



TRAINING AND DIALOGUE PROGRAMS

GENERAL INFORMATION ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (A)

集團研修「国際知的財産権 (A)」

JFY 2012

<Type: Solution Creation / 類型: 課題解決促進型>

NO. J1200876/ ID.1280993

From May 16, 2012 to July 21, 2012

This information pertains to one of the Training and Dialogue Programs of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between both Governments.

This program has been conducted by JICA OSAKA.

However, from 1 April 2012, JICA OSAKA is to be merged with JICA HYOGO into JICA KANSAI.

Kindly be informed that some information in this GI such as “contacts” and “location” is changed from the previous year.

I. Concept

Background

At the present day, with the progress of globalization along with the rapid advance of technology, including information and communication technology, the importance of issues on Intellectual Property Rights has been increasing significantly. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) of the United Nation has referred Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as “every right resulting from intellectual activities of mankind” in international law. In the international community built upon mutual dependence, Intellectual Property Rights have become the rights common to all countries and people.

Furthermore, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement), established by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1994, obliges the member nations to improve domestic laws. Along with these changes in the international framework, nowadays, the establishment of a legal system to protect Intellectual Property Rights deeply contributes the development of science, technology and economy of a country.

In Japan, efforts made to promote Intellectual Property Rights, and advancement in creation, protection, utilization, and training for specialists in Intellectual Property, have given rise to a virtuous cycle where protection of Intellectual Property Rights leads to the development of science, technology and economy. Under such circumstances, this training program started in 1990 to deal with the efforts for promotion of Intellectual Property Rights in Japan as main case examples, and to learn about the approaches of WTO member states and the international community.

In this sense, policies for Intellectual Property Rights require fairness as a legislation of peace to promote the fight to overcome the global mal-distribution of wealth, which is a common issue for all countries.

For what?

This program is designed to learn the approaches of WTO member states and the international community by using case examples of Japan, for the establishment and improvement of the legal system pertaining to IPR cycle of creation, protection, utilization, and training for specialists.

For whom?

This program is targeted at administrative officers and judges who are involved in the establishment and improvement of the legal system, which leads to IPR cycle of creation, protection, utilization and training for specialists.

How?

The participants have opportunities to attend lectures regarding creation, protection, utilization, and training for specialists in Intellectual Property Rights, visits to public institutions and private enterprises, group works, and discussions and presentations. Through these events, the participants can recognize issues and visions on policies and measures for Intellectual Property Rights which respective countries will face in the future as well as learn how to handle the current situation of Intellectual Property Rights .

II. Description

1. Title (J-No.1200876): INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (J1200876)

2. Period of program

Duration of whole program:	April 2012 to March 2013
Preliminary Phase: (in a participant's home country)	April 2012 to May 15, 2012
Phase in Japan:	May 16, 2012 to July 21, 2012
Finalization Phase: (in a participant's home country)	August 2012 to March 2013

3. Target Regions or Countries

Kenya(1), Tanzania(1), Gambia(1), Uganda(1), Indonesia(1), India(1), Cambodia(1), Mexico(1), Brazil(2), Peru(2), South Africa (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina(1)

4. Eligible / Target Organization

This program is designed for administrative officers and judges who are involved in the establishment and improvement of the legal system regarding creation, protection, utilization and training for specialists in Intellectual Property Rights.(Please refer III-2 for the detailed clarification)

5. Total Number of Participants

13 participants

*13 participants would be selected from the above 14.

6. Language to be used in this program:

English (including English translated from Japanese through interpreters)

7. Program Objective:

Toward human resource development, creation, protection and utilization of intellectual property rights, current situations of respective countries will be examined, and issues/perspectives of necessary systems, measures and policies will be proposed by respective participants.

8. Overall Goal

Establishment and enforcement of legal systems regarding human resource development, creation, protection and utilization of intellectual property rights will be promoted toward the betterment of economy.

9. Expected Module Outputs and Contents:

The program consists of the following components. Details on each component are given below:

(1) Phase in Japan (May 21, 2012 to July 21, 2012) <i>Participants dispatched by the organizations attend the Program implemented in Japan.</i>		
Expected Module Output	Subjects/Agendas	Methodology
<p>1. Outline/Legal Framework/ Education/New Issues Arisen As for public education to raise awareness of law and fostering IPR experts, suitable measures for respective countries will be reviewed comparatively among participating countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of Japanese Private and Administrative Law in relation to IPRs - IP Strategy in Japan (Central & local governmental level) - Overview and practices of IPR law system - Patent Law, Utility Model Law, Trademark law, Design law, Copyright law, Plant Variety Law, Unfair Competition Prevention Law, Antimonopoly Law etc. - Legal Issues in the Information Society - Current Status & Future of Activities of Copyrighted Works - Issues Related to Legal Protection of Bio-/Medical Technologies - Legal Issues relating to Folklore/ Traditional Knowledge/the Convention on Bio- Diversity/Access to Benefit Sharing - Measures to foster IPR Experts (in private companies, schools and central and local governments) - IPR education in Japan. 	Lecture Observation and Exercise
<p>2. Utilization/Enforcement: Regulating IPR Infringement Understanding detrimental effects on society and economy caused by IPR infringement, participants will be able to propose needed countermeasures for respective countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Border control of counterfeit products - Countermeasures against IPR-Infringing products (computer software; music tapes/CDs, Videos/DVDs, etc.) by related Industries 	Lecture Observation and Exercise
<p>3. Protection through Judicial System; Dispute Resolution Systems Methods to establish and improve systems for more expedient and proper dispute resolution will be proposed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues related to international jurisdiction - Japanese judicial system (IP High Court, and IP section of district courts) - Alternative dispute resolution 	Lecture Observation and Exercise

<p>4. Creation/Utilization and R&D Support Methods for supporting creation and technical development of IPs will be proposed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP management, and innovation promotion policy and implementation - Central and local government policies for supporting R&D - Local government measures and efforts to support creation of IPRs, and their support to utilization and creation of IPRs - Peripheral issues concerning technology transfers - Technology Development & Academia-Industry(-Government) Collaboration 	<p>Lecture Observation and Exercise</p>
<p>1.-4. Common Subject Matter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country report presentation session: Comparative study of each participant's country's IPR Laws and systems - Case studies: Important IPR infringement judicial precedents - Practical Exercises: Transfer technology contracts - Small group guidance : Breakout sessions on topics selected by participants - Visits & Opinion Exchanges: IPR Sections of Japanese government/ Agencies and private enterprises' sections conducting IPR management - Presentation at the Symposium 	<p>Workshop/ Presentation</p>

* In the part of ANNEX 2, the schedule in 2011 is attached for your reference. The schedule of the 2012 has almost the same structure of this, but please note that there may be some minor changes.

<p>(2)Finalization Phase in a participant's home country <i>Participants produce final outputs by making use of their experience or knowledge acquired from this program.</i></p>	
<p>Expected Module Output</p>	<p>Activities</p>
<p>To formulate a final report</p>	<p>Final report will be submitted by March 2013 to respective country's JICA office or JICA Kansai International Center</p>

10. Follow-up Cooperation by JICA:

In this program, JICA might extend follow-up support to participating organizations that intend to develop the result of the project further. Please note that the support shall be extended selectively based on proposals from the participating organizations.

Further Information:

URL <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/schemes/tech/follow/>

III. Conditions and Procedures for Application

1. Expectations for the Participating Organizations:

- (1) This program is designed primarily for organizations that intend to address specific issues or problems identified in their operation. Participating organizations are expected to use the program for those specific purposes.
- (2) In this connection, applying organizations are expected to nominate qualified candidates to address the said issues or problems, carefully referring to the qualifications described in section III-2 below.
- (3) This program is enriched with contents and facilitation schemes specially developed in collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. These special features enable the program to meet specific requirements of applying organizations and effectively facilitate them toward solutions for the issues and problems.
- (4) As this program is designed to facilitate organizations to come up with concrete solutions for their issues, participating organizations are expected to make due preparation before dispatching their participants to Japan by carrying out the activities of the Preliminary Phase described in section II-9 .
- (5) Participating organizations are also expected to make the best use of the results achieved by their participants in Japan by carrying out the activities of the Finalization Phase described in section II-9.

2. Nominee Qualifications:

Applying Organizations are expected to select nominees who meet the following qualifications.

(1) Essential Qualifications

- 1) Current Duties: be either **senior administrative officers in charge of legislation, policy making, or making technical suggestions in the field of intellectual property**
- 2) Experience: **more than 3 years' practical experience in this IPR field, or legal practitioners or members of the judiciary involved in IPR issues,**
- 3) Language: **be proficient in spoken and written English** (competent enough to engage in presentations and discussions, as experience has shown that some participants find themselves unable to make progress in their training if their English knowledge is insufficient; JICA regional office may have an interview with you to check his/her English language skills)
- 4) Age: **no more than forty-five (45) years old,**
- 5) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the Program in Japan.

***PREGNANCY :**

Pregnant participants are strictly requested to complete the required procedures before departure in order to minimize the risk for their health. The procedures include 1) letter of the participant's consent to bear economic and physical risks 2) letter of consent from the participant's supervisor 3) letter of consent from your Embassy in Japan, 4) medical certificate. Please ask National Staffs in JICA office for the details.

***IMPORTANT REMARK FOR PARTICIPANTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES:**

Applicants who suffer from chronic diseases, such as respiratory illness, cardiac disease, metabolic disease (diabetes, etc.), renal dysfunction and immune insufficiency (systemic steroid administration, etc.), shall NOT be accepted in principle for their security reasons. Please note that it would be extremely difficult to purchase appropriate medicines for this type of diseases and that medical care covered by JICA insurance (indicated in IV. Administrative Arrangements) does NOT cover the cost for any treatment for pre-existing chronic diseases.

In case the applicant and his/her organization recognize strong necessity for sending applicant with chronic disease, JICA might consider it as an exceptional case under the conditions as below:

- A) Submission of "the letter of consent" from applicant and his/her organization;
 - (i) that they will bear all responsibilities and expenses for any risks and problems arising from his/her participation in the program and
 - (ii) that the participant in question will bring all necessary medicines.
- B) Submission of "medical doctor's diagnosis and recommendation".

Please ask national staffs at JICA office for the details.

6) Must not be serving any form of military service.

3. Required Documents for Application

(1) Application Form: The Application Form is available at the respective country's JICA office or the Embassy of Japan.

(2) Country report: to be submitted with the application form. Fill in ANNEX 1 of this General Information, and submit it along with the Application Form.

- Applicants should prepare a country report on the present situation of their own field of study and interest in their own country.

- This report should be typewritten in English in less than 10 pages (12-point font, double-spaced, A4 size paper) in accordance with the format indicated (see ANNEX 1) and submitted together with the Nomination Form.

- This report are used for screening participants and as program material (especially used in comparative studies).
- The report is supposed to be revised by each participant after arrival in Japan, printed in a booklet and distributed to lecturers and Japanese participants in the conferences (Country Report Presentation Meeting and the International IPR Symposium) as materials for the presentation and discussion.
- It is recommended that applicants bring materials, including codes, statutes and other materials, for presentation.

(3) Nominee's English Score Sheet: to be submitted with the application form. If you have any official documentation of English ability (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS), please attach it (or a copy) to the application form.

[A strong facility in English is necessary to receive the full benefits of training in this course. Accordingly, where at all possible, applicants will please attach and submit an application form in a manner that will demonstrate their ability in English. This will serve as a vital reference material during selection.

4. Procedure for Application and Selection :

(1) Submitting the Application Documents:

Closing date for application to the JICA Center in JAPAN: **March 15, 2012**

Note: Please confirm the closing date set by the respective country's JICA office or Embassy of Japan of your country to meet the final date in Japan.

(2) Selection:

After receiving the document(s) through due administrative procedures in the respective government, the respective country's JICA office (or Japanese Embassy) shall conduct screenings, and send the documents to the JICA Center in charge in Japan, which organizes this program. Selection shall be made by the JICA Center in consultation with the organizations concerned in Japan based on submitted documents according to qualifications. *The organization with intention to utilize the opportunity of this program will be highly valued in the selection.*

(3) Notice of Acceptance

Notification of results shall be made by the respective country's JICA office (or Embassy of Japan) to the respective Government by **not later than March 30, 2012.**

5. Conditions for Attendance:

- (1) to follow the schedule of the program,
- (2) not to change the program subjects or extend the period of stay in Japan,
- (3) not to bring any members of their family,

- (4)** to return to their home countries at the end of the program in Japan according to the travel schedule designated by JICA,
- (5)** to refrain from engaging in political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain,
- (6)** to observe Japanese laws and ordinances. If there is any violation of said laws and ordinances participants may be required to return part or all of the training expenditure depending on the severity of said violation.
- (7)** observe the rules and regulations of their place of accommodation and not to change the accommodation designated by JICA.
- (8)** to participate the whole program including a preparatory phase prior to the program in Japan.

IV. Administrative Arrangements

1. Organizer:

(1) **Name:** JICA KANSAI (JICA OSAKA, up to March 2012)

(2) **Contact:** Kinashi.Yoko@jica.go.jp and osicttp@jica.go.jp

2. Implementing Partner:

(1) **Name:** Kyoto Comparative Law Center

(2) **Contact:** Ms. KIZAKI Chikako (kizaki@kclc.or.jp)

(3) **URL:** http://www.kclc.or.jp/english/about/pdf/pamphlet/kclc_pamph_en.pdf

(4) **Remark:** Kyoto Comparative Law Center is a non-profit foundation under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, whose main objectives are to disseminate information about legal affairs and to promote interdisciplinary research activities in the interdisciplinary fields of law, natural science and technology.

3. Travel to Japan:

(1) **Air Ticket:** The cost of a round-trip ticket between an international airport designated by JICA and Japan will be borne by JICA.

(2) **Travel Insurance:** Term of Insurance: From arrival to departure in Japan. The traveling time outside Japan shall not be covered.

4. Accommodation in Japan:

JICA will arrange the following accommodations for the participants in Japan:

JICA Kansai International Center (JICA Hyogo center, up to March 2012)

Address: 1-5-2, Wakinohama-kaigandori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 651-0073, Japan

TEL: 81-78-261-0341 FAX: 81-78-261-0342

(where "81" is the country code for Japan, and "78" is the local area code)

If there is no vacancy at JICA KANSAI, JICA will arrange alternative accommodations for the participants. Please refer to facility guide of JICA KANSAI (JICA HYOGO up to March, 2012) at its URL, <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/contact/domestic/>.

5. Expenses:

The following expenses will be provided for the participants by JICA:

(1) Allowances for accommodation, living expenses, outfit, and shipping

(2) Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets).

(3) Free medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, or dental treatment are not included)

(4) Expenses for program implementation, including materials

For more details, please see p. 9-16 of the brochure for participants titled "KENSU-IN GUIDE BOOK," which will be given to the selected participants

before (or at the time of) the pre-departure orientation.

6. Pre-departure Orientation:

A pre-departure orientation will be held at the respective country's JICA office (or Japanese Embassy), to provide participants with details on travel to Japan, conditions of the workshop, and other matters.

V. Other Information

1. Participants who have successfully completed the program will be awarded a certificate by JICA.
2. For the promotion of mutual friendship, JICA KANSAI encourages international exchange between JICA participants and local communities, including school and university students as a part of development education program. JICA participants are expected to contribute by attending such activities and will possibly be asked to make presentations on the society, economy and culture of their home country.
3. Participants are recommended to bring laptop computers for your convenience, if possible. During the program, participants are required to work on the computers, including preparation of Action Plans, etc. Most of the accommodations have internet access. Also, there is a computer room in JICA KANSAI where sixteen desk-top computers have the internet access.
4. Allowances, such as for accommodation, living, clothing, and shipping, will be deposited to your temporary bank account in Japan after 2 to 5 days after your arrival to Japan. It is highly advised to bring some cash / traveler's check in order to spend necessary money for the first 2 to 5 days after your arrival.
5. It is very important that your currency must be exchanged to Japanese Yen at any transit airport or Kansai Airport soon after your arrival. It is quite difficult to exchange money after that, due to no facility or time during the training program.

VI. ANNEX 1:

COUNTRY REPORT FORMAT

Name of Training program _____

Name of Applicant _____

Email address _____

Name of Organization _____

Organization Chart

Each applicant should draw an organization chart (starting from “section” as the lowest level and circling the section to which applicant belongs).

Theme and volume of Country Report

All applicants are required to present a Country Report on the following subjects to explain the conditions in their country.

Note: [Regarding nos.(1)- (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), and (x)]

Describe the subjects independently on each intellectual property right listed below:

- a) copyrights
- b) patents
- c) utility models
- d) industrial design
- e) trademarks
- f) service marks
- g) trade names
- h) indications of source or appellations of origin
- i) repression of unfair competition
- j) protection of integrated semiconductor circuits
- k) protection of new kinds of plants/seedlings
- l) New Issues, such as Folklore, Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources, CBD etc
- m) others

* In giving the information about the points asked above, please specify the codes, statutes, cases, or any other sources of law on which your statements are based. If these sources are available in English, German or French, please bring them with you when you come to Japan to participate in this course.

(1)-

- (i) Please give examples of what is considered intellectual property to be protected, under your legal system, in relation to each item mentioned in the WTO TRIPs Agreement as protectable, i.e., copyright and related rights, trademarks,

geographical indications, industrial designs, patents, layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits, and protection of undisclosed information:

- a) Please list the applicable law(s), code(s), acts(s), regulation(s), guideline(s), rule(s) of your country that relate(s) to any and/or all of the above-mentioned intellectual property rights.
 - b) If there are any other types of intellectual property rights in your country other than those listed above, please indicate as such and provide a detailed description of each (i.e., what and who is under protection, the means of protection, and the historical background of such).
 - c) If your country protects traditional knowledge, folklore or cultural expression, describe the outline of relevant laws and legal system.
 - d) If your country has a legal framework to protect and utilize genetic resources, describe the outline of relevant laws, organizations (agencies) in charge, and systems.
- (ii) Please explain the procedures with which you handle conflicts concerning legally protectable intellectual property. If there are any measures or administrative organs to help resolve such disputes other than litigation before the court, please explain them. Please also refer to any features about your country's court system which you consider unique.
- (iii) Please explain the attitudes of the law and the public toward the copying of books, music tapes/CDs, DVDs, etc, or computer software for personal use and in the business world.
- (iv) Please explain the legal methods available to transfer (as by licensing or wholly transferring) technology or intellectual property rights.
- (v) If there are any legal professions specially designed for resolving disputes concerning technological matters, and if there are any professional personnel in administrative agencies for that purpose, please explain the system to educate or train them.
- (vi) Please explain your country's current stance as to the importance of legal protection of intellectual property.
- (vii) What organizational forms of business enterprise capable of owning intellectual property, if any, are available under your legal system?
- (viii) Please outline your country's views towards the WTO/TRIPs Agreement (including the reactions in the mass media, academic theories, comments/opinions of legal specialists and the general public, as well as your government's views).
- (ix) Please describe what kind of measures your country takes in order to enforce IPR protection, including enhancement of awareness of IPRs among people, countermeasures against counterfeit products, and creation support and utilization of IPRs.
- (x) Please describe your country's stance towards IPR strategy including promotion of innovation, management of technology in relation with IPR.

(xi) Please describe hot issues, remarkable court cases, and major problems your country currently faces regarding the trend of intellectual property rights.

(xii) Please list up concrete trademarks considered to be most renowned in your internal market, and also write down the goods related to them.

(2)-About Challenges/Tasks in your organization/country

(i) What issues or challenges concerning IP/IPR are you/your organization facing or tackling with especially in your task/work level?

(ii) What are the issues to be dealt with, or challenges regarding IPR protection system or regulations in your country (in a state level)?

ANNEX 2:

* The schedule of 2011 below is your reference. The schedule of the 2012 course has almost the same structure of this, but note that there may be some minor changes.

Training Programme of 2011

Course (Group) : Intellectual Property Rights (A)

Training Period : June 12, 2011 - August 13, 2011

Date	Time	Subject	Lecturer, Organization	Place to Visit	
6/12	SUN	Arrival in Japan			
13	MON	Briefing		JICA Osaka	
14	TUE	10:30-11:00	Program Orientation	Training Program Division II, JICA	JICA Osaka SR2
		11:00-12:30	Course Orientation	Kyoto Comparative Law Center (KCLC)	"
		14:00-16:30	International Situation over IP System and IP System in Japan - IP Basic Act of Japan	Professor Emeritus, Osaka University	"
15	WED	10:00-16:00	Recent Trend of Copyright Protection in Japan / Efforts to raise Public Awareness / International Trends and Agreements concerning Copyright Protection	Copyright Division, / International Affairs Division, Commissioner's Secretariat, Agency for Cultural Affairs	"
16	THU	10:00-16:30	Present State & Challenges of Intellectual Property Legislation in Japan	Professor, Kansai University School of Law	"
17	FRI	Due date for Scripts and PowerPoint for Country Report Presentation			
		10:00-16:00	Historical Development of Copyright Law in Japan	Director, CPR Research Institute, Copyright Research and Information Center	JICA Osaka SR2
18	SAT				
19	SUN				
6/20	MON	10:00-16:00	Intellectual Property and Developing Countries / New Legal Issues in the Knowledge Society	Research Fellow in Chief, KCLC	JICA Osaka SR2
21	TUE	10:00-16:00	Overview and Practice of Patent Law in Japan	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	"

		16:00-17:00	Return Flight Meeting (bring passport)	KSA	
22	WED	10:00-12:30	Overview and Practice of Utility Model Law in Japan	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	JICA Osaka SR2
		13:30-16:00	Overview and Practice of Design Law in Japan	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	"
23	THU	10:00-16:00	Overview and Practice of Trademark Law in Japan	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	"
24	FRI	10:00-12:30	Role of Patent Attorneys Office and Patent Management / Observation of Office	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	Aoyama & Partners
		14:00-16:30	Patent Protection of Biotechnology and Medical Technology	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	(Kyobashi, Osaka)
25	SAT				
26	SUN	10:30-16:00	Presentation on Challenges 10-15 minutes /person	Prof. Emeritus, Osaka Univ.. Professor, Kansai University School of Law., Professor, Professor, Kansai University	JICA Osaka
27	MON		Compensatory Day Off		
28	TUE	10:00-16:00	Characteristics and Recent Trend of Unfair Competition Prevention Law in Japan (including protection of trade secret)	Professor, Faculty of Law, Ritsumeikan University	JICA Osaka
29	WED	10:00-16:00	Case Study : Precedents on Design Cases	Patent Attorney, Sankyo International Patent Attorneys Office	"
30	THU	10:00-16:00	IP Management	Professor, Faculty of Business Management, Konan University	"
7/1	FRI		Due date for Papers, PowerPoint and Scripts for International Symposium		
		10:00-16:00	Use of Genetic Resources and Convention on Biodiversity	Professor, Faculty of Law, Kansai University	JICA Osaka
2	SAT				
3	SUN				
4	MON	13:30-17:30	Case Study : Precedents on Copyright Cases	Attorney at Law, Komatsu Law & Patent Office	JICA Osaka
5	TUE	9:30-11:30	Visit to Horiba Ltd.		Nishioji, Kyoto
		14:00-16:00	Visit to Kyoto Kagaku Co., Ltd.		Fushimi-ku, Kyoto

6	WED	9:30-12:30	Laws & Practices Related to Technology Transfer Agreement (1)	Attorney at Law Okada Law Firm	Okada Law Firm
7	THU	9:30-12:30	Laws & Practices Related to Technology Transfer Agreement (2)	Attorney at Law Okada Law Firm	(Nakatsu, Osaka)
		PM	Visit to IP Center		
8	FRI	10:00-16:00	Protection of Folklore and Traditional Knowledge	Professor, Faculty of Law, Kansai University	JICA Osaka SR2
9	SAT				
10	SUN				
11	MON	9:30-12:00	Efforts for IPR at Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) and Current State & Issues of IPR Protection Administration	IP Policy Office, Economic & Industry Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry	JICA Osaka SR 2
12	TUE		Self-study for preparation of Symposium		
13	WED	10:00-17:00	International Symposium: Country Report Presentation	Prof. Emeritus, Osaka Univ., Professor, Kansai University School of Law., Professor, Kansai University, Prof./Dr., Indian Society of International Law	Kansai University (Osaka)
		17:30-19:00	Party sponsored by Faculty of Law, Kansai University		
7/14	THU	11:00-17:00	Roles of R&D, Knowledge Transfer and Commercialization	Research Fellow in Chief, KCLC	JICA Osaka
15	FRI	10:00-16:00	Case Study: Precedents on Patent Cases	Professor, Law School, Konan University	"
16	SAT				
17	SUN				
18	MON		National Holiday (Marine Day)		
19	TUE		Move to Tokyo:		JICA Osaka
20	WED	10:00-12:00	IP High Court	IP High Court	Kasumigaseki, Tokyo
		13:30-17:00	Japan Patent Office: Role and Activities of Japan Patent Office	JPO	JPAA→JPO, Tokyo
21	THU	10:00-16:00	IP Strategy of Sanrio	Sanrio Co., Ltd.	Sanrio Puroland, Tama city
22	FRI	10:00-12:30	Activities of JASRAC - Management and Control of Musical Works	JASRAC	JASRAC, Tokyo

		14:30-17:00	IP Strategy of FUJITSU	FUJITSU	Kawasaki, Tokyo
23	SAT		Move to Osaka		
24	SUN				
25	MON	13:30-17:00	Antimonopoly Act and Intellectual Property Law	Professor, Faculty of Law, Doshisha University	JICA Osaka
7/26	TUE	9:30-12:00	Technology Standardization and IPR	Professor, Graduate School of IP, Osaka Institute of Technology	JICA Osaka
		13:30-17:00	Case Study: Precedents on Trademark Cases	Attorney at Law/Partner Nakanoshima City Law Firm	"
27	WED	13:30-17:30	Intellectual Property and Dispute Resolution	Professor, Graduate School of Law, Kyoto University	"
28	THU	10:00-13:00	IP Strategy of Japan	Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo	"
		14:30-16:30	Activities of Rightholder's Association	Center for Performers' Rights Administration (CPRA)	"
29	FRI	14:00-16:30	IP Management in University and Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration - Ritsumeikan University BKC Techno Complex	Ritsumeikan University	Ritsumeikan University Biwako Kusatsu Campus
30	SAT				
31	SUN				
8/1	MON	9:30-12:30	Characteristic and Recent Trend of Seeds & Seedlings Law in Japan	Intellectual Property Div., Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	JICA Osaka SR2
		13:30-17:00	Border Control of IP Infringing Goods	Intellectual Property Investigator, Osaka Customs	"
2	TUE	10:00-12:30	How to Use IPDL for Patent, Q&A	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	Aoyama & Partners (Kyobashi, Osaka)
		14:00-16:30	Invalidity Defense and Damage Measurement in Patent Infringement Lawsuit in Japan	Patent Attorney Aoyama & Partners	
3	WED	10:30-16:00	Patent Attorney's Efforts for IP Education at Elementary Schools, etc. / Q&A with Patent Attorneys	Aoyama & Partners	Aoyama & Partners

8/4	THU	13:30-17:00	Patent and Compulsory License - Its History and Current Issues	Vice Chairman, Fukami Patent Office, p.c. / Prof. Emeritus, Osaka Institute of Technology	JICA Osaka SR2
5	FRI	A. 13:30-17:00 B. 10:00-16:00	Group Study Group A: Q&A with Attorney at law / Group B: R&D and Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration as a Mechanism for Creating Innovation	A: Attorney at Law, Namura Law Firm B: Research Fellow in Chief, Kyoto Comparative Law Center	JICA Osaka
6	SAT				
7	SUN				
8	MON		Due date for Papers for Presentation of Achievements		
		14:00-17:00	Forum: Distribution of Contents, Contract, and Information System - Legal Infrastructure in Information Society -	Prof. Emeritus, Kyoto University, Special Advisor, KCLC	KCLC (Kyoto)
9	TUE		Due date for JICA Questionnaire		
		13:30-17:00	Rights Management Business	Research Director, Communication Lab., Dentsu Institute, DENTSU INC.	JICA Osaka SR 2
10	WED	14:00-16:30	Creating Innovation and Academia-Industry Collaboration	Research Fellow-in-Chief, Kyoto Comparative Law Center	JICA Osaka
11	THU	10:00-16:00	Presentation of Achievements		JICA Osaka
12	FRI	10:00-12:30	Evaluation Meeting/Closing Ceremony/Farewell Party	Professor Emeritus, Osaka University	JICA Osaka
13	SAT		Departure		

For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

The key concept underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that “capacity development” is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, training programs, JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Training Programs have long occupied an important place in JICA operations. Conducted in Japan, they provide partner countries with opportunities to acquire practical knowledge accumulated in Japanese society. Participants dispatched by partner countries might find useful knowledge and re-create their own knowledge for enhancement of their own capacity or that of the organization and society to which they belong.

About 460 pre-organized programs cover a wide range of professional fields, ranging from education, health, infrastructure, energy, trade and finance, to agriculture, rural development, gender mainstreaming, and environmental protection. A variety of programs and are being customized to address the specific needs of different target organizations, such as policy-making organizations, service provision organizations, as well as research and academic institutions. Some programs are organized to target a certain group of countries with similar developmental challenges.

Japanese Development Experience

Japan was the first non-Western country to successfully modernize its society and industrialize its economy. At the core of this process, which started more than 140 years ago, was the “*adopt and adapt*” concept by which a wide range of appropriate skills and knowledge have been imported from developed countries; these skills and knowledge have been adapted and/or improved using local skills, knowledge and initiatives. They finally became internalized in Japanese society to suit its local needs and conditions.

From engineering technology to production management methods, most of the know-how that has enabled Japan to become what it is today has emanated from this “*adoption and adaptation*” process, which, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories. We presume that such experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, will be useful to our partners who are trying to address the challenges currently faced by developing countries.

However, it is rather challenging to share with our partners this whole body of Japan’s developmental experience. This difficulty has to do, in part, with the challenge of explaining a body of “tacit knowledge,” a type of knowledge that cannot fully be expressed in words or numbers. Adding to this difficulty are the social and cultural systems of Japan that vastly differ from those of other Western industrialized countries, and hence still remain unfamiliar to many partner countries. Simply stated, coming to Japan might be one way of overcoming such a cultural gap.

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.



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