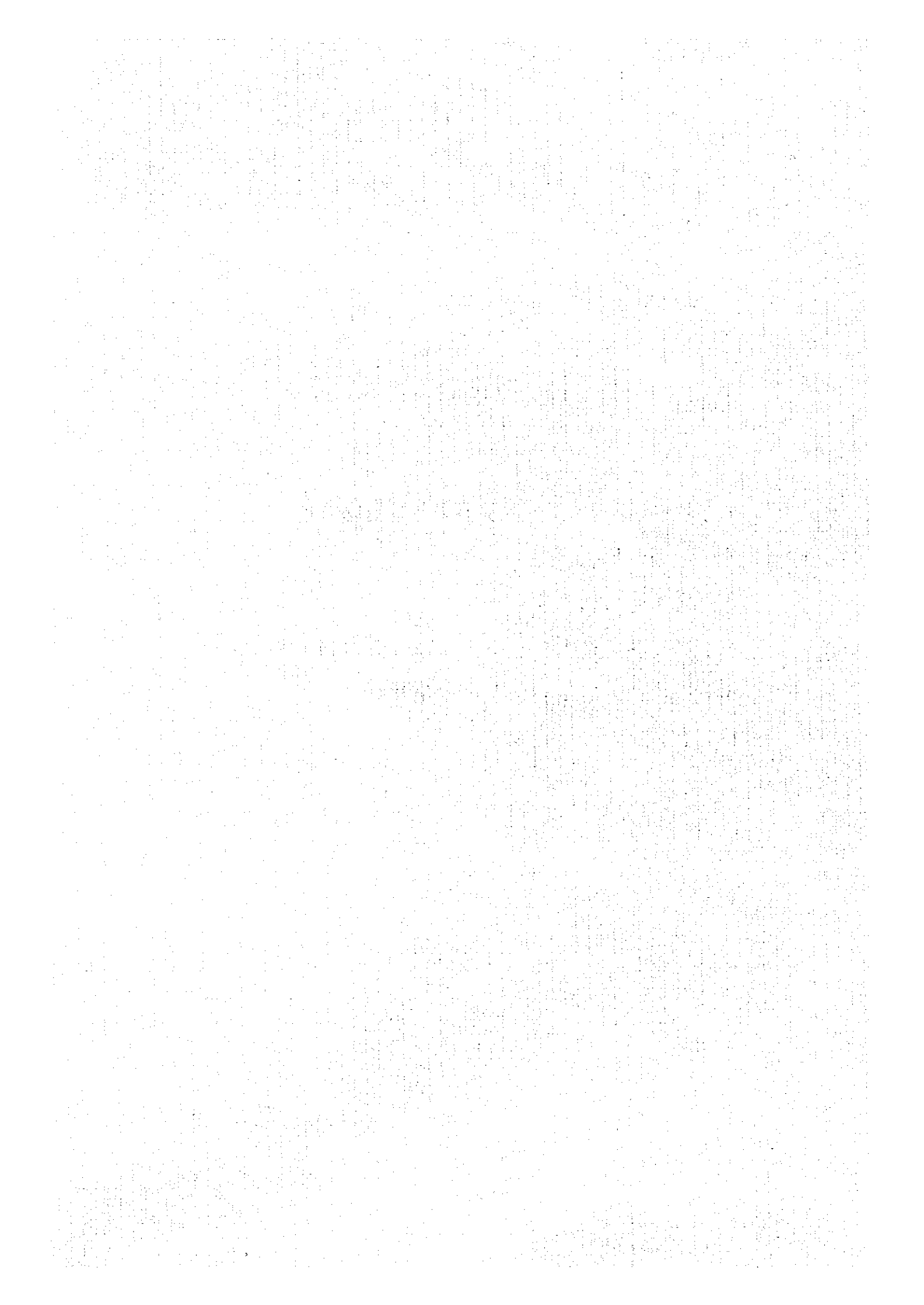


附 属 資 料

- 1 - P F P プロポーザル (A P E C 大阪会合)
- 2 - 三国集団研修と P F P
- 3 - タイ事前調査ミニッツ
- 4 - プロジェクトプロポーザル (S O M で承認を得たもの)
- 5 - 開催国 / 実施機関との協議結果
- 6 - P F P パンフレット



Partners for Progress (PFP)

a new mechanism for economic and technical cooperation in APEC

"Partners for Progress (PFP)" is a Japanese proposal which aims at further promoting economic and technical cooperation in APEC. The proposal was originally made at Jakarta Ministerial Meeting (November 1994) by Foreign Minister Mr. Yohei Kono. Japan has worked to elaborate the proposal at the Senior Official level and it was endorsed at the Tokyo SOM in October this year.

It is expected that the Ministers endorse the PFP at Osaka Meeting and members start formulating and implementing PFP projects hereafter.

Japan, for its part, is working on formulating three human resource development projects in the field of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. Those projects are supposed to start in mid next year.

The gist of the proposal is as follows:

1. PURPOSE

"Partners for Progress (PFP)" aims at introducing in APEC a mechanism to further promote economic and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual assistance and voluntarism.

2. BACKGROUND

(1) The implementation of the Bogor Declaration comprises trade and investment liberalization, trade and investment facilitation, and economic and technical cooperation. These are the three basic pillars of APEC activities and APEC members need to move forward in all the three areas.

(2) The third pillar, i.e. economic and technical

cooperation in APEC consists of;

- (a) cooperation that directly supports the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment, and
- (b) cooperation toward achieving sustainable growth, reducing economic disparities and improving economic and social well-being in the Asia-Pacific region. (The Bogor Declaration points out in paragraph 8 that such cooperation will also facilitate the growth of trade and investment in the region.)

(3) To date, some progress has been made in the above two areas but much remains to be done.

Against this background, the proposed PFP mechanism is intended to promote more effectively and efficiently the cooperation mentioned in (2) above.

PFP will, in particular, serve to actively promote cooperation related to the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment among APEC members.

3. THE PFP GUIDELINES

(a) Target areas: All areas addressed or to be addressed within APEC. Taking into account the urgent need of cooperative action in the field of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, PFP should particularly focus on cooperation directly supporting the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment.

(b) Mutual assistance and voluntarism: PFP is based on the principle of mutual assistance and voluntarism. Members participating in PFP projects are encouraged to consider possible ways of cooperation given their respective range of resources. Financial contributions may come from official flows or other supplementary sources such as business associations, foundations and other private sector organizations. Besides financial

contribution, provision of training facilities or staff, dispatch of experts etc. can be the way to contribute to a PFP project.

PFP respects the equal partnership among members and thus different from the traditional donor-recipient aid relationship.

(c) Initiator: A member becomes the initiator of a PFP project on a voluntary basis. The initiator of a project bears the primary responsibility for the implementation of that project.

(d) Utilization of the Existing APEC Structure: PFP will make use of the existing APEC structure such as Working Groups and Committees, and will not require the creation of new groups, committees or other organizations.

4. PFP PROJECTS

After the final approval by the Ministers at the Osaka Meeting, members are expected to utilize this mechanism as one of the means to act cooperatively.

Japan is working on formulation of three PFP projects in the field of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation which are expected to start in mid 1996. The subjects of these projects are (a) standards and conformity assessment, (b) industrial property rights, (c) competition policy, and their outline is attached to this paper.

Some members have formulated their own candidate projects and others have announced their intention to cooperate with Japan in implementing above-mentioned projects.

Gist of the PFP Projects
(proposal of Japan)

Standard and Conformity Assessment

Industrial Property Rights

Competition Policy

APEC/PFP Project Proposal Standards and Conformity Assessment Schemes

1. Background

The establishment of industrial product standards and conformity assessment schemes is an urgent matter for the industrial development of Asia-Pacific countries and the liberalization and facilitation of trade. This applies to APEC as well. The Sub-Committee on Standard (SCSC), established in 1994, has been promoting consistency between APEC member standards and international standards as well as mutual recognition of conformity procedures. In a parallel trend, there is expected to be a further need for human resources development in these areas.

2. Objectives

This project aims to contribute to the industrial development of member economies and to the liberalization and facilitation of regional trade and investment, by developing human resources for the establishment and systematization of standards and conformity assessment schemes.

3. Content

These one-month training courses covering standards and conformity assessment for industry, etc. and targeting middle-management administrative officials of governmental agencies responsible for standardization and conformity assessment would be held once a year from 1996 to 2000. Through this training, mutual understanding would be promoted among members based on studies conducted thus far by the SCSC and reports concerning the current state of and challenges confronting each member in terms of standardization policies and conformity assessment. In addition, Japan and other countries dispatching experts would hold lectures and discussions with trainees on the establishment of systems related to standardization and conformity assessment. Trainees would obtain a general understanding of standardization and conformity assessment, including techniques, actual on-site conditions and inspection methods.

APEC/PFP Project Proposal Industrial Property Rights

1. Background

In APEC, initiatives put forward by the United States, Australia, Canada and other members have resulted in workshops and other activities related to industrial property rights and an increased awareness of the importance of protecting such rights. To provide appropriate protection of industrial property rights, it is essential both to establish and effectively manage legal systems. With respect to the former, developing countries have revised or are preparing revisions in conformity with the standards of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). As for the latter, however, developing members lag behind in terms of automation for the appropriate management and administrative processing of patent information. To ensure that the legal systems being installed function effectively, it has become an urgent issue that applications are processed efficiently.

2. Objectives

To promote the efficient and appropriate management of industrial property rights systems by developing human resources to promote the automation of application processing and formal inspection.

3. Content

These training courses, lasting approximately six weeks, would target officials of governmental agencies responsible for industrial property rights in APEC member economies, especially in Asia, and be held once a year from 1996 to 2000. The training would promote mutual understanding among members through the presentation of reports on the current conditions of and challenges facing each member in terms of establishing laws on industrial property rights, while deepening awareness of the importance of intellectual property rights through lectures and discussions on industrial trends, relevant international agreements, etc.; thereby providing a general understanding of related legal and practical matters. In addition, training would be provided to contribute to the automation of application processing as an effective measure for making these legal systems operate on a practical level.

APEC/PFP Project Proposal Competition Policy

1. Background

The guarantee of free economic activity and effective functioning of market mechanisms require the establishment and effective enforcement of antimonopoly law and other laws to ensure free competition. In the region, there are members which have not established policies and laws to promote such competition. In this light, meetings of the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) and other fora have been utilized as opportunities to hold seminars and study draft plans of action for promoting an awareness and common understanding of the importance of competition policy. Aiming at the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment in APEC, there is an increased need for technical assistance to promote the establishment of policy and legal structures related to competition. Japan, on its part, is working to build a sound market environment through such measures as the training course it initiated for Asian members from 1994.

2. Objective

This project aims to develop human resources capable of establishing as well as effectively managing intraregional competition policy and law, in order to establish an environment enabling fair and free competition and to contribute to the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment.

3. Content

One training course is to be held each year from 1996 to 2000, as follows:

(1) 1996: Seminar for Senior Administrative Officials on Competition Policy

This two-week seminar is to be held primarily for intraregional, particularly Asian, officials at the director-general level who are in charge of agencies responsible for the execution of competition policy in their respective countries/regions. Keynote presentations would be made by representatives of CTI; this would be followed by reports on the current conditions and future tasks related to competition policy in each member economy, as well as activities and information exchanges to promote mutual understanding among members. While further deepening awareness of the importance of competition policy through lectures and discussions by various

experts, including representatives of executing agencies and economic organizations, efforts will be made to identify a concrete direction for the establishment of competition policy and laws for harmonious competition among members.

(2) 1997-2000: Training for Middle-Management Administrative Officials

This three-week course is to be held primarily for middle-management administrative officials of agencies responsible for executing competition policy in member countries/regions. Through lectures, case study analyses and discussions, efforts will be made to promote awareness of the importance of competition policy for free trade and investment, while contributing to the establishment and effective execution of competition policy and related legislation among APEC members.

Fact sheet on PFP

1. Remarks of Foreign Minister Mr. Yohei Kono
(Jakarta, November 1994)

...I would like to emphasize the importance of vigorously enhancing both cooperation in regional development and also in trade and investment as two wheels on the same axle. The reduction of economic disparity within the whole region through development and subsequent region-wide growth and prosperity will, when achieved, further promote and facilitate the liberalization of trade and investment. ...I would like to propose that all APEC members be 'Partners for Progress'...

2. Joint Statement of the Sixth Ministerial Meeting
(Jakarta, November 1994)

Ministers welcomed Japan's presentation on 'Partners for Progress' on the promotion of further economic cooperation and development in the Asia Pacific region by reinforcing all the members' ability to effectively mobilize their human and other resources. Ministers recognized that cooperation to sustain the growth and development of the region for the common good of its peoples is one of the primary objectives in the APEC activities, and noted that the proposal will be further elaborated for consideration by Senior Officials.

3. The meetings where PFP was on the agenda

Jakarta Ministerial Meeting
(November 11-12, 1994)

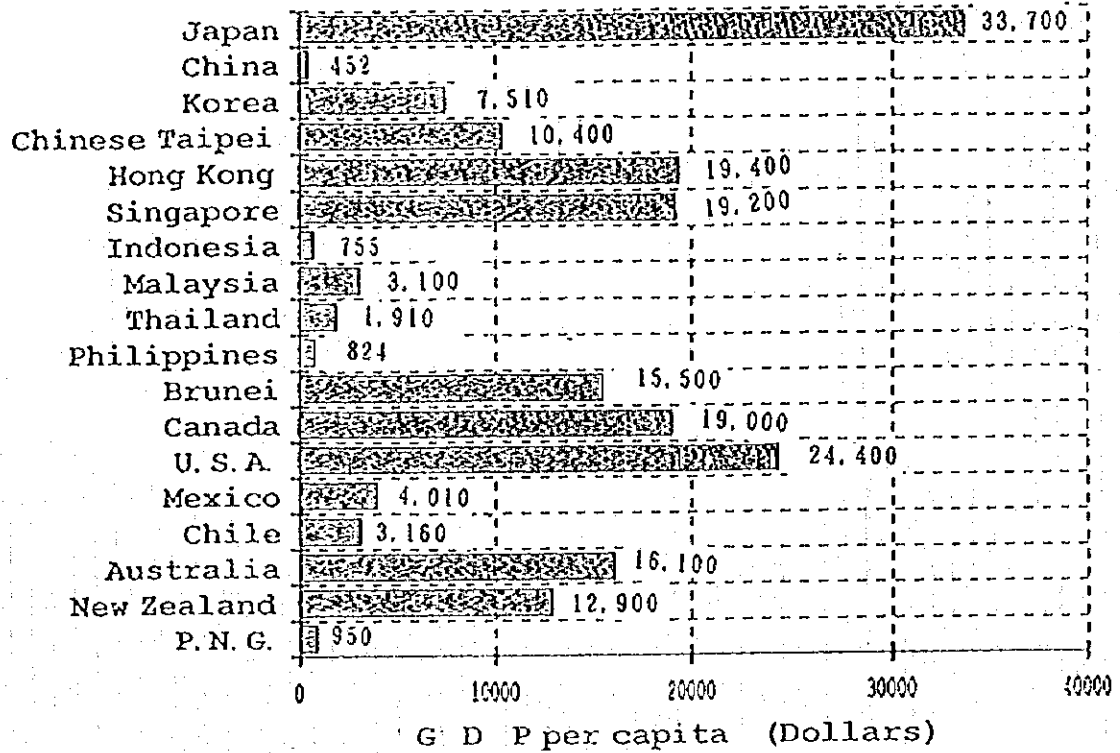
Fukuoka SOM (February 13-15, 1995)

Sapporo SOM (July 6-7, 1995)

Tokyo SOM (October 11-13, 1995)

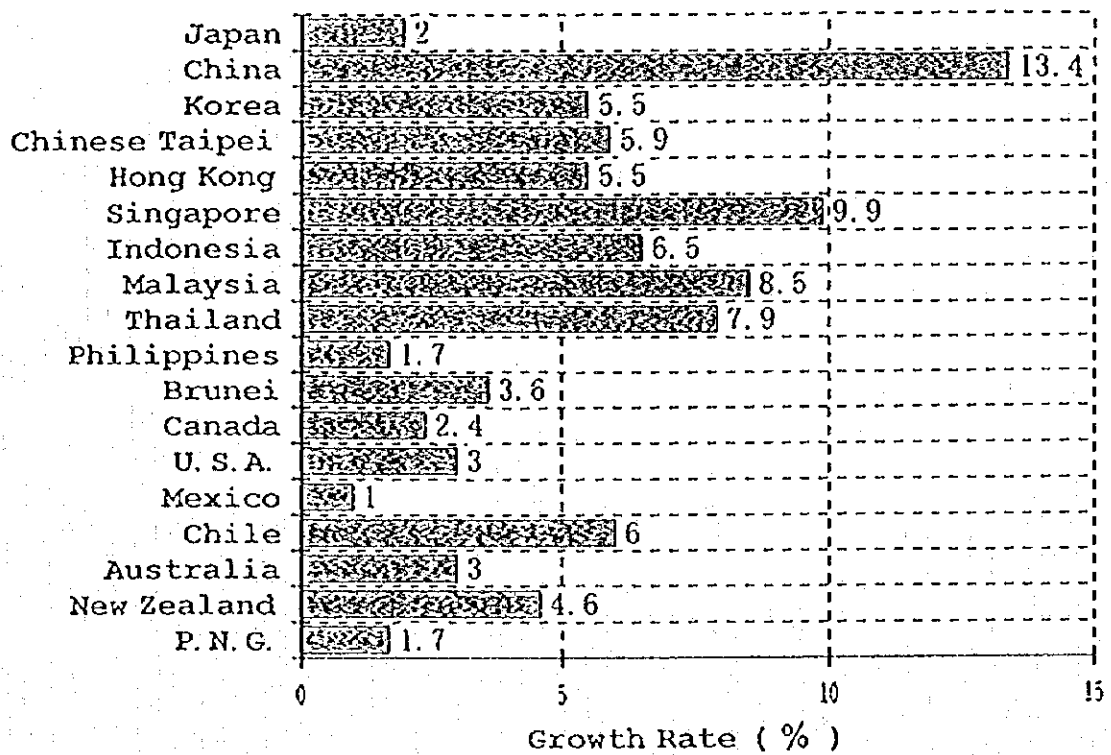
4. Economic situation of the APEC members

GDP per capita of APEC Member Economies
(1993)

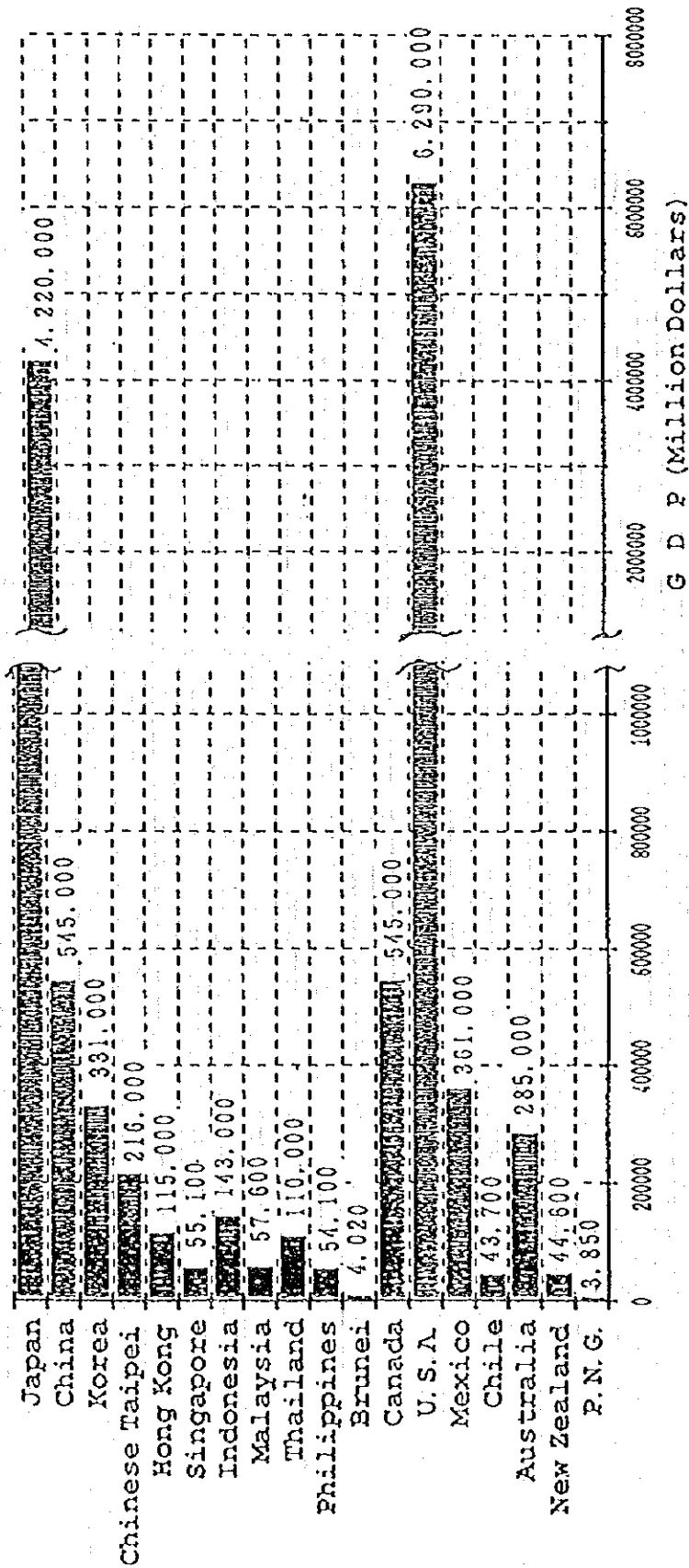


Growth Rate of GDP

of APEC Member Economies (1993)

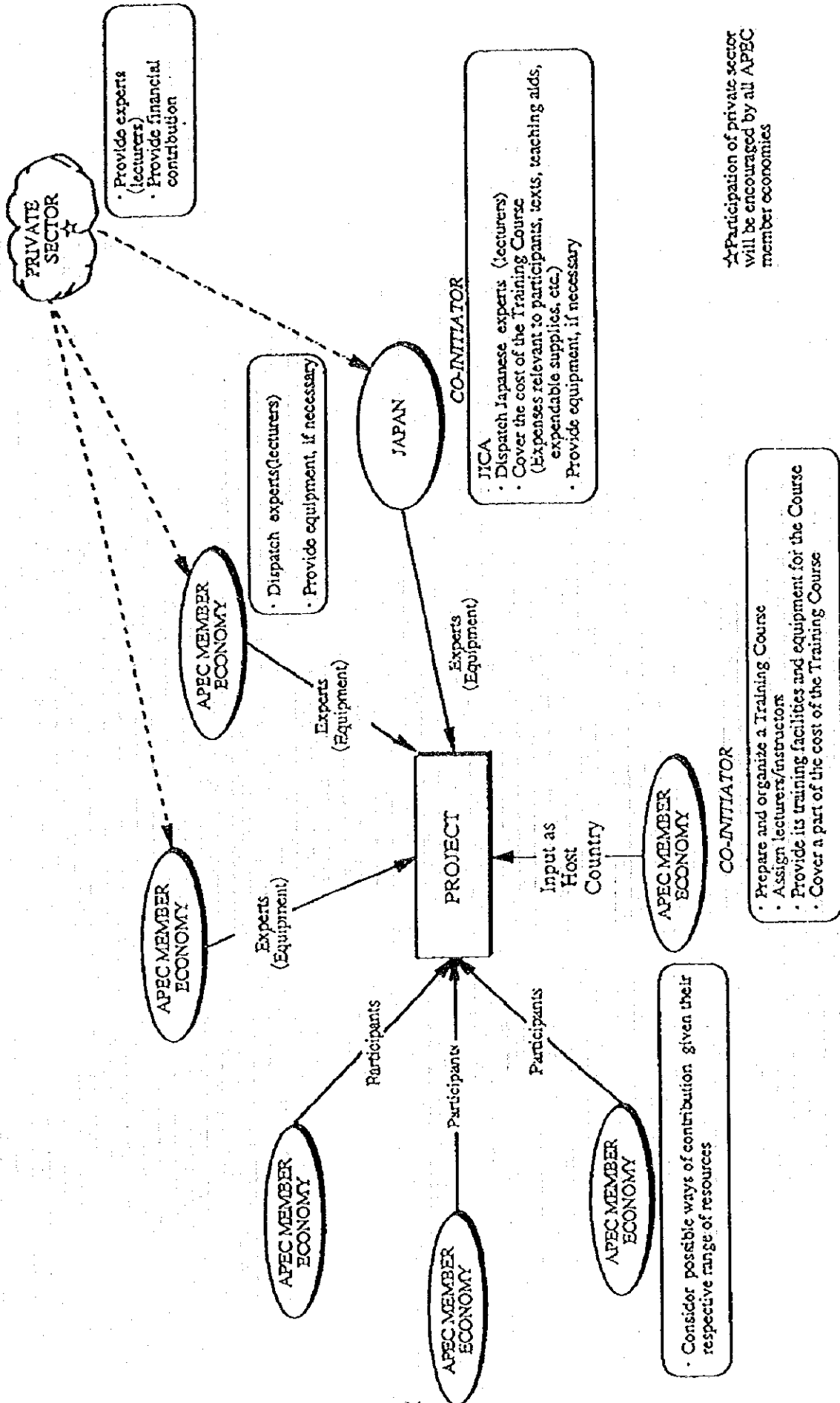


GDP of APEC Member Economies (1993)



G D P (Million Dollars)

Schematic Idea of the PFP Project Proposed by Japan



☆Participation of private sector will be encouraged by all APEC member economies

三国研修とPFPプロジェクト

項目	通常の第三国研修	PFPによる第三国研修	備考
目的	途上国の開発に資する人材の育成	域内の貿易・投資の自由化、円滑化(TILF)に資する人材の育成	
理念	我が国が開発途上国に移転した技術を、その開発途上国を通じて周辺国に移転・普及させる。 (一方向の技術移転)	相互支援及び自主性の原則の下で、APECにおける経済・技術協力を一層効果的に推進する。(参加国/参加者の相互支援)	
協力の実施方式	要請主義(実施国からの要請) * IATEPの場合はASEANからの要請	イニシエーターたるAPECメンバーによって適当なワーキンググループ(WG)ないし委員会に提案され、このWGないし委員会及びSOMの承認を得て実施	・工業所有権→CTI ・競争政策→CTI ・基準認証→SCSC
開催地及び実施機関	第三国研修の要請国及び要請機関(原則として我が国の技術移転がなされた機関)	参加メンバーによる協力	・タイ(工業所有権/競争政策)及びマレーシア(基準認証)での実施
研修対象国及び地域	文化的・言語的、また気候・風土的にも似通った一帯地域の国(ニーズに基づき選定) * IATEPの場合はASEAN各国	APECメンバーを対象とし、各メンバーの自由意志による参加(3以上のメンバー参加が原則)	
技術移転の手法	原則としてホスト国の講師による指導、また必要に応じて日本人短期専門家(派遣費用は日本側が負担)による指導 * IATEPの場合はASEANからの講師派遣(2名)を認めている	参加メンバーによる協力(講師の派遣を含む)	

項目	通常の第三国研修	P F P による第三国研修	備考
研修経費	周辺国研修員受入に係る経費と研修経費(研修機材を除く)については日本側が負担。それ以外の費用については実施国が負担。	参加メンバーの自主的貢献を求め、我が国は必要に応じ、途上地域(ODA対象外)国(シカゴ、ポル、ブル、香港、台湾)を除く)からの受入に係る経費と研修実施経費を負担。	・タイプは適用しない ・TILF基金は途上国が仁江ターの時のみ使用可
締結方法	ホスト国との間のR/D締結	ホスト国との間のR/D締結	
協力期間	原則5年間(二国間R/Dの締結)	通常の第三国研修と同じ	
募集手続き	1) 実施機関作成による募集要項(GI)を外交ルートで配布 2) 実施機関が主体となり応募者を選考し、結果を外交ルートにより通知	1) 日本側からCTI/SCSCメンバーにコース案内を送付 2) 実施機関作成による募集要項(GI)を参加メンバーに配布 3) 参加者を調整し結果を外交ルートにより通知	
日本人専門家派遣	A1フォームにより要請	通常の第三国研修と同じ	
研修経費の送金	1) 研修実施機関が在外事務所を通じ本部に経費を申請 2) 本部は申請内容を検討し、在外事務所を示達・前渡資金を送付 3) 事務所から実施機関への振込 4) 研修終了後、実施機関は経費を精算	通常の第三国研修と同じ	

項目	通常の第三国研修	PFPによる第三国研修	備考
業務運営	研修実施機関（実施国側）が主体的に実施 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ GIの作成、送付 ・ 参加者の選考および通通知 ・ 航空券の手配及び空港送迎 ・ カリキュラムの作成、講師の手配 ・ 研修施設、宿泊施設の手配 ・ 研修旅行の手配 ・ 修了証書の作成 ・ 評価の実施、コースレポートの作成 ・ 日本側負担以外の経費負担 等 	PFPによる第三国研修 イニシエーターのプログラムを踏まえ 研修実施機関（実施国側）が原則として実施	

ABBREVIATION

APEC: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (アジア太平洋経済協力会議)

PFP: Partners for Progress (前進のためのパートナー)

TILF: Trade and Investment, Liberalization and Facilitation (貿易・投資の自由化・円滑化)

IATEP: Inter-ASEAN Technical Exchange Programme (ASEAN域内技術交流計画)

CTI: Committee on Trade and Investment (貿易投資委員会)

SCSC: Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (基準適合性小委員会)

TRIPS: Trade Related to Intellectual Property Rights (知的財産権と貿易に係る協定〈GATT〉)

タイ事前調査ミニッツ

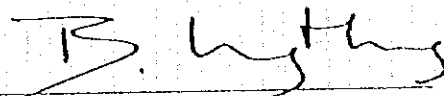
MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
ON PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS (PFP)

1. The Japanese preliminary survey team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") , organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Takashi Kaneko, visited Thailand from March 11, 1996 to March 15, 1996 in order to discuss with the Department of Intellectual Property of the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "DIP") a training course for participants from APEC member economies in the field of industrial property rights, to be implemented in Thailand as a project of Partners for Progress (PFP).
2. The team has conducted surveys, held a series of meetings and exchanged opinions with DIP with regard to the course outline.
3. Both sides came to share the view that the course will contribute to the development of industrial property rights among APEC member economies.
4. Both sides drafted the framework of the training course attached as APPENDIX I, and DIP agreed to submit the draft to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation of Thailand. The draft is subject to APEC approval and may be changed in accordance with decisions made in APEC. Both sides agreed that further studies should be made for elaborating the draft with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the course.
5. The Team promised to send the implementation study team to the Kingdom of Thailand in order to discuss the course implementation and management after the project is approved by APEC.
6. A list of attendants at the meeting is attached as APPENDIX II.

Bangkok, March 15, 1996



MR. TAKASHI KANEKO
HEAD OF THE JAPANESE
PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM,
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)



MR. BANPHOT HONGTHONG
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY,
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will cooperate with each other in organizing a training course in the field of industrial property rights (hereinafter referred to as "the Course") as a project of Partners for Progress (PFP).

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will conduct the Course with the support of the Government of Japan. As it is planned, the Course will be held once a year from Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1996 to JFY 2000, subject to annual consultations between both Governments, based on the approval of relevant APEC committees. The Course will be conducted in accordance with the following:

1. TITLE

The Course will be entitled "Management of Industrial Property Rights: Computerization of Application Processing in Industrial Property Rights."

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Course is to promote the efficient and appropriate management of industrial property rights systems by developing human resources to facilitate the computerization of application processing and the formal inspection.

3. OBJECTIVES

At the end of the Course, the participants are expected to have:

- 3-1 deepened awareness of the importance of mutual understanding among APEC member economies on industrial property rights;
- 3-2 developed planning staff capable of building an administrative processing system.

4. DURATION

The duration of the Course will be approximately six (6) weeks.

5. CURRICULUM

Tentative curriculum of the first Course is attached as Annex I.

6. PARTICIPATING MEMBER ECONOMIES

The Governments of the APEC member economies will nominate applicant(s) for the Course.

The Government of Japan will financially support the participants from APEC member economies of which are classified in Part I of the DAC List of Developing Economies except the host country. The rest member economies must participate in the Course at their own expense.

Member economies which are not able to participate will receive all relevant information regarding the Course.

7. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

The maximum number of participants will be two (2) persons per member economy except the host country.

8. QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPLICANTS

Applicants for the Course are:

- 8-1 to be officials of governmental agencies responsible for industrial property rights in APEC member economies;
- 8-2 to have a good command of spoken and written English;
- 8-3 to be citizens of nominating countries; and
- 8-4 to be in good health, both physically and mentally, in order to complete the Course.

9. FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Course will be conducted by the Department of Intellectual Property (hereinafter referred to as "DIP") in the Kingdom of Thailand.

10. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Application procedure will be conducted through diplomatic channels. However, its measures are to be determined later.

B.

[Handwritten signature]

11. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

The team explained the normal procedures for the implementation of JICA's Third Country Training Programme. Both Governments will consider the following measures in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in each country.

The Course will be conducted with consideration given to the APEC schedule attached as ANNEX II.

11-1 The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand

- (1) To formulate the curriculum
- (2) To draft the General Information brochures (G.I.)
- (3) To print G.I.
- (4) To forward G.I. to the Governments of participating member economies through its diplomatic channels
- (5) To receive application forms
- (6) To select participants for the Course with the guidance of the Government of Japan based on the decisions of relevant APEC committees
- (7) To make notification of the results of the selection of participants to the respective Governments through its diplomatic channels and to the JICA Thailand Office (hereinafter referred to as "the JICA Office")
- (8) To arrange international air tickets for the participants from invited countries and to arrange a meeting service at the airport
- (9) To arrange accommodations for participants
- (10) To assign an adequate number of its staff as lecturers/instructors for the Course
- (11) To arrange domestic study tour(s) as a part of the Course, if necessary
- (12) To take measures to cover the cost of conducting the Course, excluding the expenses financed by the Government of Japan
- (13) To issue certificates to the participants who have successfully completed the Course
- (14) To evaluate participants' achievements, course content, curriculum and administrative performance
- (15) To submit a course report to the JICA Office, relevant authorities in Thailand and relevant APEC committees within sixty (60) days after the completion of the Course

- (16) To submit a statement of expenditure with the receipts and other documentary evidence necessary to verify the expenditures stated above to the JICA Office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the Course
- (17) To coordinate any matters related to the Course

11-2 The Government of Japan

- (1) To dispatch Japanese short-term expert(s), in accordance with the normal procedures of its technical cooperation scheme, who will give advice to DIP and deliver some of the lectures. DIP is expected to pre-inform the JICA Office of requests for JICA short-term expert(s).

- (2) To bear the following expenses through JICA

(a) Expenses relevant to participants from invited countries such as international economy-class flight fare, accommodation, per-diem and medical insurance premiums.

Note that this coverage only applies to participants from member economies eligible for Japanese financial assistance, as noted in item 6.

(b) Expenses relevant to DIP such as study tour(s), texts, teaching aids, consumables, copies, honoraria for external lecturer(s) and opening & closing ceremonies.

12. PROCEDURE FOR REMITTANCE OF EXPENDITURE

The team explained the normal procedure for remittance of expenditure as follows.

- 12-1 Thai side will open a bank account in the Kingdom of Thailand to receive the funds remitted by JICA, and inform the JICA Office of the name of the bank, the account code number, and the name of the account holder.
- 12-2 Thai side will submit to the JICA Office a bill of estimate for the expenses to be borne by the Government of Japan not later than sixty (60) days before the commencement of the Course.
- 12-3 JICA will assess the bill of estimate and remit the assessed amount of expenses to the account mentioned in 12-1 above within thirty (30) days after the receipt of the bill of estimate.
- 12-4 Thai side will submit to the JICA Office a statement of expenditure within

thirty (30) days after the completion of the Course.

- 12-5 Thai side will reimburse any unspent funds to JICA in accordance with the advice given by the JICA Office. The funds allocated for the flight fare, accommodation, per-diem and medical insurance premiums shall not be appropriated for any other purposes.
- 12-6 When requested by JICA, Thai side will make available for JICA's reference all the receipts and other documentary evidence necessary to verify the expenditures stated in 12-4 above.

13. OTHERS

ANNEX I: Tentative Curriculum of the Course (for JFY 1996)

ANNEX II: Flow of PFP (Schedule of Course Implementation)
(for JFY 1996)

TENTATIVE CURRICULUM OF THE COURSE FOR JFY 1996

Day	A. M.	P. M.
Day 1	Orientation and opening ceremony	
Day 2	Outline of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement (basic principles, protection models (standards), enforcement of rights, etc.)	
Day 3		
Day 4	Outline of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	
Day 5	Outline of PCT (international inspection institutions)	Outline of PCT (international pilot survey institutions)
Day 6	Outline of Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	
Day 7	Outline of Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks	Outline of Trademark Law Treaty (ILT)
Day 8	Case study 1: American administrative processing system	Q & A
Day 9	Case study 2: Canadian administrative processing system	Q & A
Day 10	Case study 3: Australian administrative processing system	Q & A
Day 11	Case study 1: Developing nation administrative processing system	Q & A
Day 12	Case study 2: Developing nation administrative processing system	Q & A
Day 13	Case study : Japanese administrative processing system	Q & A
Day 14	Use of electronic patent information	Q & A
Day 15	Outline of formal patent (pract new concepts) inspection (applicat -> registrat)	
Day 16	Outline of formal design/trademark inspection (applicat->registrat)	
Day 17	Special topic (1)	
Day 18	Latest trends in computer-aided techniques (e.g. client server model)	
Day 19	Latest trends in computer-aided techniques (e.g. client server model)	
Day 20	Latest trends in computer-aided techniques (e.g. database management system)	
Day 21	Latest trends in computer-aided techniques (e.g. database management system)	
Day 22	Applications database (master file) creation functions	
Day 23	- Application information storage functions - Number notification creation functions	
Day 24	Master file update functions - Application data management	
Day 25	Special topic (2)	

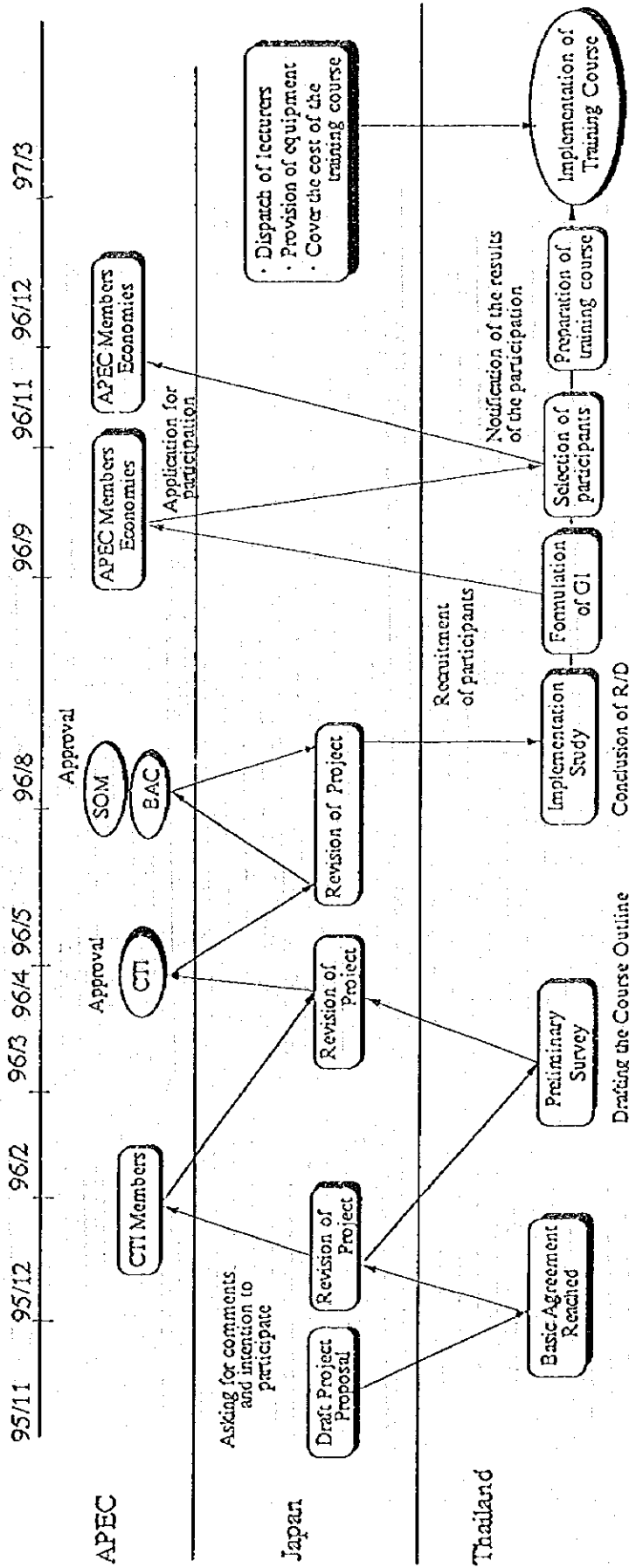
Day	A. M.	P. M.
Day 26	Master file utilization functions - Master reference functions - Dispatch data sampling / creation functions	
Day 27	- Stat table creation functions - Bulletin data sampling / edit functions - Term management functions	
Day 28	Registration database creation - Registration master list creation - Registration master list utilization	
Day 29	- Registration master list update - Other	
Day 30	Observation of Scientific and Technological Information Division, Thai Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	
Day 31	Evaluation session	Closing ceremony

(Note) The curriculum shall be subject to change after the evaluation of the Course.

B.

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Flow of PFP (Schedule of Course Implementation)



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LIST OF ATTENDANTS AT THE MEETING
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

JAPANESE SIDE

1. Mr. Takashi Kaneko
Head of the Team,
Director,
Administration Division,
Training Affairs Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)
2. Mr. Katsuhito Matsuda
Assistant Director,
International Affairs Division,
Japanese Patent Office
3. Mr. Satoshi Moriyasu
Assistant Director,
International Affairs Division,
Japanese Patent Office
4. Mr. Tsutomu Moriya
Deputy Director,
Joint Cooperation Promotion Division,
Planning Department, JICA
5. Mr. Yushi Saitoh
Deputy Resident Representative,
JICA Thailand Office
6. Mr. Teiji Takeshita
Assistant Representative,
JICA Thailand Office

B.

As

THAI SIDE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Banphot Hongthong | Director-General
Department of Intellectual
Property (DIP),
Ministry of Commerce |
| 2. Mr. Narongsak Pichayaphanich | Deputy Director-General, DIP |
| 3. Mr. Weerawit Weeraworawit | Director of Technical and
Planning Division, DIP |
| 4. Mr. Santi Rattanasuwan | Director of Patent Examination
Division, DIP |
| 5. Mr. Surat Tasnawijitwongs | Director of Computer Center and
Patent Specialist, DIP |
| 6. Mrs. Arunee Jivasakapimas | Chief of Planning Section,
Technical and Planning Division,
DIP |

OBSERVER

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Hiroshi Niki | Japanese Expert, DIP |
|---------------------|----------------------|

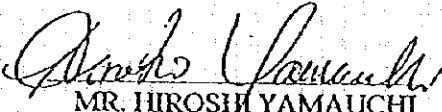
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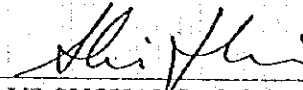
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MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE
OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
ON PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS (PFP)

1. The Japanese preliminary survey team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Hiroshi Yamauchi, visited Thailand from March 11, 1996 to March 15, 1996 in order to discuss with the Department of Internal Trade of the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "DIT") a training course for participants from APEC member economies in the field of competition policy, to be implemented in Thailand as a project of the Partners for Progress (PFP).
2. The team has conducted surveys, held a series of meetings and exchanged opinions with DIT with regard to the course outline.
3. Both sides came to share the view that the course will contribute to the development of competition policy system among APEC member economies.
4. Both sides drafted the framework of the training course attached as APPENDIX I, and DIT agreed to submit the draft to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation of Thailand. The draft is subject to APEC approval and may be changed in accordance with decisions made in APEC. Both sides agreed that further studies should be made for elaborating the draft with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the course.
5. The Team promised to send the implementation study team to the Kingdom of Thailand in order to discuss the course implementation and management after the project is approved by APEC.
6. A list of participants of the meeting is attached as APPENDIX II.

Bangkok, March 14, 1996


MR. HIROSHI YAMAUCHI
HEAD OF THE JAPANESE
PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM,
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)


LT. SUCHAI JAOVISIDHA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL
TRADE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will cooperate mutually in organizing a training course in the field of competition policy (hereinafter referred to as "the Course") as a project of Partners for Progress (PFP).

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will conduct the Course with the support of the Government of Japan. As it is now planned, the Course will be held once a year from Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1996 to JFY 2000, subject to annual consultations between both Governments, based on the approval of relevant APEC committees. The Course will be conducted in accordance with the following:

1. TITLE

The Course will be entitled "Anti-Monopoly Act and Competition Policy."

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Course is to develop human resources capable of establishing as well as effectively managing intraregional competition policy and law, in order to establish an environment enabling fair and free competition and to contribute to the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment.

3. OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the participants of the first course are expected to have:

- 3-1 obtained an overview on each APEC economy's competition policies/laws including social and economic backgrounds and recent developments;
- 3-2 acquired policy implementation from the developments in economic and legal theory concerning competition policies/laws;
- 3-3 deepened understanding of the role of competition policies/laws in developing economies;
- 3-4 deepened understanding concerning the relationship between competition

- policies/laws and other policies related to trade and investment;
- 3-5 broadened the knowledge of discussion concerning competition policies/laws in other international fora, to be utilized in policy-making;
 - 3-6 acquired knowledge of other competition authorities' views on the above matters; and
 - 3-7 acquired knowledge of private sector's views on competition policies/laws in APEC economies.

After the second course, the participants are expected to have:

- 3-8 deepened understanding of the role of competition policies/laws in developing economies;
- 3-9 deepened understanding of methodology and effective enforcement of competition policies/laws;
- 3-10 obtained an overview on competition policies/laws in various countries;
- 3-11 deepened understanding concerning the relationship between competition policies/laws and other policies related to trade and investment; and
- 3-12 acquired knowledge of international development of competition policy.

4. DURATION

The duration of the first course will be approximately two (2) weeks. However, three (3) weeks course may be scheduled from the second course.

5. CURRICULUM

Tentative curriculum of the Course is attached as Annex I.

6. PARTICIPATING ECONOMIES

The Governments of the APEC member economies will nominate applicant(s) for the Course.

The following member economies are eligible for Japanese financial assistance:

People's Republic of China, Chile, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, United States of Mexico, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and the Republic of the Philippines.

Member economies not able to participate in the Course will receive all relevant information regarding the Course.



7. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

The number of participants shall not exceed two (2) persons per economy.

8. QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPLICANTS

Applicants for the Course are:

- 8-1 to be senior administrative officials in charge of agencies responsible for the execution of competition policy in their respective economies (for the first course);
- 8-2 to be middle-management administrative officials of agencies responsible for executing competition policy in member economies (after the second course);
- 8-3 to have a good command of spoken and written English;
- 8-4 to be citizens of nominating economies; and
- 8-5 to be in good health, both physically and mentally, in order to complete the Course.

9. FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The course will be conducted by the Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "DIT").

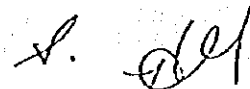
10. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Application procedure would be conducted through diplomatic channels whose details will be determined later.

11. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

The team explained the normal procedures for the implementation of Third Country Training Programme. Both Governments will consider the following measures in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in each country.

The Course will be conducted with consideration given to the APEC schedule attached as ANNEX II.

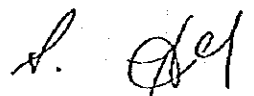


11-1 Kingdom of Thailand

- (1) To formulate the curriculum based on ANNEX I
- (2) To draft and print the General Information brochures (G.I.), and forward them to the Governments of participating economies through diplomatic channels
- (3) To receive application forms and select participants for the Course based on the decisions of relevant APEC committees.
- (4) To make notification of the results of the selection of participants to the respective Governments through its diplomatic channels and to the JICA Thailand Office (hereinafter referred to as "the JICA Office")
- (5) To arrange international air tickets and accommodations for the participants from invited countries and to arrange a meeting service at the airport
- (6) To assign an adequate number of its staff as lecturers/instructors for the Course
- (7) To arrange domestic study tour(s) as a part of the Course, if necessary
- (8) To take budgetary measures to cover the cost of conducting the Course, excluding the expenses financed by the Government of Japan
- (9) To issue certificates to the participants who have successfully completed the Course
- (10) To evaluate participants' achievements, course content, curriculum and administrative performance
- (11) To submit a course report to the JICA Office, relevant authorities in Thailand and relevant APEC committees within thirty (30) days after the completion of the Course
- (12) To submit a statement of expenditure with the receipts and other documentary evidence necessary to verify the expenditures stated above to JICA Office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the Course
- (13) To coordinate any matters related to the Course

11-2 Japan

- (1) To dispatch Japanese short-term expert(s), in accordance with the normal procedures of its technical cooperation scheme, who will give advice to DIT and deliver some of the lectures. DIT is expected to pre-inform the JICA Office of requests for JICA short-term expert(s) not later than the annual consultation.



(2) To bear the following expenses through JICA

a) Expenses relevant to participants from invited countries such as international economy-class flight fare, accommodation, per-diem and medical insurance premiums. (Note that this coverage only applies to participants from economies eligible for Japanese financial assistance, as noted in item 6.)

b) Expenses relevant to DIT such as study tour(s), texts, teaching aids, consumables, copies, honoraria for external lecturer(s) and opening & closing ceremonies.

12. PROCEDURE FOR REMITTANCE AND EXPENDITURE

The team explained the normal procedure for remittance and expenditure as follows.

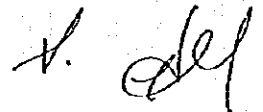
- 12-1 Thai side will open a bank account in the Kingdom of Thailand to receive the funds remitted by JICA, and inform the JICA Office of the name of the bank, the account code number, and the name of the account holder.
- 12-2 Thai side will submit to the JICA Office a bill of estimate for the expenses to be borne by the Government of Japan not later than sixty (60) days before the commencement of the Course.
- 12-3 JICA will assess the bill of estimate and remit the assessed amount of expenses to the account mentioned in 12-1 above within thirty (30) days after the receipt of the bill of estimate.
- 12-4 Thai side will submit to the JICA Office a statement of expenditure within thirty (30) days after the completion of the Course.
- 12-5 Thai side will reimburse any unspent funds to JICA in accordance with the advice given by JICA. The funds allocated for the flight fare, accommodation, per-diem and medical insurance premiums shall not be appropriated for any other purposes.
- 12-6 When requested by JICA, Thai side will make available for JICA's reference all the receipts and other documentary evidence necessary to verify the expenditures stated in 12-4 above.

13. OTHERS

ANNEX I: Tentative Curriculum of the Course

ANNEX II: Schedule of Course Implementation (JFY 1996)

ANNEX III: Course Operation for PFP Project (DRAFT)

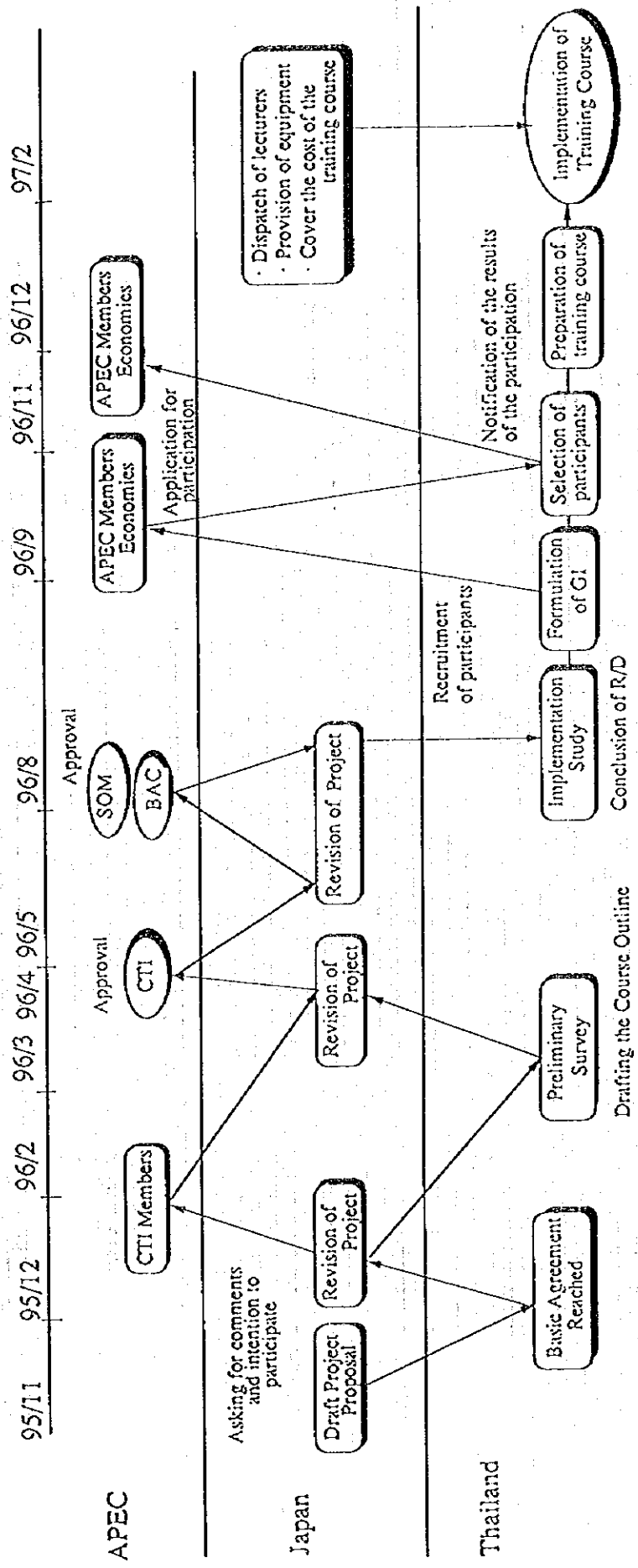


TENTATIVE CURRICULUM OF THE COURSE

CURRICULUM FOR JFY 1996 (for Senior Administrative Officials)	CURRICULUM FROM JFY 1997 TO JFY 2000 (for Middle-Management Administrative Officials)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objectives, role and operation of competition policies/laws 2. Economic and legal theory of competition policies/laws 3. International comparison of competition policies/laws 4. International development of competition policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Development of member economies' competition policies/laws (2) Discussion on competition policies/laws in international fora (3) Economic globalization and competition policies/laws 5. Linkage with other policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Deregulation and competition policy (2) Trade and investment policy and competition policy (3) Consumer protection and competition policy 6. Competition policy/law from viewpoint of private enterprise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objectives of competition policy 2. Economic theory of competition policies/laws 3. Substance of competition law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Regulation of cartels (2) Regulation of trade associations (3) Regulation of mergers (4) Regulation of vertical trade restraints (5) Consumer protection (6) Remedies and sanctions against violations 4. Analyses of violations 5. Methodology of investigation 6. Linkage with other policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Deregulation and competition policy (2) Trade and investment policy and competition policy (3) Consumer protection and competition policy 7. Competition policy/law from viewpoint of private enterprise 8. International comparison and development of competition policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) International development of competition law enforcement (2) Discussion on competition policy/law in international fora (3) Economic globalization and competition policies/laws



Flow of PFP



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Course Operation for PFP Project (Draft)

1. Duty

	Japan	Thailand	Remarks
Duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise DIP/DIT on course implementation and curriculum design, To cover the cost of conducting the Course (See item2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide training facilities and equipment, To formulate the curriculum, To assign lecturers, To prepare teaching materials, To draft the General Information brochure, and forward them to the participating economies, To select participants, and notify the results to DTEC and JICA office, To arrange international air tickets, accommodations, To cover the cost (See item2), To manage and implement the course, To conduct course evaluation and submit a course report 	

2. expenditures

	Japan	Thailand	Remarks
Invitation Expenses	Participants from China, Chile, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, Malaysia, PNG, the Philippines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air fares-Economy class- Per diem (B 800 /day /pers) Accommodation (B 1,600 /day /pers) Medical Insurance (B 1,500 /day) Transportation expenses (B 1,200 /pers) Airport tax (B 200 /day) Living expenses for Transit Stay** (¥ 10,000 /day) 	Participants from Thai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation expenses Per diem Accommodation Medical Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> () is the average cost of the third country training programme conducted in Thailand Other member economies must participate at their own expense.
Training Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honoraria for external lecturers** Employment fee** Transportation expenses** Material expenses Meeting expenses Printing of General Information Textbook printing and purchases Communication Others (printing, copy, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> labor cost for DIP/DIT staff to implement the course Honoraria for DIP/DIT lecturers Training expenses excluding the expenses financed by the Government of Japan, such as running cost. 	
Japanese Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air fares, Per diem, Accommodation for Japanese experts 		
<p>* 1) If the participants stay in a third country in order to get a visa for entry to Thailand, Up to 10 thousand yen per day can be provided for those participants as a accommodations and food expenses in exchange for vouchers. JICA cannot provide transport expenses, airport tax and fee for a visa acquisition</p> <p>* 2) If external lecturers come from more than 40 km one way in order to give lecturers, transportation , per diem and accommodation allowance also may be paid on the basis of actual expenses in addition to honoraria.</p> <p>* 3) Employment fee for a temporary secretary and others necessary for the training operation (or overtime fee) is paid off</p> <p>* 4) Bus rental, gasoline rate, driver employment fee, etc.</p>			

LIST OF ATTENDANTS AT THE MEETING
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

THE JAPANESE PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM

1. Mr. Hiroshi Yamauchi Head of the Team,
Assistant Director,
Technical Cooperation Division,
Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. Mr. Naohiko Yamaguchi Deputy Director,
General Affairs Division,
Secretariat,
Fair Trade Commission

3. Mr. Masatoshi Takahashi Staff,
First Training Division,
Training Affairs Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE

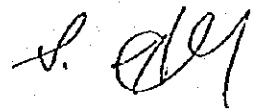
1. LT. Suchai Jaovisidha Director General,

2. Mr. Kavee Rauyruen Deputy Director-General

3. Mr. Charas Teesutat Marketing Specialist

4. Mr. Songklod Ubolsing Legal Specialist

5. Mr. Nitus Patrayotin Commerce Technical Officer,
Technical and Planning Division



**Management of Industrial Property Rights
(APEC/PPF Project Proposal)**

1. Background

In APEC, initiatives put forward by the United States, Australia, Canada and other members have resulted in workshops and other activities related to Industrial Property Rights and increased awareness of the importance of such rights. To provide adequate protection of Industrial Property Rights, it is essential both to establish and effectively manage legal systems. With respect to the former, developing economies have revised or are preparing revisions in conformity with the standards of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), but are confronted with various difficulties in this process. Other difficulties are faced with respect to the latter. In particular, developing economies lag behind in terms of computerization for the appropriate management and administrative processing of patent information, under the rapid increase of applications.

2. Purpose

To deepen understanding on the establishment and management of Industrial Property Rights systems by developing human resources to meet international obligations with respect to Industrial Rights Protection, as well as to promote the computerization of application processing and formality examination.

3. Participating Members

Approximately three persons per developing member economy could participate as trainees. If requested, the participation of more than three members would be considered depending on overall capacity. Members could opt to participate in both parts of the program, or choose to participate in one of the two parts. With respect to the division of expenses, see 6. below.

4. Implementing Member

To be jointly initiated by Japan and Thailand, and hosted by the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand. Offers by other member economies to provide financial and technical support, including the dispatch of lecturers, are welcome.

5. Contents

(1) These training courses, lasting approximately five weeks, would target officials of government agencies responsible for Industrial Property Rights in APEC member economies and be held once a year from 1996 to 2000 (Japanese Fiscal Year). The training would promote mutual understanding among members through the presentation of reports on current conditions and problems of each member economies in terms of protection of Industrial Property Rights, while deepening awareness and knowledge of the latest international trends, relevant international agreements, etc. through lectures and discussions; thereby providing general understanding of related legal and practical matters. In addition, training would be provided to contribute to the computerization of application processing as an effective measure for making these

legal systems operate on a practical level.

(2) The main contents would consist of the following: outline of the TRIPS agreement (e.g. basic principles, protection models, enforcement of rights) and case studies of the problems in its implementation; case studies on Industrial Rights Protection systems in industrialized and developing economies; utilization of electronic patent information; outline of formality examination of patents, designs and trademarks; latest trends in computer aided technology; application database creation functions; master file update and utilization functions; and registration database creation.

6. Participation Expenses

Participants from developing member economies would be invited through schemes of Japan's technical cooperation or by other member economies. However, economies progressing to Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients in 1996 and 1997 must bear their own traveling expenses to participate.

Resource persons from more advanced member economies are invited to participate as lecturers, for whose expenses contribution from the persons' economies is requested.

7. Cooperating Japanese Organizations

Japanese Patent Office, Japan Patent Information Organization, Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation, Japan Patent Attorneys Association and the Institute of Intellectual Property.

8. Other Points

The CTI (or relevant subcommittees) would review the contents of the project in two years.

Management of Industrial Property Rights (Model Course Proposal)

Part I

Day	Course Contents
Day 1	Orientation, Opening Ceremony
Day 2	Special session dedicated to Protection of Industrial Property Rights
Day 3	Special session dedicated to Protection of Design/Trademarks
Day 4	Outline of the TRIPS agreement (basic principles, protection models)
Day 5	Case study of TRIPS implementation in industrialized economies
Day 6	Case study of TRIPS implementation in industrialized/developing economies
Day 7	Case study of TRIPS implementation in developing economies
Day 8	Free discussion on problems related to TRIPS implementation
Day 9	Case study of Industrial Property Rights protection system
Day 10	Case study of Industrial Property Rights protection system
Day 11	Case study of Industrial Property Rights protection system
Day 12	Special Topics (1)

Part II

Day 13	Use of electronic patent information
Day 14	Outline of formal patent inspection
Day 15	Outline of formal design/trademark inspection
Day 16	Latest trends in computer aided techniques (e.g. client server model)
Day 17	Latest trends in computer aided techniques (e.g. database management system)
Day 18	Application database (master file) creation functions (Application information storage functions, Number notification creation functions)
Day 19	Application database (master file) creation functions (e.g. continuation of day 18)
Day 20	Master file update functions (Application data management)
Day 21	Special Topics (2)
Day 22	Master file utilization functions (Master reference functions, dispatch data sampling / creation function, term management functions, statistical table creation functions, bulletin data sampling/editing functions)
Day 23	Master file utilization functions (continuation of day 22)
Day 24	Registration database creation (Registration database creation, registration master list utilization, registration master list update, etc.)
Day 25	Registration database creation (continuation of day 24)
Day 26	Field Trip
Day 27	Evaluation, Closing Ceremony

Competition Policy (APEC/PEP Project Proposal)

1. Background

The guarantee of free economic activity and effective functioning of market mechanisms require the establishment and effective enforcement of competition law and/or implementation of competition policy. In this light, the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) and other fora have been utilized as opportunities to hold seminars and study draft plans of action for promoting an awareness and common understanding of the importance of competition policy. Aiming at the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment in APEC, there is an increased need for technical assistance to promote the establishment of policy and legal structures related to competition.

2. Purpose

This project aims to develop human resources capable of establishing as well as effectively managing competition policy and law, in order to establish an environment enabling fair and free competition and to contribute to the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment.

3. Participating members

Approximately three persons per developing member economy could participate as trainees. If requested, the participation of more than three members would be considered depending on overall capacity. With respect to the division of expenses, see 6. below.

4. Implementing member (answer from concerned economies pending)

To be jointly initiated by Japan and Thailand, and hosted by the Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand. Offers by other member economies to provide financial and/or technical support, including the dispatch of lecturers, are welcome.

5. Contents

One training course is to be held each year from 1996 to 2000 (Japanese fiscal year), as follows:

(1) 1996: Seminar on Competition Policy for Senior Administrative Officials

This five-day seminar would be held primarily for officials at the director-general level or deputy director-general level of agencies responsible for the execution of competition policy in member economies. The seminar includes reports on the current conditions and future tasks related to competition policy in each member economy, as well as information exchanges and round-table discussions to promote mutual understanding among members. Awareness of the importance of competition policy will be further deepened through lectures and discussions by various experts,

including representatives of executing agencies and economic organizations, and through discussions by participants.

(2) 1997-2000: Training on Competition Policy for Middle-Management Administration Officials

A two-week course would be held primarily for middle-management administrative officials of agencies responsible for executing competition policy in member economies. Through lectures, case study analyses and discussions, efforts would be made to promote awareness of the importance of competition policy.

6. Participation expenses

Participants and lecturers from developing member economies would be invited through schemes of Japan's technical cooperation or by other member economies. However, economies progressing toward Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients in 1996 and 1997 and advanced member economies are requested to bear their own traveling expenses to participate.

7. Cooperating Japanese organizations

Fair Trade Commission of Japan

8. Other points

The CTI would review the project after the first seminar including the contents of the curriculum. Also, Japan will encourage the lecturers to distribute the case study materials before the course, if possible.

Competition Policy
(Model Course Proposal for Senior Administrative Officials)

Day	Course Content
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and opening ceremony • Objectives, role and operation of competition policy/laws • Economic and legal theory of competition policy/laws • Competition policy from business' viewpoint
Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International development of competition policy <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) Development of member economies' competition policy/laws <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(Report presentations by participants and discussions: for example, the experiences of Mexico, Chinese Taipei and Korea)
Day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International development of competition policy <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) Discussion in international fora <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) Economic globalization and competition policies/laws
Day 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation session/Closing ceremony

Standards and Conformity Assessment Schemes (APEC/PFP Project Proposal)

1. Background

The establishment of standards and conformity assessment schemes is an urgent matter for the industrial development of Asia-Pacific economies and for the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment within as well as beyond the Asia-Pacific region. This applies to APEC as well. The Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC), established in 1994, has been promoting cooperative activities for alignment of APEC member's standards with international standards as well as mutual recognition of conformity assessment in the region. At the same time, there is further need for human resources development in these areas.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the development of industry and the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment within APEC by providing the knowledge needed to establish and rationalize standards and conformity assessment schemes, and thus developing human resources on the administrative side who are responsible for these areas.

3. Participating members

Approximately three persons per member economies could participate as trainees. If requested, the participation of more than three members would be considered depending on overall capacity. With respect to the division of expenses, see 6. below.

4. Implementing member

To be jointly initiated by Japan and Malaysia, and hosted at the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Offers by other member economies to provide financial and technical support, including dispatch of lecturers, are welcome.

5. Contents

This project targets mid-level administrative officials of agencies or relevant standardization bodies in APEC member economies responsible for standards and conformance matters, and would be held once a year from 1996 to 2000 (Japanese Fiscal Year). Experts of APEC member economies would hold lectures and discussions with

trainees on global trends and current issues concerning standardization and conformance, such as the current state of activities of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commissions (IEC) and other international standards organizations; trends in ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 series certification /registration schemes. Mutual understanding would also be promoted among participants based on studies conducted thus far by SCSC and reports concerning the current state of, and challenges confronting each member economy in terms of standards and conformity assessment activities. In addition, trainees would obtain first-hand experience through visiting organizations related to standards and conformance and doing case studies of actual standards and conformance activities.

6. Participation Expenses

Participants from developing member economies would be invited through schemes of Japan's technical cooperation, or by other member economies. However, economies progressing to Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients in 1996 and 1997 must bear their own traveling expenses to participate.

Resource persons from more advanced member economies are invited to participate as lecturers, for whose expenses contribution from the persons' economies is requested.

7. Cooperating Japanese Organizations

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Standards Department, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology), Japanese Standards Association, and the Japanese Accreditation Board for Quality System Registration.

8. Other Points

The SCSC would review the contents of the project a few years later.

**Standards and Conformity Assessment Schemes
(Model Course Proposal)**

Day	Course Contents
Day 1	Significance of standards and conformity assessment, WTO/Technical Barriers to Trade agreement
Day 2	International standards and guides
Day 3	Standards development and marking systems
Day 4	Practical implementation of ISO9000 series
Day 5	Practical implementation of ISO14000 series / laboratory accreditation systems
Day 6	Current state and future tasks related to alignment with international standards (priority areas)
Day 7	Standardization and conformance systems in developed economies (Australia,
Day 8	EU, Japan, USA, etc.)
Day 9	Presentations and discussions on current situation and issues of standardization activities in each member economies among participants
Day 10	Study visit to relevant Malaysian organizations / Evaluation Meeting

APEC/PFPプロジェクト(工業所有権)実施協議結果

開催国/実施機関との協議結果

項目	事前調査結果(1996.3.15)	APEC(CTI/SOM)承認内容	協議結果
1. コース名	(和) 工業所有権のためのマネージメント: 工業所有権における出願事務処理の機械化 (英) Management of Industrial Property Rights: Computerization of Application Processing in Industrial Property Rights	(和) 工業所有権のためのマネージメント (英) Management of Industrial Property Rights 工業所有権保護に関する国際規約を遵守することともに、出願事務、方式審査等の機械化を促進する人材を育成することにより、工業所有権制度の制定、運用に関する理解を深めることを目的とする。	・ APEC承認内容どおりとする。(事前調査結果の変更理由について説明する)
2. 目的	出願事務、方式審査等の機械化を促進するための人材を育成することにより、工業所有権制度の効率かつ適切な運用を図る事を目的とする。	工業所有権保護に関する国際規約を遵守することともに、出願事務、方式審査等の機械化を促進する人材を育成することにより、工業所有権制度の制定、運用に関する理解を深めることを目的とする。	・ APEC承認内容どおりとする。(事前調査結果の変更理由について説明する)
3. 到達目的	研修終了時に下記のこと求められる。 1) 工業所有権に関し、APECメンバー間の相互理解の重要性について認識を深める。 2) 事務処理システムを構築するための企画スタッフを養成する。	-----	パートIに関する到達目的を追加し、下記の通りとする。 1) 工業所有権に関し、APECメンバー間の相互理解の重要性について認識を深める。 2) 工業所有権に関する国際的動向、経済的価値を認識し、産業的成長に開いた職務とその業務について必要を修得する。 3) 事務処理システムを構築するための企画スタッフを養成する。
4. 研修期間	6週間(1997年3月頃) *5年間の実施 (JFY1996~JFY2000)	2部からなる5週間のコース(1997年2月~3月頃)を1996年から2000年まで毎年一回開催する。 *2年後にCTIの場でコースを見直す	・ APEC承認内容どおりとする。(事前調査結果の変更理由について説明する) ・ 初年度は1997年2月19日から3月28日に実施。 ・ CTI会合のスケジュール、Get-Together会合等と時間的に重ならないよう配慮する。

項目	事前調査結果 (1996.3.15)	APEC (CTI/SOM) 承認	協議結果
5. カリキュラム	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ TRIPS協定の概要 (基本原則、保護規範、権利行使等) ・ 特許協力条約の概要、商標法条約の概要 ・ 工業的意匠の国際条約に際するベータ協定の概要 ・ 協定の登録のみの商品及びサービスの国際分類に関するユース協定の概要 ・ 先進諸国及び途上国の事務処理システムの事例紹介 ・ 電子特許情報の利用 ・ 特許、意匠、商標の方式普及業務の概要 ・ コンピュータ利用技術の最新動向 ・ 出願データベースの作成機能 ・ マスタデータベースの更新及び利用機能 ・ 登録作成 ・ 複製権 ・ スペシャルトビック I、II 	<p>(第一部：2週間)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ TRIPS協定の概要 (基本原則、保護規範、権利行使等) ・ TRIPS協定実施に関する諸問題の事例研究 ・ 先進地域及び途上地域における工業所有権保護に関する事例研究 ・ スペシャルトビック I ・ (第二部：3週間) ・ 電子特許情報の活用 ・ 特許、意匠、商標の方式普及業務の概要 ・ コンピュータ利用技術の最新動向 ・ 出願データベースの作成機能 ・ マスタデータベースの更新及び利用機能 ・ 登録作成 ・ スペシャルトビック II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ APEC承認内容とおりとす。 (事前調査結果の要変更理由について説明する) ・ スペシャルトビックの科目については、別途参加国の意向を聴取して決定
6. 対象地域	<p>APEC加盟国 (内、中国、チリ、インドネシア、韓国、メキシコ、マレーシア、PNG、フィリピンの参加者に係る経費は日本側が負担可能)</p>	<p>---</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 事前調査結果のとおりとする。
7. 定員	<p>各メンバーから2名の参加を上限とする。(ホスト国以外) また、参加できないメンバーに対しては、コースに関する情報を提供することとする。</p>	<p>各メンバー3名程度とする。ただし、要望があれば、3名以上の参加についても、全体のキャパシティを考慮し検討することとする。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ APEC承認内容とおりとす。 (事前調査結果の要変更理由について説明する) ただし、タイからの参加者についてはこの限りではない。
8. 資要件	<p>1) APECメンバー国で、工業所有権を担当している政府関係機関の職員 2) 英語 (会話及び筆記) が堪能であること 3) 応募国の国民であること 4) 心身ともに健康であること</p>	<p>---</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 事前調査結果のとおりとする。
9. 研修機関	<p>タイ・商務省知的財産局 (DIP: Department of Intellectual Property)</p>	<p>タイ・商務省知的財産局 (OIP) (我が国とタイの共同提案とし、タイ・商務省知的財産局が同級とする。また、他のAPECメンバーからの財政支援および技術協力も歓迎する。)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 研修施設は、商務省の近郊ホテルを使用。 ・ 初年度の機材 (PC) は、レンタルで対応。 ・ メンバー国からの協力について確認する手続きが必要。 ・ 実務面については、短期専門家の派遣、研修員の受入れ等により日本が全面的にサポートする予定。
10. 応募方法	<p>外交チャンネルを通じて実施。 方法については別途検討する。</p>	<p>---</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ GIの送付や応募の授受等が外窓口をDTECがやるか、タイ外務省がやるか確認する必要あり。(日本側案ではDTECが担当) また、外交ルートでGIを送付するのには先立ち、日本からCTIメンバーに研修案内を送付する。但し、応募については外交ルートを通ったものだけを正式手続きとして認める。

項目	事前調査結果 (1996.3.15)	APEC (CTI/SOM) 承認内容	協議結果
<p>通常の第三国研修スキームを説明した。詳細は以下の通り</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (日本側) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の派遣、研修参加者の経費負担 (派遣国のみ)、研修経費の負担 (タイ側) カリキュラムの作成 CIドラフトの作成 CI作成及び送付 応募書類の受領及び実施機関への送付 APEC委員会の決定に基づき、日本側のガイダンスに従い研修員を選考 応募国及びJICA事務所への進考結果の通知 研修経費実施報告書の提出 宿泊施設の手配 講師等の配属 研修旅行のアレンジ 日本がカバーしない必要経費の負担 修了証書の発行 研修評価の実施 JICA事務所、タイ関係機関及びAPEC関連委員会へのコースレポートの提出 経費の精算 コースに関する諸問題の調整 <p>11. 業務分</p>	<p>---</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> タイ側内部 (DIP, DTEC, タイ外務省) の業務分掌を明らかにする。 日本側のサポートが必要な、あるいは日本側に担当してほしい業務事項について確認する。 以下の項目については日・タイ合同の委員会を組織して決定する。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) カリキュラム作成 (2) CI原案作成 (3) 研修員の選考 (4) 講師の選定 パートIのテキストについては担当講師が用意。 パートIIのテキストについては基本的に日本側が作成。 研修をパートI、パートIIに分割するため、修了証書は作成しない。 	<p>---</p>
<p>12. 経費別係事務手順</p>	<p>---</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> タイで実施中の第三国研修に準ずることとする。 研修経費の受取り機関を確認する (DIP, DTEC)。(日本側案ではDTECが担当) 	<p>---</p>
<p>13. 負担経費内訳</p>	<p>同上メンバーについては (自己負担が困難な場合)、わが国またはその他先進メンバーのスキームにより招聘し、先進メンバー及びDAC卒業メンバーは自己負担により参加する。また、先進メンバーは、講師としての参加が期待される。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> タイ側の協力内容 (人、金、物) 及び支出可能経費について確認する。 研修必要経費を核対し、見込みを作成する。 	<p>---</p>
<p>14. その他</p>	<p>本プロジェクトの内容は、2年後に貿易投資委員会 (あるいは関連委員会) において見直しを行う。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 運営管理に必要な短期専門家をDIPに派遣 APECメンバー以外からの講師参加は不可 	<p>---</p>

APEC/PFPプロジェクト(競争政策)実施協議結果

項目	事前調査結果(1996.3.15)	APEC(CTI/SOM)承認内容	協議結果
1. コース名称	<p>(和) 競争政策</p> <p>(英) Anti-Monopoly Act and Competition Policy</p>	<p>(和) 競争政策</p> <p>(英) Competition Policy</p>	<p>APEC承認内容どおりとした。</p>
2. 目的	<p>APEC域内の競争政策、競争法を整備するとともに、その効果的な運用を図るための人材を育成することにより、公正かつ自由な市場環境を整備し、もって貿易・投資の自由化に資することを目的とする。</p>	<p>競争政策、競争法を整備するとともに、その効果的な運用を図るための人材を育成することにより、公正かつ自由な市場環境を整備し、もって貿易・投資の自由化に資することを目的とする。</p>	<p>APEC承認内容どおりとした。</p>
3. 到達目的	<p>研修終了時に下記のこと求められる。</p> <p>(第1回コース)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 社会的経済的背景を含むAPECメンバー国の競争法・政策に係る概要をつかむ。 2) 競争法・政策に関する経済的・法的理論における開発の政策実施を理解する。 3) 開発途上国における競争法・政策の役割について理解を深める。 4) 競争法・政策と他の関連する貿易及び投資に係る政策との相互関係に関する考えを深める。 5) 国際機関における競争法・政策の検討に係る知識を広げる。 6) 以上に関する他の競争機関の見方についての知識を得る。 7) APEC加盟地域における経済界の競争政策に関する見方についての知識を得る。 <p>(第2回～第5回コース)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8) 開発途上国における競争法・政策の役割について理解を深める。 9) 競争法・政策に関する効果的施行と手法についての理解を深める。 10) 様々な国における競争法・政策に係る概要をつかむ。 11) 競争法・政策と他の関連する貿易及び投資に係る政策との相互関係に関する考えを深める。 12) 競争政策と国際的展開に係る知識を得る。 	<p>第1回目コースについては、APECにおける協議を踏まえ次々コース終了後、CTIの場で再度検討されることになったため、R/Dではその旨明記するとともに、第2回以降のカリキュラム内容に関連する箇所については削除することとした。</p> <p>(第1回コース)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) APECメンバー国の競争法・政策に係る概要をつかむ。 2) 競争法・政策に関する経済的・法的理論の展開から政策の実施に係る知識を得る。 3) 途上メンバー国における競争法・政策の役割について理解を深める。 5) 国際機関における競争法・政策の議論について知識を広げる。 6) 以上に関する他の競争機関の見方についての知識を得る。 7) APEC加盟地域における経済界の競争政策に関する見方についての知識を得る。 	

項目	事前調査結果 (1996.3.15)	APEC (CTI/SOM) 承認内容	協議結果
4. 研修期間	<p>(第1回コース) 約2週間 (1996年8月頃) (第2回～第5回コース) 約3週間 (時期未定) * 5年間の実施 (JFY1996～JFY2000)</p>	<p>(第1回コース) 4日間 (時期未定) (第2回～第5回コース) 約2週間 (時期未定) * 5年間の実施。(JFY1996～JFY2000)</p>	<p>初年度は1997年3月18日から3月21日に実施。</p>
5. カリキュラム	<p>(第1回) ・競争法/政策総論 (目的、役割等) ・競争法/政策の経済的及び法的理論 ・競争法/政策の国際比較・競争政策の国際的展開 ・他の政策との連関 ・民間企業から見た競争法/政策 (第2回～第5回) ・競争政策の目的 ・競争法/政策の経済的及び法的理論 ・競争法の内容 ・競争法違反事例の分析 ・調査手法 ・他の政策との連関 ・民間企業から見た競争法/政策 ・競争政策の国際比較及び国際的展開</p>	<p>(第1回) ・競争法/政策総論 (目的、役割等) ・競争法/政策の経済的及び法的理論 ・ビジネスから見た競争法/政策 ・競争政策の国際的展開</p>	<p>・APEC承認内容とおりとした。 ・第2回以降のコース内容は、第1回コース終了後、CTIの場で再検討されることになったため、R/Dではその旨明記するとともに、第2回以降のカリキュラム内容に関連する箇所については削除することとした。</p>
6. 対象地域	<p>APEC加盟国 (内、中国、チリ、インドネシア、韓国、メキシコ、マレーシア、P.N.C、フィリピンの参加者に係る経費は日本が負担可能)</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>・事前調査結果のとおりとした。</p>
7. 定員	<p>各メンバーから2名の参加を上限とする。(ホスト国以外) また、参加できないメンバーに対しては、コースに関する情報を提供することとする。</p>	<p>各メンバー3名程度とする。ただし、要項があれば、3名以上の参加についても、全体のキャパシティを考慮し検討することとする。</p>	<p>・APEC承認内容とおりとした。</p>
8. 資格要件	<p>1) APEC域内メンバーの競争政策執行官庁の上級行政官 2) APEC域内メンバーの競争執行機関の中堅行政官 3) 英語 (会話及び筆記) が堪能であること 4) 応募国の国民であること 5) 心身ともに健康であること</p>	<p>1) APEC域内メンバーの競争政策執行官庁の上級行政官 (局長あるいは局長代理) 方々 (第1回コース) 2) APEC域内メンバーの競争執行機関の中堅行政官方々 (第2回～第5回コース) 3) 英語 (会話及び筆記) が堪能であること 4) 応募国の国民であること 5) 心身ともに健康であること</p>	<p>・APEC承認内容とおりとした。</p>
9. 研修機関	<p>商務省 国内取引局 (Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce)</p>	<p>タイ・商務省国内取引局 (DIT) (我が国とタイの共同提案とし、タイ・商務省国内取引局が開催する。また、他のAPECメンバーからの財政支援および技術協力も歓迎する。)</p>	<p>・研修施設は、DITの近郊ホテル (サイラムシティホテル) を使用。 ・NZ、オーストラリアからの協力を確認 (講師の派遣及びNZについては可会進行後の派遣についても検討)</p>

項目	事前調査結果 (1996.3.15)	APEC (CTI/SOM) 承認内容	協議結果
10. 応募方法	<p>外交チャレンネルを通じて実施。 方法については別途検討する。</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>・G.Iの送付及び申請書の採査等の応募に係る二国間の外交窓口はDTECが担当。(タイ外務省はAPECの窓口業務を担当。) また、外交ルートでG.Iを送付するのには先立ち、日本からCTIメンバーに研修案内を送付する。但し、応募については外交ルートを通ったものだけを正式手続きとして認めることとした。</p>
11. 業分	<p>通常の第三国研修スキームを説明した。詳細は以下の通り</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・(日本側) ・専門家の派遣、研修参加者の経費負担 (該当国のみ) ・研修経費の負担 (タイ側) ・カリキュラムの作成 ・G.Iドラフトの作成 ・G.I作成及び送付 ・応募書類の受領及び実施機関への送付 ・APEC委員会の決定に基づき、日本側のガイダンスに従い研修員を選考 ・応募国及びJICA事務所への送付結果の通知 ・航空券の手配及び空港送迎 ・研修経費実施報告書の提出 ・宿泊施設の手配 ・講師等の配役 ・研修旅行のアレンジ ・日本がカバーしない必要経費の負担 ・修了証書の発行 ・研修評価の実施 ・JICA事務所、タイ関係機関及びAPEC関連委員会へのコースレポートの提出 ・経費の精算 ・コースに関する諸問題の調整 	<p>---</p>	<p>日・タイ合同の調整委員会を設置し、研修実施内容及び研修結果のレビュー等、関係者のコンセンサスが求められる事柄や、研修員選定等、実施機関だけでは決定することが困難な事柄について、必要に応じて開催することとした。主な議題は次のとおり。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・実施関係機関との調整が必要な協議の実施 ・進捗状況管理のための協議の実施 ・諸問題解決のための協議の実施 ・関係者が相互に合意した事項に関する協議の実施 <p>なお、日・タイそれぞれ別の業務分掌は次の通り</p> <p>(日本)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・CTIメンバーに対するコース案内の送付 ・CTIメンバーに対するケーススタディ教材の送付 ・専門家の派遣、研修参加者の経費負担 (該当国のみ) ・研修経費の負担 ・CTIへのコース実施に関する報告 <p>(タイ外務省)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・APEC関係機関との調整 (APECとの窓口業務) <p>(DTEC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・G.I送付 ・応募書類の受領及びDITへの送付 ・応募国及びJICA事務所への選考結果の通知 ・日本側負担経費の管理 ・日本側負担負担による参加者と外部講師の国際航空券の手配と空港送迎 ・医療保健の支給 ・参加者への日当/宿泊費の支給 ・コース修了後、精算報告書送付

項目	事前調査結果 (1996.3.15)	APEC (CTI/SOM) 承認内容	協議結果
11. 業務分		---	(DIT) ・運営委員会の設置 ・カリキュラム作成 ・講師の配当 (日本側と協力して) ・見様もり型の作成及びDTECへの提出 ・CI作成及び印刷 ・DTECへのO.I.送付 ・DTECからの申込書受取り ・参加候補者の選考 (日本側と協力して) 及び 調整委員会への通知 ・参加者及び外部講師の宿泊先の手配 ・必要資機材の調達 ・コース実施のためのスタッフの配当 ・視察旅行の手配 ・日本側負担経費以外の経費の負担 ・コース詳細の表紙 ・コース報告書の提出 ・コースに関する諸問題の調査
12. 経費関係事務手順	・通常の第三国研修スキームを説明した。	---	・なお、講師及び参加者の選定にあたっては、最初に日本側で案を作成することとし、行選考案について調整委員会で検討及び承認を取り付けることとした。 ・タイで実施中の第三国研修に準ずることとした。 ・研修経費の管理はDTECが担当する。
13. 負担経費内訳	・タイ側には、ランニングコスト及び、DITスタッフに係る経費の負担を依頼。それ以外の経費は日本側が負担。	途上メンバーについては (自己負担が困難な場合)、わが国またはその他先進メンバーのスキームにより招聘し、先進メンバー及びDAC卒業メンバーは自己負担により参加する。また、先進メンバーは、講師としての参加が期待される。	・タイ人の参加経費についても、他国と同様3名まで日本が負担することとする (但し、那外からの参加者のみ適用することとし、日当及び宿泊費のみの負担)。 ・本件プロジェクトの必要経費を精算した (受入諸費 1,965,700 バック研修諸費 1,287,500 パー7 総計 3,253,200 パー7)。 ・本件プロジェクトの結果については、日本側からCTIに報告する。 ・本件プロジェクトの司会進行役については、APECにおける競争激化分野の登録をよく知っている必要があること、また中立的な立場で実施する必要があらることから、全体的な議論の場においてはニューゼalandに可会進行役を担当してもらうよう依頼してきた。 ・運営管理に必要な短期専門家もDITに派遣計画の中
14. その他		本プロジェクトの内容は、第1回コース終了後に貿易投資委員会 (あるいは関連委員会) において見直しを行う。	

APEC/PFPプロジェクト(基準適合性)事前調査協議結果

項目	APEC (SCSC/SOM) 承認内容	対処方針	協議結果
1. コース名	(和) 基準適合性 (英) Standards and Conformity Assessment Schemes	APEC承認内容どおりとする。(承認に至る経緯について説明する)	対処方針どおり。
2. 目的	基準・認証制度を整備、体系化するための人材を育成することにより、域内メンバーの産業発展を図るとともに、貿易・投資の自由化に資することを目的とする。	APEC承認内容どおりとする。(承認に至る経緯について説明する)	対処方針どおり。
3. 到達目的	---	研修終了時に下記のこと求められる。 1) APEC各メンバーの基礎認証の現状と課題について認識する。 2) 視察や事例研究を通じ、標準化や認定・認証機関の現場の実際を理解する。 3) APEC各メンバーの基礎認証にかかる整備状況について理解を深め、相互理解を促進する	対処方針どおり。
4. 研修期間	10日間 (ただし昼すぎるとの指摘もあり、10月のSCSCでは8日間に短縮した旨報告) *5年間の実施 (JFY1996~JFY2000)	初年度は8日間とし、1997年3月中旬に実施する *5年間の実施 (JFY1996~JFY2000)	対処方針どおり。 初年度は1997年3月19日から3月28日までの土日を除く8日間で実施 初年度の実施状況を踏まえ、次年度以降研修期間を見直す可能性のあることを双方口頭で確認した。

項目	APEC (SCSC/SOM) 承認内容	対処方針	協議結果
5. カリキュラム	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 標準及び適合性評価の意義、WTO/TBT協定・国際的な標準化活動 マーキングシステム ISO 9000制度とその実施 ISO 14000とその実施/試験所認定制度概要 国際標準化の現状と課題(優先分野) 先進国における標準化/認証制度 APECメンバーにおける標準化活動の現状と課題に關するプレゼンテーション及び協議 マレーシアの基準・認証関連施設の視察(但し、地域国際機関等に意見を求め、内容を再検討するようSCSCより指示あり) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 規格・基準の定め方のルールと実際(国際規格・基準制定のルールと国際標準化活動への参加/WTO/TBT協定の規格制定の考え方/国際ガイド等を踏まえた国家規格・基準の定め方) 国際規格適合性の進め方の実際 適合性評価制度(システム)認証の実際(ISO9000シリーズ、ISO14000シリーズに關する認証制度の適用) アライメントの実施(実施状況の発表および討議) 適合性評価システムの実施(実施状況の発表および討議) マレーシア基準・認証関連施設の視察 	<p>対処方針どおり。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)、2)を担当する講師については主としてマレーシア側が、3)については主として日本側が派遣する。 4)、5)については原則として講義現当者がとりまとめを行う。 <p>日本・マレーシア以外のメンバーからの講師派遣を歓迎する。講師派遣のとりまとめはマレーシア側(SIRIM)が行う。</p>
6. 対象地域	APEC加盟国(内、中国、チリ、インドネシア、韓国、メキシコ、マレーシア、PNG、フィリピンの参加者に係る経費は日本側が負担可能)	同左	<p>対処方針どおり。</p> <p>シンガポール、ブルネイ、香港、台湾については経費自己負担による研修員の参加と講師派遣を認める。先進国については、経費自己負担による講師の派遣のみを期待する。</p>
7. 定員	各メンバー3名程度とする。ただし、要望があれば、3名以上の参加についても、全体のキャパシティを考慮し検討することとする。	同左	<p>対処方針どおり。</p>
8. 資要件	APEC域内メンバーの基準認証を担当する政府機関の行政官を対象とする。	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) APEC域内メンバーの基準認証を担当する政府機関の中核行政官 2) 英語(公語及び管語)が堪能であること 3) 応募国の国民であること 4) 心身ともに健康であること 	<p>対処方針どおり。</p>
9. 研修機関	マレーシア科学技術工業標準研究所(我が国とマレーシアの共同提案とし、マレーシア科学技術工業標準研究所が開発する。また、他のAPECメンバーからの財政支援および技術協力も考慮する。)	同左	<p>対処方針どおり。</p> <p>ただし研修実施機関の公社化にとりまない、名称はSIRIM Berhadと変更された。</p>
10. 応募方法	---	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 日本政府は、コース案内をSCSCメンバーに送付する。 2) マレーシア政府はゼネラルインフォメーション(G.I.)を作成し、外交ルートでメンバー国に送付する。 3) 応募国政府は、コース開始60日前までに、応募書類に優先順位をつけてマレーシア政府に送付する。 4) マレーシア政府は研修員を選考し、コース開始30日前までに、その結果を応募国に通知する。 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) APECメンバーを対象とした研修であることに異なり、日本政府はG.I.配布前にSCSCメンバーに対しコース案内を送付する。(12月上旬) 2) G.I.は別途マレーシア事務所からAPEC域内のJICA事務所へも送付し、御面的な応募促進を行う。 3) 初年度は1997年1月18日とする。 4) 初年度は1997年2月22日までに研修員選考結果を応募国へ通知する。

項目	APEC (SCSC/SOM) 承認内容	対処方針	協議結果
11. 業務分	---	<p>(日本側)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) APECメンバーに対するコース案内の送付 2) SCSCに対し研修参加者および講師人選結果を報告 3) 専門家の派遣、研修参加者の経費負担(該当国のみ) 4) 研修経費の負担 5) SCSCに対し研修実施結果を報告(マレーシア外務省) 6) G.I送付 7) 応募書類の受領及び実施機関への送付 8) 応募国への選考結果の通知(SIRIM) 9) カリキュラムの作成 10) G.Iドラフトの作成及びG.I印刷 11) 講師等の配置 12) 研修施設/機材の提供 13) 「マ」外務省からの応募書類受取り 14) 研修参加者の選考及び「マ」外務省、JICA事務所への報告 15) 研修参加者と外部講師の宿泊施設の手配 16) 研修参加者と外部講師の国際航空券および医療保険の手配 17) 空港出迎え 18) 研修旅行のアレンジ 19) コース実施のためのスタッフの配置 20) 日本がカバーしない必要経費の負担 21) 研修評価の実施 22) コースレポートの提出 23) 研修経費実施報告書の提出 24) コースに関する諸問題の調整 	<p>以下の項目以外は、対処方針どおり。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) 外部講師応募がない場合には、日本の通関省も協力して応募を促進する。 7) 経費自己負担参加者については予約のみ 8) 日本側が経費を負担する参加者に限る
12. 経費関係事務手順	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ SIRIMで実施中の他の第三国研修に準ずることとする。 	対処方針どおり。
13. 負担経費内訳	<p>途上メンバーについては(自己負担が困難な場合)、わが国または他の先進メンバーのススキームにより招聘し、先進メンバー及びDAC卒業メンバーは自己負担により参加する。また、先進メンバーは、講師としての参加が期待される。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ マレーシア人の参加経費についても、他国と同様3名まで日本が負担することとする(但し、地方からの参加者のみ適用することとし、日当及び宿泊費のみの負担)。 ・ 研修必要経費を検討し、見送りを作成する。 ・ マレーシア側には、ランニングコスト及びSIRIMスタッフに係る経費の負担を求める。 	<p>対処方針どおり。</p> <p>初年度日本側負担経費 RM376,492 (内訳) 交入諸費 RM264,492 研修諸費 RM112,000</p>
14. その他	<p>本プロジェクトの内容は、2～3年後にSCSCにおいて見直しを行う。</p>	同左	対処方針どおり。

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ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was formed in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence among Asia-Pacific economies. Begun as an informal dialogue group with limited participation, APEC has since become the primary regional vehicle for promoting open trade and practical economic cooperation. Today, APEC includes all the major economies of the region and the most dynamic, fastest growing economies in the world. APEC's 18 current member economies had a combined Gross National Product of US\$13.2 trillion in 1993, 56 percent of the world's annual output. Together, APEC members represent about 46 percent of the world's total merchandise trade.

APEC Objectives

The current member economies represent the rich diversity of the region as well as differing levels of economic growth. The fact that they are cooperating together to sustain regional and world growth reflects a growing sense of common goals despite their differences. In the 1991 Seoul APEC Declaration, APEC members agreed on specific objectives:

- to sustain the growth and development of the region for the common good of its peoples and, in this way, to contribute to the growth and development of the world economy;
- to enhance the positive gains, both for the region and the world economy, resulting from increasing economic interdependence, to include encouraging the flow of goods, services, capital and technology;
- to develop and strengthen the open multilateral trading system in the interest of Asia-Pacific and all other economies; and
- to reduce barriers to trade in goods and services and investment among participants in

a manner consistent with GATT principles, where applicable, and without detriment to other economies.

The declaration also recognised "the important contribution of the private sector to the dynamism of APEC economies" and called for more active participation of the business/private sector in APEC. The ministers committed APEC "to enhance and promote the role of the private sector and the application of free market principles in maximizing the benefits of regional cooperation."

The Blake Island Economic Vision

On 20 November 1993, APEC economic leaders, hosted by U.S. President Clinton, met for the first time at Blake Island near Seattle to hold informal discussions which emphasized their commitment to APEC. Their vision was for an Asia-Pacific that harnesses the energy of its diverse economies, strengthens cooperation, and promotes prosperity. They envisioned a community of Asia-Pacific economies in which the spirit of openness and partnership deepens and dynamic growth continues, contributing to an expanding world economy and supporting an open international trading system.

Economic leaders envisioned continued reduction of trade and investment barriers so that trade expands within the region and with the world, and goods, services, capital, and investment flow freely among APEC economies. Consequently, people in APEC economies would share the benefits of economic growth through higher incomes, high skilled and high paying jobs and increased mobility. Improved education and training would produce rising literacy rates, provide the skills for maintaining economic growth and encourage the sharing of ideas that contribute to the arts and sciences. Advances in telecommunications would shrink time and distance barriers in the region and link APEC

APEC Member Economies

Australia
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Chile
People's Republic of China
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Japan
Republic of Korea
Malaysia
Mexico
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Republic of the Philippines
Singapore
Chinese Taipei
Thailand
United States



APEC Economic Leaders, Bogor, Indonesia, 15 November 1994 (Photo courtesy of Singapore Straits Times)

economies so that goods and people move quickly and efficiently. Finally, economic leaders envisioned an Asia-Pacific in which the environment is improved as APEC economies protect the quality of air, water, and green spaces and manage energy sources and renewable resources to ensure sustainable growth and provide a more secure future.

The Bogor Declaration of Common Resolve

On 15 November 1994, Indonesian President Soeharto hosted the second meeting of APEC economic leaders who discussed where the economies of the region need to go in the next 25 years. In their Declaration of Common Resolve, leaders said that the foundation of economic growth is open trade. They agreed to eliminate impediments to economic cooperation and integration. They agreed that APEC member economies should begin now to achieve free trade and investment in the region, with the industrialized economies achieving the goal of free and open trade and investment no later than 2010 and developing economies no later than 2020. The economic leaders added that cooperation between APEC member economies should be based on equal partnership, shared

responsibility, mutual respect, common interest, and common benefit.

Economic leaders agreed to reconcile the diversity among APEC member economies so that industrialized economies would provide opportunities for developing economies to increase their economic growth and level of development. Developing economies pledged to aim for high growth rates. The aim is to move ahead but to narrow the development gap in ways consistent with sustainable growth, equitable development, and member economy stability.

The APEC Action Agenda for Osaka

In Bogor, economic leaders asked ministers and officials to prepare detailed proposals for implementing the economic leaders' decisions. In 1995, APEC is developing these proposals as a 25-year plan called the "Action Agenda" which APEC ministers are expected to recommend to APEC economic leaders when they meet in Osaka in November 1995. The plan is expected to address three themes set out in Bogor: liberalization, facilitation, and cooperation.

Regular sessions of the APEC Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) have considered, along with matters regularly taken care of by

SOM, short-, medium- and long-term plans for economic and technical cooperation. The regular sessions of the SOM in 1995 took place in Fukuoka (13-15 February), and Sapporo (6-7 July). There will be a final SOM, combining regular and special sessions, in Tokyo from 9-13 October.

Special sessions of the SOMs have considered short-, medium-, and long-term plans for trade and investment liberalization and trade facilitation measures, such as customs, standards, investment principles, and administrative barriers to market access. The special sessions in 1995 took place in Fukuoka (16 February), Singapore (11-12 April), Sapporo (4-5 July), and Hong Kong (12-13 September).

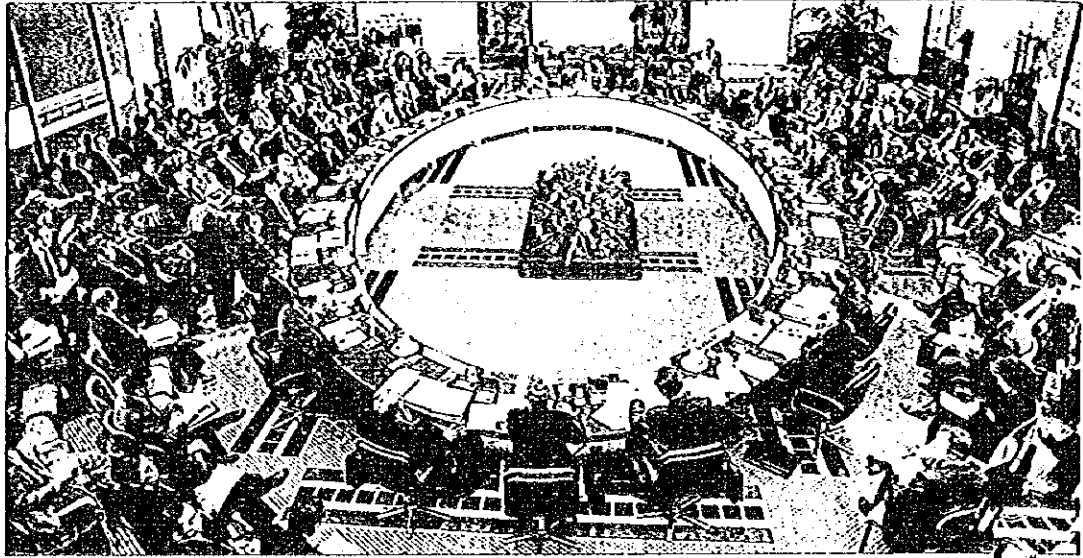
Business/Private Sector Involvement

Credit goes to business for the explosive economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region. The increasing globalization of business means that the APEC economies must develop region-wide practices and policies to ease the free flow of goods, services, and capital within the region. APEC wants to achieve concrete and pragmatic results so that business can continue to prosper and to provide the engine of growth in the region to increase incomes, and create jobs in the region.

A major APEC goal is to increase business sector involvement in APEC. Involvement by the business sector is important to ensure that APEC's work is relevant to real world problems. Business can provide the expertise and resources necessary for APEC to achieve its objectives and can become a key constituency for APEC both regionally and in individual member economies. APEC economic leaders get business sector advice from the Pacific Business Forum. Businesses are participating in APEC's working groups to help shape the policy dialogue in partnership with member economy officials.

The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), a regional group of governmental, academic, and business representatives, helped lay the foundation for economic cooperation in the region, and is currently the only private-sector-associated organisation to enjoy "observer" status at APEC ministers and senior officials meetings. The other observers are the ASEAN and South Pacific Forum Secretariats.

In November 1993 and 1994, APEC sponsored its first and second APEC customs and trade symposia held in conjunction with the ministerial meetings in Seattle and Jakarta. The symposia allowed members' customs authorities to exchange views on customs and to pass information on their regimes to the business sector. Exporters, importers, shippers, carriers and insurers also were able to explain their concerns to customs officials throughout the region, encouraging facilitation of customs procedures, and improvement of the environment for trade.



First APEC Ministerial Meeting, Canberra, Australia, 1989

Organization and Process

APEC operates by consensus. In 1991, member economies committed themselves to conduct their activities and work programs on the basis of open dialogue with equal respect for the views of all participants.

Ministerial and Senior Officials Meetings

The APEC Chair, which rotates annually among all members, is responsible for hosting the annual ministerial meeting of foreign and economic ministers. At the 1989 Canberra ministerial meeting, it was agreed that it would be appropriate that every alternate ministerial meeting be held in an ASEAN economy. Senior officials meet regularly between ministerial meetings to carry out the decisions of and make recommendations to ministers. Senior officials oversee and coordinate, with approval from the ministers, the budgets and work programs of the committees and working groups. At the 1992 Bangkok ministerial meeting hosted by Thailand, APEC ministers agreed to establish a permanent APEC Secretariat in Singapore and approved a budget to support the Secretariat and the work programs of APEC's policy-based groups and

ten sectoral-based working groups. At the 1993 APEC ministerial meeting chaired by the United States in Seattle, ministers agreed to establish a permanent Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI). A Budget and Administrative Committee (BAC) was also established to handle APEC's increasingly complex budget issues as work programs develop. Ministers in Jakarta in 1994 established an Economic Committee and a Policy Level Group on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

APEC member economies have hosted or will host a number of other ministerial meetings for ministers of trade, environment, education, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), transportation, telecommunications and information industry, and science and technology cooperation.

Eminent Persons Group

In 1992, APEC ministers decided to set up an independent, non-governmental Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to develop a vision of trade in the region to the year 2000. In its 1993 report to ministers in Seattle, *A Vision for APEC: Towards an Asia-Pacific Economic Community*, the EPG highlighted potential

Organization

- Informal Meetings of Economic Leaders
- Ministerial Meetings
- Senior Officials Meetings
- Committee on Trade and Investment
- Economic Committee
- Budget and Administrative Committee
- Policy Level Group on Small and Medium Enterprises
- 10 Working Groups:**
 - Trade and Investment Data Review
 - Trade Promotion
 - Industrial Science and Technology
 - Human Resources Development
 - Regional Energy Cooperation
 - Marine Resource Conservation
 - Telecommunications
 - Transportation
 - Tourism
 - Fisheries

APEC Secretariat

- Notes: The Eminent Persons Group was formed in 1993 and continued in 1994 and 1995.
- The Pacific Business Forum was established in 1994 and continued in 1995.

threats to economic growth and offered suggestions on ways to accelerate and expand regional cooperation. Ministers asked the EPG to continue its work in 1994 noting that the EPG's recommendations relating to longer-term trade liberalization would require further elaboration by the EPG. The EPG's second report, *Achieving the APEC Vision: Free and Open Trade in the Asia-Pacific Region*, urged APEC to achieve the goal of free trade in the

representatives of one large and one small business from each APEC member economy. The PBF presented its 1994 report, *A Business Blueprint for APEC: Strategies for Growth and Common Prosperity*, to President Soeharto of Indonesia on 15 October 1994. The report cited issues which PBF considers need to be addressed to improve the business environment in the APEC region. Economic leaders in Bogor asked the PBF "to continue with their



Pacific Business Forum Press Conference, Jakarta, Indonesia, October 1994

region by 2020. In Bogor, economic leaders asked the EPG to continue in 1995 to provide assessments of the progress of APEC, further recommendations for stepping up cooperation, and to review the interrelationships between APEC and the existing sub-regional trade arrangements in APEC.

Pacific Business Forum

At Blake Island on 20 November 1993 APEC economic leaders asked that a Pacific Business Forum (PBF) be established "to identify issues APEC should address to facilitate regional trade and investment and encourage the further development of business networks throughout the region." The PBF began in June 1994, consisting of

activities to provide APEC with further recommendations for stepping up our cooperation."

APEC Committees and Working Groups

At each year's Ministerial Meeting, members define and fund work programs for APEC's three committees, one policy level group, and ten working groups. Committees are working on issues such as trade and investment, facilitation and liberalization, providing information and analysis on economic trends, and APEC administration and budget. Working groups promote practical cooperation in broad areas such as infrastructure rationalization, technology

Chairs and Ministerial Meetings

Australia (Canberra), 1989; Singapore 1990; Republic of Korea (Seoul), 1991; Thailand (Bangkok), 1992; United States of America (Seattle), 1993; Indonesia (Jakarta), 1994; Japan (Osaka), 1995; Republic of the Philippines, 1996; Canada, 1997; Malaysia, 1998

Major Meetings in 1995

- 1st regular and special sessions of the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), Fukuoka, 13-16 February
- 2nd special session of the SOM, Singapore, 11-12 April
- 2nd Finance Ministers Meeting, Bali, 15-16 April
- Telecommunications & Information Industry Ministers Meeting, Seoul, 29-30 May
- Transportation Ministers Meeting, Washington D.C., 12-13 June
- 2nd regular session and 3rd special session of the SOM, Sapporo, 4-7 July
- 4th special session of the SOM, Hong Kong, 12-13 September
- SME Ministers Meeting, Adelaide, 14-15 September
- Minister's Conference on Regional Science & Technology Cooperation, Beijing, 5-6 October
- 3rd SOM (combining regular and special sessions), Tokyo, 9-13 October
- 7th Ministerial Meeting, Osaka, 16-17 November
- Economic Leaders Meeting, Osaka, 19 November

Other Past Ministerial Meetings

- Education, 8/92, Washington, D.C.
- Environment, 3/94, Vancouver
- Finance, 3/94, Honolulu
- Trade, 10/94, Jakarta
- SME, 10/94, Osaka

transfer, education and training, environmentally sound development and protection of scarce resources, and trade and investment facilitation. These activities are coordinated through the ten working groups. Much of the continuing work of the groups will be to survey the development potential of and to spur growth in their sectors and, in 1995, to contribute to the APEC Action Agenda. Through these groups, APEC members have been building practical links among their official representatives, business sectors, and academic communities.

■ The Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) was formed by APEC ministers in 1993 based on their Declaration on Trade and Investment Framework. The committee, currently chaired by the Republic of Korea, aims to increase economic activity and facilitate the flow of goods and services among member economies, cooperate to liberalize and expand trade, and nurture a more open environment for investment among member economies. CTI is undertaking many initiatives central to APEC to improve the flow of goods, services, capital, and technology in the region. CTI is contributing to APEC's Action Agenda in 1995 in areas such as customs procedures, standards and conformance, investment, government procurement, dispute mediation, deregulation, trade impediments, competition policy, Uruguay Round implementation, and rules of origin.

APEC Ministers in 1994 established two sub-committees under CTI, the Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance and the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures. In addition, CTI has proceeded with seminars on Uruguay Round implementation, listing regulatory and other impediments to trade, and other projects. This year, CTI has completed a tariff database CD-ROM which contains current and comprehensive tariff and tariff-related information from all APEC member

economies, for public use.

The CTI Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures works on simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures to facilitate trade transactions among APEC economies. It is looking for ways to actively involve business in its activities. Details about its 3rd APEC Customs and International Economy Symposium (9-10 November 1995 in Osaka) are described on the back cover of this brochure.

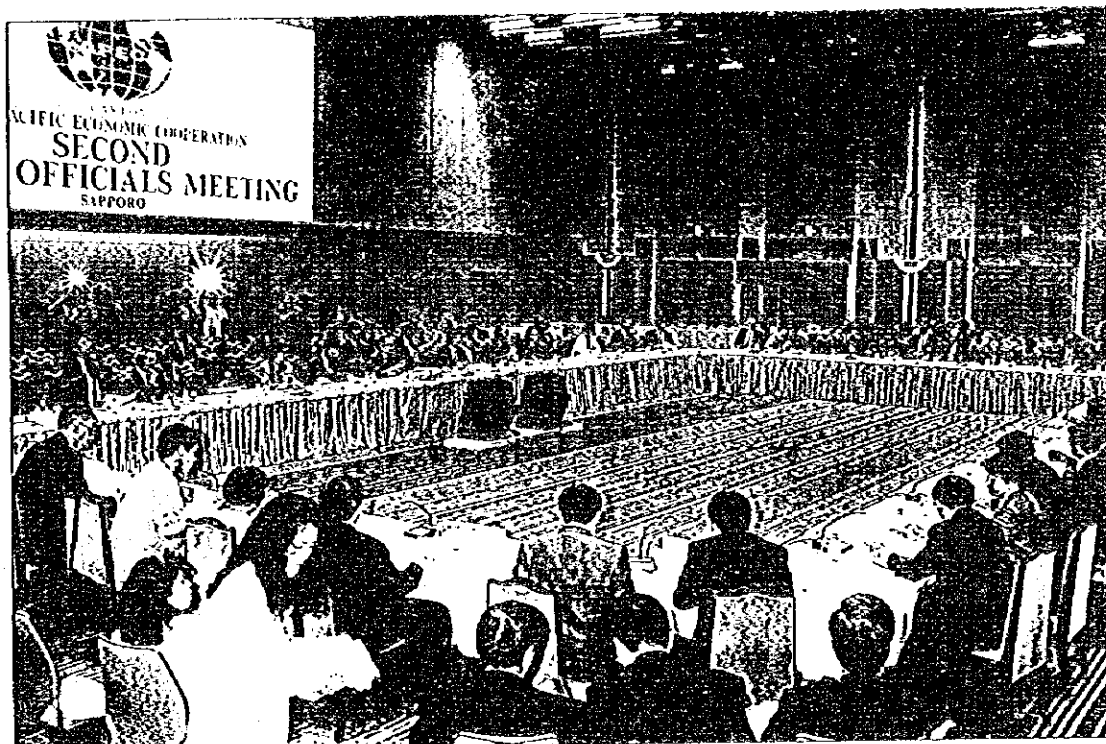
The Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance works in four major areas: closer alignment of members' standards with international standards; closer cooperation with specialist regional bodies; progress on the issue of mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures; and development of technical infrastructure.

■ The Economic Committee encourages dialogue on regional economic trends and issues to provide a broader context for cooperation in APEC. The Committee was established in 1995, based on the Joint Ministerial Statement in Jakarta in November 1994, and is currently chaired by Canada. It undertakes research by using key economic indicators and clarifies current issues and their future prospects. These indicators document the deepening interdependence of economies within the Asia-Pacific region. The committee plans to contribute to the APEC Action Agenda with analyses of trade and investment liberalization, infrastructure development, sustainable development, and a regional economic outlook.

■ The Budget and Administrative Committee (BAC) was established in 1993 to advise APEC senior officials on budgetary, administrative, and managerial issues. The BAC is empowered to assess the overall structure of the annual budget and review the operational budgets proposed by the APEC

1995 CTI Work Program

- Trade Policy Dialogue
- Uruguay Round Implementation
- Impediments to Trade Investment
- Small and Medium Enterprises
- Tariff Database and Manual
- Customs Simplification and Harmonization
- Standards and Conformance
- Competition Policy



Senior Officials Meeting, Sapporo, Japan, July 1995 (Photo courtesy of Hokkaido Shimibun)

committees, working groups, and other APEC fora, and the administrative budget proposed by the Secretariat. The Committee has the mandate to evaluate the overall performance of working groups and make recommendations to APEC senior officials regarding measures to improve efficiency. The BAC examines working group and committee project expenditures and evaluates completed projects.

■ **The Ad Hoc Policy Level Group on SMEs (PLG-SME)**, which began in 1995 as recommended by SME ministers in October 1994 in Osaka, held its first meeting in Jakarta in April 1995 and discussed various SME issues under the APEC framework. Support for SMEs is a priority of the Bogor Declaration as an essential element for economic development. The role of the PLG-SME is to coordinate APEC's ongoing work program, including efforts to map out the APEC SME action program for Action Agenda. APEC SME ministers met again on 14-15 September 1995 in Adelaide, Australia.

■ **The Regional Energy Cooperation** has developed the energy component of APEC's

Action Agenda by consolidating and expanding and its energy data base and beginning work to produce a regional energy outlook, to be undertaken by the proposed Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre. The working group is identifying institutional, regulatory, and procedural features affecting investment in energy infrastructure and is developing a guidance framework to facilitate investment through their removal. The group is working to improve environmental performance in the energy sector by developing a demand side management manual and by expanding its activities designed to increase the adoption of cost effective and environmentally sound technologies, products and systems. Finally, the working group is seeking acceptance of equivalence in accreditation and the closer harmonization of standards relating to energy products, appliances, and services.

■ **The Fisheries Working Group** has been investigating existing agreements on international cooperation in fisheries management and identifying a useful role for APEC in fisheries management. To maximize the economic benefits from, and the

sustainability of fisheries resources for the common benefit of all members, the working group is implementing programs designed to improve seafood inspection regimes, quality and health rules for fish and fisheries products, aquaculture, and market information on seafood trade in the region.

■ **The Human Resources Development (HRD) Working Group** has 50 projects whose overall goal is to ensure that people can be both employed and productive in rapidly changing labor markets. There are several emphases. In early education: instruction in mathematics and natural sciences, and the education system's performance in preparing people for future work. Where new skills are needed: education and training of business and industrial technology managers and workers. Of particular interest is the development of managers of mid-sized businesses in leadership, internationalization, marketing strategy and technology transfer, and the role of management in promoting cost-effective sustainable growth. A ministerial meeting on HRD will be held in Manila on 10-11 January 1996.

■ **The Industrial Science and Technology Working Group** themes for cooperation include improved flow of information and technology, improved human resources development in science and technology (S&T), improved transparency of regulatory framework, and facilitation of joint research projects of regional priority. The working group has been organizing many seminars, workshops, and symposia including the first APEC Technomart held in May 1995 in the Republic of Korea and is also undertaking a number of studies and surveys. The working group is planning for an S&T Ministers' Conference on 5-6 October 1995 in Beijing, which will provide momentum for further advancing the process of cooperation.

■ **The Marine Resource Conservation Working Group** promotes initiatives among APEC member economies to protect the marine environment and resources, and ensures continuing socio-economic benefits by maintaining the quality of the marine environment. A five-year program on the management of red tide and harmful algal blooms in the APEC region will begin in 1996 and follow-up an earlier red tide/toxic algal project which was successfully completed. The working group is also conducting follow-up programs to the UNCED process as well as integrated coastal zone management, including the management of semi-enclosed bays.

■ **The Telecommunications Working Group** is an important mechanism for APEC members to exchange information, consult on policy and regulatory developments and standards, and develop projects to facilitate shared experiences with the aim to contribute to telecommunications cooperation, trade and investment liberalization and facilitation in the region. Major activities have been the development and publication of a manual on *The State of Telecommunications Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment of APEC Economies* and an extensive human resources development program. The working group is also exploring issues related to infrastructure and electronic commerce policy and is moving forward in the areas of harmonization of telecommunications equipment certification and the mutual recognition of test data.

■ **The Tourism Working Group** consists of tourism administrators from APEC member economies who share information, exchange views, and develop areas of cooperation on policy and practical matters. Currently, the four major areas of activities are: the promotion of tourism in a sensitive and sustainable manner with respect to the natural,

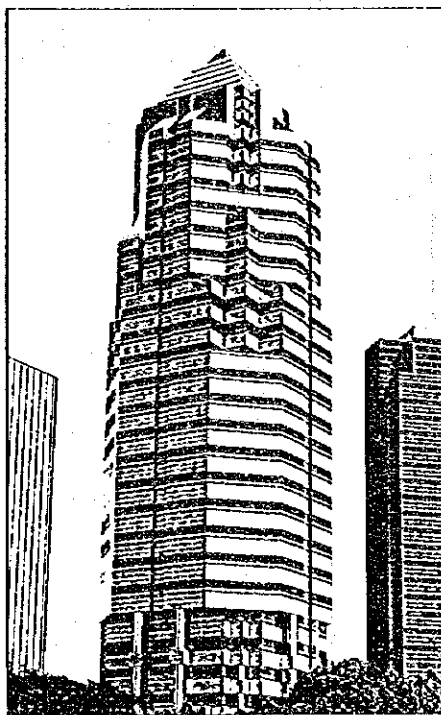
cultural, and social environment; human resources development to improve quality service; a study on the standardization and rapid exchange of statistics and information on tourism; and a study of impediments to tourism growth as a first step towards removing impediments and implementing the Bogor Declaration.

■ **The Trade and Investment Data Review Working Group** has focused on improving the comparability of published data of merchandise trade and on some preliminary work on the data of trade in services and the data of international investment. In developing its own databases of these statistics, the working group has conducted a survey of data holdings of other international organizations to avoid possible duplication. The working group has also been conducting technical experts workshops to provide members with the technical expertise they need to carry out current projects.

■ **The Trade Promotion Working Group** has been working to engage the business sector, especially small and medium enterprises, in its activities. The working group's main concern has been well reflected in the successful hosting of the first APEC International Trade Fair, in October 1994, in Osaka, Japan, and in their initiative to form the Asia-Pacific Business Network (APB-Net) in August 1994. Activities of the group cover: provision of useful trade-related information to the APEC business community; improvement of trade-related skills and education; creation of a network of institutions of trade promotion and their periodic meetings; and seminars, workshops, and training courses on trade promotion.

■ **The Transportation Working Group**, working closely with the business sector, deals with both policy and management issues. The

group is surveying regional transportation to provide information on various activities. Members have prepared publications containing overviews of transportation systems and services and a synopsis of transportation data.



The APEC Secretariat is located in the Alexandra Point building in Singapore

APEC Secretariat



APEC Secretariat Executive Director, Ambassador Shojiro Imanishi (left) and Deputy Executive Director, Ambassador Armando Q. Madamba

To support APEC's activities, APEC established a Secretariat in Singapore in February 1993. The Executive Director of the Secretariat, who is seconded from the member economy in the APEC Chair, serves for one year. The Deputy Executive Director is appointed by the economy designated to assume the chair the following year. Ambassador William Bodde, Jr., from the United States, was the first Executive

Director in 1993. He was succeeded by Ambassador Rusli Noor, from Indonesia, in 1994. In 1995, the Executive Director is Ambassador Shojiro Imanishi from Japan, and the Deputy Executive Director is Ambassador Armando Q. Madamba from the Republic of the Philippines. The staff includes professionals seconded from some of the APEC member economies and locally recruited support staff.

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Ad Hoc Group on Economic Trends and Issues

APEC Economies: Recent Developments and Outlook 1994, 1994

APEC #94-ET-01.1 ISBN 9810063156
(Price: S\$8; US\$5)

APEC Secretariat

Selected APEC Documents 1989-1994, February 1995

APEC #95-SE-05.1 ISBN 9810061285
(Free)

Committee on Trade and Investment

APEC Standards and Conformance Guide, December 1994

APEC #94-CT-03.3 ISBN 9810063210
(Price: S\$9; US\$6)

Committee on Trade and Investment

The APEC Survey on Small and Medium Enterprises, 1994

APEC #94-CT-01.1 ISBN 9810062923
(Price: S\$22; US\$15)

Committee on Trade and Investment

Customs Procedures Group. APEC Customs Guide, 1994

APEC #94-CT-03.1 ISBN 9810060513
(Price: S\$40; US\$25)

Committee on Trade and Investment

Guide to the Investment Regimes of the APEC Member Economies, 1994

APEC #94-CT-03.2 ISBN 9810061552
(Price: S\$45; US\$30)

Eminent Persons Group

A Vision for APEC: Towards an Asia Pacific Economic Community, 1993 (reprinted January 1994)

APEC #93-EP-01 ISBN 981005050X
(Free)

Eminent Persons Group

Achieving the APEC Vision: Free and Open Trade in the Asia Pacific, 1994

APEC #94-EP-01 ISBN 9810059256
(Free)

Eminent Persons Group

Implementing the APEC Vision, August 1995

APEC #95-EP-01.1 ISBN 9810069545
(Free)

Human Resources Development Working Group/

Business Management Network

Industrial Environmental Management in Asia-Pacific: Comparative Report, 1994

APEC #94-HR-01.2
(Free)

Human Resources Development

Working Group/Network for Economic Development Management

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Economic Development, May 1995

(Price: S\$15; US\$10)

Human Resources Development

Working Group/HURDIT Network

Exemplary Training Models in Industrial Technology, 1995

ISBN 0920353223

(Price: S\$15; US\$10)

Human Resources Development

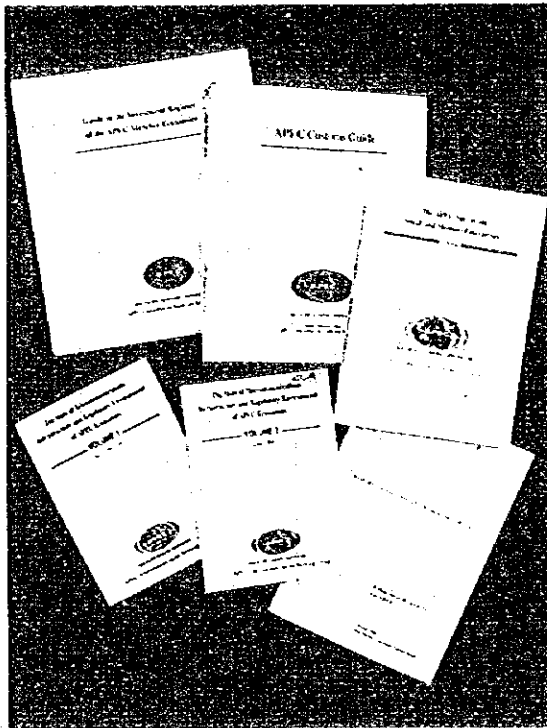
Working Group/Network for Economic Development Management

Proceedings of the International Seminar on Industrial Structural Change and Human

Resource Development in the Asia-Pacific Region, December 7-8, 1994

APEC #95-11R-04.1

(Price: S\$15; US\$10)



Marine Resource Conservation Working Group

Inventory of Multilateral Organizations Concerned with Marine Resource Conservation in the Asia Pacific Region
 APEC #94-MR-02.1
 (Free)

Pacific Business Forum

A Business Blueprint for APEC: Strategies for Growth and Common Prosperity, 1994
 APEC #94-PB-01 ISBN 9810059779
 (Free)

Pacific Business Forum

The Osaka Action Plan: A Roadmap to Realising the APEC Vision
 APEC #95-PB-01 ISBN 9810069553

Regional Energy Cooperation Working Group

APEC Energy Statistics 1992, October 1994
 APEC #94-RE-01. ISBN 9810059795
 (Price: S\$40; US\$30)

Regional Energy Cooperation Working Group

Compendium of Energy Efficiency and Conservation: Policies/Programs, Regulations and Standards in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Member Economies, 1994
 APEC #94-RE-01.2
 (Price S\$40; US\$30)

Regional Energy Cooperation Working Group

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Measures and Practices Applied to the Food and Beverage Industry in the Asia Pacific Region, 1994
 APEC #94-RE-01.1
 (Price S\$40; US\$30)

Regional Energy Cooperation Working Group

Natural Gas for Vehicles 1995
 APEC #95-RE-01.1 ISBN 0644431199

Regional Energy Cooperation Working Group

Energy Technology Transfer: Needs and Capabilities 1995
 APEC #95-RE-03.1 ISBN 0644431180

Telecommunications Working Group

The State of Telecommunications Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment of APEC Economies
 Volume 1, November 1993;
 Volume 2, June 1994
 APEC #93-TC-03 ISBN 9810051433
 (Volume 1)
 APEC #94-TC-03.1 ISBN 9810051441
 (Volume 2)
 (Price: S\$75; US\$50)

Telecommunications Working Group
*Communications Policy Issues Associated with
EDI and Electronic Commerce, 1994*
APEC #94-TC-01.2 ISBN 9810058896
(Price: S\$20; US\$15)

Telecommunications Working Group
Teleports Project, 1995
APEC #95-TC-01.2 ISBN 9810054513
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*APEC EDI Pilot on
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Report on Transportation Data Survey, 1994
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APEC #95-CT-01.1 ISBN 981007042X

Committee on Trade and Investment
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APEC #95-CT-01.2 ISBN 9810070438

Telecommunications Working Group
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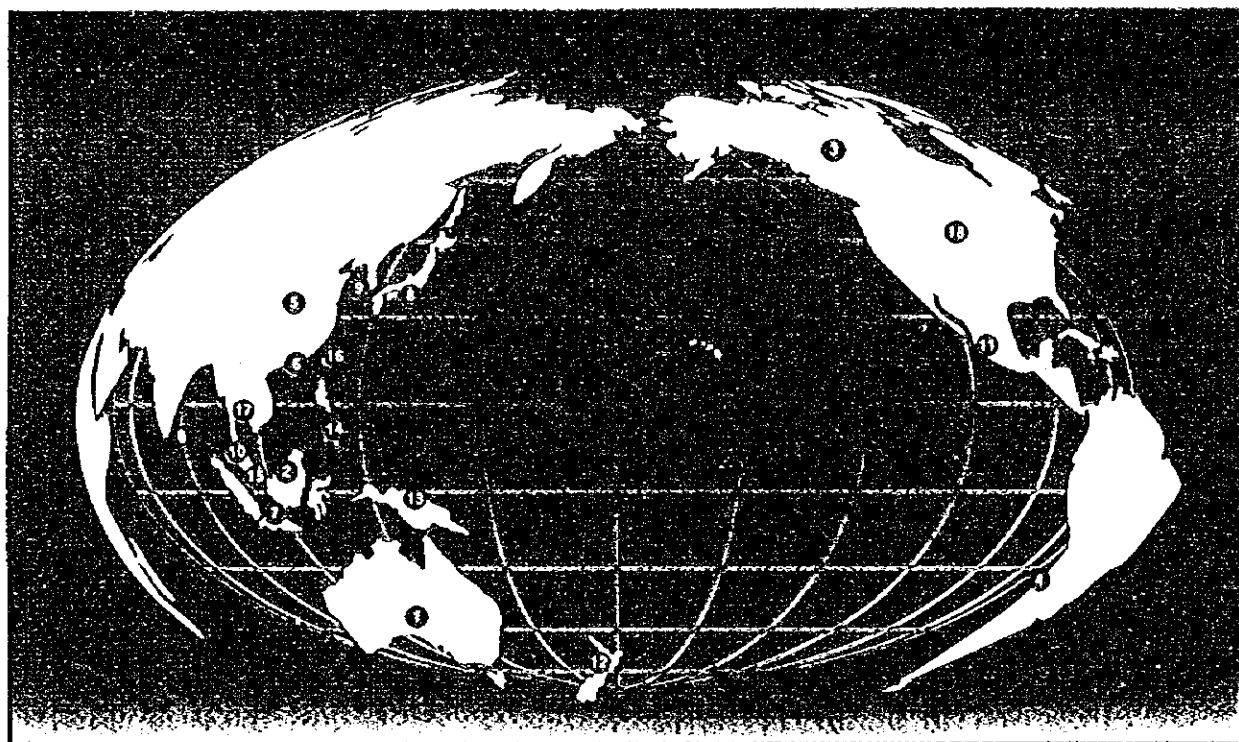
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- title(s) of publication for which you have an interest
- your name
- your company name and address
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APEC Member Economy Data



1 Australia
 Area¹ : 7,713
 Population¹ : 17.6
 GNP² : 309,967
 GDPpc³ : 17,510
 Exports⁴ : 42,723
 Imports⁴ : 42,259

2 Brunei Darussalam⁵
 Area : 5.7
 Population : 2.7
 GNP : 4,624
 GNPpc : 16,174
 Exports : 2,632
 Imports : 1,438

3 Canada
 Area : 9,976
 Population : 28.8
 GNP : 574,884
 GNPpc : 20,670
 Exports : 145,178
 Imports : 131,675

4 Chile
 Area : 757
 Population : 13.8
 GNP : 42,454
 GNPpc : 3,070
 Exports : 9,328
 Imports : 10,596

5 People's Republic of China
 Area : 9,651
 Population : 1,178.4
 GNP : 581,109
 GNPpc : 490
 Exports : 91,744
 Imports : 103,088

6 Hong Kong
 Area : 1
 Population : 5.8
 GNP : 104,731
 GNPpc : 17,860
 Exports : 135,248
 Imports : 138,658

7 Indonesia
 Area : 1,905
 Population : 187.2
 GNP : 136,991
 GNPpc : 730
 Exports : 33,612
 Imports : 28,086

8 Japan
 Area : 378
 Population : 124.5
 GNP : 3,926,668
 GNPpc : 31,450
 Exports : 362,244
 Imports : 241,624

9 Republic of Korea
 Area : 99
 Population : 44.1
 GNP : 338,062
 GNPpc : 7,670
 Exports : 82,236
 Imports : 83,800

10 Malaysia
 Area : 330
 Population : 19
 GNP : 60,061
 GNPpc : 3,160
 Exports : 47,122
 Imports : 45,657

11 Mexico
 Area : 1,958
 Population : 90
 GNP : 324,951
 GNPpc : 3,750
 Exports : 30,241
 Imports : 50,147

12 New Zealand
 Area : 271
 Population : 3.5
 GNP : 44,674
 GNPpc : 12,900
 Exports : 10,537
 Imports : 9,636

13 Papua New Guinea
 Area : 463
 Population : 4.1
 GNP : 4,637
 GNPpc : 1,120
 Exports : 1,790
 Imports : 1,299

14 Republic of the Philippines
 Area : 300
 Population : 64.8
 GNP : 54,609
 GNPpc : 830
 Exports : 11,089
 Imports : 16,757

15 Singapore
 Area : 1
 Population : 2.8
 GNP : 55,372
 GNPpc : 19,310
 Exports : 74,012
 Imports : 85,234

16 Chinese Taipei⁶
 Area : 36
 Population : 21
 GNP : 224,297
 GNPpc : 9,636
 Exports : 84,917
 Imports : 46,058

17 Thailand
 Area : 513
 Population : 58.1
 GNP : 120,235
 GNPpc : 2,040
 Exports : 36,800
 Imports : 46,058

18 United States of America
 Area : 9,809
 Population : 257.8
 GNP : 6,387,686
 GNPpc : 24,750
 Exports : 464,773
 Imports : 603,438

Notes:

¹Area: thousands of square kilometers

¹Population: millions as of mid-1993

²GNP: 1993, in millions of US Dollars

³GNPpc: 1993 GNP per capita using the World Bank Atlas method, in US Dollars

⁴Exports and Imports: merchandise trade, 1993, in millions of US Dollars

Sources:

¹1995 World Development Report, World Bank

¹1995 World Bank Atlas

⁵Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators 1993

⁶Statistical Data Book 1994, Chinese Taipei

The 3rd APEC Customs and International Economy Symposium

9-10 November 1995
Asia-Pacific Trade Center
2-chome, Nanko-Kita, Suminoe-Ku
Osaka, Japan

The symposium will consist of keynote speeches, panel discussions and booth displays.

- Keynote speeches
Prospects for trade and economy in the APEC region
- Panel Discussions
 - The role of the KANSAI economy in APEC
 - The impact of simplifying and harmonizing customs procedures on trade and investment
 - Cooperative relationship between customs and the business community

Note: KANSAI is the area which consists of the prefectures of Fukui, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, and Wakayama.

- Booth displays
APEC member economy customs "counseling booths" will provide participants with opportunities to address specific customs questions, problems, or to seek more detailed information on customs procedures.

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Asia-Pacific Joint Symposium Commemorating the Seventh APEC Ministerial Meeting

18 November 1995
Royal Hotel
5 Nakanoshima, 3-688 Kitaku
Osaka, Japan

Sponsored by:
Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)
and Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC)

About the Forum:

- An expected 500 participants from business, government, and academia in the Asia-Pacific region will gather to discuss forward-looking, business-oriented policy issues.
- The Symposium seeks active participation by business. Selected APEC economic leaders and ministers will be invited as speakers. Prominent researchers in the region will also be present to enhance the intellectual input.
- The Symposium aims to enhance government-business sector dialogue and strengthen relations among diversified economies in the region.

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