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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

social and cultural development on 30 June and 1 July 2011. After this forum, work began on preparing Togo's IP System Development Plan (PDSPI).

1 OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM

1.1 Legal and institutional framework

1.1.1

11. To resolve these shortcomings, OAPI and its Member States, including Togo, began revising the Agreement in 2011 with a view to:

- adjusting the measures contained in domestic provisions so as to ensure they do not stand in the way of the flexibilities offered by the multilateral system, such as those relating to access to medicines and technological development, which are provided for most notably in the Doha Declaration, the WTO Decision of 30 August 2003 and the Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement;
- reducing distortions and impediments to international trade, taking into account the need to promote the effective and adequate protection of IPRs;
- simplifying procedures for issuing titles in relation to the Patent Law Treaty and the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks; and
- integrating special requirements related to border measures, as well as provisions against anti-competitive practices that hinder the transfer and dissemination of technology.

1.2.2 Creation of the Technology and Innovation Support Centre (CATI) in Togo

12. CATI was established following a recommendation made at a national workshop on innovation promotion held in Lomé on 4 May 2011. This workshop was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Togolese government within the framework of WIPO's technical assistance programme. The convention establishing CATI was signed by Togo and WIPO on 3 October 2011.

13. CATI was established for the following reasons:

- to enable users to benefit effectively from the increased access provided by Internet search facilities (in particular through the use of search tools such as key words, truncation and classification, etc.) and to provide them with direct personal (face-to-face) assistance in this task;
- to strengthen the local technological base (by making the most of local know-how) and develop technology transfer, e.g. by studying the possibility of licensing, joint ventures, etc.; and
- to help local users create, protect, retain and manage their IPRs.

1.2.3 Preparation of the Intellectual Property System Development Plan (PDSPI) in Togo

14. The PDSPI, which Togo is currently devising thanks to technical and financial support provided by WIPO, demonstrates the Togolese government's desire to turn its IP system into a powerful development tool. The Plan forms part of Togo's vision for 2030, which is to ensure the country's status as an emerging economy. Togo's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE) for 2013-2017 also plays an important role in this vision.

15. The PDSPI's main objective is to promote the protection and effective use of the IP system in Togo's economic, social and cultural development activities. Accordingly, it has been conceived with a view to ensuring the use of the IP system to improve the competitive position of Togolese products and services on national, regional and international markets, and to promote, disseminate and optimize research results.

16. Action within the framework of the implementation of the PDSPI is aimed at:

- enhancing capacity and technical facilities in respect of IP administration;
- making commercial operators, scientists, researchers, artists, creators and officials more aware of the use of the IP system;
- enhancing the technical capacities of SMEs and SMIs through the improved use of the IP system;
- promoting innovation and the optimization of research results;
- promoting IP training in universities, colleges and vocational training centres;
- enhancing the capacities of farmers and craftsmen in respect of the strategic use of IP; and

- taking measures to combat the piracy of literary and artistic works and copyright infringement.

2 TOGO'S PRIORITY NEEDS FOR TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

2.1 Modernization and strengthening of the capacities of services responsible for intellectual property administration

17. IP administration must keep pace with the changes taking place internationally, including the development of technology to meet IP user needs. This also applies to LDCs like Togo when it comes to implementing the TRIPS Agreement.

18. The aim of modernizing IP administration is to reinforce the respective roles of INPIT, CATI and BUTODRA so that they can contribute, through their actions, to the development of the economic, social, scientific and technological situation in Togo and meet the expectations of IP system users. Such modernization may therefore help to enhance their role as IP service providers, including by raising the awareness of the population and economic operators.

19. Accordingly, with a view to improving its IP administration Togo has identified the following priority needs:

- creation of a national committee responsible for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement;
- development of this committee's capacities with a view to enabling Togo's active participation in future international meetings concerning the TRIPS Agreement, action against counterfeiting and new issues such as the protection of traditional knowledge and genetic resources;
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- training for SMEs/SMIs on the protection and strategic use of information contained

27. Since 2003, WIPO has been implementing projects in various parts of the world to assess the economic contribution made by creative industries. It has published the *Guide on Surveying the Economic Contribution of the Copyright-Based Industries*, which has served as a starting point for studies on this subject in a number of countries, notably Canada, Singapore, Finland and the United States.

28. WIPO is currently supporting studies of this type in many countries. Togo's needs in this area include the following:

- a study on the contribution that copyright and cultural industries make to the Togolese national economy;
- training sessions for the staff of bodies responsible for enforcing rights, in particular the judiciary (magistrates, bailiffs, lawyers), police, customs and the gendarmerie;
- equipment enabling customs services to detect counterfeit and pirated products;
- training programmes on collection, distribution, the drafting of contracts, and the use of appropriate software for collective management;
- creation of a national programme for the implementation of a levy on private copying and reprographic reproduction; and
- annual organization of information and awareness-raising activities or campaigns on the adverse effects of piracy and the need for action at national level involving all the actors in the copyright and related rights sector in Togo.

SUMMARY TABLE OF TOGO'S PRIORITY NEEDS



