

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES: INFORMATION FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRY MEMBERS

Addendum

AUSTRALIA

The present document reproduces the updated information on Australia's technical and financial cooperation activities relevant to the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, which has been received from the Permanent Mission of Australia by means of a communication, dated 20 September 2000.

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1. Pursuant to Article 67 of the TRIPS Agreement, the Council for TRIPS requests an update from developed country Members of their technical and financial cooperation programmes in the area of intellectual property rights (IPRs) relevant to the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement. The present document updates the report provided by Australia in 1999 (IP/C/W/154/Add.4), for the consideration of the Council at its meeting from 21-22 September 2000, at which there will be special focus under Agenda Item G, on Technical Cooperation.
 2. Australia fulfils its Article 67 technical cooperation commitments at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. Its cooperation activities are largely focused on developing countries particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.
 3. In recent years, bilateral assistance has been provided to 14 WTO Members and nine prospective Members. The four Government agencies chiefly involved are IP Australia, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the Attorney-General's Department (AGD).
 4. At the regional level, Australia works closely with the APEC Secretariat and with Japan as the Convenor of the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Expert Group (IPEG). Australia will host the next meeting of the APEC IPEG in March 2001, together with a workshop on cooperation in relation to intellectual property right enforcement.
 5. Australia's programme of technical cooperation in the intellectual property field includes providing assistance to developing countries in formulating their intellectual property laws and administration, cooperation in the administration and enforcement of intellectual property rights and conducting a number of major intellectual property training programmes in the Asia-Pacific region, including an extended training programme on the management of biotechnology-related intellectual property.

6. In March 2000, during the visit to Australia of the WIPO Director General, Dr. Idris, WIPO and the Government of Australia concluded a Statement on Cooperation for Intellectual Property Technical Assistance in Asia and the Pacific Region. This agreement established a joint WIPO-Australia working group to focus on the identification of the intellectual property needs of Asia and the Pacific region and on appropriate responses to those needs, including by way of technical assistance.

7. Several non-governmental organizations and a number of private companies (see paragraph 67 for activities) have made substantial contributions to technical cooperation initiatives. These include:

- the Australian section of the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI);
- the Australian Copyright Council;
- Asia-Pacific Committee of the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFFRO);
- the Australasian Performing Right Association Limited (APRA);
- the Copyright Agency Limited.

I. BILATERAL

A. WTO MEMBERS

Brunei Darussalam

8. In 2000, IP Australia provided a consultant to Brunei Darussalam for on-the-job training in TM processing, search and examination, classification and opposition to registration under the new Trade Mark Order of Brunei Darussalam. IP Australia also provided a consultant to assist the Brunei Darussalam Registry of Trademarks and Industrial Designs in its internal operations and to advise on industrial designs processing including search, documentation and other procedures.

Fiji

9. In 2000, a Fiji official held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Hong Kong, China

10. From 1996 to 1998, staff from the IP Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China visited Australia for training in Australia's trademark (TM) practices and procedures, including the use of IT systems to process TM applications. During 1999, Australia provided advice to Hong Kong, China on the implementation of their new TM law. A Hong Kong TM hearings officer received training in hearing procedures at IP Australia in July 2000.

India

11. In February 2000, an official from IP Australia, undertook a WIPO expert mission to India to assist in the further modernization of the TM Registry by undertaking analysis of its requirements in regard to its computer system, administrative infrastructure and the Trade Marks Act 1999, which is due to be implemented soon. At the same time, discussions were held in India between IP Australia and Indian government officials on cooperation in the areas of intellectual property.

12. In March 2000, an Indian official held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Indonesia

13. Over a number of years, Australia has engaged in a wide range of technical cooperation with Indonesia in relation to intellectual property law and administration. This has included seminars hosted by the then Australian Industrial Property Organization (AIPO), now IP Australia. This development cooperation activity included the establishment of a Sub-Group of Intellectual Property under the auspices of the Australia-Indonesia Ministerial Forum.

14. Thus from 1996 to 1998, to assist Indonesia meet its obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, AusAID provided funding through the first phase of the Indonesia-Australia Specialized Training Project to strengthen intellectual property infrastructure needed for effective intellectual property administration and intellectual property right enforcement.

15. The second phase (1998-2003), also funded by AusAID, comprises a series of courses in both countries at elementary and advanced levels for both government officials and the private sector in selected specialized areas of intellectual property rights (IPRs), involving a range of processes and skills required for effective protection and commercial exploitation of intellectual property rights. Associated activities include contributions to the design and implementation of a project for the Indonesian Directorate-General of Intellectual Property Rights. Reciprocal visits between the two countries over the past two years have included briefings on respective procedures including opposition and enforcement procedures; Indonesian draft laws on industrial designs, trade secrets and integrated circuit layouts; consistency with the TRIPS Agreement and likely practical implementation issues; provision of a trademark expert (under WIPO auspices) and an expert to review proposed amendments to Indonesia's patent and trademark legislation for consistency with the TRIPS Agreement.

16. In 1999/2000, IP Australia in conjunction with SMEC International undertook a World Bank funded project to re-develop the Indonesian intellectual property system, and personnel from that agency, as well as the AGD and DFAT were involved in the project. The project report was finalized in March 2000. This included a national seminar in Jakarta presented by DFAT on maximizing Indonesia's social and economic interests under the TRIPS Agreement.

17. In July 1999, the Attorney-General's Department, IP Australia and DFAT hosted an Indonesian delegation to discuss aspects of the TRIPS Agreement and various elements of intellectual property-related legislation.

18. In October 1999, and in February, May and June 2000, IP Australia hosted visits from students involved in the Indonesia Australia Specialized Training Project, Phase II, to discuss intellectual property administration with relevant government agencies. This project is funded by AusAID and comprises a series of courses in both countries at elementary and advanced levels for both government officials and the private sector in selected specialized areas of intellectual property rights, involving a range of processes and skills required for effective protection and commercial

exploitation of intellectual property rights. The students are studying at the University of Technology Sydney.

19. Under the above IASTP project DFAT and IP Australia have provided experts for over ten week-long advanced specialist training sessions Jakarta on the TRIPS Agreement, and on the principles of patent and designs systems and examination.

20. In March 2000, AusAID funded a four-day seminar in Jakarta on international law. The seminar was conducted by the AGD and the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Legislation.

Korea, Republic of

21. Between 1996 and 1998, several Korean patent examiners undertook study placements with IP Australia. In 1999, Australia hosted a visit by senior officials of the Industrial Property Tribunal of the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) to discuss examination, appeal and management systems. In December 1999, three KIPO officers visited IP Australia to study programme and performance management systems.

Malaysia

22. Between 1996 and 1998, Australia provided training to a number of trademark examiners in trademark examination practice and procedures including opposition procedures and search systems.

23. In 1997, WIPO, as part of a UNDP Country Project - "Strengthening the Industrial Property System of Malaysia", asked IP Australia to provide a TM expert to assist Malaysia in the implementation of amendments to its TM Act through: (a) revision of the manual on TM law and practice to incorporate changes which were introduced to the TM Act 1986; and (b) provision of on-the-job training to selected officials of the division on the trial implementation of the new manual.

24. In 1999, a training programme in hearing and opposition procedures was conducted at IP Australia for Malaysian TM and patents hearing officials.

Mongolia

25. In 1997, Australia presented papers to the WIPO funded Mongolian National Seminar on Intellectual Property. In 1997, an officer from the Mongolian Intellectual Property Office spent several months in Australia studying the Australian intellectual property system.

Papua New Guinea

26. In 1997, discussions were held with Papua New Guinea officials on the provision of technical assistance to enable Papua New Guinea to meet its obligations under the TRIPS Agreement. Australia provided assistance in the automation of the Papua New Guinea Trade Marks Office. In 1999, Australia undertook an investigation for the PNG office into the training needs of their trademark examiners. During a follow-up visit to Australia by a senior official from the Papua New Guinea office in late 1999, discussions were held on the establishment of a patents and designs system for Papua New Guinea.

27. IP Australia funded the attendance of a delegate from Papua New Guinea at a WIPO-IP Australia regional symposium in March 2000. The delegate subsequently held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Philippines

28. Further to reciprocal visits of intellectual property staff under WIPO auspices, in July 1996 (with AusAID funding), IP Australia provided expert assistance in finalizing the intellectual property protocol of the General Agreement on Development Cooperation with the Philippines. Two seminars were also held on the economic importance of intellectual property in the context of overseas development cooperation. In July 1996, DFAT conducted a training course for Philippine officials on methods of assessing the individual action plans (IAPs) of APEC economies against GATT/WTO principles and comparability.

Singapore

29. In 1998, Australia provided training in TM law and practice matters for TM examiners before implementation of the new Singapore Trade Marks Act. In August 2000, a one-week training programme was conducted for the officers and staff of IPOS in the administration, processing and examination of industrial designs applications, taking into account the registration system provided under the Registered Designs Bill of Singapore.

Slovenia

30. In 1999, IP Australia hosted a visit by a delegation of Slovenian post-graduate students for discussions on innovation and industrial property.

Solomon Islands

31. In 2000, an official from Solomon Islands held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Thailand

32. Australia has long provided assistance to Thailand both bilaterally and through WIPO. In 1997, Australia entered into an MOU with Thailand on Cooperation in Intellectual Property and a reciprocal arrangement was concluded between the respective Intellectual Property Offices which recognizes priority rights. In 1999, discussions focusing on the MOU were conducted between the Thai Department of Intellectual Property and IP Australia. It was agreed that the two organizations would continue to develop cooperative activities, including the training of personnel, information exchange with better utilisation of the Internet, the encouragement of networking between the private sector intellectual property bodies, and the sharing of our experience with implementation reviews under the TRIPS Agreement.

33. In 1998 and 1999, training was provided to Thai officials on search and substantive examination in industrial designs. In 1999, with AusAID funding, the Attorney General's Department organized technical training for Thai judges, court staff and prosecutors in intellectual property-related casework. It is hoped that the training materials used might be useful intellectual property guidance for other economies.

34. In 2000, Australia conducted a biotechnology intellectual property training programme in Thailand for research institutes and intellectual property administrators. This course was funded by the AusAID/APEC support programme.

B. PROSPECTIVE WTO MEMBERS

Bhutan

35. In 1997, Australia presented papers at the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property and the TRIPS Agreement. In 1999, an officer from IP Australia visited Bhutan to discuss their intellectual property training and assistance needs.

People's Republic of China

36. In 1998 and 1999, Australia hosted visits by two delegations of various government and trade industry agencies to discuss intellectual property and patent management matters.

37. In 1998, the AGD organized a study tour for a delegation from the National Copyright Administration of China. The delegation visited Government departments with an interest in copyright policy, copyright collecting societies and copyright industry bodies in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney.

38. In 1999, IP Australia received two delegations from various Chinese government and industry sectors for general discussions on intellectual property issues in Australia.

39. In August 2000, an official from DFAT Australia conducted an intensive, week-long workshop in China on implementation of the TRIPS Agreement.

Kiribati

40. In 2000, a Kiribati official held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Nepal

41. In 1999, an officer from IP Australia visited Nepal to evaluate training and assistance needs to help Nepal to meet their requirements under the TRIPS Agreement. In 2000, on completion of the WIPO-IP Australia regional symposium, the delegate from Nepal held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Niue

42. In 2000, an official from Niue held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Russia and Neighbouring Countries

43. In 2000, IP Australia hosted a visit by a delegation of patent attorneys from the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan for discussions on the intellectual property system in Australia.

Tonga

44. In 2000, a Tongan official held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues. IP Australia undertook in 2000, to provide computer resources to the Tonga Intellectual Property Office to assist in the upgrade of their infrastructure and provide training in trademark examination practices and procedures.

Vanuatu

45. In 1999, an official from IP Australia held discussions with the Vanuatu Intellectual Property Office on possible assistance in the modernization of systems and compliance with the TRIPS Agreement. In 2000, an official from Vanuatu held discussions in Canberra on technical assistance requirements and intellectual property issues.

Viet Nam

46. Following the MOU between Australia and Viet Nam in 1995 on intellectual property cooperation, in May 1996, AusAID funded two seminars in Viet Nam under the APEC Support Programme. These were conducted by three Australian Government entities to strengthen Vietnamese understanding of intellectual property and the role of intellectual property in supporting increased transfer of technology, trade and investment activity.

47. AusAID funded a training course conducted in Hanoi in November/December 1999 on international law, including a major focus on intellectual property. The course was attended by 49 senior government officials.

48. In 2000, IP Australia provided a lecturer for a biotechnology intellectual property training programme in Viet Nam for research institutes and intellectual property administrators. This course was funded by the AusAID APEC support programme.

49. IP Australia has invited senior Vietnamese officials to Australia in order to further cooperation and technical assistance.

II. REGIONAL

50. Australia provided assistance for the following regional activities:

- In 1996, IP Australia, in conjunction with the EPO and WIPO helped the patent attorney profession to initiate a training programme for patent attorneys in the Asia-Pacific region.

51. Australia hosted the following regional fora:

- The Asia-Pacific Intellectual Property Office in the New Millennium, March 1998.
- In 1998, over 30 participants from the APEC region attended an AusAID funded specialized training programme on biotechnology and intellectual property.

52. In 2000, Australia jointly hosted with WIPO a Regional Symposium on Strategic Management of Intellectual Property in the 21st Century.

53. In November-December 1998 (with AusAID funding), DFAT conducted a course of training and technical support on biotechnology, intellectual property and licensing in the framework of the TRIPS Agreement. The aim was to support biotechnology research programmes in developing countries in the APEC region, by promoting understanding on how to secure potential economic benefits of the intellectual property system. Participants in this course were from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam, the Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

54. In 2000, under Australia's Biotechnology Intellectual Property Specialist Training Programme, a biotechnology intellectual property licensing kit was being prepared for researchers at the laboratory level, and local communities with regard to licensing and cross licensing of intellectual property protected technologies, including access to and use of biological material. The kit could also

be suitable for community based groups involved in negotiations for access to local biodiversity and bio-cultural knowledge. The kit could promote skills in contract licensing agreements that protect the interests of researchers, institutions and investors. This can assist in creating an equitable environment for future biotechnology developments in the Asia-Pacific region. The kit includes elements on: contract/licence negotiation skills; case studies; background to legal issues/drafting; overview of intellectual property right systems and intellectual property right management; how to analyse a patent document/other intellectual property rights; how to analyse a licence document; and interactive questions and answers to guide users in developing an appropriate contract management, or to analyse an existing proposal.

55. In 2000, Australia submitted to the ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Cooperation a detailed proposal for AFTA-CER cooperation in intellectual property. This proposal focuses on the development of the necessary practical and technical skills to improve capacity building of ASEAN countries in managing protection of intellectual property rights. The proposal identifies biotechnology intellectual property management and copyright management programmes as the two immediate areas of concern where improved understanding of the intellectual property system and more effective management of intellectual property rights can be expected to yield direct benefits.

56. As part of its APEC support programme, AusAID funded a course run jointly by the Edith Cowan University in Western Australia and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) in April 1999. The aim was to improve the regulatory environment for the prevention of corporate and governmental fraud including industrial and intellectual property theft. Participants were from Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

57. The Osaka Action Agenda, adopted by APEC Ministers and Leaders in November 1995, included the development of a survey of statutes related to intellectual property rights and of corresponding jurisprudence, administrative guidelines and activities of related organizations. The APEC Intellectual Property Experts Group (IPEG) initiated several surveys of intellectual property law and practice in APEC economies, with the overall aim of enhancing understanding of the current system in each economy. This is intended to facilitate use of national intellectual property (IP) systems by businesses and individuals, and also to facilitate cooperation between national administrations within the APEC region. It is also being used to assist in preparations for implementation of the TRIPS Agreement and review processes. With support from the APEC Secretariat and IPEG, Australia is currently concluding surveys of Intellectual Property Jurisprudence and Administrative guidelines, which has also supported the readiness of documentation on the TRIPS Agreement.

58. In April 2000, IP Australia sponsored a two-day colloquium for tutors of the FICPI Academy of Education which conducts training courses in patent drafting for Asian students. Tutors and observers attended from France, Germany, Canada, Singapore and Australia.

59. Australia has prepared and distributed an informal study on the notification and review processes of the TRIPS Agreement, which is designed to make use of existing documentary resources to facilitate the preparations for and conduct of notification and review obligations under the TRIPS Agreement by developing country Members as those obligations came into effect for them.

60. In April 1998, together with the WTO Secretariat, Australia and New Zealand co-hosted and co-financed a regional seminar on the TRIPS Agreement, WIPO treaties, enforcement issues and practical syndicate exercises for implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, for least developed and developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

61. In March 2000, during the Director General's visit to Australia, WIPO and Australia concluded a Statement on Cooperation for Intellectual Property Technical Assistance in Asia and the Pacific region. A joint WIPO-Australia working group has been established to focus on the

identification of the intellectual property needs of Asia and the Pacific region and on appropriate responses to those needs, including by way of technical assistance.

62. In 2000, Australia distributed in electronic form the draft of a handbook of material on Intellectual Property Rights in Thailand to members of the APEC IPEG arising from a symposium conducted with the Thai Intellectual Property and International Trade Court in July 1999.

63. Australia prepared and disseminated, for APEC IPEG partners, a resource and planning kit for the development and implementation of public awareness and education programmes in developing countries.

64. Australia concluded an interim Memorandum of Understanding with the GCC Patent Office to conduct search and examination for the GCC Patent Office.

65. Australia continues to provide patent searches for the Intellectual Property Offices of Thailand, Fiji and Singapore under bilateral arrangements.

66. Australian officials and non-government representatives presented papers at the following regional and international fora:

- WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Strengthening of the Intellectual Property System in View of Recent International Developments, 1996;
- Commonwealth Secretariat South Pacific Workshop on Legal issues arising out of the Uruguay Round Agreements, New Zealand, June 1997;
- APEC Symposium on Intellectual Property Enforcement Rights, Chinese Taipei, July 1997;
- APEC Industrial Property Rights Symposium on the Development of Industrial Property Systems towards the 21st Century, Japan, 1997;
- 15th LAWASIA Conference, Philippines, August 1997;
- International Symposium on the PCT system in the 21st Century, China, April 1998;
- Asia & Pacific Seed Association Plant Patents Seminar-Workshop, Philippines, September 1998;
- WIPO Workshop on the 1996 Internet Treaties, Shanghai, October 1998;
- WIPO Asian Regional Forum on Intellectual Property Policy Development, Japan, October 1998;
- Seminar/Workshop on Plant Patent Issues in Asia-Pacific, the Philippines, September 1998;
- APEC Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights, Japan, February 1999;
- APEC Intellectual Property Rights International Symposium, June 1999, Republic of Korea;

- WIPO Regional Consultations on E-commerce and Intellectual Property, Kuala Lumpur, June 1999;
- WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Forum on Intellectual Property Policy Issues in the Next Millennium, India, July 1999;
- International Conference on Intellectual Property Protection in Turkey and the World, Turkey, June 1999;
- APEC Partners for Progress training course, Thailand, 1997, 1998 and 1999;
- 4th APEC/PFP Course on the Management of Intellectual Property Rights, Thailand, August/September 1999;
- WIPO International Symposium on Intellectual Property and Knowledge-based Economy, China, October 1999;
- International Symposium on Intellectual Property and Information Technology, Hong Kong, China, November 1999;
- International Symposium on Intellectual Property and International Trade in the New Millennium, Thailand, November 1999;
- WIPO Asian Regional Symposium, The Role of the Intellectual Property System in Augmenting Enterprise Competitiveness, Bangladesh, November 1999;
- WIPO 6th High Level Meeting of Government Officials of the South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, Vanuatu, November 1999;
- Asian Patent Attorney Association - FICPI Intellectual Property Forum, India, February 2000;
- WIPO PCT Seminar, Indonesia, March 2000;
- WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the International Protection of Trademarks, China, June 2000;
- World Book Fair Conference, Singapore, June 2000;
- On-line Information and Education Conference, Thailand, July 2000;
- WIPO/Government of the Philippines E-Commerce and Intellectual Property Symposium, the Philippines, August 2000;
- WIPO Sub-Regional Symposium on Copyright and Related Rights for South Pacific Countries, Samoa, August 2000.

67. Non-governmental organizations and educational institutions in Australia have also had significant involvement in technical training activities during the period. These include the following:

The Australian Section of International Federation of Intellectual Property Attorneys (FICPI)

- From 1997-2000, the International Federation of Intellectual Property Attorneys (FICPI), sponsored by IP Australia and using Australian tutors, conducted the South East Asian Drafting (SEAD) course on patent drafting techniques for trainee patent attorneys in Singapore. Students were from Singapore; Malaysia; Brunei; Viet Nam; Hong Kong, China; Thailand; India; Pakistan; Indonesia; and the Philippines. The courses - partly workshop and partly correspondence - each extended over six months.
- Since 1997, FICPI has managed a student exchange programme under which trainee patent attorneys in developing countries are provided with a three-month placement in an office of a patent attorney in Australia.
- In 1997, 1998 and 1999, a scholarship of US\$5,000 was awarded to a SEAD student to facilitate further training in a patent attorneys office.

Australian Copyright Council

- Lectures and briefings on copyright for the Indonesia-Australia Training Project (1996 to 2000).
- Briefings of government and non-government delegations and individuals from China, Indonesia, Singapore, India and Malaysia.
- Presentation at the Asian Pacific Publisher's Association Publishing, 3 June 1999.
- Observer at World Forum on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore (Phuket, Thailand, 8-10 April 1997) organized by WIPO and UNESCO; and the Symposium on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Indigenous Cultures in the Pacific Islands (Noumea, New Caledonia, 15-19 February 1999), organized by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and UNESCO.
- Presentation at Regional Consultation on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore for Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Hanoi, Viet Nam, 21-23 April 1999), organized by WIPO and UNESCO.
- Together with the Copyright Society of Australia, organizing the 1999 Copyright Symposium (Sydney, 11-12 November 1999), which included participants from China, Singapore and New Zealand.
- Hosting copyright seminars in Melbourne in March 2000, which were attended by a number of participants from Singapore.
- Distributing publications on copyright issues to countries in the region, including the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Asia-Pacific Committee of the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFFRO)

- The development responsibilities of the Asia-Pacific Committee of IFFRO encompass Australia and New Zealand, the South Pacific, South and North East Asia.
- The IFFRO representative in Thailand in July 2000 provided information to government officials on copyright collective management provisions of Australian law to assist with the redrafting of the Thai copyright law.
- The IFFRO representative in Samoa in August 2000 undertook discussions with senior government officials and WIPO delegates to promote WIPO and copyright collective management, and also discussed copyright licensing with representatives of the University of South Pacific.
- IFFRO has been instrumental in supporting new Reproduction Rights Organizations (RROs) in order to implement effective, practical copyright protection. Countries of interest to the Asia-Pacific Committee include the Philippines; Fiji; Singapore; Malaysia; and Hong Kong, China. Hong Kong Reprographic Rights Licensing Society (HKRRLS) was formed in 1995, but only appointed a General Manager in 1999 and in 2000 signed its first major licence agreements with educational institutions. Copyright Licensing and Administration Society of Singapore Limited (CLASS) was formed in 1999, and a General Manager was appointed in early 2000. Copyright Agency Limited (CAL), whose chief executive is the chair of the IFFRO AP Committee, hosted the General Manager for training for a week in August 2000.
- IFFRO has also played an active role in possibilities for cooperation through projects in the former colonies of the EU member States located in the Pacific Region in the context of the Lome Conventions and the implementation of TRIPS Agreement requirements.
- IFFRO has had some contact with publishers in Malaysia in an attempt to revive activity of the established (but not operational) Copyright Clearing Centre Malaysia (CCCM).
- Copyright Agency Limited also hosted the <indecs> conference on behalf of the national Copyright Industry Alliance in Sydney in March 2000. <Indecs> is a project to establish interoperability of data in e-commerce systems.

The Australasian Performing Right Association Ltd. (APRA)

Fiji

- APRA established a local performing right society in Fiji (the Fijian Performing Right Association "FPRA"). Assistance includes on-going financial and royalty distribution services and technical assistance in the legal, administrative and policy areas. A structured training programme and staff exchange programme for the FPRA is being developed.

Asia-Pacific Regional Office of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)

- The APRA delegate on the Asia-Pacific committee of Regional Office of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) actively participates in and contributes to all committee activities and assistance programmes.

- The APRA delegate helped organize a "regional on-line and satellite licensing exchange and meeting" in Kuala Lumpur in July 2000, which was attended by all societies in the region.
- APRA hosted the 1999 CISAC Asia-Pacific Regional Training and Exchange Programme attended by delegates from a range of Asia-Pacific countries.
- APRA also hosted training for a week in May 2000 for two employees of the Malaysian society, MACP.

Other technical cooperation resources

68. Awareness building and general training resources prepared by Australian agencies have been made widely available through the Internet, and are readily available for users in all Members. These include, by way of example:

- training and awareness materials for children: <http://www.ippyonline.gov.au/>
- training and awareness material on copyright: <http://www.copyright.org.au/learn.htm>
(Countries from the region which have had access to this web site in recent months include: People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Papua New Guinea.)
- general awareness materials on industrial property: <http://www.ipta.com.au/>

69. Australia is also responsible for maintaining the APEC Intellectual Property Contact Point list which is aimed at facilitating the flow of practical information about the operation of intellectual property systems within the APEC region:

- <http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ipr/iprlist.html>
-