b>	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	910	634	565	633	2,742
<b>Madagascar</b>	Resident	588	571	614	459	2,232
	Non resident	840	1,024	1,030	1,170	4,064
<b>Mozambique</b>	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	1,239	870	887	1,023	4,019
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	1,017	750	674	724	3,165
<b>Low Income Countries</b>	Resident	2,228	2,090	2,408	814	7,540
	Non resident	14,428	12,117	12,296	11,975	50,816

### 3. Industrial Designs

#### Total design applications (direct and via the Hague System) by LDCs, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Bangladesh</b>	All	511	922	896	1,297
<b>Benin</b>	All	34	15	9	14
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	All	N/a	N/a	4	N/a
<b>Madagascar</b>	All	304	332	286	309
<b>Mali</b>	All	23	10	8	11
<b>Niger</b>	All	25	10	5	11
<b>Rwanda</b>	All	N/a	N/a	N/a	1

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Senegal	All	41	18	12	14
Low Income Countries	All	1,534	1,889	1,588	1,972

### Resident and non-resident design applications, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Bangladesh	Resident	473	954	853	1,155	3,435
	Non resident	38	38	43	142	261
Benin	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	0
	Non resident	37	15	9	14	75
Burkina Faso	Resident	N/a	N/a	4	N/a	4
	Non resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	0
Madagascar	Resident	298	332	279	307	1,216
	Non resident	6	N/a	7	2	15
Mali	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	23	10	8	11	52
Low Income Countries	Resident	810	1,362	1,218	1,479	4,869
	Non resident	589	355	370	493	1,807

### Total design registrations (direct and via the Hague System) by LDCs, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	All	415	394	824	646
Benin	All	37	15	9	14
Madagascar	All	392	336	313	271
Mali	All	23	10	8	11
Niger	All	25	10	5	11
Rwanda	All	N/a	N/a	N/a	1
Senegal	All	41	18	12	14

<b>Low Income Countries</b>	All	1,374	1,134	1,520	1,276
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### Resident and non-resident design registrations, 2008 - 2011

Office	Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Resident	364	376	792	615	2,147
	Non resident	51	18	32	31	147
<b>Benin</b>	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	37	15	9	14	75
<b>Madagascar</b>	Resident	378	330	312	265	1,285
	Non resident	14	6	1	6	27
<b>Mali</b>	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	23	10	8	11	52
<b>Niger</b>	Resident	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	Non resident	25	10	5	11	51
<b>Low Income Countries</b>	Resident	775	796	1152	894	4,392
	Non resident	599	338	368	382	1,687

## ANNEX D MEMBERSHIP OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL IP TREATIES BY LDC WTO MEMBERS

This annex profiles the membership of major international IP treaties by LDC WTO members. In addition, all of the LDC WTO members are members of the WIPO convention. The information in this annex is taken primarily from the relevant pages of the WIPO website.

LDC Member	Global legal protection systems								Global administration & classification systems										Total
	Industrial Property		Copyright and related rights						PCT	TLT	N	MP	MM	H	VC	SG	LO	LI	
Treaty	P	IPC	RO	WCT	B	WPPT	PH	S											
Angola	X								X										2
Bangladesh	X				X														2
Benin	X			X	X	X			X		X			X		X			8
Burkina Faso	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X								X	9
Burundi	X																		1
Cambodia	X																		1
Central African Republic	X				X				X										3

LDC Member	Global legal protection systems								Global administration & classification systems										Total									
	Industrial Property		Copyright and related rights						Treaty	P	IPC	RO	WCT	B	WPPT	PH	S	PCT		TLT	N	MP	MM	H	VC	SG	LO	LI
Chad	X				X					X																		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X				X		X																					3
Djibouti	X				X																							2
Gambia	X				X				X																			3
Guinea	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X					X									X		10	
Guinea-Bissau	X				X				X																		3	
Haiti	X				X																					X	3	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X				X				X																		3	

LDC Member	Global legal protection systems								Global administration & classification systems										Total
	Industrial Property		Copyright and related rights						PCT	TLT	N	MP	MM	H	VC	SG	LO	LI	
Treaty	P	IPC	RO	WCT	B	WPPT	PH	S											
Lesotho	X		X		X				X			X	X						6
Madagascar	X				X				X			X							4
Malawi	X	X			X				X		X						X		6
Mali	X			X	X	X			X					X		X			7
Mauritania	X				X				X										3
Mozambique	X								X		X	X	X						5
Myanmar																			0
Nepal	X				X														2
Niger	X		X		X				X					X					5
Rwanda	X				X			X	X					X					5

LDC Member	Global legal protection systems								Global administration & classification systems										Total
	Industrial Property		Copyright and related rights						PCT	TLT	N	MP	MM	H	VC	SG	LO	LI	
Treaty	P	IPC	RO	WCT	B	WPPT	PH	S											
Samoa					X														1
Senegal	X			X	X	X			X					X					6
Sierra Leone	X								X			X	X						4
Solomon Islands																			0
Togo	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X									X	9
Uganda	X								X										2
United Republic of Tanzania	X				X				X		X								4
Vanuatu					X														1
Zambia	X				X				X			X							4

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<b>P</b>	Paris Convention	<b>GH</b>	Geneva Act of Hague	<b>BP</b>	Budapest Treaty
<b>B</b>	Berne Convention	<b>N</b>	Nice Agreement	<b>S</b>	Brussels Convention
<b>PCT</b>	Patent Cooperation Treaty	<b>LI</b>	Lisbon Agreement	<b>TLT</b>	Trademark Law Treaty
<b>PLT</b>	Patent Law Treaty	<b>RO</b>	Rome Convention	<b>WCT</b>	WIPO Copyright Treaty
<b>MI</b>	Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source)	<b>LO</b>	Locarno Agreement	<b>WPPT</b>	WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
<b>MM</b>	Madrid Agreement (Marks)	<b>IPC</b>	Strasbourg Agreement	<b>SG</b>	Singapore Treaty
<b>MP</b>	Madrid Protocol	<b>PH</b>	Phonograms Convention		
<b>H</b>	Hague Agreement	<b>VC</b>	Vienna Agreement		

## ANNEX E IP LEGISLATION IN LDC WTO MEMBERS

This annex provides a list of the legislation available on the WIPO Lex database for each LDC WTO member as at February 2013, including only the WIPO Lex category 'Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature'.

LDC	IP legislation
<b>Angola</b>	Law No. 3/92 on Industrial Property of February 28, 1992 (1992) Law No. 4/90 of March 10, 1990 on Author's Rights (1990)
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Trademarks Act, 2009 (Act No. XIX of 2009) (2009) The Patents and Designs Act (Act No. II of 1911) (2003) Copyright Act 2000 No. 28 of 2000 (as amended up to 2005) (2000)
<b>Benin</b>	Law No. 2005-30 of April 5, 2006 relating to Copyright and Related Rights of the Republic of Benin (2006)
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Law No. 032-99/AN of December 22, 1999 on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property (1999)
<b>Burundi</b>	Law of 20 August 1964 on Patents (1964)
<b>Cambodia</b>	Law on Patents, Utility Models and Industrial Designs (2003) Law on Copyrights and Related Rights (2003) Laws concerning Marks, Trade Names and Acts of Unfair Competition of the Kingdom of Cambodia (2002) Law of January 25, 1996 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1996)
<b>Central African Republic</b>	N/a
<b>Chad</b>	Law No. 005/PR/2003 of May 2, 2003 on the Protection of Copyright, Neighbouring Rights and Expressions of Folklore (2003)
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	Law No. 82-001 of January 7, 1982 on Industrial Property (1982)
<b>Djibouti</b>	Law No. 50/AN/09/6 <sup>th</sup> L on the Protection of Industrial Property (2009) Law No. 154/AN/06 of 23 July 2006 on the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (2006)
<b>Gambia</b>	Industrial Property Act, 1989 (2007) Copyright Act, 2004 (2004)
<b>Guinea</b>	N/a
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	N/a
<b>Haiti</b>	Law of July 14, 1956 amending the Trademarks Law of July 17, 1954 (1956) Law of July 17, 1954 on Trademarks (1954)

LDC	IP legislation
	<p>Law on July 3, 1924 amending the Law on Patents of Inventions and Industrial Designs of December 14, 1922 (1924)</p> <p>Law of December 14, 1922 on Patents of Inventions and Industrial Designs (1922)</p>
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	<p>Intellectual Property Laws (2007)</p> <p>Law No. 08/NA on National Heritage (1995)</p>
<b>Lesotho</b>	<p>Industrial Property Order 1989 (Order No. 5 of 1989, as last amended by Act No. 4 of 1997) (1997)</p> <p>Copyright Order 1989 (Order No. 13 of 1989) (1989)</p>
<b>Madagascar</b>	<p>Law No. 94-036 of 18 September 1995 on Literary and Artistic Property (1994)</p>
<b>Malawi</b>	<p>Copyright Act, 1989 (2001)</p> <p>Trade Descriptions Act, 1987 (1987)</p> <p>Patents Act, Chapter 49:02 (1986)</p> <p>Registered Designs Act, Chapter 49:05 (1985)</p> <p>Trademarks Act, Chapter 49:01 (1967)</p> <p>Merchandise Marks Act, Chapter 49:04 (1966)</p>
<b>Mali</b>	<p>Law No. 08-024 of July 23, 2008 laying down the Regime of Literary and Artistic Property in the Republic of Mali (2008)</p> <p>Law on the Protection of Industrial Property (No. 87-18/AN-RM of March 9, 1987) (1987)</p>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<p>N/a</p>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<p>Industrial Property Code (approved by Decree No. 04/2006 of April 12, 2006 (2006)</p> <p>Law No. 4/2001 of February 27, 2001 (Copyright Law, approved by Decree-Law No. 46.980 of April 27, 1966) (2001)</p>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<p>The Copyright Act of 1911 (1911)</p> <p>Merchandise Marks Act 1889 (1889)</p>
<b>Nepal</b>	<p>The Patent, Design and Trade Mark Act, 2022 (1965) (2006)</p> <p>Copyright Act, 2059 (2002) (2002)</p>
<b>Niger</b>	<p>N/a</p>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<p>Law No. 31/2009 of 26/10/2009 on the Protection of Intellectual Property (2009)</p>
<b>Samoa</b>	<p>Copyright Act 1998 (2009)</p> <p>Industrial Designs Act 1972 (2009)</p> <p>Patents Act 1972 (2009)</p>

LDC	IP legislation
	Trade Marks Act 1972 (2009)
<b>Senegal</b>	Law No. 2009-09 of January 25, 2008 on Copyright and Related Rights (2008)
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation Act, 2009 (2010)
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Registration of UK Patents Act (Cap 179) (1992) Copyright Act 1987 (Cap 138) (1988) Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Act (Cap 180) (1978) United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Act (Cap 181) (1978) Registration of Business Names Act (Cap 178) (1977)
<b>Tanzania</b>	The Zanzibar Industrial Property Act No. 4 of 2008 (2008) The Zanzibar Copyright Act, 2003 (2003) The Protection of New Plant Varieties (Plant Breeders' Rights) Act, 2002 (2002) The Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act No. 23 of 2002 (2002) Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, 1999 (1999) The Patents (Registration) Act (1995) The Trade and Service Marks Act, 1986 (1986) Merchandise Marks Act, 1963 (No. 20 of 1963) (1963)
<b>Togo</b>	Law No. 2001-015 of November 29, 2001 on the Creation of the National Institute of Industrial Property and Technology (INIPT) (2001) Law No. 91-12 of June 10, 1991 on the Protection of Copyright, Folklore and Related Rights (1991) Law No. 61-38 of December 28, 1961 on Trademarks (1961)
<b>Uganda</b>	The Trademarks Act, 2010 (2010) The Trade Secrets Protection Act, 2009 (2009) The Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, 2006 (2006) The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 (2002) The Patents Act (1993) The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Act, (1937)
<b>Vanuatu</b>	Geographical Indications (Wine) Act (2006) Designs Act No. 3 of 2003 (2003) Patents Act No. 2 of 2003 (2003) Trademarks Act No. 1 of 2003 (2003) Circuits Layouts Act No. 51 of 2000 (2000) Copyright and Related Rights Act No. 42 of 2000 (2000) Trade Secret Act No. 52 of 2000 (2000)

LDC	IP legislation
<b>Zambia</b>	<p>Copyright and Performance Rights (Amendment) Act, 2010 (Act No. 25 of 2010) (2010)</p> <p>Plant Breeder's Rights Act (Act No. 18 of 2007) (2007)</p> <p>Copyright and Performance Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 44 of 1994) (1994)</p> <p>The Registered Designs Act (Chapter 402) (1994)</p> <p>Protection of Names, Uniforms and Badges Act (Chapter 314) (1994)</p> <p>The Merchandise Marks Act (Chapter 405) (1994)</p> <p>The Trade Marks Act (Chapter 401) (1994)</p> <p>The Patents (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Act No. 26 of 1987) (1987)</p> <p>The Registered Designs (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Act No. 25 of 1987) (1987)</p> <p>The Patents (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Act No. 18 of 1980) (1980)</p> <p>The Registered Designs (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Act No. 16 of 1980) (1980)</p> <p>The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1980 (1980)</p> <p>The Patents Act (Chapter 400) (1965)</p> <p>The Registration of Business Names Act (Chapter 389) (1965)</p>

## ANNEX F TECHNICAL & FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LDCS

This table indicates those LDC WTO members explicitly stated as a direct beneficiary of country-level technical assistance related to implementation of the TRIPS agreement in one or more of the TRIPS Art. 67 submissions made annually by developed countries and IGOs to the WTO TRIPS Council from 2008 to 2012.

It should be noted that LDC WTO members may have benefited from a range of non-country level technical assistance activities beyond those reported here over the period (e.g. regional-level workshops or thematic training events organised at the global level in which LDC WTO members have participated).

Numbers in parenthesis indicate the total number of individual direct technical assistance provisions made to each LDC WTO member by co-operation partners in each of the years shown.

LDC	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Angola	No	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (3)
Bangladesh	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (3)	Yes (6)
Benin	No	No	No	No	No
Burkina Faso	Yes (1)	Yes (2)	No	Yes (1)	Yes (1)
Burundi	No	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	No	Yes (1)
Cambodia	Yes (3)	Yes (3)	Yes (5)	Yes (8)	Yes (6)
Centr. Afr. Rep.	No	No	No	No	Yes (2)
Chad	No	No	No	No	No
DR Congo	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
Djibouti	No	No	No	No	Yes (1)
Gambia	Yes (1)	No	Yes (1)	Yes (2)	Yes (1)
Guinea	No	No	No	No	Yes (1)
Guinea Bissau	No	No	No	No	Yes (1)
Haiti	No	No	No	No	No
Lesotho	No	Yes (1)	No	Yes (1)	Yes (1)
Madagascar	No	Yes (1)	No	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
Malawi	No	No	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)
Mali	No	Yes (3)	Yes (1)	Yes (2)	Yes (1)
Mauritania	No	No	No	No	Yes (1)

LDC	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Mozambique	No	Yes (2)	No	Yes (4)	Yes (1)
Myanmar	No	No	No	Yes (3)	Yes (4)
Nepal	No	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
Niger	No	No	No	Yes (1)	No
Rwanda	No	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (2)
Samoa	No	Yes (3)	Yes (1)	No	No
Senegal	No	No	Yes (2)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
Sierra Leone	No	No	Yes (1)	No	No
Solomon Islands	No	No	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	No
Tanzania	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (2)
Togo	No	Yes (1)	No	No	No
Uganda	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)	Yes (2)
Vanuatu	Yes (1)	No	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)
Zambia	No	No	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (5)

## ANNEX G SUPPLY OF ASSISTANCE TO LDCS BY CO-OPERATION PARTNERS

This table indicates which individual LDC WTO members have been explicitly stated as direct beneficiaries of country-level technical assistance related to implementation of the TRIPS agreement in one or more of the TRIPS Art. 67 submissions made annually by developed countries, IGOs, and the WTO Secretariat to the WTO TRIPS Council from 2008 to 2012.

It should be noted that the donor countries and IGOs making TRIPS Art. 67 submissions over the period may have provided a range of non-country level technical assistance activities beyond those reported here over the period (e.g. regional-level workshops or thematic training events organised at the global level in which LDC WTO members have participated).

Co-operation Partner	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
<b>Australia</b>	Cambodia Vanuatu	Samoa	N/a	N/a	Myanmar
<b>Austria</b>	N/a	N/a	Cambodia	N/a	N/a
<b>Belgium</b>	DR Congo Uganda	DR Congo Uganda	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Canada</b>	Bangladesh Burkina Faso Tanzania	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Nepal	Bangladesh Senegal Uganda	Cambodia Zambia Angola Bangladesh
<b>Germany</b>	N/a	N/a	N/a	Cambodia DR Congo	Burundi DR Congo
<b>Finland</b>	N/a	N/a	Cambodia	Cambodia	N/a
<b>France</b>	N/a	Cambodia Madagascar Mali	N/a	Burkina Faso DR Congo	Bangladesh Burkina Faso Cen. Afr. Rep. Cambodia
<b>Japan</b>	Cambodia Gambia Tanzania Uganda	Samoa Cambodia Nepal	Cambodia	Cambodia Myanmar	Cambodia Myanmar
<b>New Zealand</b>	N/a	Samoa	Samoa	N/a	N/a
<b>Portugal</b>	N/a	Angola Mozambique	N/a	Angola Mozambique	N/a
<b>Switzerland</b>	Bangladesh Cambodia	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>United Kingdom</b>	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	Uganda

<b>United States of America</b>	N/a	Burkina Faso Mali Nepal	Mali Senegal Tanzania Uganda Zambia Burundi	Gambia Mali Cambodia DR Congo Nepal	DR Congo Gambia Mali Nepal Mauritania
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<b>International Organisations</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>ARIPO</b>	N/a	N/a	Gambia Uganda Zambia	N/a	N/a
<b>European Union</b>	N/a	Bangladesh	Solomon Islands Vanuatu	Uganda Zambia Vanuatu	Zambia Senegal Vanuatu
<b>UNCTAD</b>	N/a	Mozambique Rwanda Zambia	Cambodia Uganda	Bangladesh Madagascar Rwanda	Bangladesh Rwanda
<b>UPOV</b>	N/a	Mali Togo Tanzania	Tanzania	Cambodia Mozambique Senegal Tanzania	Bangladesh Cambodia Madagascar Senegal Tanzania
<b>WCO</b>	N/a	Burkina Faso	N/a	Senegal	N/a
<b>WHO</b>	N/a	N/a	N/a	Cambodia Solomon Islands	Zambia
<b>WIPO</b>	N/a	Burundi Lesotho Rwanda	Angola Malawi DR Congo Mali Rwanda Sierra Leone	Cambodia Uganda Bangladesh Gambia Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Nepal Niger	Angola Bangladesh Cambodia Djibouti Guinea Guinea Bissau Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Senegal Tanzania Zambia DR Congo Madagascar Nepal Rwanda Uganda
<b>WTO</b>	N/a	N/a	Senegal	Madagascar Mali Mozambique	Angola Bangladesh Cen. Afr. Rep.

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					Zambia
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