



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Enhancing of APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Utilization: Training for Trainers

Final Report



**Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group
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APEC PROJECT

Enhancing of APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Utilization:
Training for Trainers **CTI 22/2010**

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a) The project background

The stabilization of economic processes and ensuring of sustainable economic growth of APEC economies are the main drivers of global crisis overcoming. At present APEC forum comprises 21 economies of different level of development (Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; The Republic of the Philippines; The Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America; and Viet Nam). APEC is the largest economic association, which is the share of more than 57% of global GDP and 48% of world trade. Perspectives of economic cooperation in the region were stated in Osaka declaration, in particular, in such areas as tariff and non-tariff measures of regulation of the world trade in goods and services, international investments, standardization of goods and services, customs procedures, *intellectual property rights*, competition policy, government procurement, rules of origin, dispute mediation, mobility of business people, implementation of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, information gathering and analysis. The most important guideline is the activities that stimulate mutual trade and foreign investments. Informational exchange is of priority in APEC. In this regard, the main element of the cooperation among APEC member-economies is an open exchange of information. One can say that immediate goal of the economic association is not only a common economic space but also a common informational space. There is an exchange, first of all, of information on business projects of APEC member-economies. Growth of informational transparency allows to businessmen of each APEC economy to get involved in business activity throughout APEC region. The great importance for implementation of this guideline plays provision of public with information on intellectual property, without which the current realization of business activity and innovation activity is possible.

Today protection and use of intellectual property should ensure innovation and inclusive growth of APEC economies. The education should meet current situation: the importance of innovation-based APEC economies, regional economic cooperation, increase in number of IP Academies and educational centers.

APEC economies require modernization of existing system of intellectual property education, and the training of trainers in the field of intellectual property is the first step in this direction.

The project “Enhancing of APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Utilization: Training for Trainers”, implemented by the Russian Federation, fully corresponds to the first goal of the IPEG “Deepen the dialogue on intellectual property policy”. Moreover, the project also responds to the main document of the CTI - “APEC’s Second Trade Facilitation Plan” (endorsed in Cairns, Australia in 2007). Its call “... for new initiatives in the areas of intellectual property rights ...” is the direct commission to the APEC IPEG.

The outcome of this project was designated as economical integration of APEC economies by enhancing of APEC capacity building for intellectual property protection and utilization. In this regard, it was taken into consideration that a number of APEC economies already have an experience in development of specialized training programs in the field of intellectual property for government officials that could be used in defining the best practices and developing of the necessary guidelines.

The key *objectives* of the project were determined as:

To examine and compare the existing effective practices of capacity building and IP training programs in APEC economies. The results of the examination and comparison are to provide APEC economies with information on all existing training programs in the region and lay down the foundation for enhancing of education in the field of intellectual property and cooperation among IP academies. Furthermore, the results should assist IP trainers to mutually coordinate their training programs and, thus, to reduce the number of unnecessary and excessive training programs in the region.

To develop an appropriate training for trainers course and guidelines on best practices of training of APEC economies' officials on the entire range of basic and advanced IP concepts, policies, legal regimes. This objective was set as government officials from APEC economies need a regular development of IP knowledge and skills because of the constant improvement of legislation and enforcement. Besides, it was taken into account that today there are no APEC specialized courses to meet the specific needs of IP related training of the government officials (including policymakers and law enforcers). This objective does not foresee the development of training materials per se that will be used by the trainers. It is aimed at developing and providing the trainers with knowledge on the possible training methodologies and techniques to meet the needs of officials for full-range IP training.

To organize a special training for trainers. The purpose of such training for trainers from APEC economies is to receive the information on best practices , which will subsequently assist trainers, firstly, to mutually coordinate their training programs and thus to reduce the number of unnecessary training programs and to rise their effectiveness. Establishment of the connections between IP trainers from APEC economies during the training will promote economic integration. Secondly, the received information will give an opportunity to develop their own training programs. It was determined that at the moment the trainers in APEC economies don't have common approaches to training or guidelines on best practices of government officials' training in the field of intellectual property. Within the training the trainers from APEC economies were to receive knowledge on different approaches and best practices, as well as knowledge on how the resources can be used more effectively and which training techniques are the most productive.

To assist the trainers from APEC member economies in developing their own training programs. During the training the trainees received group tasks to develop programs. While working out the programs the assistance was provided to the trainees, in particular they were provided with the existing program as a sample. Based on the discussion of the results of group tasks the trainers gave

recommendations to the developed programs. Besides, as a result of the Output Testing, considering the desire of trainees, some of the presented during the training programs were improved (they are presented in the Report). The trainers, who carried out the training, are ready, if requested by the trainees, to assist them in development of their own training programs.

i) Necessity for IP Education

The arena of IP rights is gaining prominence in international commercial relations. Its importance can be discerned in the creation of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) by the UN in 1967, which retains administrative control over 23 different IP treaties. The global economy is moving towards greater dependence on intellectual property and is becoming knowledge driven. The focus is shifting away from products and services linked to land and labor and shifting toward those linked to intellectual capital.

Protection of IP is now firmly on the agenda for any international trade treaty. The Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Agreement under the administration of the World Trade Organization compels member APEC member economies of the WTO to establish and enforce appropriate IP-protection systems nationally. Barring the emerging importance of IP at the international level, other domestic reasons exist for the introduction of IP education at higher education levels. The scope of individuals and organizations impacted by the protection of IP is also widening, almost down to the grassroots level in some APEC member economies.

Further, due to rapid and continuous advances in science and technology, the scope of intellectual property has increased sharply. The development of information technology, communications technology, e-commerce, biotechnology, and a number of other emerging areas has led to the increasing centrality of IP in the agenda of businesses and nations. Additionally, the priority of development for the more underdeveloped areas of the world is also creating new demands and questions to answer.

b) Intellectual Property Education – APEC Point of View

The importance of intellectual property protection and utilization is highlighted by APEC Leader's Statements "A NEW COMMITMENT TO ASIA-PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT" (Lima, Peru, 22-23 November 2008) and "SUSTAINING GROWTH, CONNECTING THE REGION" (14-15 November 2009): "We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights and reiterated the importance of comprehensive and balanced intellectual property systems that provide for and protect the incentives that encourage creation and innovation and provide the tools for successful management and exploitation of IP rights. We will continue to promote greater collaboration among our IP rights experts..."

ABAC's Report to APEC Economic Leaders "Building Towards the Bogor Goals with One Community", Singapore, 2009 also noted that "ABAC continues to highlight the important role that the effective protection of intellectual property rights plays in promoting regional economic integration, globalization of supply chains and the development of domestic IP-based industries. Further, ABAC looks forward to closer engagement and cooperation with the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group to address a range of issues relevant to private sector stakeholders".

The IP related issues are in focus of APEC for several years and there were implemented some projects regarding Intellectual Property. The project "Enhancing of APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Utilization: Training for Trainers" was developed and implemented taking into account the experience of the previous APEC activities, in particular, such projects as:

- Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative - iPAC Initiative;
- APEC project "Training Intellectual Property Right Information Facilitators

Using e-Learning Contents, IP Xpedite;

- Survey on Strategic Consideration of IPR Capacity Building Requirements in APEC Economies.

The results of the project are to lay the foundation and to enhance the capacity of all APEC member-economies in the field of intellectual property and to respond to the statements of APEC Leaders as well as to the strategic APEC documents.

In many APEC documents it is continued to recognize that strong protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights is a critical component for economic growth and development in the Asia-Pacific region.¹ In 2006 in APEC Economic Leaders Declaration “the need for continued efforts to increase capacity building to assist economies of different levels of development to strengthen IPR protection and enforcement” was stressed.

As one of the capacity building activities Model Guidelines recommend “encouraging more effective dialog between government agencies and the private sector on IP protection, enforcement, management and exploitation”.

For successful implementation of such activities the representatives of government agencies, government officials, should have certain knowledge in the field of intellectual property. It is obvious that this knowledge should be a full supplement to the knowledge, that is to be obligatory possessed by government officials in order to perform their official duties effectively. And this fact should be certainly taken into account when developing training programs and carrying out of training.

¹

APEC Model Guidelines to Strengthen IPR Capacity Building

c) Enhancing capacity building in IPR – international organizations point of view on education in IPR field

As the analysis shows, today there are a lot of training courses in the field of intellectual property developed by APEC economies' IP offices, educational institutions and international organizations. The Worldwide Academy of the World Intellectual Property Organization is the central element for organization of training and training in the field of intellectual property and offers a number of basic and advanced distance learning courses. The programs of Academy meet the needs of various audiences – inventors and creative people, business managers and IP specialists, politicians and government officials involved in IP, diplomats and representatives of various different and organizations, students, who study intellectual property and trainers of intellectual property, and civil society. The training of interested persons is carried out in the field of industrial property and copyright or related rights. The Academy makes efforts on choosing the educational form, that meets the needs of relevant office in the best way. The WIPO programs are based on analysis of demand and aim to promote the information exchange between different groups, including stakeholders, managers and law enforcement officers. Target groups include officials of industrial property offices, copyright offices and other authorities, whose mandate comprises intellectual property issues.² The WIPO Academy developed and implements various distance learning courses available in the languages of APEC economies, in particular in Chinese and Russian.

To ensure the sustainable innovative growth of APEC economies based on the use of intellectual property, it is necessary to have the training programs, developed in accordance with the certain needs of patent and trademark examiners,

law enforcement officers and senior officials in the field of intellectual property. Thus, the intellectual property trainers from APEC economies are the target audience for the project implementation.

The education and knowledge share in the field of intellectual property is also in focus of WIPO over a long time period. WIPO Director General Francis Gurry on the key meeting of member states of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna in May, 2010, highlighted that “intellectual property system played a key role in facilitating technology transfer by incentivizing investment in innovation, providing a framework for trading intellectual assets and by establishing market order through marks and brands”.

He noted that the innovation landscape was “the subject of rapid and radical change” pointing to the intensification of investment in knowledge creation which had more than doubled in the past 15 years rising to some 1.1. trillion US dollars in 2009³.

The Director General also highlighted the rapidly changing geography of technology production, noting that China had become the third largest investor in research and development. He highlighted, in particular, the experiences of Japan, the Korea and China which have experienced sustained growth in international patent applications. In 1994, these APEC member economies together accounted for 7.6% of international patent applications filed under WIPO’s Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) rising, fifteen years later, in 2009 to 29.2%.

The Director General also referred to the dramatic shift in models of innovation, and specifically, the arrival of open and networked innovation, which he said, “offers great opportunities for developing APEC member economies to share in innovation”. He emphasized that intellectual property in its broadest sense is a mechanism for translating knowledge into commercial assets noting that the means of production of knowledge was moving from the individual to the collective and from local to international.

Mr. Gurry said that the intellectual property system offers an essential framework for defining the rights and obligations of multiple participants in collective knowledge-generation and knowledge-sharing projects. The Director General also emphasized the importance of developing the infrastructure of the international intellectual property system as a means of increasing participation in the knowledge economy and reducing the knowledge gap.

WIPO and UNIDO are currently exploring opportunities to formalize and further strengthen their cooperation to leverage their respective expertise in support of sustainable development.

i) IP Education in the industrialized and developing economies

In industrialized economies science, engineering, business, and technology are the areas most associated with learning about IP, because they generate the most intellectual capital.

Governments, the private sector, universities, and professional bodies have begun to show an interest in learning about intellectual property and spreading knowledge. WIPO, the U.S. Patent Office, and the European Patent Office are involved in creating programs that will allow for easier access to information and education about IP, including how to deal with interdisciplinary IP. The amount of thought going into preparing curriculum to deal with IP education is increasing, and the realization the study is necessarily interdisciplinary is emerging. I

For instance, in industrialized economies, the music and film business is heavily under attack from piracy and counterfeiting. Governments recognize that young people exposed to these types of counterfeit products may not realize the extent of the damage done to the business world or that the activity is necessarily criminal. Therefore, governments in these APEC member economies are trying to create awareness campaigns directed at even younger age groups in order to have a more lasting effect. The Japan Patent Office has developed a project to ensure that intellectual property education is seen as a priority in schools. The project will provide education on IP to teachers, fabricate interesting textbooks, and teach

students about IP rights. Japan, the world's leader in the number of patents filed (359,382 patents filed by Japanese residents in 2005 according to the WIPO Patent Report 2006)⁴ is aiming to use libraries and museums to spread the message as well. The government has enacted legislation to compel universities to provide IP education. The Osaka Institute was charged with researching the requirement for IP learning at the undergraduate stage, and it came up with the interesting recommendation for a non-law IP department (Soetendorp, 2006). The Australian government is also trying to catch them young with a program similar to that in the UK: IP Australia's Innovated. The idea is that IP will no longer be a new concept for an undergraduate; it will be an elected field of study about which basic knowledge already exists in the student's mind.

Some APEC member economies are developing courtiers, and enhancing capacity building in IPR related fields, and issues concerning IP protection and utilization are very important for them. In the developing economies, the question of IP and its education is a faint one. Many developing economies face a funding crisis when it comes to creating programs on IP awareness. Additionally, their economy agendas are more focused on core and basic issues. Finally, in some APEC member economies, foreign exchange earned from the illicit trade of intellectual property in the form of DVDs, CDs, and other multimedia can be a formidable amount, and the

One of the issues facing the developing economies is the lack of individuals adequately trained in IP law and education. Because intellectual property education is not widely available in law schools and other institutions of higher education and does not translate to numerous career choices, the number of graduates in this area is less than the number required to fulfill the need for IP teachers.

Most education is imparted through traditional methods, such as the written or spoken word, rather than digital mediums. Access to the Internet and computers is also comparatively lower in developing economies, and for this reason IP

education in these areas needs to focus on non-electronic, non-digital media, unlike in the industrialized economies. Programs advocated by industrialized economies cannot be applied blindly to developing nations, because their structures are dissimilar.⁵

The eventual effect of an increase in patent filings in any country is the ultimate trickle down to an increased awareness of IP issues, due to vested financial interests. A wealth of IP could potentially come from these APEC member economies, because of their significant population size and levels of education.

ii) The role of the government in IP Education

Government needs to make a conscious effort to work through the education system in order to impart an understanding of, for example, the need for IP and the rights of owners. At the same time, a government must not over-protect its own citizens; it must ensure that international regulations and standards are taken into account and build upon that platform.

Government needs to recognize it has a lot to gain from the proper protection and management of IP within the country and outside. In an environment where IP law is honored, the level of innovation will increase, as will its benefits. The corporate sector will receive impetus, industry will become more efficient, and academics will reach the cutting edge. Overall, the global economy will receive a boost with increased awareness and enforcement. The responsibility for the management of IP law ultimately resides with government.

Each country has its unique needs and milieu, however, according to which the administration must find solutions. It is imperative the government recognize the importance of the field, give it appropriate weight, plan policies around it, and disburse funds to achieve IP education goals. There is now plenty of support,

advice, and aid available for this purpose from international agencies such as WIPO and its regional partners.

d) Training for trainers

Delegates representing APEC Member Economies' IPR agencies attended the Training for Trainers: Enhancing of APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Utilization, which was held in Sanya (China) on 30 November – 2 December, 2010.

This Training was organized by the Federal Service for Intellectual Property, patents and Trademarks (Rospatent) and Association for Cooperation with Nations Asia and Pacific

A total of 25 representatives from the project executors and participants of the training from the following APEC Member Economies attended the seminar: Chile; People's Republic of China (China); Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Thailand, Malaysia; Mexico; the Russian Federation; the United States and Viet Nam.

The Russian trainers were presented by the Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS) and the foreign trainer was presented by U.S. Patent and Trademark Office / Global IP Academy.

Before the training all the potential participants and trines received an input test (Annex 1) which was aimed to understand the audience of the planning training and to coordinate the training programs with requirements and needs of APEC member economies.

In the end of the training the training participants filled in an output test (Annex 2), which helped the project executors and the team of the trainers to see, how the received knowledge was useful and fruitful for the trainees.

The list of training participants is in Annex 3.

The number of attendees participating in the meeting classified by economies

	APEC Member economies	Number of Participants
1	Chile	2
2	People's Republic of China (China)	6
3	Hong Kong, China	1
4	Indonesia	2
5	Malaysia	2
6	Thailand	2
7	Peru	1
8	Russia	9
9	Mexico	2
10	The United States	1
11	Viet Nam	2
	Total Participants	25

In the framework of the training participants were able to learn, how government officials in ensuring protection of copyright and related rights, what methods of IP training are used, how to regulate IP management and got acquainted with trade secrets (Training Agenda - Annex 4).

e) The results of the comparative analysis of existing practices of capacity building and IP training programs in APEC economies.

i. Practices of capacity building and training programs in different APEC economies.

In the process of comparative analysis of existing practices of capacity building and IP training programs in APEC economies the following factors were taken into account: (1) government authorities responsible for intellectual property issues; (2) awareness of importance of government officials' training on intellectual property issues; (3) officials of government authorities, who are trained under intellectual property program; (4) availability of IP training programs (their frequency and duration) in the economy; (5) organizations, that carry out training in the field of intellectual property; (6) measures taken to build capacity; (7) forms of capacity building support received from other economies or organizations; (8) state system of intellectual property management (its objectives and levels); (9) combining of teaching and practical activity in the field of intellectual property; (10) how long the training programs for government officials are implemented in the economy; (11) availability of information on training programs for government officials in the Internet.

The above-mentioned documents, the information from open sources, replies of trainees to the Input and Output Testing, responses of APEC economies to the Questionnaire for APEC economies on practices of IPR training for government officials received at the moment of preparation of the present Report were used for comparative analysis.

ii. Government authorities which have the responsibility for intellectual property issues

№	Economy	Name of agency (agencies)
1.	Australia	Copyright Office, Copyright Law Branch Attorney-General's Department , Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (DIISR)
2.	Brunei Darussalam	Copyright Office, Attorney General's Chambers
3.	Viet Nam	customs, economic public security, market management and inspection agency, Copyright Office of Viet Nam (COV)
4.	Hong Kong, China	Commerce and Economic Development Bureau, Intellectual Property Department, Customs & Excise Department
5.	Indonesia	Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights Department of Law and Human Rights
6.	Canada	Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) Industry Canada
7.	China	National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) Trademark Office State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China (SAIC) Patent Office State Intellectual Property Office of the Peoples' Republic of China (SIPO)

8.	Malaysia	Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia
9.	Mexico	National Institute of Copyright and Mexican Institute of Industrial Property
10.	New Zealand	Ministry of Economic Development (copyright, patents, industrial designs, trade marks, plant variety rights, geographical indications), New Zealand Food Safety Authority and Ministry of Health (data protection), New Zealand Customs Service (Border Protection measures), New Zealand Police (criminal offences for trade marks counterfeiting and copyright piracy)
11.	Papua New Guinea	Intellectual Property Office of PNG
12.	Peru	Copyright Office, Industrial Property Office
13.	Russian Federation	Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks (inventions, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, appellations of origin), - Ministry of Culture (copyright and related rights), - Ministry of Agriculture (selection achievement – new plant varieties and new and animal breeds), - Federal Antimonopoly Service (the repression of unfair competition in respect of Intellectual Property Rights), - Federal Customs Service (prevention of the infringements at the border), - Ministry of the Interior (prevention of the infringements within the country), - Ministry of Defence,

		- Rosatom, - Roscosmos, etc. (secret inventions in the industry).
14.	Singapore	Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS)
15.	Thailand	Department of Intellectual Property
16.	Japan	Patent Office (Patent, Utility Model, Design, Trademark), Agency for Cultural Affairs (Copyright), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Integrated Semiconductor Circuits), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (New Plant Variety), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Trade Secrets), Ministry of Finance (Border Enforcement)

The number of the government authorities responsible for intellectual property issues is different in each economy. Nevertheless the competences of the authorities related to intellectual property policies cover both legal protection and use of IP.

iii. Awareness of importance of government officials training.

The following economies respond in the document 2010/IPEG31/027 “APEC IPEG Survey – IPR Capacity Building Survey Requirements” on capacity building through expansion and improvement of government officials' knowledge as a goal of intellectual property development in the economy:

Viet Nam – “the necessity of human resource development and training, training of judges, judicial officers and prosecutors”;

Canada noted that “for more than 10 years the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) has provided a workshop for senior Intellectual Property officials from around globe. The Workshop is part of the WIPO's Professional Development

Program aimed at providing general and specialized training for professionals in the field of intellectual property. One lesson learned is that the content must evolved to ensure relevancy, usefulness and participation from our target market”, and in the opinion of China “trainings should take the practical situations for consideration and be carried out with particular focus and for persons at the same level every time, thus to be most effective”;

China – «the necessity of human resource development and training of related government of China: Ministry of public security, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, National Copyright Administration, State Intellectual Property Office, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate”, as well as “the necessity of enhancement of IP administrations, related government of China: the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, National Copyright Administration, State Intellectual Property Office”;

Korea – “Korea has supported the fostering of IPR experts by developing various IP learning contents in collaboration with international organizations (IP Panorama with WIPO and IP Xpedite with APEC) and providing related off-line courses. Korea recently launched programs to provide customized education for examiners from developing APEC member economies, such as examination training courses from ASEAN member economies.

Through these educational activities, Korea reaffirmed the importance of IPR education in view of its impact on awareness raising and capacity building. Also did Korea learn that it would be more effective if the education program could be customized to the target beneficiaries in terms of language and subject”;

Mexico – “the National Agreement against Piracy, signed between Mexican Authorities and Mexican Industry on June 15, 2006, has setas main objective the development of permanent strategies were, jointly public and private sector, work to protect IP. The Agreement cover issues such as: fighting against piracy and cooperation between public and private sectors; coordination among Federal, State and Municipal Authorities; participation of the judiciary; and the development of an educational strategy to create public awareness on ideas and creative activities

to respect and encourage the analysis of IP proposals and needs.” The necessity of human resource development and training (Customs General Agency, Mexican Institute of Industrial Property and National Copyright Institute) was indicated .

Peru – “the necessity of human resource development and training in the sphere of copyright, inventions, new technologies, IP administration, border measures, training of judges, judicial officers and prosecutors”;

Russia – in the Comprehensive plan of development of the Rospatent system till 2015, approved by Order of Rospatent 175 of 4 December 2009, one of the strategic directions of development is “Training of specialists in the field of protection and use of intellectual property”. Within this direction in 2010-2014 it is planned to carry out a number of activities aimed to improve the quality of education and training of specialists (including research and educational staff) in the field of intellectual property, raising the availability of education in the field of intellectual property and development of business-education, development of scientific activities.

The USA — the great attention to the government officials' training is paid by Global Intellectual Property Academy of USPTO (GIPA). Barely getting acquainted with the information about its activity, we see that the capacity building programs are offered to patent, trademark and copyright officials, judges, prosecutors, police, customs officials, foreign policy makers, examiners and rights owners.

Thereafter, the target audience of the trainees is specific: “The participants in each of the GIPA classes must be officials of intellectual property offices of their respective governments, or of the agencies of their governments that are responsible for enforcement, patent, trademark, or copyright policies”.

On GIPA web-site there is the description of the various programs offered for government officials training (they will be listed below).

On GIPA web-site there is information on the programs planned for this year as well as on the implemented programs. It should be noted that the programs of GIPA are implemented not only in the USA but also in many APEC economies.

Chinese Taipei – “the necessity of coordinating inspection work within IP

protection”.

In all economies exists an awareness of the role of intellectual property in economic development. Thereafter, there is an awareness of the role of government officials ensuring the implementation of the state policy in the field of intellectual property within their competence.

iv. Government authorities, whose officials are trained under IP programs

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Economy</i>	<i>Name of authorities</i>
1	Viet Nam	Customs, Police, Market control authority, Courts.
2	Indonesia	Ministry of industry and trade
3	China	Departments of science and technology in regions, Departments of science and technology of some ministries, such as Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of commerce, Customs.
4	Mexico	Ministry of the economy, Ministry of education Ministry of agriculture, Research institutes and universities, funded by the government.
5	New Zealand	The Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand has an internal training and mentoring scheme for new trade mark, patent, design and plant variety rights examiners.
6	Peru	Courts Intellectual Property Office Customs Office Ministry of Health Ministry of foreign commerce and tourism
7	Russia	Patent Office Ministry of defence Ministry of culture departments of science of different ministries, Customs service, Ministry of health and social development, law enforcement authorities, Rosatom, Antimonopoly service, etc.
8	Chile	Government authority on promotion and funding of innovation, government authority on promotion and funding of science and technology

Thus, we can conclude that government officials of a large number of

government authorities are covered by the training programs of various kinds that should positively influence on capacity building. The existing practice shows that it is necessary to provide interaction of these programs, which will enable government officials to better coordinate their activity on protection, enforcement and use of intellectual property.

v. The presence of intellectual property training programs in the economy (frequency and duration)

Viet Nam – no (according to responses to the Questionnaire).

Hong Kong, China – no (according to responses to the Questionnaire).

Mexico – yes (according to responses to the Questionnaire). – Copyright Training Programs include all the most acute issues under discussion with leading experts in this field. They include the following topics: exclusive rights, unfair competition, financial obligations and piracy.

New Zealand – The New Zealand economy's education curriculum does include suggestive learning activities on IP topics in the teaching of science, technology and enterprise education. The Commissioner of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Plant Variety Rights is represented on the Examination Board for the New Zealand Patent Attorney Examinations. The examination papers are set by the New Zealand Institute of Patent Attorneys and Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand. The Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand IP awareness education sessions for government officials are tailored to audience needs.

Singapore – There is a program for training patent attorneys (training course with a qualification examination). They hold seminars for private and public sector within the framework of the Academy (including government officials). So, 2009-2010 the following seminars were held:

- 7.01.09 – Special SME Program: Practical No-Nonsense IP. (Held in conjunction with the Global Forum on Intellectual Property 2009);
- 02.02.09 – IP in Information Technology (Advanced module);
- 11.02.09 – Intellectual Property (IP) Practice: Maximising Government's IP Assets, Limited to Government officers;

- 16-20.02.09 – Technology Transfer Course for IP, Legal & Technology Transfer Professionals;
- 18.02.09 – Managing Trade Secrets and Confidential Information – An Industry How-to Guide;
- 20.02.09 – New Dimensions in Trade Secrets and Confidential Information Law;
- 23-25.02.09 – IP Fundamentals: Applications for the Media Industry;
- 04.02.09 – Patenting Software in Europe: At The Cross-Roads?;
- 16-19.03.09 – IP Fundamentals: Applications for the Technology Industry,
- 26.05.09 – IP/Technology Management for the Public Sector: Establishing Internal Systems,
- 29.05.09 – IP Business Basics (Special Session): A Guide to Surviving the Chinese IP Maze;
- 08.07.09 – IP Practice for Public Sector: Complying with Copyright & Managing Risks, Limited to Government officers;
- 21-22.07.09 – Taxation and Intellectual Property (IP): What You Need to Know;
- 29.07.09 – The Global Business of IP;
- 27-28.08.09 – Intellectual Property (IP) Primer: IP & The Public Sector - The Right Mix Limited to Government officers;
- 15.09.09 – Intellectual Property (IP) Practice: Government Contracts and IP, Limited to Government officers;
- 23-24.09.09 – LES Singapore Basic Licensing Course: A 2-Day Course on the Licensing of Intellectual Property;
- 17.11.09 – Managing Copyright and Confidential Information in Education and Training Institutions;
- 08.12.09 – Valuation of Intellectual Property - Not Just Theory;
- 30.01.10 – Master of Science in Intellectual Property Management 2010/2011 Information Session;

- 25.02.10 – IP Academy & Oxford ISIS Technology Commercialization Workshop for Startups;
- 24.25.03.10 – Intellectual Property (IP) Primer: Understanding and Using Intellectual Property Effectively, Limited to Government officers;
- 25.05.10 – IP Protection Strategies;
- 28.06.10 – IP Practice for the Public Sector: Considerations in Setting Up or Reviewing an IP Management Policy, Limited to Government officers;
- 20.07.10 – IP Meeting Point for the Public Sector.

The following seminars are planned to be held in 2011:

- Government Contracts and IP, Limited to Government officers;
- Complying with Copyright and Managing Risks, Limited to Government officers;
- Considerations in Setting Up or Reviewing an IP Management Policy, Limited to Government officers.

U.S. of America:

- Program to enhance the protection of IP. The focus is on aspects of criminal law, civil law, and issues of border control and customs authorities.
- Patent Program pay special attention to the procedures of administrative management, budget, Expertise and industrial aspects. Their purpose is to familiarize students with the best practices so as to improve the quality of patents worldwide.
- Programs on Trademarks focus on issues of administration, budgeting, recruitment, training and international protocol. They use discussion and analysis of specific situations on the examination procedures.

Organization of seminars and conferences:

- An East Africa Regional Seminar on: Copyright Enforcement in the Internet Era in Kenya,
- The United States Patent and Trademark Office's (USPTO), Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) hosted An East Africa Regional Seminar on: Copyright Enforcement in the Internet Era on May 19 - 21, 2009, in Nairobi,

Kenya. More than 50 government officials comprised of judges, prosecutors, customs officials, copyright officials, and legislators from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia participated in the 3 day event. Benjamin Hardman, an attorney with the USPTO's Office of Intellectual Property Policy & Enforcement, was the conference coordinator.

- Regional IP Law & Policy Program in Jordan. The United States Patent and Trademark Office's (USPTO) Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA), in cooperation with U.S. Embassy Amman and with the support of USAID, held an IP Law and Policy Seminar in Amman, Jordan on November 5-8, 2007, that covered Patents, Trademarks, Copyright, and Enforcement. More than 100 participants from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates participated in the regional event.

- Regional IP Law & Policy Program in South Africa. The USPTO's Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) conducted a regional Intellectual Property (IP) Law and Policy program in Johannesburg, South Africa, August 27-29, 2007. Thirty-six government officials from 13 sub-Saharan African APEC member economies attended the program, which covered patents, trademarks, and copyrights. A team of USPTO attorneys, an attorney from the U.S. Copyright Office, and an IP specialist from the International Trade Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce) gave presentations and led discussions. Programs like the one held in South Africa are part of the USPTO's ongoing commitment to raise intellectual property awareness and provide technical assistance that enhances IP protection and enforcement throughout the world.

- Conference on Intellectual Property in the Global Marketplace.

- Conferences on Protecting Your Intellectual Property in China and the Global Marketplace.

Philippines:

- Seminar "Display and Sell of Products with Trademarks";

- Franchising Seminar;

- Basic Orientation Seminar (BOS) on Utility Model and Industrial Design;

- Basic Orientation Seminar (BOS) on Copyright;
- Arbitration Training for Intellectual Property Rights Experts;
- WIPO Training for IP Specialized Arbitration;
- WIPO Regional Workshop on Digitization and Dissemination of IP Information and Utilization of Effective Search;
- Basic Orientation Seminar (BOS) on Patent.

Chili – yes (according to responses to the Questionnaire). There are some fragmented courses relating to certain aspects of IPR protection and use.

Japan - yes (according to responses to the Questionnaire).

Over the last 20 years there has been evidently a great deal of movement to a better understanding of the importance of intellectual property rights for innovative economic country's development. The establishment of intellectual property systems in different economies has led to enactment and improvement of IP legislation, changes in structure of government authorities which are responsible for IP law implementation, changes in their competencies, goals and tasks. In order to contribute to innovation development each government official should keep pace with the times, with the challenges posed by new ideas and tools to share information, technologies and their impact on industry and trade. In order to meet these new realities each government official, in his turn, should possess the necessary amount of knowledge in the field of intellectual property as regards its legal protection, use, management and defense. Training programs for government officials help to achieve this goal. Comparative analysis made within the Project has shown (and this is evident from the information given above) that in all economies training programs for government officials are implemented. However, not all economies have their own, training programs.

Some economies (USA, Singapore, Russia, and Japan) implement a lot of their own different training programs for government officials. Moreover, such programs are implemented not only in these economies, but also to a large extent in other economies in order to provide capacity building assistance. The analysis showed that the training programs of these economies are quite diverse. In general,

they can cover a whole range of issues relating to legal protection, use, management of intellectual property. However the provided and identified information does not allow to conclude about the relationship of existing training programs implemented in their own and foreign economies. On the contrary, our analysis indicates the need to systematize and make the relationship between such programs and to expanse their subject matter. In connection with this we can recommend further training for teachers of intellectual property, attracted to training government officials, directing them to the need for training the target audience for this comprehensive program that includes both domestic and foreign components.

vi. Organizations providing intellectual property training.

Hong Kong, China – (1) government authority itself, where the government officials work;

(2) the government officials working in the field of IPR in HKC receive IP-related overseas training by attending workshops, seminars and programs organized and offered by different IP offices such as SIPO, IPUK, EPO, USPTO, IP Australia and the international organizations including WIPO, WTO and APEC and attachments to some of the IP offices. The Civil Service Training and Development Institute of HKC has also organized some local IP-related training for government officials;

(3) The Intellectual Property Department, Hong Kong, China has organized the Intellectual Property Compliance Officer (IPCO) Scheme since 2000. The IPCO Scheme aims to help government departments manage intellectual property assets lawfully and effectively. The Scheme is also a role model for public and private sector organizations in respect of management of intellectual property assets. The IPCOs will be invited to attend a half-day training session organized by the Intellectual Property Department of Hong Kong, China every year. Having undergone a half-day training session, the Compliance Officers will be able to

disseminate the message of intellectual property protection and monitor the compliance with the IP laws in their departments.

China – China intellectual property center conducts extensive training activities for government officials in the field of intellectual property.

Korea – Korean Intellectual Property Office includes the International Training Institute for Intellectual Property, which provides training in the field of intellectual property.

Malaysia – Special Education Center “Intellectual Property Training Centre” which is engaged in providing educational services in the field of intellectual property rights for government officials, students, interns, customs officers, lecturers, workers of science and the private sector.

Mexico – government authority itself, where the government officials work.

New Zealand – government authority itself, where the government officials work. New Zealand Law Schools and some University Economic Departments offer intellectual property as an elective final level undergraduate paper. Intellectual property can be included in post-graduate research. For example, the University of Canterbury’s Master of Engineering Management degree includes an IP law lecture and project assignment.

Russia – intellectual property training for government officials is carried out by:

- Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property which is a part of the system of Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT)
- Special educational institutions established by government agencies - Customs Academy, Academy of the Ministry of the Interior, Academy of Justice;
- Russian Academy of Public Administration in cooperation with ROSPATENT and Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property.

Singapore – Academy of Intellectual property. Academy of Intellectual property or IP Academy is a local agency for deepening and widening knowledge

of Singapore in the field of intellectual property (IP), as well as protection, use and management of IP. Within the framework of the Academy they conduct seminars for private and public sector (including government officials).

U.S. of America – Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) (USPTO).

Japan – specialized educational center; government authority itself, where the government officials work.

Analysis made during the preparation of Project implementation shows that there are different approaches to teaching government officials. In a number of APEC member economies National Patent Offices have education departments - education centers, institutes and even academies. In other APEC member economies each office responsible for any intellectual property aspects teaches government officials on its own. In some APEC member economies there aren't any special organizations or universities conducting education IP programs (also for government officials).

vii. Measures taken in order to build the capacity

Viet Nam – There were IPR seminars to raise public awareness on intellectual property. Television and publications on IP are widely used.

Hong Kong, China – The measures to extend capacity building in the area of IP include dissemination of information through Internet, for instance, through the site of the Department on IP, videos, interactive educational means, comics and computer games, as well as by delivering public lectures for practitioners and other interested specialists. The development of internet resources is one of the methods of instant reaction to any changes in IP area. The release of advertising and informational materials, dissemination of information through schools, advertising campaign on TV and holding seminars and conferences to promote IPR are effective measures to build capacities in IP as well. In the area of enforcement there were seminars (local and international) organized by customs, IP Department as well as by other bodies involved in IP.

Canada – The measures were as follows:

- holding FICPI ABC Conference – Imagine this Future...!
- holding CIPO seminar: Facts and Stats to Enhance Understanding,
- Federal Court IP Training Seminar,
- attending Singapore symposium – Trading Ideas Symposium,
- holding IPIC and CCC World Intellectual Property Day event on Parliament Hill.

China – The efforts were aimed at development of international cooperation, as well as coordination with respective government bodies on IP issues in order to extend opportunities to train IP specialists. Chinese IP specialists were attending 24th session of APEC “Seminar on IP” (Australia).

Chinese IP specialists were participating in the 3-d Global Congress on fighting counterfeited goods and piracy (Geneva, Switzerland).

Chinese IP specialists were participating in WIPO seminar on copyright and related rights – training courses (Thailand, Bangkok).

Chinese IP specialists were participating in WIPO regional seminars “Intellectual property and raising public awareness” (Indonesia).

Malaysia – In 2006 the training center held 24 seminars on IP legislation, licensing, training on electronic filing of applications for patents and trademarks, as well as specialized courses for examiners.

In particular, the following seminars were held:

1. PANTAS On-line Search and Intellectual Property filing course (Central Zone) Agents & Researchers
2. Conference for the proposal to Universities introduce the subject of intellectual property in the Institutions of Higher Learning.
3. Special Induction Course for Officers of MyIPO
4. PANTAS On-line Search and filing Intellectual Property course (Southern Zone) Agents/ Researchers
5. Successful Technology Licensing Universities, R&D, Course Officers of MyIPO

6. PANTAS On-line Search and filing Intellectual Property Course Agents & Researchers
7. PANTAS On-line Search and filing Intellectual Property course (Northern Zone) Agents & Researchers
8. Successful Technology Licensing Universities, R&D Course Officers of MyIPO
9. PANTAS On-line Search and filing Intellectual Property course (Eastern Zone) Agents & Researchers
10. Special Induction Course for Officers of MyIPO
11. Patent Agents Examination Course Potential candidates for Patent Agent Examination
12. Seminar on the Intellectual Property Universities, R&D Protection and Commercialization Melaka Among the Public Universities
13. Patent Drafting Workshop Potential candidates for Patent Agent Examination & Officers of MyIPO
14. Intellectual Property Awareness Sarawak Universities Seminar
15. Awareness Seminar on The Kuching Sarawak SME, R&D & Importance of Intellectual Property Government In Malaysia Officers from Sarawak
16. Workshop On Copyright and Music Industry, The Music Industry Sabah Government Officers from Sabah
17. Intellectual Property Seminar for the Judiciary and Legal Officers Legal Officers.

On 25-th of October 2010 there was a conference named «MyIPO-University Technology Petronas Seminar on Intellectual Property Awareness for University Community and Empowering SMEs through Intellectual Property».

On 21-st of October 2010 there was a seminar named «Series on Online Presence: Your Gateway to Success».

On 7-10 of October 2010 there was a conference named «Program Kesedaran Harta Intelek Zon Timur».

On 7-th of October 2010 there was a conference named «MyIPO-University

Malaysia Terengganu Seminar on Intellectual Property Awareness for University Community and Empowering SMEs Through Intellectual Property».

On 4-8 of October 2010 there was a conference named «Patent Agent Examination for year 2010».

On the 30-th of September – 3-d of October 2010 there was a conference named «Intellectual Property Training for The Judges, Lawyers and Enforcement of Malaysia (2nd Module)».

On the 27-th of September 2010 there was a conference named «MyIPO-UTEM, Seminar on Intellectual Property Awareness for University Community and Empowering SMEs Through Intellectual Property».

On 9-10 of August 2010 there was a conference named «IP Registration Procedure».

On 5-7 of August 2010 there was a conference named «MyIPO-University Technology Malaysia, Seminar on Intellectual Property Awareness for University Community and Empowering SMEs Through Intellectual Property».

On the 5-th of August 2010 there was a conference named «Malaysian Copyright Workshop».

On 3-6 of August 2010 there was a conference named «Bengkel dan Taklimat Ketua Seksyen dan Ketua Unit Bahagian Cap Dagangan Mengenai Madrid Protocol, Singapore Law Treaty serta Pindaan Akta Cap Dagangan 1976».

On 2-6 of August 2010 there was a conference named «Training on Search and Examination for Patent Examiners».

On 2-6 of August 2010 there was a conference named «Training on Examination Preparation for Patent Agent».

On 27-th of July 2010 there was a conference named «Ceramah Kesedaran Harta Intelek Minggu Teknik dan Vokasional».

On 15-th of July 2010 there was a conference named «MyIPO-University Malaysia Perlis, Seminar on Intellectual Property Awareness for University Community and Empowering SMEs Through Intellectual Property».

On 12-th of July 2010 there was a conference named «Bengkel Kesedaran

Harta Intelek».

On 6-7 of July 2010 there was a conference named «Workshop on Multi User Application of Automation system and I-Design Automatic System Phase III-Gazette & Post Registration».

On 1-4 of July 2010 there was a conference named «Intellectual Property Training for The Judges, Lawyers and Enforcement of Malaysia (2nd Module)».

On 30-th of June 2010 there was a conference named «Kursus Harta Intelek bersama Jabatan Ketua Menteri Sarawak».

On 2-4 of June 2010 there was a conference named «Program Sangkutan Sarjana Harta Intelek».

On 6-9 of May 2010 there was a conference named «Intellectual Property Training for The Judges, Lawyers and Enforcement of Malaysia (1st Module)».

On 3-7 of May 2010 there was a conference named «Patent Drafting Workshop (Basic - Advance)».

On the 3-d of May 2010 there was a conference named «Majlis Dialog Antara YB Menteri Perdagangan Dalam Negeri, Koperasi dan Kepenggunaan Dengan Pencipta dan Pelaku Karya Seni dan Muzik».

On 26-27 of April 2010 there was a conference named «Empowering SMEs through Intellectual Property-HHIN 2010».

On 6-8 of April 2010 there was a conference named «Patent Drafting Course».

On the 6-th of April 2010 there was a conference named «Program JICA-NET Training of Trainers».

On 15-18 of March 2010 there was a conference named «EPOQUE. Net Training».

On the 24-th of February 2010 there was a conference named «Bengkel Peningkatan Keupayaan Perniagaan».

On 22-26 of February 2010 there was a conference named «WIPO/ Sweden / Followup of the Advanced Course on Copyright and Related Rights in the Global Economy».

On 2-5 of February 2010 there was a conference named «Program JICA-NET Training of Trainers (TOT)».

Mexico – The efforts have been focused on upgrading the personnel by providing it with professional skills and knowledge in order to let them operate effectively in the line of duty.

The efforts have been focused also on the optimization and facilitation of procedures, including those in cooperating with partners.

The efforts have been focused also on development of institutional and legal basis by amending legislation to allow IMPI to strengthen its potential and submitting the information to IMPI site.

Such measures could be realized in the result of continuation of efforts to establish Academy of IP. That would be in the interests of all the citizens of Mexico, as well as the citizens of all Latin America APEC member economies. The special programs to build capacity should be developed (distance learning programs) using the video conference facilities in cooperation of IMPI partners. The IMPI staff should be trained on a constant basis. The IP system should be developed either at economy or international level. In doing that the distance communication facilities shall be used to coordinate with foreign IP offices and organizations (for instance, WIPO Summer School in Mexico, IP Course for Mexican ambassadors). The support to build capacity in the area of patenting should be extended to the APEC member economies of Central America and Dominican Republic through the mechanisms of CADOPAT (the project on information search and examination of patent applications is being realized by Mexico in cooperation with APEC member economies of Central America and Dominican Republic).

Peru - The brochures, specialized guidelines and other materials are published. The information is being disseminated through Internet and TV. The special campaigns with participation of private and government sectors are being conducted stressing the importance of IPR for the economy.

Russian Federation some time ago has conducted short term training courses for government officials responsible for IP-related issues (Federal antimonopoly

service, Federal customs service, Ministry of interior, Ministry of health, Office of General Prosecutor, Ministry of defense, Rosatom, Ministry of culture, Ministry of economic development etc.). Attending these courses the government officials are trained in basics of IP, on Russia's system of government bodies responsible for IP issues. They had opportunity to establish direct contacts with each other for further coordination of their duties. Recently the special programs for the government officials have been launched.

The three stage training program has been developed and realized in Russian patent and trademark office for government officials involved in examination process.

Thailand – The training program at working places would be organized for other types of examination, as well as public education would be conducted in the form of seminars.

Philippines – On 26-th of November 2010 there was a seminar on copyright, for details refer to: <http://ipophil.gov.ph/viewwhatsnew.php?id=86>

Japan – On March 1-2 2010 there was a Forum organized with assistance of WIPO named «Global infrastructure in the area of intellectual property in Tokyo. The Forum gives the opportunity to discuss the best practices in using IP systems for economic, cultural and social development. At the 30th APEC Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative, held in Hiroshima, JPO proposed to cooperate in the area of development of human resources, specialized in IP.

It was proposed to use the following methods of training:

- Lectures/discussions
- Group works
- Syndicat exercises
- Case Studies
- Role-plays
- Management games
- Video presentations
- Observation visits

- Demonstrations/Practical works
- On-the-job training

The training plan is as follows:

- Japanese Business Law,
- International Law and Japan,
- Intellectual Property Law in Japan and abroad,
- Comparative Contract and Transnational Commercial Arbitration,
- International Maritime Law,
- International Economic and Institutional Law,
- International Civil Litigation,
- Introduction to Public Law in Japan,
- Japan and International Economic.

The analysis made while realizing the Project shows that measures to build capacity varies. The most popular measure is conducting seminars, as a rule 2-3 day seminars. Some economies conduct such seminars systemically; while in some economies they are have fragmentary character. The distance learning methods are being developed, but traditional method “trainer – trainee” is recognized as the most effective and preferable. In order to build capacity some economies developed special programs for government officials in conjunction with short term and targeted seminars. Such an approach is the most effective. Besides the training process per se some economies actively use different types of informational and educational materials (practical, methodological guidelines, information brochures, booklets, CD with lectures and materials of seminars etc.).

viii. Types of assistance rendered by other APEC member economies and organizations in order to built capacity

Viet Nam – Specialized/interactive seminars, expert missions, submitting documentation and technical means were realized, as well as grants for training. In particular the following seminars were conducted:

- Training seminar «Legislative basis in the area of IP – copyright and related rights»,

- Regional seminar for WTO member-states and for APEC observer economies on issues of the modern copyright system,
- Symposium (with WIPO assistance) – Pacific Regional Symposium on collective management of copyright and related rights,
- Seminars (with WIPO assistance) – Asia-Pacific Region: protection of transmitting organizations, protection of audio-visual pieces, protection of copyright in digital era,
- Symposium (with WIPO assistance) – Asia-Pacific Regional Symposium “Copyright and related aspects of IT technologies”.

Hong Kong, China – The training programs could be very effective as they are upgrading the professional skills of IP specialist. The targeted or interactive seminars are effective as well as they are focused on certain issues. The training sessions in the mode “face-to-face” are the most effective and result-oriented. For instance, the seminars on enforcement allow their participants to get knowledge on the experience of other APEC member economies and give the opportunity to share their own experience and discuss problems they face. Hong Kong, China is launching the Program of consulting on the management of intellectual capital (ICM Consultancy Program), symposiums and seminars are useful for raising the public interests to the said concept of ICM. Useful information related to IP could be disseminated through Internet on IP Department’s site. The substantive exchange of information between IP Department and IP offices of other APEC member economies could be realized through E-mail, for instance, in the area of quality of examination. The study visits of IP Department’s specialists to the IP offices of other APEC member economies allow upgrading the level of professional skills of the latter and allowing them to establish contacts with foreign experts in order to improve the results of their work. IP Department’s specialists took part in the 24-th session of APEC seminar on intellectual property (Australia).

IP Department’s specialists took part in the Third Global Congress on combating counterfeit and piracy (Geneva, Switzerland).

IP Department's specialists took part in WIPO seminar on copyright and related rights – training courses (Thailand, Bangkok).

IP Department's specialists took part in WIPO regional seminars «Intellectual property and raising public awareness» (Indonesia).

Canada – Despite of the fact that the Office does not have its own training programs, the experts regularly attend trainings and lectures on administrative law and practice, patent law, as well as they take part in specialized courses in different areas of technique. The government officials take part in different events, organized in Canada, USA, UK and EPO.

China – The training programs, seminars and grants for training are the most effective types of assistance, as such programs are being realized on a constant basis and ensure systemic training within certain period of time.

Mexico – The main types of assistance are as follows:

The long term distance learning courses allow the IP-related government officials to be trained without prejudice to their duty and receive necessary information. Such courses are more theoretical, than practical.

The long term courses (grants for training) involve not a big number of officials. At the same time direct exchange of experience and best practices ensure the positive results in practical capacity building.

The short term courses, seminars, expert missions are very useful training method for IP-related government officials in both theoretical and practical areas.

There are the development and release of brochures on IP and PE&A for further dissemination.

New Zealand – IP conferences often involve both domestic and foreign experts (Australia, United Kingdom and the United States).

Peru – organization of training programs, specialized/interactive seminars, expert missions and submitting grants for training are the types of assistance to specialists.

Thailand – The most effective type of methodology of training is 1-3-weeks courses for patent experts on practical issues, as they allow them to discuss technical

issues. The training course during some weeks without prejudice to their daily duty for trademark experts would be sufficient taking into account that this area is less important as patent one.

Chile – The seminars, conferences and training are organized for government officials by World Intellectual Property Organization, Brazilian Industrial Property Office. The trainees (government officials) have the opportunity to receive knowledge from Presentations, WIPO booklets, laws.

The analysis shows that the types of training vary in different economies. Among those types there are seminars, symposiums, conferences, trainings study visits etc. There are traditional and distance learning methods. Many economies recognize that the realization of programs allowing direct contacts between participants is the most effective and useful method of training. For government officials the most effective type of training is mid term courses. The economies highly appreciate specialized interactive seminars, expert missions, information, technical means and grants for training delivered by foreign and international experts.

In general, it should be noted that in recent years international and intergovernmental organizations along with economy IP offices realized a number of initiatives in order to allow the government officials to participate in training programs in IP area. As a rule, there are general programs, specialized programs, high level seminars and practical seminars. But such a hierarchy of training events could hardly be realized for government officials in all economies. Some economies have no resources for complex and full training of government officials of different levels. In such a situation the international cooperation could play a key role in training the government officials. The existing initiatives of international and intergovernmental organizations and other initiatives shall be developed further. In particular, the APEC initiative “Strengthening capacity building in APEC economies in the area of intellectual property: training the trainers” deserved to be developed further. This initiative could be developed at least in two directions – multilateral cooperation and cooperation on bilateral

basis. The bilateral cooperation could develop and adapt the results of multilateral cooperation to the domestic demands, taking into account the differences in IP legislative regulations, systems of government bodies empowered in IP area, peculiarities of enforcement etc.

ix. The state system of IP management (goals, levels).

Viet Nam – There is the state system of IP management. Its goals are to protect of IPR, IPR commercialization, dissemination of information on IPR. The system is of Viet Nam character.

Hong Kong, China – There is the state system of IP management in Hong Kong, China. Its goals are to protect and enforce IPR and informational support. HKC aims to maintain the protection of IPRs and ensure its IP legislation are to the highest international standards so that HKC remains a place where creativity and talent can flourish; to provide high-quality, efficient, responsive, good value-for-money patent, trademark and designs registration services to the public; and to promote awareness and strengthen education on IPRs of individuals, and a respect for the IPRs of others.

Mexico – There is the state system of IP management in Mexico. Its goals are to protect of intellectual property. The system is of domestic character.

New Zealand – No information submitted.

Russia – At the economy level the state system of IP management is in legislative and information support. In general the IP management is being realized at the corporative level and within one enterprise.

Chile – There is the state system of IP management. Its goals are to protect of IPR, disseminate of information on IPR. The system is of domestic character.

Japan - There is the state system of IP management in Japan. Its goals are to protect of intellectual property rights. The system is of domestic character.

All the economies have economy systems of IP management. Although the goals of those systems vary. As a rule the main (or one of the main) goal is the legislative regulation of IP-related areas. IP management per se is being realized at

the corporative level or the level of one enterprise. Along with the legislative regulation of IP-related areas the state is rendering informative support in the area of intellectual property.

x. Combining teaching with practical work in the field of intellectual activity.

Viet Nam – lecturers combine teaching with consultancy and participation in judicial proceedings relating to intellectual property.

Hong Kong, China - lecturers combine teaching with consultancy, expert activity and participation in judicial proceedings relating to intellectual property.

Mexico - lecturers combine teaching with consultancy and participation in judicial proceedings relating to intellectual property.

New Zealand – lectures combine their teaching activities with expert activity. New Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand examiners are trained and mentored by senior and principal examiners. The IP Awareness sessions are coordinated by the IPONZ Business Development team.

Chili - lectures combine their teaching activities with consulting, examining, participating in IPR- related judicial proceedings.

Japan - lectures combine their teaching activities with consulting, examining, participating in IPR- related judicial proceedings.

In almost all APEC member economies teachers combine practical IP management experience with teaching practice. A lecturer gets valuable practice-based experience that can be useful for teaching government officials. Practice-based examples can be used both at lectures and practical sessions. On the base of particular situations a lecturer can conduct a case-study and recommend the best way to solve a problem.

xi. The period of implementation of training programs for government officials in the economy.

Hong Kong, China – more than 5 years

Mexico – more than 5 years

New Zealand - up to 3 years [IP awareness education sessions for government officials], more than 5 years [IPONZ examiner training]

Russia – more than 40 years

Chili – less than 3 years

Japan – more than 5 years

In the majority of economies education sessions for government officials are held not for a long period of time. Though there are certainly economies where such education has come a long way. For example, in Russia this period equals 40 years.

xii. Availability of information about intellectual property education programs in Internet.

No	Economy	Web-page
1.	Australia, Copyright Office, Copyright Law Branch Attorney-General's Department Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (DIISR)	http://www.ag.gov.au/cca http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/
2.	Brunei Darussalam, Copyright Office, Attorney General's Chambers	http://www.agc.gov.bn/
3.	Viet Nam, Copyright Office, Copyright Office of Viet Nam (COV)	http://www.cov.gov.vn/English/home.asp
4.	Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department	http://www.ipd.gov.hk/eng/home.htm
5.	Canada, Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) Industry Canada,	http://opic.gc.ca
6.	Indonesia, Copyright Office Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights Department of Law and Human Rights	http://www.dgip.go.id/
7.	China,	www.cpo.cn.net

	National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC)	http://www.ncac.gov.cn
8.	Malaysia, Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia (MyIPO)	http://www.myipo.gov.my/
9.	Mexico, Copyright Office National Copyrights Institute, Mexican Institute of Industrial Property	http://www.indautor.gob.mx/ http://www.impi.gob.mx
10.	New Zealand, Intellectual Property Office	http://www.iponz.govt.nz
11.	Papua New Guinea, Intellectual Property Office of PNG	http://www.ipopng.gov.pg/
12.	Peru, Copyright Offices, Industrial Property Offices	http://www.indecopi.gob.pe http://www.indecopi.gob.pe
13.	Russian Federation	http://www1.fips.ru/wps/wcm/connect/content_ru/ru/otchety/otchet_2008_g6
14.	Singapore, Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS)	http://www.ipos.gov.sg/topNav/hom/
15.	U.S. of America, Copyright Office Library of Congress Copyright, Industrial Property Office, United States Department of Commerce United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	www.uspto.gov/
16.	Thailand, Department of Intellectual Property	http://www.ipthailand.org
17.	Chinese Taipei, Chinese Taipei Patent and Trademark office	http://www.taiwanpatent.com/index.htm
18.	Chile, National Institute of Industrial Property Ministry of Economy	http://www.inapi.cl/

19.	Philippines, Office of the President Intellectual Property Office (IPO)	http://ipophil.gov.ph/
20.	Korea, Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)	http://www.kipo.go.kr/
21.	Japan, Japan Copyright Office (JCO) Agency for Cultural Affairs Government of Japan; Japan Patent Office (JPO)	http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/index.html http://www.jpo.go.jp

xiii. Russian Experience

The Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks (Rospatent) is not an exception. One of its subordinate bodies is the Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS). The uniqueness of RGIIS lies in the fact that its students include both high school graduates in their first higher education degree, as well as experienced professionals currently working or planning to work in the field of intellectual property and receiving professional training or re-training.

The programs for various categories of government employees include: Civil law protection of intellectual property objects; Introduction of intellectual property objects into civil turnover; International trade and intellectual property (macro and microeconomics of IP); Taxation of intellectual property; Basics of patent evaluation; Specifics of legal protection of intellectual property under the developing information technologies; Patenting abroad; Legal basis of innovative activities; Practice of protection of means of individualization in Russia and foreign APEC member economies; Intellectual piracy in Russia; Intellectual property remedies; Comparative legal analysis of Russian and foreign legal enforcement, IP economics and management.

The implemented curricula are based on the results of scientific research conducted by the Institute. Training programs for government employees are accompanied with textbooks, training materials, methodological materials and scientific literature also the produced by RGIIS professors. The materials include:

(1) recommendations on the improvement of protection of intellectual property rights by the customs bodies; (2) methodological recommendations on the application of provisions of Part IV of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation; (3) scientific and methodological recommendations on the identification of continuity of results of intellectual activities and intellectual property objects.

The training of government employees from Russia and other APEC member economies uses and will continue to use the results of scientific research conducted under contracts with the Inter-Parliament Assembly of the EurAsEC. These results include not only recommendations on the harmonization of economy legislation, but also draft model legislative acts, for instance, the concept of basics of legislation on innovative activities, on the special economic zones, on the registration and transfer of technologies, on copyright and related rights, on trademarks and service marks. Scientific studies are also conducted under contracts with private companies (Gazprom, Russian Railways) and non-profit organizations (Russian Authors Society, Chamber on Trade and Industry of the Russian Federation).

Within the framework of general international cooperation programs of Rospatent with the patent offices of China and Korea RGIIS conducts cooperation with those offices in the field of training. The most intense is the cooperation with the WIPO, the WIPO Worldwide Academy. An agreement on cooperation in the field of training (education) between the WIPO Director General and RGIIS Rector was signed this September on the margins of the WIPO General Assembly. This agreement enforced the already existing forms of cooperation and outlined new ones. There is an arrangement with the WIPO WA that RGIIS professors will perform the functions of tutors for advanced distance learning courses – copyright, biotechnology and e-commerce. Currently a big group of government employees is undertaking distance learning under the copyright program.

Such an arrangement is based on the experience of RGIIS in administering the WIPO DL101 distance learning course in the Russian language. During the

period of RGIIS administering (three years) 1192 people received distance training provided in the Russian language.

In 2009 and 2010 RGIIS, in cooperation with the WIPO, held Russian language Summer Schools on Intellectual Property. Summer Schools provide training for young specialists - graduates of technical higher educational institutions, as well as young lawyers employed with intellectual property units of various enterprises, and also for *young teachers* of intellectual property.

In cooperation with the WIPO, RGIIS organizes and conducts *seminars and conferences* on various aspects of intellectual property.

Under a contract with the WIPO, RGIIS undertook a scientific research project called “The role of copyright in the Russian economy”; it involved the participation of government employees from many government bodies.

Since 2009, RGIIS is the participant of the GNIPA project. RGIIS representatives took active part in the Third Symposium of Heads of Intellectual Property Academies, they came up with proposals on the update of the Beijing action plan, adopted at the Second Symposium of Heads of Intellectual Property Academies in may 2008; discussed the following issues: (1) Modern paths of development of the world network of IP Academies in order to meet the demands of IP specialists and professionals; (2) Organization of work of an IP Academy: problems, opportunities and risks; (3) Financial support of IP Academies; (4) Drafting of curriculum, implementation of education programs and their assessment; (5) Interaction between the domestic and regional IP Academies. As one may know, a draft Munich plan of actions and a draft document “Principles of work and procedures of the Global Network of IP Academies” were prepared as the result of the Symposium.

Representatives of Rospatent and RGIIS also took part in the work of the Conference on the issues of methodology of use of electronic training tools organized by the European Patent Academy and discussed the following issues of utmost interest: (1) methodological and pedagogical aspects of use of electronic training tools; (2) balance between the use of electronic and traditional education

forms. Introduction of electronic training tools into the curriculum; (3) use of LMS — automated systems of the organization of the training process. Examples of LMSs widely used in universities of various APEC member economies; (4) training sessions in virtual classrooms (EPO experience).

Unfortunately, RGIIS did not participate in the work of the Fourth Symposium, but is planning to actively work in this direction in the future, since it can undoubtedly give a lot for the improvement of the training process.

RGIIS is a participant of the WIPO *University Initiative*. Within its implementation it helps other institutes, academies and universities in the implementation of intellectual property training programs. The Institute has a number of respective bilateral cooperation agreements. RGIIS helps develop intellectual property programs both in humanitarian and technical higher educational institutions. The academic staff of the Institute is invited as guest lecturers to students and specialists of other higher educational institutions. RGIIS provides other educational institutions with in-house developed training and methodological materials, including text books. The recent ones being textbooks on “Copyright and Related Rights”, “Intellectual Property”, “Patent Examination”, “Means of Individualization”, training materials on the legal protection of secret inventions, training materials on the international agreements in the field of intellectual property. The future plans include developing cooperation on the exchange of electronic textbooks, holding training sessions in virtual classrooms, and provision of “electronic” lectures.

Particular attention is currently given to creation on the premises of RGIIS of an intellectual property training center for the CIS APEC member economies and some other neighboring APEC member economies. This proposal received support of the WIPO and many CIS APEC member economies. The draft by-laws of such a basic organization are currently under development.

Last year RGIIS started cooperation with the European Patent Office, and areas of mutual interest and mutually acceptable areas of cooperation were identified. This spring detailed information was received from the leading

European specialists on how the education of respective specialists (managers in the field of intellectual property, intellectual property evaluators) is undertaken in European Training Centers. In turn, the RGIIS professors presented to the European specialists the RGIIS programs of intellectual property management. RGIIS programs received very positive feedback and the European specialists provided very important recommendations for their improvement.

RGIIS closely cooperates with educational institutions dealing primarily with training of government employees. That includes the Russian Academy of Justice, one of the objectives of which is the preparation of judges. RGIIS professors give lectures at the Academy, hold joint conferences on various aspects of intellectual property.

This summer RGIIS post-graduates and teachers had an opportunity to publish the results of their scientific research in the Collection of scientific works, the publication of which was financed under a state contract signed with the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in March 2010.

Soon we plan for a number of our teachers to participate in the preparation of methodological materials for intellectual property training of judges, which is especially important in the light of the planned creation in the near future of a patent court or a court specializing in settlement of disputes related to rights in intellectual property objects. It should be noted that a number of RGIIS professors together with professors from the Russian Academy of Justice have conducted a study of a set of issues related to the creation of such a court and respective proposals have been introduced. Many of those proposals were reflected in the currently implemented concept of the patent court of the Russian Federation.

RGIIS also actively cooperates with the Russian Academy of Civil Service. Within the framework on cooperation special programs on intellectual property for government employees receiving training at RACS have been developed and introduced.

RGIIS constantly expands the training of intellectual property trainers. A training program “Intellectual Property. Teacher of a Higher Educational Institution” developed by RGIIS is currently implemented.

This program comprises 6 sections: 1. Sociology of innovatics; 2. Russian civil law basics; 3. Legal protection of intellectual property objects; 4. Patent-information technologies (patent information, patent researches); 5. Intellectual property economics and management; 6. Psychological and pedagogical basis of training process in a higher educational institution (general pedagogies, didactics, methodology of teaching, technology of designing an education process, psychology of a personality, psychology of development, social psychology, socio-psychological trainings, practical sessions on psycho-diagnostics of personal specifics, pedagogical practicum).

i) Results obtained from the “Input testing”

In order to have a more detailed, insight knowledge of capacity building practices and training programs a so called “Input testing” was developed (Annex 1). As opposed to the questions contained in the Questionnaire for the economies (Annex 2) the questions of the “Input testing” are related to the training activities of the specific intellectual property trainers from the APEC economies. Aggregated information on the results of the “Input training” is contained in the annexed table (Annex 3).

The analysis of the input testing that covered the representatives of 9 APEC economies (Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico, Peru; Malaysia; Russia; and Viet Nam) showed the results mentioned below and allowed to come to respective conclusions.

- 1.** The experience in teaching activities of the participants is rather low – less than 15% have experience of more than five years, but less than 15.

This seems rather insufficient for effective training of government employees.

2. Only half of the responders are specialized in teaching certain aspects of intellectual property. Out of this figure more than 60% specialize on legal aspects, about 30% - on economic aspects, 10 % - on general issues.

Such a distribution evidently shows in most cases the initial stage of the development of intellectual property training system in general and training of government employees in particular.

3. The insufficiency of training-methodological support of training is also proven by responses of the participants to the question on the availability of self developed text books (course books including practical publications, monographs) in the field of intellectual property. Less than one third of the responders indicated that they have their own intellectual property related publications. Only in one case a monograph was mentioned, in other cases small publications on various aspects of legal protection, use and enforcement were mentioned; publications on the issues of licensing, commercialization of intellectual property (economic aspects) and certain others. None of the responses had a reference to course materials for intellectual property training of government employees.

Such a situation undoubtedly cannot be a positive factor for capacity building.

4. The responses to the question on which books / training programs may be recommended for trainers providing training to government employees make it evident that there is a lack in a number of economies of scientific and educational publications on intellectual property. In many cases the use of publications of WIPO, EPO, APEC (IP Panorama) in training process is just mentioned.

We suppose that such an approach must be changed, the economies must also use its scientific and educational literature, and also training programs reflecting the specifics of domestic legislation and enforcement practice.

5. Only half of the participants of the testing take part in the development and further implementation of training programs.

Such an approach is off course insufficient for effective capacity building.

6. More than half of the responders take part in the training of government employees from various governmental bodies, including: the Customs, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Economics, the Ministry of Agriculture, researchers from public institutes, researchers from universities, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, public organizations supporting and financing innovations, police, market control, IP offices, the Ministry of Healthcare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense.

The list of governmental bodies is rather wide; it must have a positive influence on the capacity building.

7. One of the questions was related to the types of practical activities executed by the trainees in the field of intellectual property along with the activities on training.

The situation is rather positive, since more than three fourths of the participants have practical experience in the field of IP acting as consultants, experts, etc.

The trainers' knowledge of practical situation and participation in the enforcement undoubtedly positively influences the training of government employees.

8. 13 of 16 responders gave a positive response on the question if there is a difference between training of government employees and other categories of trainees (students, entrepreneurs, etc.). The following opinions were provided: 1. Training of government employees must include a balanced mix of theory and practice. 2. The content / disciplines of training must be relevant to the field of competence of the government employee. 3. They have more experience in facing issues related to financing and solving specific situations. 4. They bear responsibilities for their decisions. 5. Level of approach, content and perception. 6. Certain other.

Thus, we may say that among the intellectual property trainers there is an understanding of the specifics of teaching intellectual property to such a

target audience as government employees.

9. On the question if the trainer had as his or her trainees the employees of a patent office of a country of judges, 6 of 16 responders responded positively, 8 responded negatively, 2 didn't indicate anything.

In our opinion the answers provided in the testing do not reflect the general situation in the economies concerning the training of patent office employees and judges. The study of the practices shows that those two categories of government employees are the most often trained categories in the majority of APEC economies.

10. On the question on which substantive basic modules do the training programs for government employees consist, we received very diverse responses. The participants indicated intellectual property objects, the necessity of studying the practice of settlement of international disputes in the field of intellectual property.

Since none of the responses indicated basic modules of the programs of government employees' training we may suppose that many economies lack general programs of training for government employees, which is off course a negative factor for capacity building.

11. One of the questions of the testing was related to the existence in this or that economy of methodics of teaching evaluation of intellectual property rights. Unfortunately only one fourth of the responders gave a positive response.

We suppose that such a situation is rather worrying since the evaluation of intellectual property rights is of utmost importance for their management, their commercialization, innovative and entrepreneurial activities.

12. The question on which basic modules of training for government employees of the represented university were implemented by the professors from that university or of another one, only 11 of 16 responders gave an answer; in 5 cases nothing was indicated; in 4 cases the use of own professors was indicated; in 1 case the possibility of use of professors from

other universities was indicated; in 7 cases it was indicated that specialists in the field of IP are used.

We suppose that such an approach is correct and that it meets the requirements and aims of training of government employees. Due to the use along with teachers of practitioners the government employees may successfully perceive both theoretical and practical material (receive practical skills).

13. On the question on what duration of programs for government employees is preferable, in six cases the participants supported short-term program, in eleven cases supported medium-term programs.

The results of the study of the practices of capacity building and implementation of training programs for government employees show that it is the programs of medium duration are most preferable for the training of government employees.

14. Opinions on the periodicity of training courses for government employees working in the field of intellectual property differ sufficiently – from once in a quarter to once every five years.

Such a diversion of opinions shows a lack in many economies of a systematic approach in training intellectual property to government employees.

15. The question concerning the conduction of practical session and “business games” with the trainees, received 13 negative responses, 4 responders do conduct imitations of situations and role games, and also “brainstorming” and “case studies”.

Lack of practical sessions in the training of government employees in our opinion does not help the capacity building and the efficiency of training.

16. The question on the wish to conduct a business game within the seminar 9 responders gave a positive answer, 4 gave no response. Those who gave responses proposed as themes for business games: patent disputes, court cases related to protection of rights in trademarks, protection of copyright,

licensing, situations concerning management of intellectual property; situations with difficult questions of students; practice of provision of public services, etc.

Such replies prove the above made conclusion on the need for practical sessions with the trained government employees.

- 17.** The positive responses of the participants to the questions of the testing on: the need to give the trained government employees information about the content of the international agreements and international recommendations in the field of intellectual property; need to give the trained government employees information about foreign legislation in the field of intellectual property; need to give the trained government employees information about the foreign enforcement practice (including court enforcement) in the field of intellectual property coincided with the opinion of the professors.

The responses received were taken into consideration in the development of materials of the training seminar. They must also be taken into consideration in the development of training programs for government employees in the APEC economies.

f) Results of the held training seminar

i) Program of the training seminar

1. The program of the training seminar was drafted upon the results of the comparative analysis of the capacity building practices and development of programs of intellectual property training for government employees in the APEC economies and also upon the results of the analysis of the “Input testing”.

It was considered necessary and appropriate to give the trainees information on the results of the comparative analysis of the capacity building practices and development of programs of intellectual property training for government employees in the APEC economies.

2 Upon the results of the “Input testing” and also taking into consideration one of the goals of the project – “Organization of a special training for trainers, at which the representatives of the APEC economies will receive information on the best practices and will be able to: coordinate their respective training programs, thus reducing the number of redundant training and raising their efficiency, and also develop their own training programs” it was considered efficient to include into the Program of the training seminar execution of individual and group assignments.

3. It was decided to envisage the presentations of the Russian professors on the following topics in the course of the seminar: 1. The role of the government employees in the protection of copyright and related rights; 2. Objects of patent law, means of individualization; 3. Specifics of government employees’ training on the topic of “Intellectual property management”; 4. Intellectual property economics. Training methods.

4. The foreign trainer was asked to choose between two topics for presentation: “Know-how (secrets of production)” or “Prevention of unfair competition”.

5. In order to make the program more informative it was decided to draft and include in the Program small annotations of the lectures of the professors of the following content:

- ***I. A. Bliznets. The role of the government employees in the protection of copyright and related rights.*** Various training programs on the issues of protection of copyright and related rights. Modern trends of development of copyright and related rights. Exception and limitations of rights. The role of the collective management societies. Recommendations;
- ***V.V. Orlova. Objects of patent law, means of individualization.*** Various training programs on the legal protection of objects of patent law and means of individualization. Recommendations in respect of (1) content of the programs, (2) forms of their implementation (3) materials accompanying the training, (4) trainers, (5) specific programs – general and specific. The recommendations take into account the need for development and implementation of programs for: (1) all government employees, (2) government employees of the offices to a sufficient extent involved in the innovative processes, (3) government employees of certain offices where there is a possibility of creation and use of created objects of intellectual property, (4) government employees taking decisions at different levels;
- ***V.R. Smirnova. Specifics of government employees' training on the topic of "Intellectual property management."*** Logics of content presentation. Introductory part. Development of a economy innovation system. Normative basis for intellectual property management. Teaching methodology. Creation of a system of intellectual property management at different level of commerce. Teaching methodology;
- ***M.G. Ivanova. Intellectual property economics. Training methods.*** Price evaluation of the protected results of intellectual activities at enterprises. Specifics of teaching issues related to price evaluation of

intellectual rights. Evaluation of economic need and efficiency of innovative projects using mathematic models. Teaching methodology. Economics of the license agreements. Specifics of teaching issues related to economic aspects of licensing. Using business games.

Program of the training seminar – Annex 4.

○ **Presentations for the training seminar**

- Presentation *“Practice of government officials’ training in the APEC APEC member economies, including the practice of the Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property”* – Annex 5.
- Presentation of *I.A. Bliznets The role of the government employees in the protection of copyright and related rights* – Annex 6.
- Presentation of *V.V. Orlova Objects of patent law means of individualization* - Annex 7.
- Presentation of *V.R. Smirnova Specifics of government employees’ training on the topic of “Intellectual property management”* – Annex 8.
- Presentation of *M.G. Ivanova Intellectual property economics. Training methods.* – Annex 9.

ii) Training tasks

➤ ***Individual tasks.***

All the trainees were asked to prepare a list of issues that in their opinion must be covered in the framework of training of government employees of various state bodies (patent office, customs, ministry of interior, ministry of agriculture, bodies responsible for innovative activities of the country, etc.).

➤ ***Group tasks.***

On the basis of the performed individual tasks the trainees divided into two groups of their choice were asked to develop two training programs – two-week and three-week – for the training of government employees involved in various activities. One of existing programs of training of government employees was provided as an example (Annex 10).

The trainees developed two programs: 1 – for the training of government employees coordinating innovative activities in the country; 2 for the training of government employees performing functions in the field of agriculture.

Within the received group assignments the representatives of both groups made presentations of their program giving the substantiation of the pertinence of the chosen program, its duration, issues included in the program of training, target audience.

The professors acting along the conditions of task as the members of the scientific-methodological council asked questions to the group representatives and members on the composition of trainers that can be invited to implement such programs. Recommendation were also made on the sequence of presentation of certain issues, number of hours devoted to this or that issue, etc.

All the trainees took active part in the performance of individual and group tasks.

iii) Results of the “Output and Input testing”

Improvement of the programs

Aggregated data on the results of the “Output testing” is contained in the table annexed to the present report (Annex 10).

Analysis of the results of the output testing showed the following results.

1. In the opinion of all participants *proved to be useful*:

- *the training seminar itself;*

- *recommendations on the types of programs , the content of the programs for government employees, on the methodology of training, on the invited professors, on the accompanying materials, etc.;*

- *programs presented at the training seminar, since they may become the basis for government employees’ training programs in their economies.*

2. Though all of the participants confirmed the possibility of use of one or another program from the ones proposed at the training seminar, as a basis for development of training programs for government employees, their opinions on the choice of a specific program sufficiently differ. Hence, 6 responses contained

opinion that all the programs may form such a basis, 4 responses contained an opinion that programs on industrial property may form such a basis, 4 responses contained similar opinion in respect of intellectual property management, 4 responses – on the program on intellectual property economics (one of them made emphasis on the “methods of training”), the following topics received support of one participant each (1) for government bodies involved in innovative activities, (2) on training methods, (3) on secrets of production, (4) for beginners, (5) for experts, (6) for innovative firms, (7) on the protection of intellectual property rights. One of the responders noted that one of the proposed programs was a good basis for the performance of a group task.

In this connection in the course of planning of following training programs for trainers it is proposed allocate additional time to give the participants information on specific programs on various issues in the field of intellectual property.

3. Three fourths of the responders of the testing mentioned the need of development of practical materials accompanying the training programs for government employees. Those materials should include ones: (1) for government employees charged to take managerial decisions; (2) on copyright; (3) in the field of intellectual property management; (4) on the conduction of role games; (5) on intellectual property in general; (6) on the secrets of production; (7) in the field of innovations and economic development; (8) on the economics of intellectual property.

In this connection in the course of planning following training seminars for trainers it is proposed to envisage the development of practical materials accompanying the programs that will be presented at the training seminars, here the opinion of the future participants of the training seminar on the topics of the program should be taken into consideration.

4. Answering the question of the “output testing” half of the responders mentioned that there are differences between the Russian branch of law “Intellectual property” and the similar branches in their APEC member economies,

affecting the process of training of government employees. In particular, it was mentioned that there are differences in the administrative structure, in the structure of the governmental bodies dealing with intellectual property in general and copyright in particular. It was noted, for instance, that in China a part of training courses is designed for judges or society, but there are no such systemized courses as in Russia. In Peru a big part of seminars is devoted to the issues of medicine and traditional knowledge.

In connection with the mentioned opinions, in the course of planning of further training seminars for trainers from certain economies it is proposed to envisage along with foreign professors the participation of local professors having long professional experience in teaching intellectual property, and also local practitioners.

5. The analysis of the “output testing” showed that all the participants aim to use in their teaching practice the methods of training for government employees that were presented to them or they learned in the course of the seminar. However all of them had different choices: (1) lectures with international participants; (2) business games; (3) seminar; (4) press-conference; (5) role game; (6) dynamic methods; (7) group discussion; (8) new types of interactive work; (9) new concepts of education (when students practitioners propose their own topic and form of discussion); (10) methods of organization of the program; (11) methods to be used for various groups of government employees; (12) use of business groups; (13) methods of development of training programs of government employees; (14) imitation games; (15) collective intellectual activities; (16) brainstorming; (17) work in groups.

In connection with such varying responses, in the course of planning of further training seminars for trainers it is proposed to envisage a preliminary testing on the preferred forms of training sessions, development of such sessions and their conduction in the course of the training seminar.

6. The project “Enhancing capacity building of APEC economies in the field of protection and use of intellectual property: training for trainers” envisaged if

necessary the amendment of the programs presented to the participants of the training. In this connection the “output testing” contained a respective question: “which programs need amendment in the framework of implementation of the Project with a view of their soonest use in the training of government employees of the APEC economies”. Unfortunately, it was answered by slightly more than half of the responders. However, the opinions of the participants on the need for amendment of certain program differ substantially, in particular:

1. Programs for government employees involved in the innovation process.
Add sections: patent information, use of knowledge.
2. Intellectual property management
 - to be more comprehensible in methodology.
 - describe in more detail and add additional sections (without specifics)
3. Program to train the lecturers
It is proposed to introduce additional sections. We had no such program.
4. Intellectual property evaluation
 - give examples and allow the practitioners an opportunity to practice
5. Enterprise proprietary information/ secrets
This program was given by a professor from the USA.
6. Best practices.- There was no such program.
Training scenarios.
Successful intellectual property strategy of a company.
7. Program for innovative enterprises (agencies).
The ones that promote innovation.
Add sections: use of a patent, advertising.
8. In order to design a high quality course it is necessary to develop a special section on the getting access to rights abroad.
9. Specification of actions of all governmental bodies in the field of IP in APEC APEC member economies.

It is clear that the expressed feedback is quite varied; some of it does not apply to the content of the program itself. Some go beyond the scope of the

Project. A number of proposals are taken into consideration, since they are related to the programs that were presented or announced by the Russian academic staff.

Annex 13 contains amendments to the programs for government employees involved in the innovation process, for innovative enterprises, recommendations on the methodology of teaching programs on intellectual property management, and also examples of evaluation of intellectual property value, allowing the participants to practice.

With respect to the other proposals the following should be noted:

1. The program to train the lecturers (mentioned above under 3) and Program on the best practices (mentioned above under 6) were not presented or announced at the seminar. In this respect the proposals of certain participants cannot be fulfilled.

2. The program of specification of actions of all governmental bodies in the field of IP of APEC APEC member economies was also not presented at the seminar. Evidently, the program in question, is one where the competence of such bodies would have been reviewed. Such a program could be developed, but until now the Russian academic staff has not received the responses to the Questionnaire for the APEC economies, where they could find such information. In this respect the desires of this participant cannot be currently fulfilled.

3. The program on the enterprise proprietary secrets was presented by the lecturer from the USA, hence, the proposal should be addressed to her.

4. The participants also expressed a desire on inviting a wider number of lecturers from different APEC member economies. Evidently such a proposal can only be fulfilled only in the framework of future projects.

g) Conclusions. Proposals on the further development of training the trainers of the APEC economies in the field of intellectual property

The comparative analysis undertaken and the training for the trainers in the field of intellectual property prove the apparent interest in the issue of government employees' training in the field of intellectual property. The response of the participants showed high evaluation of the content of the held training, the professionalism of the tutors, and high quality of their presentations. The trainees received the proposed recommendations with great interest; they performed individual and group tasks with professional interest. At the same time the results of the testing showed that the trainers along with recommendations on the content of the programs, methodology and methods of training, composition of the invited lecturers, materials to be used, etc. need in some cases detailed information on the content of certain issues of programs.

The responses of the participants to the questions of the "output testing" contain suggestions on the introduction of additional sections into the training programs for government employees.

There are also suggestions with respect to development of educational and applied materials.

However, the realization of such proposals is not feasible within the format of the training undertaken.

In this connection, it is proposed to consider the conducted training as a first step of training for trainers from APEC economies for the purposes of training the government employees in intellectual property.

The second stage of training for the trainers may be a set of seminars in the APEC economies for a group (groups) of local intellectual property trainers.

Envisaging at the second stage the participation of a wider number of lecturers. It may be worthwhile to undertake inviting local lecturers that could make a stress on the domestic specifics of legislation and enforcement.

Envisaging a possibility of training the intellectual property trainers from the APEC economies at the training programs held at RGIIS.

Within the second stage of training it is envisaged to prepare a set of educational and applied learning materials that can be distributed to the trainees in the course of implementation of training programs for government employees

i)

ANNEX 1

INPUT TESTING

I PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Name

2. Organization, position

3. How long do you teach in IPR field?

☐ Up to 5 years

☐ From 5 to 15 years

☐ More than 15 years

4. Do you specialize in teaching some of the aspects of IPR?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If your answer is «yes», please, indicate:

☐ Law aspects

☐ Economic aspects

☐ Other (indicate)

5. Do you have your own books (educational supplies, including practical guides, monographs) in IPR?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If your answer is «yes», please, provide their rough description

6. Which books/educational supplies would you recommend to the trainees?

☐ Developed by yourself

☐ Developed by your colleagues

☐ Other

7. Do you take part in working out of the training programs?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If your answer is «yes», please, provide their rough description

8. Did you participate in training of government officials?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If your answer is “yes”, please, indicate, which government bodies were represented by the trainees

9. Are you engaged in practical activity in IPR field (consulting, expert activity, judicial disputes related to IPR, etc)?

☐ Yes

☐ Consulting

☐ Expert activity

☐ Judicial disputes related to IPR

☐ Other

☐ No

II THE TRAINING SPECIFICITY

10. According to your opinion, is there any difference between training of government officials and of other categories of trainees (students, entrepreneurs, etc.)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If your answer is “yes”, please, indicate this difference.

11. Were there any specialists from the Patent Office or judges among your trainees?

☐ Yes

☐ No

12. Please, describe which basic blocks do your training programs for government officials consist of?

13. Are there any methodologies of training on IPR evaluation in your economy?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If your answer is “yes”, please, indicate, the basic blocks of these methodologies

III THE PRACTICE OF IPR TRAINING

14. Please, indicate which basic blocks of trainings for government officials in your University were implemented by:

- ☐ trainers of your University
- ☐ trainers of other Universities
- ☐ experts in IPR
- ☐ other

15. According to your opinion, what is optimal duration of the training course for government officials?

- ☐ short (1-2 days)
- ☐ medium (1-2 weeks)
- ☐ long (1 month)

16. According to your opinion how often should training courses/advanced training of government officials, working in the field of IPR, be carried out?

17. Do you practice “business games” with your trainees?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If your answer is ‘yes’, please, indicate in which form:

- ☐ Imitation of situation
- ☐ Role plays
- ☐ Other (please, indicate)

18. Would you like to take part in “business game” in the framework of the upcoming training? If “yes”, please, indicate on which subject.

IV OTHER

19. Do you have in your economy “case law” and whether you use in the process of training the materials of judicial practice?

☐ Yes

☐ No

20. According to your opinion, is it necessary to acquaint government officials with the substance of international treaties and recommendations in the field of IPR?

☐ Yes

☐ No

21. According to your opinion, is it necessary to acquaint government officials with the foreign legislation in the field IPR?

☐ Yes

☐ No

22. According to your opinion, is it necessary to acquaint government officials with the law enforcement practice (including juridical practice) in the field IPR?

☐ Yes

☐ No

OUTPUT TESTING

1. Name (non-obligatory)

2. Organization, position (non-obligatory)

3. Do you think it is useful to carry out such trainings?

☐ yes

☐ no

If your answer is “no” please, indicate why

4. Do you think that the recommendation received during the training will be useful for training of government officials in your economy?

☐ yes

☐ no

If your answer is “no” please, indicate why

5. Do you think that educational programs presented during the training could become a basis of training programs for government officials in your economy?

☐ yes

☐ no

If your answer is “no” please, indicate why

6. According to your opinion, which educational programs presented during the training could be the basis for development of training programs for government officials in your economy? Please, indicate them.

7. For which educational programs, according to your opinion, is it necessary to develop relevant practical guidelines? Please indicate what guidelines exactly.

8. Which educational programs, according to your opinion, need to be improved in the framework of the Project in order to use them in training of government officials in APEC economies as soon as possible? Please, indicate them.

What improvements should be made?

- ☐ to make it more detailed
- ☐ to include additional sections
- ☐ other

9. Did you understand the material presented by the lecturers during the training?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

If your answer is “no” please, indicate what was unclear

10. Do you use in the framework of your economy educational programs something presented by the lecturers during the training?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

11. Is there any difference between IPR field in Russia and in your economy, which could have an impact on the government officials education?

- ☐ yes

☐ no

If your answer is “yes” please, indicate what is the difference

12. Which methodologies of training of government officials that you learned during the training are you going to use in your work?

APEC Training

Training for Trainers

AGENDA

VENUE

GuestHouse Hotel

No.33 Yuya Road, Sanya, Hainan 572021,P,R.China

November 30- December 2, 2010

Sanya, Hai Nan, China

30 November 2010

08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 9:30	<p>Welcome remarks</p> <p>Ms. Wang Yang, Deputy Director, Treaty and Law Department, Ministry of Commerce, China</p> <p>Ms. Anastasia Griбанova, Project Overseer, Specialist International Cooperation Department, Federal service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks (Rospatent), Russia</p> <p>Ms. Natalya Makarycheva, President, Association for Cooperation with Nations of Asia and Pacific Region. Russia</p> <p>Introduction of Trainers and Trainees</p>
9:30 – 10:00	<p>The Practice of Training of Government Officials in APEC Economies, Including the Practice of the Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS)</p> <p>Mr. Ivan Bliznets, Rector of RGIIS, Professor, Doctor of Law, Full member of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS)</p>
10:00 – 10:15	Q & A Session
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee Break
10:45 – 12:15	<p>The Role of Government Officials in Ensuring Protection of Copyright and Related Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different training courses related to legal protection of copyright and related rights • The current trends of copyright and related rights development • Exceptions and limitations and of rights • The role of collecting societies • Recommendations <p>Mr. Ivan Bliznets, Rector of RGIIS, Professor, Doctor of Law, Full member of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS)</p>
12:15 – 12:30	<i>Q & A Session</i>
12:30 – 14:00	Luncheon
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Training of Government Officials Ensuring the Creation and Legal Protection of Industrial Property Objects (Objects of Patent Law, Means of Individualization)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different training programs related to legal protection and use and means of individualization • Recommendation for development and implementation of the programs for:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ all government officials, ❖ government officials of the offices, that are largely engaged in innovation processes ❖ government officials of certain offices, where IP objects can be created and used ❖ government officials, who are decision-makers at various levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations will be given concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ the content of programs, ❖ forms of their implementation, ❖ materials that accompany the training, trainers, ❖ Specific programs – general and specialized. <p>Ms. Valentina Orlova, Pro-Rector for Scientific Work and International Cooperation of RGIIS, Professor, Doctor of Law, Professor of Industrial Property Department of RGIIS, Full member of RANS</p>
15:30 – 15.45	<i>Q & A Session</i>
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee Break
16:15 – 17:45	<p>Training of the Government Officials on “Economics of IP. Methods of Training.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost evaluation of protected results of intellectual activity in enterprises. Specific character of teaching the issues related to cost evaluation of IP • The evaluation of economic feasibility and effectiveness of innovative projects using mathematical models. Methodology of training. • Economics of licensing relations. Specific character of teaching the issues related to economic aspects of licensing. The usage of simulation exercises. <p>Ms. Marina Ivanova, Associate Professor, Doctor of Social Science, Candidate of Economics, Dean of Faculty for Professional Development and Job Retraining of RGIIS, Professor of Innovation Management and IP Commercialization Department of RGIIS</p>
17:45 – 18:00	<i>Q & A Session</i>

1 December 2010

09:00 – 10:30	<p>Training of Government Officials on IP Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logics of presentation of content. Introduction. The development of national innovation system. • Regulation of IP management. Methodology of training. • The creation of IP management system on different levels of economics. • The system of IP management on the level of enterprise. Methodology of training.
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	Ms. Veronika Smirnova , Associate Professor, Candidate of Economics, associate Professor of Innovation Management and IP Commercialization Department of RGIIS, scientific secretary of RGIIS
10:30 – 10:45	Q & A Session
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:30	<p>Trade Secrets The Trade Secrets presentation will help participants understand what a trade secret is, how it differs from patents, how it is protected, how it is misappropriated, and what remedies may be available for the misappropriation of a trade secret.</p> <p>Ms. Susan Anthony, Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office / Global IP Academy</p>
12:30 – 12:45	Q & A Session
12:45 – 14:00	Luncheon
14:00 – 15:30	Individual Tasks and Its Fulfillment
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break
16:00 – 17:00	Forming of groups. Assignment of Trainer-Supervisor. Receiving Group Tasks.

2 December 2010

9:00 – 11:00	Work in Groups. Discussion of Developed Programs
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 – 12:30	Discussion of the Problems Encountered
12:30 – 14:00	Luncheon
14:00 – 14:30	Results Discussion
14:30 – 15:00	Output Testing
15:00 – 15:30	Farewell remarks

iv)

ANNEX 4

APEC Training for Trainers

November 30 – December 3, 2010, Sanya, Hainan, China

APEC Funding				
	Name	Economy	Company, Position	Contact information
Trainers				
.	Mr. Ivan Bliznets	Russia	Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS), Rector, Professor, Doctor of Law, Full member of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences	tel.: +7 495 330 10 83 e-mail: inst@rgiis.ru (for Bliznets)
.	Ms. Valentina Orlova	Russia	Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS), Pro-Rector for Scientific Work and International Cooperation, Professor of Industrial Property Department, Doctor of Law, Full member of	tel.: +7 495 424 41 66 e-mail: valentina-orlova@mail.ru

			Russian Academy of Natural Sciences	
.	Ms. Marina Ivanova	Russia	Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS), Dean of the Faculty for Professional Development and Job Retraining, Professor of Innovation Management and IP Commercialization Department, Associate Professor, Doctor of Social Science, Candidate of Economics	tel.: +7 495 330 07 92 e-mail: Marinaiv62@mail.ru
.	Ms. Veronika Smirnova	Russia	Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS), Associate Professor of Innovation Management and IP Commercialization Department, RGIS Scientific Secretary, Associate Professor, Candidate of Economics	tel.: +7 495 334-85-98
Trainees				
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				e-mail: jalzamora@inapi.cl
.	Ms. Maria Jose Garcia Caro	Chile	National Institute of Industrial Property, Transfer of Knowledge Department, Knowledge Spreading and Innovators Support Section, Head	tel. +5628360269; +5696269588 e-mail: mgarcia@inapi.cl
.	Ms. Wang Yang	China	Ministry of Commerce, P.R.China, Department of Treaty and Law, Deputy Director.	tel.: 0086-10-65198765 fax: 0086-10-65198905 e-mail: wangyang@mofcom.gov.cn
.	Mr. Chen Yongsheng	China	State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Trademark Office, Senior Staff.	tel.: 86-10-88651807 fax: 86-10-68013623 e-mail: Waiban.sbj@saic.gov.cn
.	Mr. Brian Amy Prastyo	Indone sia	Indonesian Intellectual Property Academy, University of Indonesia, Lecturer	tel.: +62 8118114402 e-mail: brain_prastyo@yahoo.com

.	Ms. Laina Rafianti	Indonesia	University of Padjadjaran, Lecturer	tel.: +62 8122024447 e-mail: lainarafianti@unpad.ac.id
.	Mr. Zulkurnain Muhd Ikram	Malaysia	Ministry of International Trade and Industry, APEC Department, Assistant Director	tel.: 603 6203 4707 fax: 603 6203 1305 e-mail: mikram@miti.gov.my
.	Ms. Mohd Noh Atasha	Malaysia	Ministry of International Trade and Industry, APEC Department, Assistant Director	tel.: 603 6203 3160 fax: 603 6203 1305 e-mail: atasha@miti.gov.my
.	Mr. Luis Mariano Velazquez Chequer	Mexico	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, Promotion and Technological Information Services Division, Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP.	tel.: +52556 24 04 45 fax: +525556 24 04 64 e-mail: lmvelazquez@impi.gob.mx

0.	Ms. Arit Adriana Cedeno Delgadillo	Mexico	National Institute of Copyright of Mexico, Legal Direction, Lawyer.	tel.: + 5286018213 fax: + 5286018213 ext. 28015 e-mail: acedeno@sep.gob.mx
1.	Mr. Luis Carlos Medina Mejia	Peru	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, National Directorate of Multilateral Affairs and International Trade Negotiations, Assistant to the Chief Negotiator of Intellectual Property	tel.: 513 6100 annex 1206 fax: 513 6100 annex 1265 e-mail: lmedinam@mincetur.gob.pe
2.	Ms. Evelyn Florina Daplas	Philippines	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines, Documentation, Information and Technology Transfer Bureau, Director III	tel.: (632) 238 6300 local 202 fax: (632) 897 1724 e-mail: evelyn.daplas@ipophil.ph e_daplas@hotmail.com
3.	Mr. Emmanuel Mendoza	Philippines	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines, Bureau of Patents, IP Specialist III	tel.: 632 238 6300 loc.140 e-mail:

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4.	Ms. Anna Savitskaya	Russia	Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property, Associate	tel.: +7 985 776 44 06 e-mail: Annasavitskaya@yandex.ru
5.	Ms. Natalia Grishchenko	Russia	Rospatent, Federal Institute of Industrial Property, Department Manager	tel.: +7 495 223 28 25 e-mail: ngrishchenko@rupto.ru
6.	Ms. Narumon Srikumklip	Thailand	Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, Department of Intellectual Property, Senior Commercial Officer	tel.: (662) 547 4660 fax: (662) 547 4664 e-mail: narumonsri@hotmail.com
7.	Mr. Chaiyan Poosuntisumpun	Thailand	Ministry of Commerce, Department of Intellectual Property, Senior Commercial Officer	tel.: (662) 547 6034 fax: (662) 547 4709 e-mail: Chaiyanp@hotmail.com

8.	Mr. Phan Huu Phu	Vietnam	National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Research and Training Centre, Research and Training Officer	tel.: (844) 38586455 fax: (844) 38588449 e-mail: phanhuuphu@noip.gov.vn
9.	Ms.Trinh Thu Hai	Vietnam	National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Support and Consultation Centre, Official.	tel.: (844) 35571843 fax: (844) 35575064 e-mail: trinhthuhai@noip.gov.vn haitrinh_noip@yahoo.com.vn
Self-Funding				
		Economy		
10.	Ms. Jiang Sujin	China	Ministry of Commerce, Department of WTO Affairs, Section Chief	tel.: 86-10-65197344 fax: 86-10-65197335

				e-mail: jiangsuin@mofcom.gov.cn
1.	Ms. Chen Jianghua	China	The State Intellectual Property Office of P.R. China, International Cooperation Department, Project Administrator	tel.: 86-10-62086505 fax: 86-10-62019615 e-mail: chenjianghua@sipo.gov.cn
2.	Ms. Wang Liting	China	General Administrative of Customs of China, IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, Official.	tel.: 86-10-65194175 fax: 86-10-65195358 e-mail: Eva.wang@customs.gov.cn
3.	Ms. Shu Lingmin	China	The State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), International Cooperation Department, Senior Staff.	tel.: 86-10-88651510 fax: 86-10-68013447 e-mail: international@saic.gov.cn
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6.	Ms. Natalia Makarycheva	Russia	Association for Cooperation with Nations of Asia and Pacific Region, President	tel./fax: + 7 495 617-42-38 e-mail: Makarycheva@ACN-partnership.ru
7.	Ms. Anastasia Filichkina	Russia	Association for Cooperation with Nations of Asia and Pacific Region, Project Leader	tel./fax: + 7 495 617-42-38 e-mail: Filichkina@acn-partnership.ru
8.	Ms. Susan Anthony	USA	United States Patent and Trademark Office, Office of Policy and External Affairs, Attorney	tel.: 571 272 9300 / (direct 571 272 8459) fax: 571 273 0085

				e-mail: Susan.Anthony@uspto.gov
9.	Yanin Victor	Russia	Translator	
0.	Egupov Victor	Russia	Translator	



**TRAINING GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS IN APEC ECONOMIES
INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN STATE
INSTITUTE OF UNTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY EXPERIENCE**

The USA (GIPA USPTO)

Capacity-building programs are offered to patent, trademark and copyright officials, judges, prosecutors, customs officials, foreign policy makers, examiners and right owners. The target audience of the training programs: "The participants in each of the GIPA classes must be officials of intellectual property offices of their respective governments, or of the agencies of their governments that are responsible for enforcement, patent, trademark, or copyright policies".

Heads of State of the APEC Member Economies
Declaration
2006

It is necessary to continue efforts on building up capacity in order to support the economies with diverse levels of development to encourage the enforcement of IP rights protection. APEC guidelines on building up the capacity of IP rights Recommends "encouraging a more effective dialogue between government organizations and economy's private sector in the area of IP protection, management and use".

**Programs offered by GIPA US PTO
to train government officials**

- The **Enforcement Programs** are designed to focus on topics of criminal, civil, customs and border enforcement. These programs are technical and include a comprehensive course agenda. The **Patent Programs** are designed to focus on topics that include administration, budgeting, examination procedures and industrial procedures. The patent program goals are to share best practices and therefore improve patent quality around the world. The **Trademark Programs** are designed to focus on administration, budgeting, recruitment, training, and treaty protocol. These programs provide discussions and case studies on examination procedures.
- The **Copyright Programs** include challenging issues that are discussed with leading professionals in their field. The program includes topics such as exclusive rights, fair use, liability and piracy.

**APEC economies on the necessity
of training government officials**

«APEC IPEG Survey — IPR Capacity Building Survey Requirements» (Document 2010/IPEG31/027):

China – "necessity to improve professional skills and train the staff of the respective state bodies of the People's Republic of China (Ministry of National Security, State Department of Industry and Trade, National Copyright Department, State IP Office, Supreme People's Court, Higher People's Prosecutor's Office), as well as "necessity to enhance the effectiveness of IP state bodies' activities in China (State Department of Industry and Trade, National Copyright Department, State IP Office)";
Chinese Taipei (the People's Republic of China) – "necessity to coordinate inspectorial activities in the framework of IP protection".

Korea – “Korea has provided support in professional retraining of examiners in the field of IP rights by developing various training programs in cooperation with international organizations (IP Panorama together with WIPO and IP Xpedite together with APEC), and organizing the respective courses. Korea has recently started to realize programs providing training to examiners on developing countries requests, including courses of training in the field of examination for examiners from ASEAN countries.

By way of providing the above educational measures Korea has reconfirmed the significance of training experts in the field of IP rights, from the point of view of its impact upon enhancing the level of public awareness and capacity building. Besides, Korea has made the conclusion that it will be more effective to have educational programs adapted for target audiences, in terms of language and contents”.

Mexico – “National Agreement on Piracy Control signed between the Mexican government bodies and representatives of Mexico’s industries dated 15 June 2006 envisages as the core target the development of strategy aimed at implementing joint activities of public and private sectors to ensure IP rights protection. The Agreement covers such sensitive issues as fighting against piracy and collaboration between public and private sectors of the economy; coordinating the actions of federal bodies, individual states and municipal organs; participation of judicial bodies, as well as development of educational strategy for the formation of public awareness in the field of creative activities and ideas, in order to encourage the analysis of proposals and demands in the IP sphere”. It was stated that there is a need to improve professional skills and train staff (the Central Customs Agency, the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property and the National Institute of Copyright)”.

Viet Nam – “necessity to improve professional skills and train staff; training judges, staff of judicial bodies and prosecutors’ offices”.

Canada – “For more than 10 years the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) has held a seminar for senior IP officials from various countries of the world.

This seminar is part of the WIPO Program on Professional Development aimed at providing general and specialized training of specialists in the sphere of IP. One of the conclusions made is that the contents of the realized programs should be constantly improved, so that they could be brought up-to-date, be of practical use and attract specialists from our target market”.

Peru – “necessity to improve professional skills and train staff in the field of copyright, inventions, advanced technologies, state management in IP area, state border control; training judges, staff of judicial bodies and procurators’ offices”.

China – “training programs should include study of practical cases, focus on concrete problems and prepared for specialists of a similar level, which will ensure their effectiveness”.

Russia – “Training specialists in the field of protection and exploitation of Intellectual Property” is one of the strategic development trends (Complex Plan of ROSPATENT System Development for the period until 2015).

It has been planned:
to enhance the quality of training specialists (including scientists and lecturers) in the field of Intellectual Property;
to make education in the sphere of Intellectual Property more accessible and develop business training;
to further develop research activities.

Hong Kong, China – Training programs can be highly effective as they assist in building up professional skills, which are required from a specialist in this field. Focus seminars or interactive seminars are effective as they are more strictly specialized and limited in the scope. Training sessions which give their participants an opportunity of face-to-face communication appear to be more effective. *For instance, seminars on law enforcement practices allow the participants to get better understanding of legal rights protection in other countries, give them a chance to share the difficulties they face, as well as express their opinion regarding the law enforcement systems of the countries represented by the participants.*

In line with the launch of Intellectual Capital Management Consultancy Program in Hong Kong/China (ICM Consultancy Program), holding symposiums and seminars appears to be useful to enhance public interest in this project.

Useful IP-related information can be also disseminated via the Internet site of the respective IP Department. Information exchange between an IP Department and IP Offices/Departments of other countries can be performed via electronic mail, for example, concerning the issues of examination quality control.

Expat study of IP Department specialists at IP Offices of other countries in the framework of exchange programs widens their outlook and allows them to establish mutual relations with the specialists from other economies, which is of benefit for their future work.

**APEC Economies
on the ways of encouraging capacity building
with the help of other countries and
organizations**

Mexico – Key support measures:

Long-term e-learning course. This form of education makes it easier for many government officials to go through training courses, as well as obtaining necessary information and updates. Such courses are more theoretical in nature than practical.

Long-term courses (providing grants for training): not many government officials get trained by this method. However, direct and specialized exchange of experience and best practices gives better results in terms of making capacity building more practical.

Short-term courses/Seminars/Expert missions: These methods of training are also more convenient for many IP sphere government officials both for theoretical and practical purposes.

Writing and issuing brochures for further dissemination, reference books and information sheets on IP (PE&A).

CHINA – Training programs, seminars and providing grants for training are the most effective forms of encouragement, particularly training programs, as programs of this kind are permanent projects and offer more systematic education over a certain period of time.

Peru – organization of training programs, specialized / interactive seminars and expert missions as well as providing grants for training specialists.

Thailand – 1-3-week training course for patent examiners including on-site practical experience appears to be the most effective method, since this kind of training will allow examiners to learn all the technicalities of their professional area.

Several-weeks-long training course for trademark examiners organized in parallel to their job activities on a part-time basis will be enough, for this professional sphere is not as complicated as patent examination.

China – Increasing international exchanges and co-operation with the respective government bodies and organizations in IP area in order to offer more opportunities to train IP specialists.

Viet Nam – Specialized / Interactive seminars. Expert missions. Provision of documentation and technical aids. Provision of grants for training.

Hong Kong, China – Measures to encourage capacity building concerning IP rights include dissemination of information through the Internet, for instance through the website of IP Department, using videos, interactive training aids, comics and computer games, as well as public lectures for active professionals and other interested individuals.

Improvement of Internet resources is one of the fast-response methods to changes in IP field.

Publishing information and advertising materials, visiting schools, advertising campaigns on TV and organization of seminars and conferences on IP rights promotion are also among the effective tools which have been used and will continue to be used in order to encourage building-up the capacity of IP rights.

In the field of law enforcement seminars have been organized (in and outside the country) by customs bodies both independently and in collaboration with the IP Department or other organizations active in the IP area.

APEC ECONOMIES ON MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO BUILD UP CAPACITY

Mexico – Professional training of the staff by giving them professional skills and knowledge which allows them to carry out their functions at work efficiently.

Optimization and enhancement of processes and procedures, including in co-operation with partner organizations.

Development of institutional and legal base by way of amending the existing legislation, which will allow IMPI to strengthen its capacity.

Presenting information on IMPI website.

Continued work on the establishment of Intellectual Property Academy, which will meet the demands not only of Mexico and its citizens, but also of other countries of Latin America.

Development of specialized programs on capacity building (e-learning programs) using videoconferencing in collaboration with IMPI partners.

Continuous training of IMPI staff.

Development and expansion of the industrial property system and its effect on domestic and international scale.

Providing possibilities of electronic communication with IP Offices and organizations in other countries (for example, WIPO Summer School in Mexico, IP course for Ambassadors of Mexico in foreign countries).

Enhancement of capacity building support in patent area provided to the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic through CADOPAT mechanism (a project being jointly implemented by Mexico, the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic on creating the mechanism of information search and patent application examination).

Peru – Publication of brochures, reference books and other materials.
Dissemination of information through the World Wide Web and television.

Advertising and information campaigns with the participation of private and public sectors, focusing on the importance of securing IP rights in the national economy.

The Russian Federation some time ago was holding short-term courses for the staff of Federal executive bodies, whose competence includes certain issues related to intellectual property (Federal Anti-Monopoly Service, Federal Customs Service, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Healthcare, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Defence, ROSATOM, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Economic Development, etc).

In the course of training the above bodies' government officials were given:

- general IP knowledge, information on bodies which ensure certain aspects of intellectual property protection,
- possibility to establish business contacts among themselves for further coordinated collaboration.

Later, government officials from selected Federal bodies were trained in accordance with specialized training programs.

A three-stage program of continuous training of government officials who carry out patent examination and make decisions on its optimization and improvement was developed at the Russian Patent Office and has been realized for the last four years.

It would be interesting for RGIIS to take part in international programs of IP education and training. We've got an experience of fruitful collaboration within the CIS: RGIIS professors regularly deliver lectures in the Belarus Patent Office (similar invitation has been received from the KYRGYZ Patent Office), last year we carried out training for specialists from the Uzbekistan Patent Office, etc.

Thailand – Program of in-house training will be organized for other types of examination, whilst public education in the field of IP management will be organized in the form of seminars.

RGIIS
(Russ. abbr. of RSIIIP)

Viet Nam – Organization of seminars on IP Rights in order to increase public awareness of IP.
Television.
Publication of books on IP.

The Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (Russ. abbr. RGIIS) is an educational institution within the system of the Federal Service on Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks.

The Institute has been functioning for 40 years.

It has trained thousands and thousands of specialists who are successfully working in business, at manufacturing companies and in state bodies.

Contemporary Outlook

Increasing the level of awareness as to the significance of Intellectual Property.

Russia's National Competition (Olympiad) on Intellectual Property for schoolchildren.

Information and popularization work among the students of Moscow schools and lyceums.

DISSERTATION BOARDS FOR DEFENDING CANDIDATE'S AND DOCTOR'S DISSERTATIONS
in jurisprudential fields (civil law, entrepreneurial law, family law, international private law)
in economics (economics and management of national economy)

PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Civil Law Protection of IP Objects;
Promotion of IP Objects into Civil Circulation;
International Trade and Intellectual Property (Macro- and Microeconomics of IP);
IP Taxation;
Basics of Patent Examination;
Specific Features of Legal Protection of IP Objects under the Conditions of Information Technologies Development;
Patent Procedures Abroad;
Legal Base for Innovation Activities;
Practical Aspects of Protecting Individualization Tools in Russia and Abroad;
Problems of Intellectual Piracy in Russia;
Means of Protecting IP Rights. Comparative Analysis of Russian and Foreign Law Enforcement Experience;
Economics and Management of IP.

MUTUAL ASPECTS OF RGIIS RESEARCH WORK AND TRAINING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

1. Recommendations on Enhancing the Efficiency of IP Rights Protection by Customs Bodies;
 2. Methodological Recommendations on Applying the Propositions of Part IV of the RF Civil Code;
 3. Draft Federal Law "On Patent Attorneys" and Draft Regulations Package;
 4. Theoretical and Methodological Recommendations on Determining the Continuity between Intellectual Activity Results and Intellectual Property Objects;
 5. Results of Research Carried Out in the Framework of Contracts with the Interparliamentary Assembly of EURASEC:
- Recommendations on Harmonization of National Legislation Systems,
- Draft Model Legislative Acts, e.g. Basics of Innovational Activities Law, Law on Special Economic Zones, Law on Registration and Transfer of technologies, Law on Copyright and Related Rights, Law on Trademarks and Service Marks.

MASTER'S DEGREE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Administrative and Legal Protection of IP Objects;
International and European Legislation in the Sphere of Intellectual Property Protection;
Know-How in Entrepreneurial Activities;
The Key Trends of Harmonization in the Sphere of Intellectual Property;
Audit in the Sphere of Intellectual Property;
Specific Features of Resolving Commercial Disputes (Including International Disputes) Related to Intellectual Property;
Problems of Copyright and Related Rights Protection. National and International Aspect;
Individualization Tools in Foreign and Russian Legislation: Legal Protection Trends on the National and International Level;
Arbitration Law Development Strategy in the Sphere of Intellectual Property;
Criminal Law Protection of IP Objects;
Legal Support for Innovation Activities Business Planning.

RGIIS: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cooperation with Patent Offices (including China, the Republic of Korea).

Collaboration with WIPO, with WIPO WORLD Academy.

e-learning courses
Summer Schools
seminars and conferences on various aspects of Intellectual Property
analytical study on the theme "Role of Copyright in the Russian Economy", which involved government officials from multiple state bodies.

Participation in the GNIPA Project.

Participation in the WIPO University Initiative.

Establishment of an Intellectual Property Training Center for CIS countries and some other neighboring countries, on the basis of RGIIS.
Cooperation with the European Patent Office.

**COOPERATION WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
IN THE AREA OF TRAINING GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS**

The Russian Judicial Academy, one of its tasks is training judges.

The Russian Academy of State Service, in which state officials of various Government Departments are trained.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

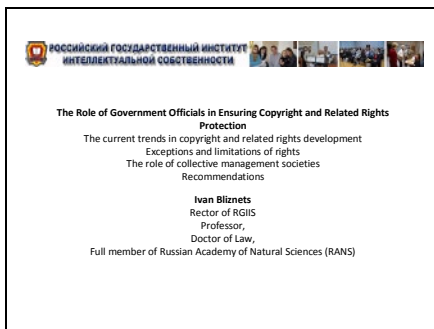
TRAINING OF LECTURERS

Continuous broadening of the trainee base among the ranks of IP lecturers.

Realization of the training program elaborated by RGIIS and entitled "IP. Lecturers for Higher Education Institutions".

**TRAINING PROGRAM
"INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. LECTURERS FOR HIGHER
EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS"**

1. Sociology of Innovatics; 2. Fundamentals of the Civil Law of the Russian Federation; 3. Legal Protection of IP Objects; 4. Patent Information Technologies (Patent Information, Patent Research); 5. Economics and Management of Intellectual Property; 6. Fundamentals of Psychology and Pedagogics in Relation to the Training Process at Higher Education Institutions (General Pedagogics, Didactics, Methods of Teaching, Methods of Designing Educational Process, Psychology of an Individual, Development Psychology, Social Aspects of Psychology, Social and Psychological Training, Practical Training in Psycho-Diagnostics of Individual Peculiarities, Practical Course in Pedagogics).



3. The effect of the “secondary return” from copyright and a great number of productions based on it should also be taken into account. Copyright subject matter plays a role in the life of society which is in no way less important than that of industrial property (patent law subject matter, trademarks). It is trade in copyright subject matter and not patents and trademarks that accounts for biggest profits in the US. The amount of trade in copyrights only in the US is 36,2 billion USD, which is higher than the returns from automobile industry exports.

The Role of Government Officials in Ensuring Copyright and Related Rights Protection

1. Copyright and related rights in the modern world are forming up a big industry comprising a number of sub-industries: book publishing, movies, business software and computer games, audio and video recordings. Objects of copyright are a part of economic turnover, they become goods, start functioning in the market. Such objects should and could be protected by the state, by the society.

4. Considering the economic effects of copyright on the economy in a broader sense, we should note the role of copyright in the amelioration of wellbeing, growth and economic development, because these categories are immediately connected with the use of creative potential. This role of copyright has significantly increased in Russia as well.

2. Experience of a number of economies shows that return from the exploitation of copyright and related rights' subject matter is possible when a single principle system of protection of intellectual property is in place. Due to the creation of such a system the USA, Japan, Korea, the EU countries have reached within the past **10-15 years** an increase in the share of the gross national product related to **“production based on copyright” from three to twelve percent**. This input into the social production of the economy is bigger than that of any processing industry, including the production of airplanes, electronic and other industrial equipment.

5. In my presentation I would like to give some recommendations concerning the exposure to the government officials of the specifics of administration of copyright as in the period of planned economy, as in modern conditions.

6. During the time of centrally planned economy in most countries the functions of the state bodies and eventually of the government officials on the protection, exploitation and enforcement of copyright and collective management of authors rights were combined.

9. Political, economical and legal changes of the last two decades typical for the transition period have substantially changed the role, mission and functions of the state bodies and government officials responsible for copyright. This was due to the following reasons and in the following manner:

- division in a majority of countries of the functions of public administration and collective management (direct public management was replaced by missions of legitimate creation and functioning of collective management organizations);
- elimination of interference of state into contractual system – contractual relations (and where such interference is necessary – transfer of regulation of respective relations from government employees to legislative bodies);
- increase of the contribution of the copyright related activities into national economy (partially due to the transition to market economy and partially due to impressive technical and industrial development which in general took place in the same timeframe);
- increase in the role of international cooperation (due to the globalization trends as in trade relations, as in creation and exploitation of cultural and informational materials and services);
- need for struggle against piracy, which became more widespread due to the advent of market economy and the decrease in the management of certain aspects, which are important from the view point of copyright and related rights protection.

7. Among the responsibilities of the government employees the main importance was allocated to regulation of content of authors' contracts and royalties payable for the use of different types of works. Collective management in most cases was limited to management of rights of authors (but not, for instance performers), due to the fact that at the time of centrally planned economy protection of related rights was not in place or was rather limited.

10. Currently in Russia and in a number of countries (especially with economies in transition) the place of the state bodies for copyright within the framework of governmental structure has also changed. A trend has appeared where in different countries the coordination of policy formulation in the field of intellectual property is entrusted to one organization, typically, an intellectual property office or a patent office (the latter with the same title, but with broader competence). Evidently, it is a result of recognition of certain trends of approximation between the two main branches of intellectual property: industrial property on the one hand and copyright and related rights on the other hand, issues of legal and organizational aspects of protection and implementation of rights.

8. Issues of combating piracy and other infringements of copyright were paid much less attention. In fact, in overcentralized systems with strong governmental control on all aspects of social life piracy and other illegal activities were not a widely-spread phenomenon. In order to publish a work one had to receive permission not only from the authors, but also from bodies responsible for publishing, which conducted strict ideological control. It was prohibited to publish a book even with consent of the author if it has not received official permission of the authorities (censorship). Those who infringed such rules (self-publishing) were usually subject to serious administrative and/or criminal responsibility as copyright infringers.

10. Currently in Russia and in a number of countries (especially with economies in transition) the place of the state bodies for copyright within the framework of governmental structure has also changed. A trend has appeared where in different countries the coordination of policy formulation in the field of intellectual property is entrusted to one organization, typically, an intellectual property office or a patent office (the latter with the same title, but with broader competence). Evidently, it is a result of recognition of certain trends of approximation between the two main branches of intellectual property: industrial property on the one hand and copyright and related rights on the other hand, issues of legal and organizational aspects of protection and implementation of rights.

11. Entrustment of coordination of policy in the field of intellectual property to one body may also be considered as a reaction to similar convergent organizational trends at the international level. The activities of both WIPO and WTO cover equally industrial property and copyright, and also administrative functions of the TRIPS Agreement covering all the respective intellectual property rights are carried out by single governing bodies and the operation is subject to a single dispute settlement mechanism.

14. For example, cases are often where civil servants of the ministry of justice perform duties on coordination of preparation of any draft laws, including the laws on copyright; when civil servants of the ministry of culture play certain role on those copyright protection aspects, that are important for the creation of cultural goods and services and access therein; and when for civil servants of the ministries responsible for information technologies certain copyright issues like protection of computer programs and databases or Internet related issues are quite topical.

12. The competence of the intellectual property offices is defined in such a way that they are responsible for both industrial property and copyright, which is quite typical for new independent states. Such system was in place in Russia up to 2004.

15. Besides, due to the growing importance of industries based on copyright for national economies and international trade there exists an understandable interest of civil servants of the ministries of economy and trade in the issues of protection, exploitation and enforcement of copyright.

13. The reference to the abovementioned convergent trends simply helps describe certain organizational trends. It, however, does not intend to imply that this model is better or is preferable. Such tasks can be fulfilled on the basis of various organizational models. Moreover, it is also possible that different functions are carried out by government employees of different ministries and/or governmental establishments, and this model already exists in practice.

16. A lot depends on the certain national traditions. One can not imagine an organizational model that could equally suit all the countries. The most important here is the existence of a ministry or an office able to coordinate various aspects of policy and administration in the field of copyright – in accordance with general policy of this or that country in the field of intellectual property - and also the existence of one or several cooperating organizations able to execute all the necessary government functions in the field of copyright and related rights.

17. In our opinion the tasks of the civil servants of the governmental structures in the field of copyright which are usually executed in the countries irrespective of the applied organizational structure are the following:

- advising the government in decision-making and policy-making in the field of copyright (to that end governmental body responsible for copyright must comprise respective highly qualified staff; it is also recommended to create such consultative bodies as Council on copyright, consisting of experts and practitioners on copyright issues and representatives of various partners interested in the existence of effective, yet balanced copyright system);

18. In certain countries there are governmental bodies, the employees of which are responsible in the field of copyright, but also perform other types of activities. Two such types of activities are to a certain extent typical and deserve special mentioning. The first consists not only of coordination of antipiracy activities, but also in execution of certain specific tasks, such as issuing means of identification of legitimate copies (e.g. holograms); and the second provides for activities as a registration body. In both cases – issuing identification means and acting as a registration body – it is important to note that it should not be understood as a *de jure* or *de facto* formality.

- introducing and drafting legislative proposals necessary for the improvement of copyright legislation in accordance with international obligations;
- representation of the state in such international organizations as WIPO, WTO and UNESCO, and also in the competent bodies of those regional organizations to which the country is party or in the work of which it participates; participation in negotiations and discussions on new international, regional and bilateral agreements;
- authorization of creation of collective management organizations and control of these activities in order to guarantee that these activities are in compliance with the legislation and international norms and the interests of both rightsholders and users of works and related rights subject matter are taken into due consideration; performing the functions of the coordinator in the process of creation of collective management societies in cases they are not yet in place and are necessary for the adequate execution of certain rights;

19. Modern Russian legislation and the administrative reform of 2004 have defined that the issues of administration of copyright and related rights are entrusted with the ministry of culture, including the accreditation of the copyright organizations managing the rights of authors on a collective basis. The issues of enforcement are entrusted with the ministry of justice and the ministry of internal affairs. Certain functions are entrusted with the patent office (registration of computer programs and databases) and the ministry of communications (information policy, administration of publishing and printing activities, issues of Internet).

- creation and management of dispute settlement systems (like mediation or arbitration); in particular with an aim to settle disputes between collective management organizations and users of works and related rights subject matter concerning the tariffs and other licensing terms;
- in certain cases, the preparation of expert opinions for courts, law enforcement bodies and other government bodies (to this end a structure similar to the Council on copyright law acting as a consultative body to the government may be used) ;
- coordination and participation in the struggle against piracy and other illegal activities;
- conduction of awareness campaigns on the necessity of adequate protection of copyright and related rights.

20. Very important in our opinion also is the Governmental Commission on the Counteraction of Infringements in the Field of Intellectual Property created in Russia. Until recent time it was presided by the Prime-Minister of the country, and currently it is headed by one of the Vice Prime-Ministers. In fact, it is the Commission that coordinates the activities of the state bodies in the field of combating piracy.

Thank you for your attention!



Ms. Valentina Orlova,
Pro-rector for Scientific work and International Cooperation of RGIIS.
Professor, Doctor of Law,
Professor of Industrial Property Department of RGIIS,
Full member of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS)

CONTENT OF THE PROGRAMS

(depending on the field of activities of the government employees)

Programs for:

- all* government employees (general programs),
- government employees of offices to a significant extent involved into *innovation* processes,
- government employees of *certain* offices, within which intellectual property objects can be created and exploited.

PATENT LAW OBJECTS, MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION

Patent law objects - inventions, utility models, industrial designs;
Means of individualization – trademarks and service marks, firm names, appellations of origin of goods (geographical indications), commercial designations.

CONTENT OF THE PROGRAMS

(depending on the level (position) of the government employees)

Programs for:

- government employees at the level of a decision-making manager;
- government employees at the level of the head of the unit dealing with intellectual property issues;
- government employees at the level of employee of the unit dealing with the issues of intellectual property.

Recommendations on the development of programs

Content of the programs
Forms of implementation of the programs
Materials accompanying the training
Trainers
Specific programs – general and special.

General programs (programs for all government employees)

Importance of the industrial property for the development of the national economy;
Place of the industrial property legislation in the system of national legislation;
System of international agreements in the field of industrial property, their importance for the legal regulation, short description;
Description of industrial property objects;
System of national bodies dealing with industrial property matters;
Information concerning the access to the texts of the legislative acts on industrial property;
Use of industrial property at small and medium-sized enterprises

**Place of the industrial property
legislation in the system of national
legislation**

Legal regulation of relations on patent
law objects and means of
individualization is conducted by:
special legislation on intellectual
property or civil legislation;
case law.

Access to legislation

Placing the texts of the industrial
property related legal acts at the
websites of the national patent
office and the WIPO.

Placing the texts of the industrial
property related legal acts of other
countries at the WIPO website.
Free unconditional access.

The system of international agreements in the field of industrial property

Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property;
Madrid Agreement on the International Registration of Marks;
Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods;
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International
Registration;
Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs;
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants;
Patent Cooperation Treaty;
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the
Purposes of Patent Procedure;
Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol;
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the
Purposes of the Registration of Marks;
Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of
Marks;
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs;
Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification;
Trademark Law Treaty;
Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks;
Patent Law Treaty;
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights;
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization.

**Programs for government employees
of offices to a significant
extent involved into innovation
processes**

need to take into account the socio-
economic factors,
need to take into account the existence
of different systems,
need for special attention to the issue of
exceptions and limitations while
studying patent law.

Industrial property objects

Types of industrial property
objects

Legal regime

Procedure and conditions of
providing the objects with legal
protection. Regular and irregular
conditions of their use.

Reasons for exemptions, limitations and exceptions (1)

Exemptions:

- no definition of the notion of invention
- relying on exemptions while formulating the features
- certain exemptions appeared due to the fact that
results may be protected as other intellectual property
objects (e.g. copyright objects, plant varieties)
- need to introduce exemptions reflecting the cost
(financial expenses)
- lack on need for protection
- extraordinary high price (social value is overwhelming)
- certain exemptions are conditioned by social moral.

Reasons for exemptions, limitations and exceptions (2)

Limitations

- Existence of patent protection has social consequences
- Certain limitations are necessary for the successful functioning of the patent system
- Limitations, which take into account other interests (freedom of trade, competition, transport, education, etc.).

Certain exemptions and limitations exist in parallel.

Exceptions

- give unambiguous and absolute understanding of the fact that the patents can not be granted and thus the interested parties may not worry of the emergence of exclusive rights with the sequential consequences;
- the patent office can also not worry about decisions taken by it.

Programs for government employees from different offices (2)

For heads of units dealing with intellectual property issues (e.g. department of the Ministry of Defense on IP, on of the tasks of which is the patenting of secret inventions, acquisition and sale of technologies related to the production of armament);

- general competence of the state body related to legal protection and enforcement of industrial property objects;
- specific every-day tasks of the unit conditioned by the competence of the state body;
- characteristic of the normative and legal acts governing the issues of legal protection and enforcement of industrial property objects.

Reasons for exemptions, limitations and exceptions (3)

Danger of the limitations:

- the user is in an infringed position during the consideration of patent disputes;
- many jurisdictions have interpretations of limitations; often, quite narrow ones;
- the limitations can in many cases be over-passed if the invention was created within a private order;
- exemptions from protection are always categorical, limitations may be implemented in different ways;
- exemptions must be clearly understandable, they may not allow for ambiguity of interpretation.

Programs for government employees from different offices (3)

For the employees of the units dealing with the intellectual property issues

- details on the procedure and conditions of granting legal protection or conducting enforcement of industrial property objects (procedures, requirements)

For example, the department of the Federal Customs Service keeping the customs Register of Intellectual Property can interact actively with the patent office with an aim to receive information on the protected industrial property objects, the rightsholders, the licensees, the scope of the licenses.

Programs for government employees from different offices (1)

For decision-making managers

- the place of the state body in the general system of state bodies competent in intellectual property related issues (e.g. customs control, prevention of unfair competition, prevention of administrative, civil and criminal infringements, granting legal protection to industrial property objects, plant varieties, registration of medicines, etc.);

- competence of such bodies;
- possible common directions of activities.

Implementation of the training programs

1. Forms

- courses
 - long-term
 - short-term
- seminars
- conferences

2. Time

The training can be provided at the enterprises – in the morning or the evening hours.

3. Duration

Practice shows that lengthy training programs for government employees-managers are not effective. They can not leave their work for a long period of time, and even if they do – they do not get fully involved in the training. For middle level managers and specialists in-depth and detailed programs are more effective.

4. Combination of various forms

In certain cases it is efficient to use on separate topics the distance education combined with the full-time form.

Materials accompanying training

- slides
- samples of counterfeit goods
- sample applications for inventions, trademarks, etc.
- sample contracts, providing for creation of results capable of protection (inventions, utility models, industrial designs, know-how);
- license agreements,
- contracts between the employee and the employer.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (thematic plan)

No	Topics
1	Definition of industrial property. Industrial property objects. The Place of Industrial property objects within the objects of civil rights.
2	Main institutes of industrial property.
3	Patent law. Definition.
4	Patent law development history.
5	System of patent law sources.
6	Objects and subjects of patent law.
7	Rights of the authors of inventions, utility models and industrial designs.
8	Definition of patentability. Non-patentable objects.
9	Invention patentability criteria.
10	Utility model patentability criteria.
11	Industrial design patentability criteria.
12	Procedure and conditions of granting the industrial property objects legal protection.
13	Subjects of the right to obtain patent.
14	Content of the exclusive right in an invention, utility model, industrial design
15	Disposal of exclusive rights. Alienation of an exclusive right in an invention, utility model, industrial design. Types of license agreements.

Trainers

- professors from your university
- professors from other universities
 - national
 - foreign
- practitioners
 - government employees from
 - patent office,
 - antimonopoly office,
 - customs,
 - police,
 - judges
 - patent attorneys
 - experts
 - advocates.

16	Limitations of patent rights.
17	Grounds for termination of patent validity.
18	Protection of rights of authors and patent holders.
19	Protection of Russian patent law objects abroad.
20	Means of individualization. Definition.
21	Historical development of the legislation on means of individualization.
22	System of legal sources concerning the means of individualization.
23	Types of means of individualization. Objects of individualization.
24	Subjects of rights in the means of individualization.
25	Definition of trademark and service mark. Types of trademarks and service marks.
26	Procedure and conditions of granting trademarks and servicemarks legal protection.
27	Specifics of granting legal protection to well-known marks.
28	Content of the exclusive right in a trademark and a service mark.
29	Disposal of exclusive rights. Alienation of an exclusive right in a trademark. Types of license agreements.
30	Ground for termination of legal protection of a trademark.
31	Protection of rights of trademark holders.
32	Protection of trademarks of Russian rightholders abroad.

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

1. General content programs

33	Definition of an appellation of origin of goods.
34	Procedure and conditions of granting legal protection to appellations of origin of goods and granting an exclusive right to use them.
35	Content of the exclusive right of use of appellation of origin of goods
36	Grounds for termination of legal protection of appellation of origin of goods and/or exclusive right to use it.
37	Protection of exclusive right to use the appellation of origin of goods.
38	Definition of firm name.
39	Procedure and conditions of granting firm names legal protection
40	Content of the exclusive right in a firm name.
41	Protection of rights in a firm name.
42	Definition of a commercial designation. Conditions of granting commercial designations legal protection.
43	Content of the exclusive right in a commercial designation.
44	Protection of rights in a commercial designation.
45	Definition of unfair competition. Types of unfair competition.
46	Protection from unfair competition. Legislation on the prevention of unfair competition. Antimonopoly bodies.
47	Secret of production (know-how). Conditions of legal protection.
48	Content of the exclusive right in a secret of production.
49	Commercial secret regime. Protection of rights in secrets of production.

50	Selective attainment (plant variety). Definition and features.
51	Rights of authors of selective attainments.
52	Procedure and conditions of granting selective attainments legal protection.
53	Content of the exclusive right in a selective attainment.
54	Protection of rights of authors of selective attainments and patent holders.
55	Topography of integrated circuit. Definition and features.
56	Subjects of rights in a topography of integrated circuit.
57	Procedure and conditions of granting legal protection to topographies of integrated circuits.
58	Rights of authors and rightholders of topographies of integrated circuits.
59	Discoveries. Definition and features.
60	Modern state of legal protection of discoveries.
61	Rationalization proposals. Definition and features.
62	Rights of authors of rationalization proposals. Their fixation. Protection of rights.
63	International agreements in the field of industrial property. Regional conventions and agreements.
64	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS).

EXAMPLE 1.
RIGHTS IN MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES, GOODS, WORKS, SERVICES AND ENTERPRISES (72 hours)
(1)

Annotation. According to Russian legislation the enforcement of rights and interests of the holders of exclusive rights is conducted *inter alia* by the customs authorities. Customs legislation of the Russian Federation instructs to stop at the border goods labeled with trademarks included into the customs register of intellectual property objects or indications that are confusingly similar with such trademarks in cases where the goods are identical or similar to goods in respect of which trademarks are registered. Practice of customs activities shows that officers of the customs bodies meet serious difficulties in identifying the degree of similarity of the compared indications and identifying the similarity of goods. Taking into consideration this fact and also the lack of respective specialists – specialists in the field of intellectual property – in the specialized training center dealing with the education of customs officers, the Federal Customs Service asked RGIIS to conduct a respective 72-hour training for customs officers.

RIGHTS IN MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES, GOODS, WORKS, SERVICES AND ENTERPRISES (72 hours)
(2)

Trainers – (1) RGIIS professors giving lectures on the legal protection and enforcement of means of individualization to students and trainees receiving professional training or retraining, and (2) FIPS specialists (level – deputy heads of trademark division).

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

2. Special programs

- short annotations,
- distribution of the trained material by topics and time of training,
- recommendations concerning the invited professors ,
- description of the materials used in the course of training,
- content of the practical sessions held,
- results of the implementation of training programs.

RIGHTS IN MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES, GOODS, WORKS, SERVICES AND ENTERPRISES (72 hours)
(3)

Materials used in the course of training

- slides illustrating the content of the lecture;
- sample applications for registration of trademarks;
- expert opinions
 - on the level of confusing similarity of the compared designations,
 - on the similarity of goods in respect of which a trademark is registered and the compared designation is used;
- license agreements on the use of trademarks;
- extracts from the state registers of trademarks and appellations of origin of goods;
- other training materials.

RIGHTS IN MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES, GOODS, WORKS, SERVICES AND ENTERPRISES (72 hours)
(4)

Practical sessions

- (1) conduction of comparative analysis of designations of different types in order to shape skills of identification of confusing similarity of designations used on the goods crossing the border with trademarks protected in Russia;
- (2) drafting and analyzing the content of license agreements on the use of trademarks and distribution contracts;
- (3) identification of features of similarity of goods;
- (4) contacts with the patent office in order to identify the rightsholder of the trademark, the validity of the legal protection, licensees, etc.

EXAMPLE 2.

"Training for specialists of the Ministry of Defense in the field of examination of applications for invention patents including the secret inventions" (72 hours)
(1)

Annotation. According to the legislation of the Russian Federation secret inventions are granted legal protection, and a special procedure for the examination of applications for such inventions is set forth. In particular, the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 2, 2004 No. 514 "On the federal executive bodies empowered to consider applications for grant of patents in secret inventions" defines the federal bodies, which along with the federal executive body on intellectual property are empowered to receive and examine applications for patents in secret inventions. They include the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of the Russian Federation, Federal Security Service, Federal Agency on Atomic Energy and Federal Agency on Industry.

The largest amount of such applications is examined by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, and that is why it was the customer of a special training program which to a significant extent was of practical character.

RIGHTS IN MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES, GOODS, WORKS, SERVICES AND ENTERPRISES (72 hours)

(5)

Materials developed in the course of training were used in the:

- textbook of RGIIS professors "Intellectual Property Law", edited by Ivan Bliznets;
- textbook by Valentina Orlova "Right in Designations Individualizing Goods, Works, Services, Legal Entities and Enterprises. Trademarks. Service marks. Appellations of Origin of Goods. Firm Names. Commercial Designations."

"Training for specialists of the Ministry of Defense in the field of examination of applications for invention patents including the secret inventions" (72 hours)

(2)

Trainers

- (1) RGIIS professors giving lectures on patent examination, patent information and information search to students and trainees receiving professional training or retraining;
- (2) FIPS employees (level – heads and deputy heads of examination divisions).

"Training for specialists of the Ministry of Defense in the field of examination of applications for invention patents including the secret inventions" (72 hours)

(3)

Materials used in the course of the training

- slides illustrating the content of the lectures;
- sample applications containing the claims and description of an invention, drawings, communication of the examination with the applicant.

"Training for specialists of the Ministry of Defense in the field of examination of applications for invention patents including the secret inventions" (72 hours)

(4)

Materials developed in the course of training – tutorial "Legal protection of secret inventions in the Russian Federation" prepared by a team of authors – lecturers.

EXAMPLE 3.

Intellectual property rights.

Illegal use of intellectual property rights, detection and prevention.
(72 hours)

Main provisions of civil law.
Intellectual property.
Contracts.
Alienation, licenses, commercial concession.

Illegal use of means of individualization.
Acts considered as illegal use of trademarks, appellations of origin of goods, firm names.
Recommendations on identification of degree of confusing similarity of indications.
Recommendations on identification of similarity of goods, works, services.
Administrative violations related to means of individualization. Corpus delicti. Officials.
Powers. Sanctions. Protocols. Execution.
Criminal infringements related to means of individualization.
Issues of assignment and conduction of expert examination in cases of infringement of rights in means of individualization.
Civil liability measures. Enforcement of decisions.

"Training for specialists of the Ministry of Defense in the field of examination of applications for invention patents including the secret inventions" (72 hours)

(5)

Topics and their distribution by types of sessions and timing.

1. Intellectual property as a notion. Lecture, 4 hours.
 2. Development of the Russian legislation on secret inventions. Lecture, 4 hours.
 3. Patentability criteria. Lecture, 4 hours.
 4. Application for an invention patent. Lecture, 4 hours.
 5. Substantive examination of the application. Lecture, 2 hours.
 6. Conduct of substantive examination. Practical session, 12 hours.
 7. Withdrawal of an application. Workflow timeframes. Lecture, 2 hours.
 8. Registration of an invention and grant of a patent. Invalidation of a patent. Lecture, 4 hours.
 9. Procedure for extension of the duration of a patent. Pre-term termination of a patent. Procedure and conditions for payment of fees. Lecture, 2 hours.
 10. Description of an invention. Lecture, 4 hours.
 11. Claims. Lecture, 2 hours.
 12. Examination of an application for invention patent. Formal examination. Lecture, 4 hours.
 13. Conduct of formal examination. Practical session, 6 hours.
 14. Substantive examination. Practical session, 4 hours.
 15. Patent information. Lecture, 4 hours.
 16. Information search technology. Practical session, 6 hours.
- Pass-fail exam.

EXAMPLE 4.

Continuous three-level training of patent office examiners

Goal of the *first* level – training examiners for professional activity i.e. examination of applications for inventions, utility models, industrial designs.

There is also a separate program for examiners dealing with applications for registration of trademarks and appellations of origin of goods.

Goal of the *second* level – training heads of divisions and reserve for their positions (the most advanced trainees dealing with scientific activities).

Goal of the *third* level – training heads of examiner divisions and senior managers of the institute (FIPS), reserve.

PROGRAMS FOR EXPERT ESTABLISHMENTS

First level program

Disciplines:

- (1) intellectual property legal basis (20 hours - lectures);
- (2) patent law (32 hours – lectures);
- (3) examination of inventions, industrial designs, utility models (88 hours, 46 – lectures, 42 – practical sessions);
- (4) patent information (80 hours, 64 - lectures, 16 – practical sessions).

Control:

4 pass-fail exams,
2 exams.

Total: 236 hours.

Second level program

Disciplines:

- (1) international cooperation in the field of intellectual property (16 hours – lectures);
- (2) main provisions of the Russian civil law (32 hours, 28 – lectures, 4 – practical session);
- (3) law of civil procedure (20 hours, 16 – lectures, 4 – practical sessions);
- (4) patent law (64 hours – lectures);
- (5) enterprise law (32 hours, 24 – lectures, 8 – practical sessions);
- (6) main provisions of copyright and related rights (16 hours, 14 – lectures, 2 – practical session).

Control: 6 pass-fail exams.

Total: 192 hours.

Third level program

Disciplines:

- (1) Patent research (32 hours, 16 – lectures, 16 – practical studies), including:
 - methodological basis for patent research (8 hours, 4 – lectures, 4 – practical studies) and
 - marketing research on the basis of patent information (24 hours, 12 – lectures, 12 – practical sessions);
- (2) Socio-psychological and methodological support of professional activities of specialists in the field of intellectual property (24 hours, 12 – lectures, 12 – practical sessions including both social and humanitarian problems of innovative activities (6 hours, 3 – lectures, 3 – practical sessions) and socio-psychological support of professional activities of a specialist in the field of intellectual property (16 hours, 8 – lectures, 8 – practical sessions);
- (3) Patent licensing operations. Foreign economic relations and marketing (40 hours, 32 – lectures, 8 – practical sessions), including:
 - management of foreign economic relations (8 hours, 6 – lectures, 2 – practical studies),
 - marketing in entrepreneurial activities (8 hours – lectures),
 - patenting industrial property objects abroad (8 hours, 6 – lectures, 2 – practical sessions) and
 - organization and technique of trade in licenses (16 hours, 12 – lectures, 4 – practical sessions);
- (4) economics and management related to creation and exploitation of intellectual property (24 hours, 16 – lectures, 8 – practical sessions), including:
 - basics of market economy (8 hours, 6 – lectures, 2 – practical sessions),
 - management in the field of intellectual property (8 hours, 6 – lectures, 2 – practical sessions) and
 - economics of industrial property (8 hours, 5 – lectures, 3 – practical sessions).

Control:

3 pass-fail exams,
2 exams.
Total: 139 hours.

Thank you for your attention!



Specifics of Government Employees' Training on
"Intellectual Property Management"

1. Analysis of the existing programs. Logics of content presentation.
2. Forms and methods of training.
3. Contents of the specialized training courses.

Ms. Veronika Smirnova
Associate Professor of Innovation Management and IP
Commercialization Department of RGII, S.
Candidate of Science

RGII programs in the field of intellectual property management

Goal – to give comprehensive understanding of intellectual property management at different levels of commerce and to provide the trainees with professional skills and abilities for effective intellectual property management in the developing market and transition to the innovation development path.

Here, the use of active training methods is helpful not only for the better acceptance of the knowledge, development of professional skills and abilities, but also for the development of creative and social abilities, shaping personal approach to the issue.

Analysis of the existing programs

Orientation of the program:

- general issues of intellectual property management at the corporate, industry, regional, national, and international levels;
- specifics of the legal, economic, financial, organizational intellectual property management.

The contents of the training course must:

- Identify the place of intellectual property in the development of the national innovative system;
- Characterize the problems and the perspectives of the market of intellectual property;
- Give perception on the most important directions of state innovation policy and policy in the field of intellectual property management;
- Introduce the normative basis in the field of intellectual property management;
- Give perception on the innovation process and identify the place of intellectual property at different stages of such innovation process;
- Give perception of intellectual property management, the use of systematic approach in the IP management.

Analysis of the existing programs

Target audience:

- managers and specialists of governmental and business structures involved in the issues of creation, commercialization and management of intellectual property;
- managers and specialists of small innovative enterprises, small innovative enterprises' support infrastructure;
- managers of innovative and technological enterprises, strategic development units, analytical and marketing services of organizations, experts, specialists dealing with intellectual property and strategic development of enterprises.

Contents of the training programs for the managers must:

- introduce the system of state management of intellectual property;
- identify the place of the respective state body in the system of intellectual property management;
- characterize the main functions and goals of the respective state body in respect of the intellectual property management;
- give the skills of strategic management of intellectual property;
- provide with ability to produce efficient managerial decisions in the field of intellectual property management.

Contents of the training programs for specialists must:

- introduce the main goals and functions of the intellectual property management units;
- develop a set of practical skills in the field of legal, economical, financial and organizational management of intellectual property of an enterprise;
- develop the ability to identify the cause-and-effect relations, generate ideas and present them in the practice of intellectual property management.

Content presentation logics

Unit based system of developing courses for different categories of trainees:

1. General issues of creation and development of a national innovation system. Legal basis for innovative activities. The Role of IP in the innovation process. Challenges and perspectives of the IP market (legal, financial, organizational aspects).
2. General issues of creation of an IP management system: state level, regional level, corporate management level, commercial enterprise level (separate entity).
3. Specialized courses on separate aspects of intellectual property management: commercialization of intellectual property; account, inventory and cost evaluation of intellectual property; creation of a management system of intellectual property at an enterprise; management of intellectual property in the course of implementation of innovative projects; patent information support of the process of intellectual property management; innovation risks; protection of intellectual property; licensing activities.

Main training forms:

1. Lectures. Issue-specific lecture, lecture with intentional errors, press-conference lecture can be used as active training methods.
2. Seminars. Round tables, discussions, self-work with literature can be used as active training methods.
3. Practical training. Business games, practical situations, pedagogical tasks, imitation of various activities can be used as active training methods.

Legal basis of innovative activities:

- Federal Law "On Science and State Scientific and Technical Policy" of August 23, 1996 №126-FL;
- Civil Code of the Russian Federation (articles concerning the conduction of R&D, legal protection of the results of intellectual activities);
- Tax Code of the Russian Federation (articles concerning the tax concessions to promote science and innovation);
- Federal Law "On the Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation" of July 22, 2005 №116-FL;
- Federal Law "On the Transfer of Rights in Joint Technologies" of December 25, 2008 № 284-FL;
- Federal Law "On Patent Attorneys" of December 30, 2008 № 316-FL;
- Federal Law "On the Introduction of Amendments into Certain Legal Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning the Creation by Budget Scientific and Educational Entities of Enterprises for the Practical Application (Implementation) of Results of Intellectual Activities" of August 2, 2009 № 217-FL;
- Federal Law "On the Innovation Center "Skolkovo" of September 28, 2010 № 224-FL (created for the development of the research activities and commercialization of the results of scientific and research works in the field of energy efficiency and energy preservation, nuclear, space, medical and information technologies).

Important:

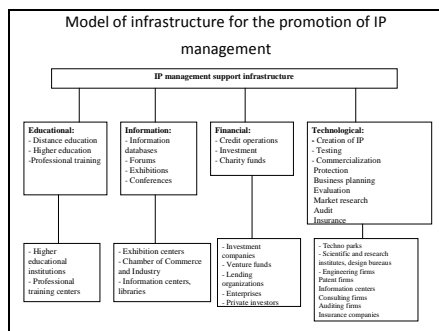
- statistical information;
- historical analysis;
- development trends.

Active training methods may be used at various stages of the training process:

- 1 stage – initial receipt of knowledge. It may be an issue-specific lecture, heuristic conversation, educational discussion, etc.;
- 2 stage – knowledge control (fixation), collective brainstorming, testing, etc. may be used;
- 3 stage – development of skills and abilities on the basis of the knowledge received and development of creative abilities; possible simulation education, game and non-game methods;
- 4 stage – development of professional competence at the final stage of training; group discussions, business games may be used.

Problems of innovative development:

- Lack of legislation harmonization in the innovation field;
- Lack of effective mechanisms of introduction of intellectual property subject matter to commercial turnover of enterprises and organizations;
- Lack of mechanisms of reduction of innovation risks of science intensive innovative projects;
- Weak system of financing of small and medium sized innovative business;
- Ineffective use of mechanisms of protection of intellectual property and copyright;
- Lack of specialists in the field of management of innovations, intellectual property, innovation risks, overall legal illiteracy;
- Low level of capitalization of intangible assets;
- Lack of interest of authors in the implementation of inventions.



Strategy of intellectual property management at an enterprise level allows to:

- clearly identify the goals, results and tasks on the management of intellectual property within an enterprise in general, and within a framework of implementation of innovative projects;
- fix the structure of intellectual property management, including the identification of responsibility centers and functions of the structural units;
- inclusively plan and forecast the works and parameters of innovation projects including the innovation risks;
- conduct constant monitoring of the IP portfolio.

IP management related functions of an enterprise:

- Forming up and implementing patent, marketing, scientific and technical, and market policy.
- Creation of economic, legal, and organizational conditions for the promotion of inventive creativity and effective use of intellectual property subject matter in commercial activities.
- Promotion of development of technical objects and technologies, production of competitive goods on this basis.
- Identification of IP and measures to ensure its legal protection in Russia and abroad.
- Identification of inappropriate use of IP at the enterprise.
- Ensuring commercial realization of IP.
- Ensuring labeling of goods.

Intellectual property management

Model training course

1. State policy on the use of results of scientific and technical activities

State scientific and technical and innovation policy.
Development of a national innovation policy.
Creation of innovative potential.
Creation and development of innovation infrastructure.
Intellectual property in the innovative development of an economy.
Shaping and implementing state policy in the field of IP management.

2. Legal and normative basis for the use of the results of scientific and technical activities

Legislation of the Russian Federation
Legislation of foreign countries and international organizations
Legal and normative basis related to IP management

3. Account, inventory and evaluation of IP

Theoretical and methodological basis of account and inventory of intellectual property subject matter, evaluation activities.
Normative basis for the inventory of intellectual property and its account.
System of principles of evaluation of intellectual property subject matter.
Price evaluation of intellectual property subject matter.
Peculiarities of calculation of value of certain intellectual property objects.

4. Patent information research of intellectual property objects

Sources of patent information.
Methods and means of automated search of patent information.
Patent researches.
Marketing researches on the basis of patent information.
Examination for patent "cleanness" of objects.

Main tasks of an IP unit:

- Organization, coordination and control over the units and services in the field of IP management
- Conduction of patent information and marketing researches
- Patenting in foreign countries
- Legal expertise
- Identification of commercial sale perspectives
- Advertising in the field of IP
- Identification and legal protection of IP at all stages of R&D
- Ensuring the protection of production secrets (know-how)
- Development of a record-keeping system of the created and used IP objects
- Inventory of IP
- Keeping registers of IP and results of intellectual activities
- Creation of a system of material encouragement

5. Mechanisms of bringing intellectual property objects into commercial circulation

Using the rightsholder in the production process of the employer.
Provision or transfer of right to use IP through license agreements.
Using IP within the period of provisional legal protection.
Contributing IP as an input into the capital stock.
Contributing IP as an input into a simple partnership.
Transfer of exclusive rights in IP in the course of barter deal or without indemnity.
Using IP as a security.
Transfer of IP through a contract of commercial concession.
Use of IP in the composition of a complex object (including the joint technology).
Transfer of IP for trust managing.
Use of IP in the framework of public-private partnerships. Distribution of exclusive rights in the course of works under scientific and research, experimental and design, and technological contracts.

6. Innovation risks

Definition of a risk. Structure, specifics and sources of risks in innovative activities.
Risks arising in the course of implementation of innovative projects.
Methods of evaluation of innovative risks.
Methods of elimination of innovative risks.
System of innovative risks management.

7. Economical and organizational means of IP rights protection

Organizational structures for the protection of intellectual property at the level of the state and the level of an enterprise.
Economic mechanisms of promotion of legal protection of company's intellectual property.
Monitoring competitors and keeping track of their potential infringing activities.
Information support and advertising in the light of intellectual property rights protection.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!



Training of the Government Officials on “Economics of IP. Methods of Training.”

Ms. Marina Ivanova.

Dean of Faculty for Professional Development and
Job Retraining of RGIS, Professor of Innovation
Management and IP Commercialization
Department of RGIS,

THIS TARGET IS REACHED BY SOLVING THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL TASKS:

- Application of active methods of training aimed at the maximum involvement of all listeners in educational process;
- Consideration and analysis of the practical problem situations connected with solving of professional problems in the course of receipt and fixation of knowledge;
- Involving listeners in training-research work for the purpose of increasing the training efficiency;
- Establishment of intersubject communications while studying this discipline on questions of legal character;
- Organization of work on self-estimation of process and result of the student's activity for solving a specific economic problem maximum approximated to real conditions;
- Maximum practical orientation of studying the discipline based on use of examples from the Russian and international practice;
- Realization of continuous control over the level of knowledge of listeners, record and evaluation of the results.

Cost evaluation of protected results of intellectual activity at enterprises

Specifics of training

Specific character of training related to the economics of intellectual property is caused by the complexity of the object of study.

In order to achieve more efficiency of perception of necessary knowledge and skills in the field of evaluation of protected results of intellectual activity one can use:

1. Traditional lectures with use of innovative methods of presentation of the material: lectures – presentations with use of visual accents and presentation of the material in the form of logic schemes.
2. Active methods of training:

ACTIVE METHODS OF TRAINING		
NOT IMITATING METHODS	IMITATING METHODS	
A lecture press conference	GAME METHODS	COLLECTIVE INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY
Lecture with analysis of concrete practical situations	Role-playing games	Brainstorming
Thematic seminar (selection by students of practical examples to prove the theory)	Imitation games	

The emphasis in the course of training is laid on independent work of trainees on the basis of the presented information.

Cost evaluation of protected results of intellectual activities at enterprises is taught for the purpose of:

- Providing the trainees with perception on intellectual property economics as a basis for ensuring commercial activity of enterprises;
- Understanding of the role of intellectual property in promotion of business and economic growth of the country;
- Perception of the essence of intellectual property category as a corporate asset;
- Understanding of the role of scientific research and development in creation of science intensive, competitive production;
- Understanding of necessity of creation of the integrated management system of intellectual property in companies (corporations);
- Perception of necessity of regulation of the sphere of creation of an intellectual product from the government.

The initial stage – getting information about:

- essence and nature of intellectual rights in results of intellectual activities;

- normative basis for IP creation;

- IP capitalization stages in highly technological business.

Recognition of intangible assets (IA) as objects of evaluation

IA are assets, which:

- do not have physical substance (do not have tangible structure);
- prove themselves by economic qualities;
- grant rights and privileges to their proprietor;
- generate incomes for their proprietor

Criteria of severance of IA

IA can be identified and recognized as assets different from goodwill if they correspond to one of two criteria:

- contractual-legal criterion;
- criterion of severance.

IA is considered separately identified IA and is subject to evaluation if at least one of these criteria is fulfilled (the second one can be unfulfilled).

The second stage is the definition of the purposes of evaluation of intellectual property (IP) and intangible assets (IA).

The purposes of evaluation of IP and IA

I. Recording:

- 1.1. Record-keeping of IP on balance as an intangible asset.
- 1.2. Strategic planning while changing priorities.
- 1.3. Shaping price policy.
- 1.4. Division of property of an enterprise.
- 1.5. Merging of enterprises.
- 1.6. Liquidation of an enterprise.
- 1.7. Security in a credit.
- 1.8. Insurance of rights.
- 1.9. Inventory of intangible assets.
- 1.10. Investment of capital in an enterprise.

II. Taxation:

- 2.1. Tax planning.
- 2.2. Financial analysis of assets according to the results of the work of an enterprise.

III. Transfer (change in ownership):

- 3.1. Purchase and sale of the rights of use through license.
- 3.2. Contribution to capital stock.
- 3.3. Privatization with restriction of rights.
- 3.4. Privatization without restriction of rights.
- 3.5. Commercial concession.
- 3.6. Assignment of rights.
- 3.7. Realization of superfluous assets.
- 3.8. Transfer without charge.
- 3.9. Grant of rights.
- 3.10. Inheritance of rights.

IV. Judicial practice:

- 4.1. Losses (real damage and lost profit).
- 4.2. The income of the infringer of rights.
- 4.3. Reimbursement for infringement of rights.

Separately identified IA

1. IA used in marketing of production (OIP)

Trademarks (brands), original names of goods (L)
Service marks, collective marks, certification marks (L)
Appearance of production (unique combinations of color, form or package of production) (L)
Headings of newspapers (L)
Internet addresses (domain names) (registered) (L)
Agreements on prevention of competition (L)

2. IA connected with customers of the company (the favorable contractual rights and non-contractual mutual relations)

Lists of buyers (O)
The list of offers for conclusion of contracts (L)
Contracts with buyers and the respective relations with buyers. (L)
Non-contractual relations with buyers (O)

L – legal isolation; O – severance

The main stage in training is consideration of different approaches to evaluation of IP and IA and peculiarity of their application. At this stage use of practical materials with specific examples of evaluation, solving tasks by definition of cost of IP together with a lecturer (and independently) are obligatory.

Peculiarities of approaches to evaluation of IP and other IA

Though many principles, methods and ways of evaluation of IP are similar to those that are used at evaluation of real-estate, cars and equipment, an operating enterprise (business) evaluation of IP has its own peculiarities.

These peculiarities are caused by specific character of IP objects, nature of their use. The most part of OIP is never sold and bought separately and as part of group of assets of an enterprise (a property complex).

Their evaluation on the basis of standard procedures such as comparison of the same transactions and summing up the previous expenses either is impossible in general or can lead to absolutely incorrect results.

3. IA having artistic-creative value (OIP)

Plays, operas, ballets (L)
Books, magazines, newspapers and other literary works (L)
Music including music used in commercials (L)
Pictures, Photos (L)
Video materials including cinema, musical videos, TV programs (L)

4. IA based on contractual agreements

License agreements (L)
Advertising contracts, construction contracts, service contracts, supplying contracts (L)
Leasing agreements (L)
Constructions permits (L)
Franchising agreements (L)
Television and radio broadcasting rights (L)
Licenses for mineral extraction, hole drilling, forest felling, etc. (L)
Servicing contracts (L)
Contracts for employment (L)

5. IA connected with data processing

Computer programs (if they are provided with legal protection) (L)
Databases (O)

6. IA connected with land property

Rental rights (L)
Rights for development of mineral deposits (L)
Servitudes (O)

7. IA connected with human resources

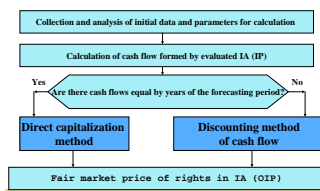
Recruited and trained man power (O)
Hire agreements (L)

8. IA connected with «goodwill»

Goodwill of a company (O)
Goodwill of professional practice (O)
Personal reputation of a celebrity (O)
L – legal isolation; O – severance

Methods of the profit-based approach

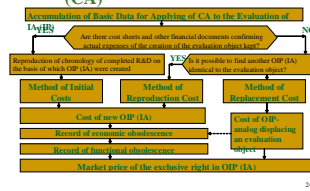
Methods of the profit-based approach



23

Methods of Cost Approach

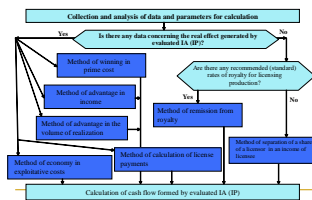
Methods of Cost Approach (CA)



24

Methods of calculation of profits from use of IA (IP)

Methods of calculation of profits (benefit, effect) from use of IA (IP)



Peculiarities of Evaluation of the Results of Intellectual Activity (RIA) using the Cost Approach

While applying cost approach measures of RIA costs are based on reproduction costs and/or replacement costs.

Reproduction costs represent costs for creation of an exact copy of initial technology (the same principle of work, the same performance level and etc.).

The methods based on replacement costs are represented by calculating the cumulative costs necessary for creation of technology, characteristics of which are similar (from the point of view of productivity and consumer properties of the output production) to characteristics of the technology which are subject to an evaluation.

As the replacing asset is created with use of more modern technology it is expected that it can show bigger commercial potential and technological possibilities. In this connection, cost of evaluated technology should be corrected on losses in economic cost due to its functional, technological and economic obsolescence.

It is necessary to note that definition of cost of not-generally available (internal) technologies can lead to certain problems as such technologies can be unique and non-replaced.

Peculiarities of evaluation of results of intellectual property by the profit-based approach

- *Methods based on definition of real effect as additional economic profit.* Cost of results of intellectual property in this case represents effect from additional cash flow which arises at the expense of use of intellectual property results, in comparison with the preceding well-known technologies;
- *Methods with which the reduction of level of the expenses is evaluated, reached due to use of results of intellectual activities.* Cost of results of intellectual property in that case is based on reduction of economic expenses (for example, concerning operational expenses or capital investments) shown as a result of use of results of intellectual property;
- *Methods which give the possibility to express quantitatively the effect of indemnifying against hypothetical royalty;*
- *Methods allowing to estimate potential cash flow of royalty which a legal owner of results of intellectual property would wish to pay for it;*
- *Methods where cost of results of intellectual property is defined as difference between the cumulative cost of an enterprise received as a result of mastering by various results of intellectual property in comparison with cost of the same enterprise provided that it does not own these results of intellectual property.*

Peculiarities of Evaluation of the Results of Intellectual Activity by the Comparative Approach

There are following conditions of applicability of the comparative approach to the evaluation of the results of intellectual activity:

- Existence of a large amount of cases of sale of objects with similar designation and/or having comparable utility in the market;
- Availability of the information on the prices and the acting conditions of contract with them or about the prices of offers (or demand) on similar objects;
- Existence of the analytical information on the influence of distinctive features and characteristics of the objects similar to the evaluated object, on their cost.

It is impossible to carry out adjustment of the costs of analogs in the absence of abovementioned data.

What is “coordination of results”?

- The market is a place where the sellers and buyers meet.
- In the course of coordination the economic meaning of values received in the process of evaluation of market price is put in the first place.
- The coordination of results of an evaluation is a process of decision-making and understanding of a market price of evaluation.

What is the quality for the report of the evaluator?

- Quality of the result of evaluation as really received incomes can be checked at realization.
- Quality of cost evaluation is provided with the qualitative initial data.
- Quality evaluation is guaranteed by compliance of the evaluator with requirements of the FL-135 and the FSO.

These are the most widespread misthought of customers on evaluators.

The concept of coordination of results received by different approaches

If in the process of evaluation an evaluator used the market data and correctly applied methods and approaches to evaluate IA (IP), as a rule then he will receive a market result.

The conclusion about the cost is based on the rated values received on the basis of evaluation methods.

The final stage is the training of skills of drawing up the report about IP evaluation in conformity with the international standards of evaluation.

Reliability of the report as the document containing data of evidential significance

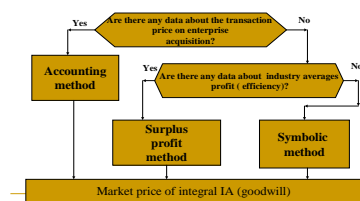
The total size of a market price of evaluation object, specified in the report made on the basis and in order, which are provided for in the Federal law on evaluation activity, admits authentic and is recommended for the purposes of settlement of transaction with the object of evaluation.

In case of dispute about size reliability of a market price of evaluation object established in the report, including in connection with other available report on an evaluation of the same object, the specified dispute is subject to consideration by court, commercial court, arbitration court under the agreement of parties to a dispute or in an order established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The court, commercial court, arbitration court have the right to oblige the parties to make the transaction at the price defined during consideration of dispute in court session, only in cases where compliance of making transaction according to the legislation of the Russian Federation is required.

Evaluation methods of integral (not identified) IA - goodwill

Evaluation methods of integral (not identified) IA - goodwill



Evaluation of economic expediency and efficiency of innovative projects with use of mathematical models

Teaching methodology

At the initial stage the definition theory of possible profit and efficiency of the investment project on the basis of financial statistics methods are given to listeners. Problems of profit calculation on use of intellectual property objects (IPO) are determined.

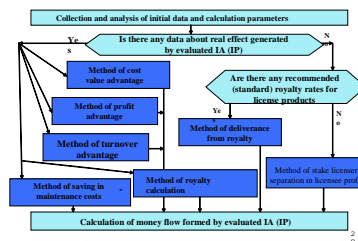
Problem of profit calculation (corresponding part of the income) from use IPO

The profit calculation methodology (corresponding part of the income) from use IPO at standard level is not established.

Because of it there is a substitution of notions between «profit from use IPO» and «profit from realization of products made with use IPO».

Therefore, the profit from use separately taken IPO is defined as a part of the profit received from realization of products, produced with use of it IPO.

Methods of income estimation from IA use



Enterprise profit

The enterprise profit is formed of profit from realization of the different goods made at the enterprise, particularly with use OIP:

$$EP(S) = EPr1 + EPr2 + \dots + EprN$$

Calculation of real effect from use OIP

Profit (corresponding part of the income) from use of OIP is defined on the basis of direct comparison of size, risk and time of receipt of money flow from use of OIP with the size, risk and time of receipt of the money flow which the rightholder could have received in case of non-use of OIP.

Profit accounting to IA in different goods

Technology	Name of IA OIP	Nomenclature of produced goods			
		Product1	Product 2	1-product	N. product
Joint Technology №1	Invention 1	+		+	
	Industrial design 1	+			
	NTD 1	+			
	Software A	+			
Joint Technology №2	Invention 2		+		
	Invention 3		+		
	NTD №2		+		
	Software M1		+		
Joint Technology №M	Utility model			+	
	NTD № M1			+	
	Software №M1			+	
	Personnel	+	+	+	+
Trademark 1 (enterprise)		+	+	+	+
Trademark 2 (product)			+		+
License			+		
Certificate			+		

If there is no possibility of determination of real effect from OIP

In the absence of possibility of profit determination from use OIP by direct comparison before and after its use, this profit is calculated on the basis of the analysis and cost evaluation of all assets of the enterprise.

The final stage is the development together with the trainees of financial part of the business plan of the investment project on incorporation in economic volume OIP taking as example concrete enterprises. Grounding is the application of mathematical models for calculation of project efficiency. Additional independent work of trainees is also foreseen.

The economics of licensing relationships is taught with the aim of mastering theoretical basis of licensing relationships and acquisition of practical skills by means of active training methods.

The common conclusions:

For determination of profit (corresponding part of the income) from use of a separate RIA in which the legal protection is provided it is necessary to know:

- Market price of material assets;
- Market price of current assets;
- Market price of non-material assets;
- Rate of return from material assets;
- Rate of return from current assets;
- Rate of return from specific OIP.

«LICENSE TRADE» COURSE ISSUES, CONCERNING THE ECONOMICS OF LICENSE RELATIONSHIPS

- Economic advantages of licensing compared to other commercialization mechanisms of OIP
- Economic conditions of license contracts
- Royalties
- Advantages and disadvantages of various forms of royalties for the licensor and the licensee
- Calculation methods of royalties
- Economic aspects of compulsory licensing

Economy of licensing relationships. Teaching specifics on the issues concerning economic aspects of licensing

Using business games

PRINCIPLES OF CALCULATION OF THE LICENSE PRICE

- The product in the creation of which resources have been included is sold,
- The product is sold, because the seller wants to return investments and receive the additional income, i.e. to make investments bring more profits than he would have gotten without selling this product,
- Product will be bought, if the customer considers that profit he will receive, using this product, will be higher than if he invests the demanded sum (resources) into other product.

x)

Generalized Input Testing

ANNEX 10

№	Question	Participant	Answers			Grand total
1	2	3	4			5
1	How long do you teach in IPR field		Up to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	More than 15 years	13 participants from 16 answered the questions are teaching less then 15 yeas, 2 - from 5 to 15 years, 0 - more then 15 years, 1 - is not teaching.
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	+	-	-	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	+	-	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	+	-	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR	+	-	-	

		TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI					
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	-	-		
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-		
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	-		
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA Ministry of Foreign Trade Of Peru, Assistant to The Chief Negotiator Of IPR of Peru	+	-	-		
		Shu Lingmin Seniar staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China	+	-	-		
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	-		
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	-	+	-		
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	-		
2	Do you specialize in		Specialization		Specialization aspects		
			Yes	No	Law	Econom	other

teaching some of the aspects of IPR?				aspects	ic aspects		8 participants from 16 answered the questions specialize in teaching of aspects of IPR; 5 from 8 answered the questions specialize in law aspects, 2 specialize in economic aspects; 1 specializes in general subject.
	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	-	+	-	-	-	
	Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+	-	-	-	
	Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+	-	-	-	
	WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	+	-	-	
	Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	-	+	-	
	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	-	-	
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	+	-	-	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	+	-	-	
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+	-	-	-	

		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	-	+	-	-	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-	-	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	+	-	+	-	-	
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China	-	+	-	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	-	+	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	-	General subjects of IP Общие вопросы ИС	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	+	-	-	
3	Do you have your own books (educational	CHEN Jianghua	Yes -	No +	Description of book			5 participants from 16

	supplies, including practical guides, monographs) in IPR?	THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA				answered the questions pointed, that they have their own publications on subjects of IP, 4 from them gave description of their publications.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+		
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+		
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	Protect Your Intellectual Property Rights in China, by Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	+		
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+		
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	I haven't published a particular book on IP Law. However, I provide my students with some of my writings in the field of IP and IT Law. Some of the topic of those writings are: 1) IP and Transfer of Technology, 2) Technology Licensing Office in the University (IP Centers), 3) Originality in Copyright, 4) Patent Claims, 5) Patent and	

					Public Health, 6) Internet Content, 7) Spectrum of Distinctiveness in Trademark, and 8) Folklore and Copyright	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS, CASE LAW COMPILATION PREPARE BY MYSELF	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+		
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	-	+		
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+		
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+		
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China	-	+		
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	License agreement (economic aspects); Commercialization of IP (economic aspects); knowledge management	

					(general aspects; on macro and micro levels)	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-		
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	+		
4	Which books/educational supplies would you recommend to the trainees?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Develo ped by yourself	Developed by your colleagues	Others	2 filled in a form didn't answer this question, 5 participants recommended their own works, 6 participants recommended works of their organizations, 7 participants recommended other publications, such as: China Trademark Journal, www.ipr.gov.cn , Developed by organizations and/or institutions, such as WIPO, EPO, APEC (IPPanorama), Developed by anyone, as long as it suits to my plan of teaching. But in 2 cases there is no information about these publications.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	+	+	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	-	-	www.ipr.go v.cn	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	-	IPPanoram Developed by organizatio ns and/or institutions, such as WIPO, EPO, APEC	

					(IPPanorama)	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	-	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	-	Developed by anyone, as long as it suits to my plan of teaching	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	-	-	+	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	-	-	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	+	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	-	+	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+	-	
		Shu Lingmin	+	-	-	

		Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China				
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+		+	-
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	-		+	-
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+		-	-
5	Do you take part in working out of the training programs?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Yes +	No -	Description of programs To take part in the study visit to enterprises, researching institutes,etc	8 answered the question took part in realization of programs for government officials trainings, but 1 answered the question didn't specify the programs; 1 participant pointed that he didn't take part in training, but expressed a wish to take part in the study, visit to enterprises, researching institutes...to see and learn the practical use of IP assets.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+	To take part in the study, visit to enterprises, researching institutes...to see and learn the practical use of IP assets	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	-	+	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	At IMPI's Promotion and Technological Information Services Division, we're in charge of dissemination and training activities, which are	

					undertaken by means of lectures, conferences, workshops and by tailor-made courses for specific organizations, universities, chambers of commerce, etc.	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	I suggest the topic, prepare the materials, and teach.	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	PREPARATION OF CONTENTS AND MATERIALS.	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+	-	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	Training program for general course of IP that take place in E-learning system for Vietnamese	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE	-	+	-	

		OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU				
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China	-	+	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	License agreement (economic aspects); Commercialization of IP (economic aspects); knowledge management (general aspects; on macro and micro levels)	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	I help in the process of establish the topics in training progress for employees and service users	
6	Did you participate in training of government officials?		Yes	No	Kind of government bodies	8 participants took part in government officials training; 1 participant wrote, that he didn't, but pointed the government officials, that he taught. Among this government officials are The customs, Ministry of Trade, Economy Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture, Researchers from Government-funded research institutions,
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	-	+	-	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+	Departments of Science and Technology of localities; Departments of Science and Technology of some ministries such as: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General	+	-	The customs	

	Administration of Customs				<p>Researchers from Universities (public and private), Ministry of Industry and Trade, government body in charge to promote and fund innovation, police, market control, courts, Ministry of health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of defense.</p>
	WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	
	Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	In the last 10 years, I've participated in training activities for government officials from several Ministries, such as the Economy Ministry, the Education Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, Researchers from Government-funded research institutions, Researchers from Universities (public and private)	
	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	I did several teachings in the training of IP for the Indonesia's Ministry of Trade and Industry's officials	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	INNOVA CHILE (GOV. BODY IN CHARGE TO PROMOTE AND FUND INNOVATION), CONICYT (GOV. BODY IN CHARGE TO PROMOTE AND FUND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)	
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+	-	

		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	Custom, police, market control, courts				
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-				
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	+	-	Judicial system; Intellectual Property Office; Customs office; Ministry of health; Ministry of Foreign trade				
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Depatment, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	-	+	-				
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	-	+	-				
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	Ministry of defense				
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	+	-				
		7	Are you engaged in practical activity in IPR field (consulting, expert activity, judicial disputes related to IPR, etc)?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL	Yes	No	Consult ing	Expert activity	Judici al disput es relate d to IPR
+	-				-	+	-	-	

	PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA							<p>activity.</p> <p>Other kinds of IP activities are research services, participation in IP negotiations in the network of free trade agreement and etc.</p> <p>1 participant pointed, that he is working in Patent office, 2 participants didn't point the reason of their nonparticipation.</p>
	Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	+	+	-	-	
	Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	+	+	-	-	
	Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	-	-	-	-	I work at the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property	
	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	-	-	-	-	+	
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	+	-	-	Research service	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	-	-	-	+	
	JIANG SUJIN	-	+	-	-	-	-	

	National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official							
	PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-	-	-	-	
	MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-	-	-	-	
	LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	+	-	-	-	-	Negotiation of IPR chapter in Free Trade Agreement	
	Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	-	+	-	-	-	-	
	Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	+	+	-	-	
	Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	+	-	-	-	

8	Отличается ли, по Вашему мнению, обучение государственных служащих от обучения слушателей других категорий (студенты, предприниматели и др.)? According to your opinion, is there any difference between training of government officials and of other categories of trainees (students, entrepreneurs, etc.)?		Yes	No	Differences	13 participants consider, that difference is obtain. But they reduce following opinion about this: 1. Training of government officials should include (in balance ratio) theory and practice. 2. The training contents/subjects should suitable to the field that they are working in. 3. They have more experience facing problems related to funding and deciding real cases. 4. They have liability related to their decisions. 5. Level of understanding and approach. 6. Some others.
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	+	-	The training contents/subjects should suitable to the field the government officials are working in	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	1. Training of government officials should include (in balance ratio) theory and practice 2. The training contents/subjects should suitable to the field that they are working in	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	Training of government officials shall concentrate more on the legislation and policy making aspects with broader view, and pay more attention to the effect of implementation, rather than on theory or specific technical issues	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	The difference might be the detail in which the training activities must be undertaken. For example, if you take part in training activities for the Agriculture Ministry, then you would have to build your materials taking into consideration the needs and pre-	

					existing knowledge of the participants, and you would have to prepare specific materials for them	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	+	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	THEY HAVE MORE EXPERIENCE FACING PROBLEMS RELATED TO FUNDING AND DECIDING REAL CASES. THEY HAVE LIABILITY RELATED TO THEIR DECISIONS.	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	+	-	1. Training of government officials should cater to their needs and closely related to their practice in the work. 2. The training content should put case study as the priority and design some simulation exercise for them.	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training	+	-	1. Their needs are difference, government officials are interest	

		Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam			<p>in approaching legal problems and procedures while other are study how the IP system help and affect to their business or career.</p> <p>2. Their thinking, attitude are difference when acquiring knowledges.</p> <p>3. Need to provide difference methods, programs, ... in training course for each target audience.</p>	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	Level of understanding and approach	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	+	-	Government official ask for practical skills and care students, while students and entrepreneurs only ask for basic knowledge of IPR and now they can use this knowledge to their advantage	
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	+	-	<p>The training content is different. For student, it's about ABC and importance of IPR.</p> <p>For government, it's possibly about enticement skills.</p>	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	

		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	It is important that in the case of training of government you teach, which are their responsibilities for the service users.	
9	Were there any specialists from the Patent Office or judges among your trainees?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Yes	No	Nothing	6 participants answered affirmatively, 8 participants answered negatively, 2 participants answered nothing.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+	+	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	-	+	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	-	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	+	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE,	+	-	-	

		INAPI				
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+	-	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+	-	
		Shu Lingmin Seniar staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	-	-	+	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	-	+	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	+	-	
10	Please, describe which basic blocks do your training programs for	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Training programs must to be in short time while there are many subjects and matters			Participants gave

	government officials consist of?		should be trained including theory and practice	<p>next answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General overview of IP Law; - Specific topics: Copyright, Folklore and Copyright, and IP and Cybercrime; - IP in general, distinctive signs (including trademarks, business advertisements, commercial names, appellations of origin), inventions (including patents, utility models, industrial designs), the economic value of IP, IP enforcement, the use and exploitation of
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	Training programs must to be in short time while there are many subjects and matters should be trained including theory and practice	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to fulfill most trainees' requirement? - how to make the content of training programs more close to the daily work of the trainees? - How to evaluate the effect of training programs? 	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	IPR issues in foreign trade; International IPR disputes between/among governments or enterprises from different economies.	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	IP in general, distinctive signs (including trademarks, business advertisements, commercial names, appellations of origin), inventions (including patents, utility models, industrial designs), the economic value of IP, IP enforcement, the use and exploitation of technological information contained in patent documents, IP valuation	

	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	--	technological information contained in patent documents, IP valuation;
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	General overview of IP Law, Specific topics: Copyright, Folklore and Copyright, and IP and Cybercrime	- Registration, management of IP at the universities, institutions;
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	FUNDAMENTALS OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS, IP LAWS IN CHILE, IP LAW COMPARED, INTERNATIONAL IP LAW.	- Basic of IP law and international treaties;
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	--	- IPR issues in foreign trade; International IPR disputes between/among governments or enterprises from different economies,
	PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration, management of IP at the universities, institutions; • Basic of IP law and international treaties 	- Introduction to new government officials
	MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	Protection of Copyright	
	LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	Introduction to new government officials	
	Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for	National IPR Strategy Trademark law	

		Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-					
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	To my mind the basic training program should consist of: rile of IP Management, plan of IP regulation in Law system, different objects of IP (general issues), «+» & «-», means of commercialization				
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	1. General issues IP. 2. Specialization courses on separate aspects (for example, patent examine etc.)				
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	Description of Intellectual Property matte and their responsibilities with the service users				
11	Are there any methodologies of training on IPR evaluation in your economy?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Yes	No	Methodologies	Nothing	4 participants answered affirmatively and pointed, that they have lecture materials, situation tasks and testing materials. 2 participants answered nothing; 1 participant wrote, that he knew nothing, and 1 participant was not a specialist in this sphere.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	-	-	+	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	-	+	-	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	+	-	-	

		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	+	I don't know	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	-	+	-	-	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	-	-	+	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	-	+	-	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+	-	-	
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	-	+	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna	-	-	I don't specialize in	-	

		RSIIP, associate professor			IP evolution			
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	Lecture + Practical training, practical situation, imitation of various activities	-		
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	Evolution is about the training like test about the lectures	-		
12	Please, indicate which basic blocks of trainings for government officials in your University were implemented by		Trainer s of your Universi ty	Trainer s of other Universi ties	Experts in IPR	Other	Nothing	Only 11 participants answered this question; 5 participants wrote nothing; 4 participants indicated the involvement of their university teachers; 1 participant indicated the involvement teachers from other universities; 7 participants indicated the involvement specialists on IP.
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	-	-	-	-	+	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	-	+	-	-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	-	-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	-	-	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	-	-	-	+	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department,	-	-	-	-	+	

	Intellectual Property Examiner						
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	-	-	-	+	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	-	-	+	-	-	
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	-	-	-	+	
	PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	+	+	-	-	
	MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	-	-	+	-	
	LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	-	-	-	-	
	Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	-	-	+	-	-	
	Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	+	-	-	
	Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	-	-	+	-	-	

		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	-	+	-	-	
13	According to your opinion, what is optimal duration of the training course for government officials?		Short (1-2 days)	Medium (1-2 weeks)	Long (1 month)	6 participants spoke about short programs, 11 participants spoke about medium programs.		
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	-	+	-			
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+	-			
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+	-			
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	+	-			
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	-			
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	+	-	-			
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	+	-			
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	-	+	-			

		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+	-	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+	-	
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	+	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	-	+	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	-	+	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	+	-	
14	According to your opinion how often should training courses/advanced training of government	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Once a year			1 participant considered, that these courses should be carried out once half a year, 2 participants - once a quarter, 2 participants -
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	Once a year			

officials, working in the field of IPR, be carried out?	Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	once a year, 3 participants - twice a year, 1 participant considered they should be carried out as necessary or permanently, 1 participant considered - a couple of weeks each year, 1 participant considered - 1 course per 2 years, 1 participant considered - 1 course per 5 years, 1 participant considered - basic training courses should be done 3 or 4 times a year, while advanced courses should be done once or twice a year, 1 participant considered - basic course should be once in a lifetime, while advanced courses - once in 5 years.
	WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	At least twice a year	
	Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	They must be carried out as an ongoing or permanent activity	
	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	At least twice a year	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	COURSES SHOULD BE A COUPLE OF WEEKS EACH YEAR. REASONS ARE: TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES, CASE LAW, AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF IP.	
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	Once a quarter.	
	PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	1 course per 2 years	
	MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And	Quarterly per year	

		Industry Malaysia Assistant Director						
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	Basic training courses could be done 3 or 4 times a year, while advanced courses could be done 1 or 2 times a year					
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	Once in half year					
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	Basic aspects - once in a lifetime Special aspects - min once in 5 years (advanced training)					
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	In 5 years					
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	Twice a year					
15	Do you practice “business games” with your trainees?		Yes	No	Imitation of situation	Role plays	Others	13 participants don’t practice “business games” with trainees, 4 participants do them, they are role plays, brainstorm and training situations.
CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	-	+	-	-	-			
Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-	+	-	-	-			
Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	+	-	-	-			
WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	-	+	-	-	-			

	Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-	+	-	-	-	
	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	+	-	-	-	
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	+	-	-	-	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	-	+	-	-	-	
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	+	-	-	-	
	PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	+	+	-	
	MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-	-	-	
	LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+	-	-	-	

		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	-	+	-	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+		+	+	Brain storm Case studies	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	+	-	-	-	
16	Would you like to take part in “business game” in the framework of the upcoming training?		Yes	No	Subject of “business game”		Nothing	9 participants answered affirmatively, 4 participants answered nothing. Those who answered offered business games themes, such as patent disputes, legal controversies, concerning protection of trademarks, copyright protection, licensing, IP management, unpredictable issues of training such as hard questions from students, practices in government place as a service provide and etc.
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	+	-	Patent dispute settlement		-	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	I would like to take part in: protection of trademark		-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	-	-	-		+	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	Patent/ Trademarks/Copyri ght Disputes		-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX)	+	-	Trademarks, licensing, IP management		-	

		Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP					
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	-	-	-	+	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	Copyright	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	-	-	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	-	-	+	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	Role plays on each unpredictable issue of training, such as hard questions from student	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	Implementation on Legal Protection of IP	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	-	-	+	
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for	-	+	-	-	

		Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-					
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	-	+	-	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	-	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	Practices in government place as a service provide	-	
17	Do you have in your economy “case law” and whether you use in the process of training the materials of judicial practice?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Yes		No	Nothing	3 participants answered affirmatively, 12 participants answered negatively, 1 participant answered nothing.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	-		+	-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+		-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	-		+	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	-		+	-	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	+		-	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research	-		+	-	

		Coordinator				
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	-	+	-	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	-	-	+	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	-	+	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	-	+	-	
		Shu Lingmin Seniar staff, International Cooperation Depatment, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	-	+	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	-	+	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	-	+	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	-	+	-	

18	According to your opinion, is it necessary to acquaint government officials with the substance of international treaties and recommendations in the field of IPR?		Yes	No	Nothing	All participants answered affirmatively.
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	+	-	-	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	-	
		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	+	-	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	-	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	+	-	-	
		PHAN HUU PHU	+	-	-	

		Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam				
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	+	-	-	
		Shu Lingmin Seniar staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	+	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	-	
19	According to your opinion, is it necessary to acquaint government officials with the foreign legislation in the field IPR?		Yes	No	Nothing	All participants answered affirmatively, except 1 participant.
		CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	+	-	-	
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General	+	-	-	

	Administration of Customs				
	WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	-	
	Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	-	
	Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	+	-	-	
	Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	-	+	-	
	JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	-	
	JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	+	-	-	
	PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-	
	MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	-	
	LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE	+	-	-	

		OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU				
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	+	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna RSIIP, associate professor	+	-	-	
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	-	
20	According to your opinion, is it necessary to acquaint government officials with the law enforcement practice (including juridical practice) in the field IPR?	CHEN Jianghua THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF CHINA	Yes +	No -	Nothing -	All participants answered affirmatively.
		Chen Yongsheng Trademark Office, China	+	-	-	
		Liting Wang IPR Division, Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, General Administration of Customs	+	-	-	
		WANG Yang Ministry of Commerce, P. R. China	+	-	-	
		Mr. Luis Mariano VELAZQUEZ CHEQUER Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI-MX) Deputy Director for the Promotion and Dissemination of IP	+	-	-	

		Ng Lai Chu, Winnie Hong Kong SAR Government Intellectual Property Department, Intellectual Property Examiner	+	-	-	
		Brian A. Prastyo Indonesian IP Academy, Research Coordinator	+	-	-	
		JORGE ALZAMORA DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, INAPI	+	-	-	
		JIANG SUJIN National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, Official	+	-	-	
		PHAN HUU PHU Official, Research and Training Center, National office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	+	-	-	
		MUHD IKRAM BIN ZULKURNAIN Ministry Of International Trade And Industry Malaysia Assistant Director	+	-	-	
		LUIS MEDINA ME JIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR OF IPR OF PERU	+	-	-	
		Shu Lingmin Senior staff, International Cooperation Department, State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), China-	+	-	-	
		Savitskaya Anna	+	-	-	

		RSIIP, associate professor				
		Grashenko Natalia B. FIPS (Rospatent)	+	-	-	
		Arit Acticno Cedono Delgedillo Lawyer, Copyright Office: National institute of Copyright in Mexico	+	-	-	