

PROGRAM FOR JICA/DIP SEMINAR-WORKSHOP IN BANGKOK
ON
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
JANUARY 20th - 22nd, 1998

Open-Seminar on 20th of January

Room: Panorama I (14th F), Emerald Hotel, Bangkok City

9:00 - 9:20 **Opening Ceremony**
Opening Address
Mr. Kaoru Hattori,
Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan

Mr. Banphot Hongthong,
Director-General of Department of Intellectual Property, Thailand

9:20 - 10:10 **Keynote Speech: Implication of Recent Development of Information
Technology on Industrial Property Administration**
Mr. Santi Rattanasuwan,
Deputy Director-General of Department of Intellectual Property,
Thailand

Mr. Takao Itagaki,
Director General of Fifth Examination Department,
Japanese Patent Office, Japan

10:10 - 10:30 **Break**

**Theme 1: Automation of Industrial Property Administration - Its Currents Status and
Future Development**

10:30 - 10:50 **Philippines**
Mr. Rolando B. Saquilabon, Philippines

10:50 - 11:10 **Vietnam**
Mr. Duong Quang Binh, Vietnam

11:10 - 11:30 **Japan**
Mr. Choichiro Shima, Japan


11:30 - 12:00 **Questions and Answers**

12:00 - 14:00 **Lunch (Grand Panorama Room: 14th F)**

**Theme 2: Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property
Information in View of the Promotion of Use of the Information in Private Sector**

14:00 - 14:20 **Brunei**
Ms. Shahrinah Yusof Khan, Brunei

14:20 - 14:40 **Indonesia**


Mr. Walter Simanjuntak, Mr. Aan G. Suryapranata, Indonesia

- 14:40 - 15:00** **Laos**
Ms. Khamnhong Sichanthavong, Laos
- 15:00 - 15:30** **Break**
- 15:30 - 15:50** **Malaysia**
Mr. Mohammad Amran B. Abas, Malaysia
- 15:50 - 16:10** **Japan**
Mr. Hitoshi Watanabe, Japan
- 16:10 - 16:40** **Questions and Answers**
- 16:40 - 17:00** **Closing Ceremony**
Mr. Yoshiaki Iwasaki, IPIC Project (JICA)
- 17:00** **Reception**
Morakot Room (3rd F), Emerald Hotel

Closed-Workshop on 21st of January

Room: Morakot (3rd F), Emerald Hotel, Bangkok City

- 10:00 - 12:00** **Organization Structure for Computerization in Industrial Property Administration**
Chaired by Philippines
- 12:00 - 14:00** **Lunch (Coffee Shop: 1st F)**
- 14:00 - 16:00** **Information Exchange and Cooperation within ASEAN in the Field of Industrial Property Information and Computerization**
Chaired by Thailand

Closed-Workshop on 22nd of January

Room: Morakot (3rd F), Emerald Hotel and Industrial Property Information Center, Bangkok City

- 10:00 - 12:00** **Planning Methods of the Establishment of the Industrial Property Information System and Dissemination of Industrial Property Information**
Lectured by Mr. Shoji Kusano, Japan
Ms. Ornsuang Sutirasakul, Thailand
- 12:00 - 14:00** **Lunch (Coffee Shop: 1st F)**
- 14:00 - 16:00** **Visit to the Site of the Industrial Property Information Center (IPIC)**

(別添5) セミナー参加者リスト

PARTICIPANTS OF JICA/DIP SEMINAR

on

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN THAILAND

January 20 - 22, 1998

Country	Name	Organization
Brunei	Ms. Shahrinah Yusof Khan	Legal Officer, Registry of Trade Marks Attorney General's Chambers
Indonesia	Mr. Walter Simanjuntak	Director, Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents & Trademarks, Department of Justice
	Mr. Aan Gunawan Suryapranata	Senior Staff Director General, Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents & Trademarks, Department of Justice
Laos	Ms. Chanthakhane Khanthachack	Senior Official on Industrial Property, Department of Industrial Property, Standardization and Metrology, Science, Technology and Environment Organization (STENO)
	Ms. Khamhong Sichanthavong	Senior Official, Trademark Examiner, Department of Industrial Property, Standardization and Metrology, Science, Technology and Environment Organization (STENO)
Malaysia	Mr. Mohammad Amran B. Abas	Assistant Registrar, Intellectual Property Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
	Mr. Ramli Hashim	Deputy Manager, Computer Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
Philippines	Mr. Rolando B. Saquilabon	Chief, Information, Documentation and Research Division Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer, Department of Trade and Industry
	Ms. Honorie B. De Vera	Chief of Patent and Trademark Executive Examiner, Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer, Department of Trade and Industry
Vietnam	Mr. Phan Phung Tuan	Director, Registration Department, National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP)
	Mr. Duong Quang Binh	Manager, Computer Division, National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP)
Thailand	Mr. Santi Rattanasuwan	Deputy Director-General, Department of Intellectual Property (DIP)
	Mr. Pilun Bhanich Supapol	Assistant Director, Technical and Planning Division Department of Intellectual Property (DIP)

JICA /DIP セミナー日本側参加者

氏名	所属	備考
服部薫	国際協力事業団 鉱工業開発協力部次長	1/19～1/21、JICA 派遣
渡辺仁	特許庁総務部特許情報課	JICA 派遣
志摩兆一郎	特許庁総務部電子計算機業務課	JICA 派遣
岩崎嘉章	JICA 工業所有権情報センタープロジェクト、 チーフアドバイザー	JICA 専門家(タイ)
草野正二	JICA 工業所有権情報センタープロジェクト、 工業所有権情報専門家	JICA 専門家(タイ)
和田秀男	JICA 工業所有権情報センタープロジェクト、 研修・広報普及	JICA 専門家(タイ)
奥野英幸	JICA 工業所有権情報センタープロジェクト、 コンピュータシステム	JICA 専門家(タイ)
丸山智恵子	JICA 工業所有権情報センタープロジェクト、 業務調整	JICA 専門家(タイ)
塩崎進	ヴェトナム工業所有権庁、 JICA 専門家	JICA 専門家(ヴェトナム) オブザーバ参加
板垣孝夫	特許庁審査第5 部部長	
久保竜一	特許庁総務部国際課	
黒沢淳一	特許庁総務部秘書課	
大竹正治	(財)日本国際協力センター 連携促進セミナー長期調査員	1/5～1/24、JICA 派遣

オープンセミナー一般参加者リスト

*Attendant List of JICA/DIP Seminar on Jan. 20th, 1998
at The Emerald Hotel, Bangkok Thailand*

SGVN Tax & Legal Consultants Ltd.

-Ms Kamonwan Kuphoonsub Supervisor, Senior Staff
-Mr Piya Vara-Ubol Senior Staff

**Department of Industrial and Techno-Business Development, Central Office
National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)**

-Ms Akeanong Jangbua Technical Officer
-Dr Sirichai Kittivarapong IT Consultant

National Electronics and Computer Technology Center

-Dr Kwan Sitshani Assistant Director

Far-Sights Electric (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

-Mr Kraitora Kittisrisawai Managing Director

The Siam Cement Public Co., Ltd.

-Ms Pattarawan Srisuk Legal Officer
-Ms Sujitra Khongrunghakorn Legal Officer
-Mr Chackrin Umpote Legal Officer

**Engineering Computer Center, Faculty of Engineering,
Chulalongkorn University**

-Dr Kanit Wattanavichien Secretary of Engineering Computer Center

Thai Kansai Paint Co., Ltd.

-Mr Chinnarong Asavaroenchai Assistant General Manager

National Metal and Materials Technology Center

-Ms Nopawan Sanguansat Project Analyst

Scientific and Technological Information, Department of Science Service

-Mrs Waraporn Worasawate Senior Science Librarian
-Mr Sukchatri Prasomsuk System Administrator

Esso (Thailand) Public Co., Ltd.

-Mr Vai Piyayodilokchai Law Department Manager

Dej-Udom and Associates Law Office

-Ms Sareeya Galasintu IP Lawyer

Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute (KURDI)

-Mrs Orachan Scientist Agricultural Scientist

V.S. Municipal Waste and Industrial Waste Disposal Service Co., Ltd.

-Capt Veerasak Daengprasert Managing Director

Anek & Brishon Co., Ltd.		
-Mr Chayatawatch	<i>Atibaedya</i>	<i>Partner/General Manager</i>
-Ms Sumalee	<i>Puttamapadungsak</i>	<i>Patent Attorney</i>
Kang Yong Electric Public Co., Ltd.		
-Mr Prachak	<i>Dokphut</i>	<i>Manager President</i>
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-Ms Marasri	<i>Krichnikorn</i>	<i>IP Lawyer</i>
-Ms Kanyawan	<i>Wongse-Aree</i>	<i>IP Lawyer</i>
Thanakorn Vegetable Oil Products Co., Ltd.		
-Mr Prempracha	<i>Supasamout</i>	<i>Deputy Office Manager</i>
Far East Legal Counsellors Ltd.		
-Mr Sittichai	<i>Kamking</i>	<i>Consultant</i>
Chulalongkorn University		
<i>Central Library, Center of Academic Resources</i>		
-Ms Supakorn	<i>Soponvasu</i>	<i>Information Specialist</i>
<i>Thailand Information Center, Center of Academic Resources</i>		
-Ms Kalaya	<i>Yongsukying</i>	<i>Information Specialist</i>
Bangkok Rubber Public Co., Ltd.		
-Mr Pairote	<i>Leetavorn</i>	<i>Vice President</i>
Damnern Somkiat & Boonma Ltd.		
-Ms Prabjote	<i>Srikijjaporn (Busdee)</i>	<i>Partner</i>
-Mr Rutorn	<i>Nopakun</i>	<i>Partner</i>
Federal Electric Corp., Ltd.		
-Mr Somchai	<i>Chantarapituk</i>	<i>Quality Electric</i>
Siam Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.		
<i>Drug Registration and Manufacturing Co-ordination</i>		
-Ms Yenjai	<i>Jithavech</i>	<i>Senior Manager</i>
<i>Research and Development</i>		
-Mr Suchinda	<i>Stithit</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Thai Invention Association		
-Mr Sajee	<i>Piyapong</i>	<i>Secretary General</i>
Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)		
-Ms Kanistha	<i>Thawoot</i>	
Thai-Asahi Glass Ltd.		
-Mr Boankul C.		<i>Advisor</i>
-Mr Chanchai		

CONCLUSION OF THE JICA / DIP SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Bangkok, Thailand
20 - 22 January 1998

1. The JICA / DIP Seminar on Industrial Property was convened in Bangkok, Thailand on 20 - 22 January 1998. The Seminar was organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with the assistance of the Department of Intellectual Property of Thailand. The Seminar was divided into two themes. The first part contained keynote speeches and country reports by ASEAN delegates (details as appeared in ANNEX 1) and the latter part composed of workshop.
2. The Workshop was divided into two sessions. The first session dealt with the Organization Structure for Computerization in Industrial Property Organization and was chaired by Ms. Honorie B. De Vera, Chief of the Patent and Trademark Executive Examiner, the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer, Philippines. The second session focused on the Information Exchange and Cooperation within ASEAN in the Field of Industrial Property Information and Computerization and was chaired by Mr. Santi Rattanasuwan, Deputy Director General of the Department of Intellectual Property, Thailand.
3. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX 2.
4. The delegates exchanged their views on the importance of computerization to the improvement of IP administration in ASEAN countries. They shared the same view that the cooperative activities in exchanging information among ASEAN countries should be carried out to promote IP protection and enhance the relationship among the offices. In addition, they were of the same opinion that the full use of internet would be beneficial to the region since it would provide easy access to industrial property information. This idea was also recognized at the ASEAN WGIPC's last meeting in Davao, Philippines. However, they expressed their common concerns on compatibility of their computer systems, lack of computer equipment, language difficulty as well as different formats of documents. They felt that these obstacles are crucial to the development of computerization in the region. In this regard, they agreed to cooperate closely to eliminate the above obstacles with the assistance of Japan.

5. The Japanese delegates reported that Japan has given support to ASEAN member countries by dispatching JPO officials as long - term and short - term experts, providing computer equipment and materials and organizing symposium, seminars and training courses under APEC / PFP project. They told that they would take into account views and comments presented at the Workshop by ASEAN countries.

6. The delegates expressed their most sincere appreciation to JICA and JPO for their valuable assistance to ASEAN countries. They also extended their sincere thanks to JICA and DIP for an excellent arrangement of the Workshop and their warm hospitality extended to them during their stay in Bangkok.

The List of Delegates for JICA /DIP Workshop

on

Industrial Property in Bangkok

Country	Name	Organization
Brunei	Ms.Shahrinah Yusof Khan	Legal Officer, Registry of Trade Marks Attorney General's Chambers
Indonesia	Mr.Walter Simanjuntak	Director, Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents & Trademarks, Department of Justice
	Mr.Aan Gunawan Suryapranata	Senior Staff Director General, Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents & Trademarks, Department of Justice
Laos	Ms.Chanthakhane Khanthachack	Senior Official on Industrial Property, Department of Industrial Property, Standardization and Metrology, Science, Technology and Environment Organization
	Ms.Khamnhong Sichanthavong	Senior Official, Trademark Examiner, Department of Industrial Property, Standardization and Metrology, Science, Technology and Environment Organization
Malaysia	Mr.Mohammad Amran B. Abas	Assistant Registrar, Intellectual Property Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
	Mr.Ramli Hashim	Deputy Manager, Computer Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
Philippines	Mr.Rolando B.Saquilabon	Chief, Information, Documentation and Research Division Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer, Department of Trade and Industry
	Ms.Honorie B. De Vera	Chief of Patent and Trademark Executive Examiner, Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer, Department of Trade and Industry
Vietnam	Mr.Phan Phung Tuan	Director, Registration Department, National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP)
	Mr.Duong Quang Binh	Manager, Computer Division, National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP)
Thailand	Mr.Santi Rattanasuwan	Deputy Director-General, Department of Intellectual Property (DIP)
	Mr.Pilun Bhanich Supapol	Assistant Director, Technical and Planning Division Department of Intellectual Property (DIP)
Japan	Mr.Choichiro Shima	Deputy Director, Electronic Data Processing Administration Division, Japanese Patent Office
	Mr.Hitoshi Watanabe	Deputy Director, Patent Information Policy Division, Japanese Patent Office
	Mr.Ryuichi Kubo	Deputy Director, International Affairs Division, Japanese Patent Office

(別添7) 渡辺仁氏講演資料

Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in view of the Promotion of Use of Information in the Private Sector (Draft Version 2)

1. Current Status on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in Japan

(1) Progress in Paperless Project and Distribution of Products

In 1983, JPO launched the Paperless Project to develop a comprehensive fully computerized system.

The system was designed to streamline overall patent administration including quicker processing of patent and utility model applications and office paperwork.

The Paperless Project introduced a variety of databases for industrial property information.

JPO now issues patent and utility model publications basically in electronic data format developed by electronic filing system begun first in the world in 1990.

JPO is promoting widespread distribution of such patent information products, which is useful not only for applicants and patent agents, but also for private companies, universities and research institutes.

In order to accomplish the distribution to users, JPO is providing the following patent information facilities.

[Comprehensive Document Database (CDDB)]

CDDB stores electronic information on patent, utility model, design and trademark publication issued in Japan and official patent gazettes issued in the major countries.

The domestic part has already been stored in the database completely to the present.

The storage of foreign part has almost been completed by the data exchange project in the course of Trilateral Offices' cooperation (EPO, USPTO and JPO).

The total number of storage is about 42 million in 1997.

There is no such comprehensive document database in the world.

The database is available to the public in National Center for Industrial Property Information and MITI's regional bureaus.

The rate of usage is rapidly increasing.

[File Forming Term (F-term) Retrieval System]

F-term Retrieval System is an on-line retrieval system developed by JPO.

In the system, IPC(International Patent Classification),FI(File Index: JPO's internal classification based on IPC) and indexing term called F-term are used as retrieval keys.

JPO's patent examiners are using F-term which is classified from the point of view of many technical features as their tool for searching.

JPO has developed F-term on about 2800 technical subjects.

F-term data of developed subjects have been provided to the public through the on-line service of nonprofit organization called JAPIO(Japan Patent Information Organization).

In December 1995, F-term data of all technical subjects became available to the public.

The project regarding the translation of F-term data into English has been proceeding with aiming to finish the translation by the end of 1998.

[Electronic Official Gazette]

Patent and utility model applications in Japan have been filed in electronic form since December 1990 when the electronic filing system was launched.

By making use of the electronic data received through this system, JPO started to publish patent application and utility model application on CD-ROM from January 1993.

The CD-ROM publications are compiled in a mixed mode which consists of specifications in code data and drawings in image data.

Publishing CD-ROM enables users to make it easier to compile, modify and edit the electrical data.

As a result, various kinds of commercial service to provide Industrial Property Information to end-user have been emerging.

[New CDDB]

In order to meet various demands from users, new public browsing service with retrieval system was released in January 1997 at National Center for Industrial Property Information and MITI's regional bureaus.

This service enables users to use full-text search system in bibliographic

data, abstracts and claims of patent and utility model published in CD-ROM since 1993.

(2) Change of Environment of Utilizing Patent Information

In these days, the performance of hardware has been improved dramatically, and various kinds of software have been common for users.

In accordance with such a trend, the movement for downsizing is getting popular.

This movement replaces the conventional system using mainframe computer with a new system using a personal computer or a workstation.

It is also promoting the network connections between PCs and Server within companies.

Some of those companies obtain CD-ROM gazettes or other electronic data from JAPIO, then establish their own database for some specific technical fields, and make the database available not only for a particular division such as an Industrial Property division but also for research and development divisions through on-line network within the companies.

On the other hand, the rapid progress of Internet technology makes it possible for companies to access the industrial property information widely and easily.

As a matter of fact, the new Industrial Property Information service by using Internet is now emerging both commercially and non-commercially.

As for JPO's Internet service which began in April 1996, it provides mainly administrative information to the public so far.

Furthermore, since April 1997 it has been providing PAJ(Patent Abstracts of Japan) through Internet on trial which would be accessed from the foreign countries including APEC.

In addition, JAPIO and other private sectors have been providing their patent information through Internet with charge.

(3) Emerging of private sector in dissemination of information

The private sector such as companies providing patent information to their client has been making abstracts by copying the paper documents, clipping and pasting copies for their sales so far.

However, the publication of CD-ROM gazette from January 1993 makes it possible for them to process the electronic data and supply the modified data

to the third parties under the approved terms and conditions.

As a result, CD-ROM for a specific technical field, Index CD-ROM, abstracts in various forms, on-line retrieval service and so on have been newly developed.

Those user-oriented services of information are provided based on the principle of market mechanism.

2. Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in Japan

(1) Recent circumstances around Industrial Property Information

We are facing the new trends such as explosive spread of Internet and movement from finding the value of Hardware to finding the value of contents and software.

Those trends are symptom toward new era of information-oriented society.

In order to adjust to this new era in the field of Industrial Property, further dissemination of Industrial Property Information is necessary.

This further dissemination coupled with strong innovation in the information communication field like multi-media technology, brings us improvement of economic productivity and large impact to research and development activities.

On the other hand, in the course of globalization of economic activities, the international cooperation in dissemination of Industrial Property Information is strongly expected to be promoted.

Based on those circumstances around Industrial Property Information, developing infrastructure of equipment for networking and progress of Paperless Project, JPO raise the basic direction for dissemination of Industrial Property Information toward 21st century.

Our basic direction is a. Active provision of Industrial Property Information through Internet, b. Changing terms and conditions for providing Industrial Property Information and c. Further promotion of international cooperation with foreign countries on Industrial Property Information.

a. Active provision of Industrial Property Information through Internet

Although Industrial Property Information is now provided to research and development sectors through National Center for Industrial Property Information and MITI's regional bureaus, there is still limitation to provide

it to them widely and deeply.

We are considering Internet which makes it possible to get information cheaply from everywhere in the world as a measure for users to look through Industrial Property Information.

We will provide the information free of charge.

That will enable local private companies, universities and research institutes to make use of the information easily and cheaply and as a result it will contribute further promotion of research and development activities.

It will also ensure and enhance the protection of Japanese Industrial Property Right overseas.

This is because Industrial Property applications by Japanese will be examined properly and promptly in foreign Industrial Property Offices by using the information, and because the information through the Internet will be able to notify the competitors in the foreign countries of the existence of the Japanese granted right.

b. Changing terms and conditions for providing Industrial Property Information

In the current system, JPO charges royalties for using Industrial Property Information.

The cost of an access to the information is relatively higher than in Western countries where it is available at marginal cost.

In order to encourage users to make use of Industrial Property Information more freely, it is essential to reduce this burden of cost.

From April 1998 we will offer gazette at marginal cost.

In other words, the royalty for using CD-ROM will not be charged to users, no matter who they are and how they use.

However, complete imitation of whole CD-ROM called 'Deadcopy' should not be permitted in terms of security in principle.

We are expecting private companies to make use of the information more frequently and more effectively by reducing cost to get it.

We are also expecting Industrial Property Information to spread widely by various kinds of private information service company.

c. Further promotion of international cooperation on Industrial Property Information

With the progress of economic globalization, Industrial Property Information needs to flow rapidly and widely around world.

To make the infrastructure for this demand, cooperation for computerization of industrial property system in foreign countries is expected.

We are considering cooperation for establishing network between Trilateral Offices, WIPO and other national offices.

We are also exploring the possibility to provide First Page Database which includes PAJ through Internet.

(2) Other plans for dissemination of Industrial Property Information

[Promoting electronic gazette]

We are planing to change the media for publishing gazette completely from paper to CD-ROM until Year 2000.

While CD-ROM for patent and utility model has already been published, we will implement publishing CD-ROM gazette for industrial design, trademark, decision of Board of Appeal and so on.

Provision of official gazette will be started on trial through on-line early 1998.

[Providing Database in JPO]

The database of JPO will be offered from April 1998 through JAPIO at marginal cost.

The royalty for using database of JPO will not be charged to users from April 1998.

Notice for copyright of JPO will be shown to users when using the database.

[Electronic Browsing System at the Library]

Electronic Browsing System at the Library will be established until Year 2000.

In accordance with the system, we will continue abolishing domestic paper gazettes and shifting to electronic data storage based on the development of technology and the user's familiarity with terminal operation.

The Electronic Browsing System consists of service at public browsing facilities and service through network.

The service at public browsing facilities will be offered rapidly through the dedicated line.

The service through network will be offered through Internet around-the-clock around-the-world.

It is also important to improve local and regional electronic browsing facilities.

特許庁

Computerization for industrial property administration

- its current status and future development

Choichiro Shima
JPO

Introduction

- Current issue of computerization
- Requirements of computerization in the future

Current issue of computerization

- System development becomes so specialize that users themselves can not understand their computer system.
- Same function programs are developed to support many platforms.
- User needs are not conveyed to system staff properly then system is developed only by the staff.

Requirements of computerization in the future

- User friendly system construction by user computing
- Active use of Global standard for multi platform
- Quick & accurate system development by user prototyping

Aim of this Presentation

- To clarify issue of computerization in ASEAN
- To introduce past issue & experience on computerization in JPO
- To propose future plans
- To recognize that ASEAN should use Global standard and develop prototype system by user

Contents of this Presentation

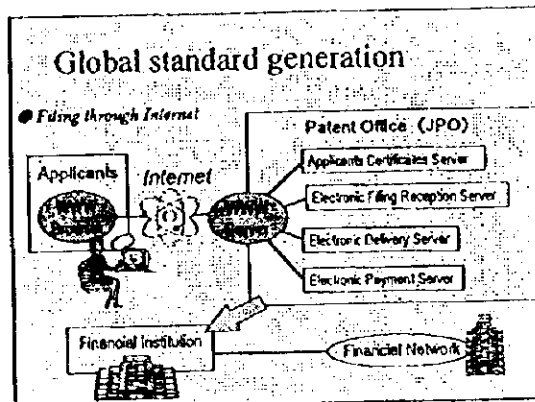
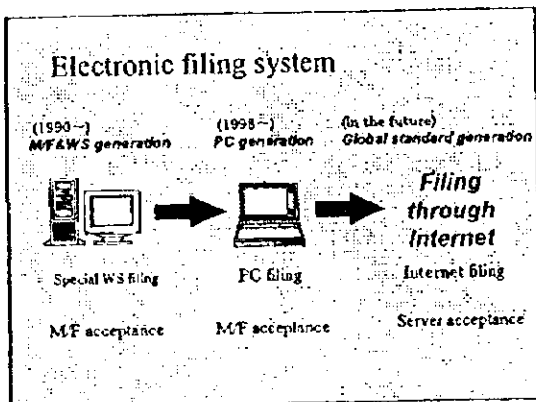
- Computerization in JPO
- Past issue & future plans in JPO
- Local standard & Global standard
- Expectation in the future

Computerization in JPO

- Current status & future of computerization
- Historical back ground
- Experience in JPO
- We can learn more from failure than success.

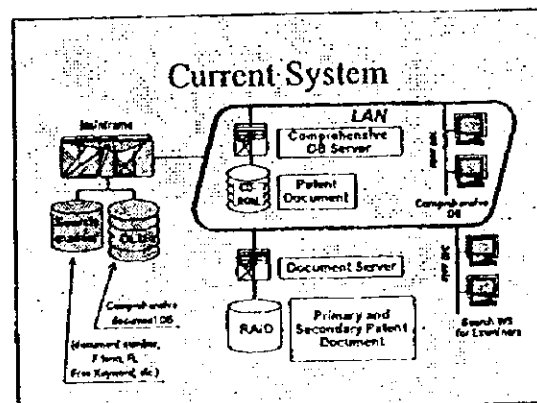
Current status & future of computerization

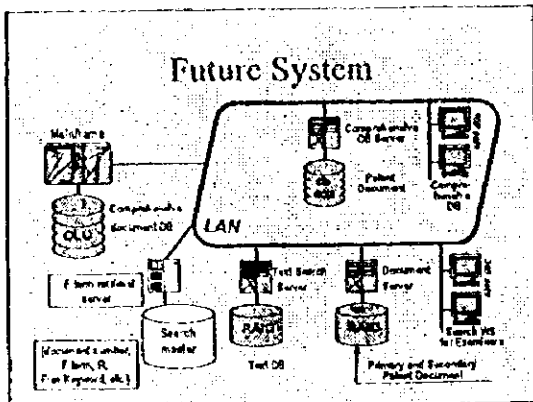
- Electronic filing system
 - mainframe(MF) & WS generation
 - PC generation
 - Global standard generation
- Retrieval System



Retrieval System

- Current System
- Future System





Historical back ground

- There is no Global standard when computer was not used personally.
- Local standard was enough when M/F and WS were mainly used.
- Spread of personal computer makes Global standard at present
- Defacto standard of personal computer makes Global standard.

Expreience in JPO

- When JPO Started computerization, JPO applied Local standard because only Local standard could be used.
- Few Local standards has become Global standard.
- But Local standard could work successfully from the respect of security & implementation, because it was used locally.

We can learn more from failure than success

- Of course, JPO has been succeeded in finally.
- But, there were a lot of trial and error for success.
- Experiences of JPO will be helpful for ASEAN.
- We would like to exchange information more through interchange of personnel.

Past & future issue in JPO

- Past issue in JPO
- Future issue in JPO

Past issue in JPO

- Shortage of available standard for the computerization
- Insufficiency of experience in computerization
- Deficient of skill and environment for user computing

Future issue in JPO

- Review of organization structure
- Operating environment preparation in New platform
- Change from current standard to Global standard
- To form projecting team by user in organization

Local Standard & Global Standard

- Merit & demerit to apply Global standard
- To apply standard
- Globalization prospective in future
- Standard for computerization in ASEAN

Merit to apply Global standard

- The spread of new system is easy, because the system can come be realized by commonly used PC.
- System expense is cheap, because it is build with defacto standard products.
- User oriented development & release is quick, because many tools & vendors can be selected freely.
- There is less failure due to user computing.

Demerit to apply Global standard

- Severe security is required, because anyone can access easily.
- Version up of the system or basic & middle software are frequently needed.
- Decided by the market after products release
- Difficult to predict what product becomes the Global standard
- However quick selection of system is needed.

To apply standard

- JPO has been selected large Local standard because of historical background & technical problems.
- But the time of local standard is over.
- Global standard is not used system would never be international.

Globalization prospective in future

- Subject of computerization is moving to user.
- User-Prototyping is important method of system development.
- Prototyping-method can not be implemented with many types platforms without Global standard products.
- Important thing is user-friendly computing by multi-platform and Global standard.

Approach of computerization in ASEAN

- Selection of hardware & software as multi platform
- Selection of defacto standard basic software
- Use of middle software having rich tools
- System integrate based on user-prototyping
- Environment where user computing is available

Problem in downsizing & distributing of computer system

- Shortage of Space & supply due to rapid increase of servers
- Complication of system management
- Shortage of oprater & administrator for computer system
- promotion approach is led mainly by vendor
- Systematization without user

Expectation in the future

- Issue of computerization in ASEAN
- Plans to introduce Global standard
- World standard starts from ASEAN

Issue of computerization in ASEAN

- To make infrastructure
 - To develop common carrier
 - To make hardware sufficiently
- To increase staff with enough knowledge of computerization

Plans to introduce Global standard

- Watching of computer trend in the world (especially PC environment)
- Always obtain a WHAT'S NEW of systems construction technique
- When misread a trend, determine immediate withdrawal
- To leading the world trend, if possible.

World standard starts from ASEAN

- World standard has to be Global standard
- Global standard has to be defacto standard
- Strong mind & flexibility are necessary to implement Global standard
- ASEAN CAN DO IT

(別添9) セミナー報告書

JICA / DIP SEMINAR IN BANGKOK ON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

January 20th, 1998



Department of
Intellectual Property



Japan International
Cooperation Agency

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Keynote Speech: Implication of Recent Development of Information Technology on Industrial Property Administration

Mr. Santi Rattanasuwan, 1
*Deputy Director-General of Department of Intellectual
Property,
Thailand*

Mr. Takao Itagaki, 5
*Director General of Fifth Examination Department,
Japanese Patent Office, Japan*

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**Keynote Speech: Implication of Recent Development of Information
Technology on Industrial Property Administration**

**Key note speech for the Opening Ceremony of JICA-DIP
seminar**

By Deputy Director-General of the Department of Intellectual Property

At the Emerald Hotel on January 20, 1998

Introduction

Since the establishment of the Department of Intellectual Property (DIP) on May 3, 1992, the Department's role has gone beyond the traditional role of administering the industrial property to cover all the intellectual property issues in Thailand. In addition, DIP has been instrumental in the promotion of IP as an important element for domestic and regional economic development and promotion and the coordination of the enforcement activities through the cooperation with the Police Department, Attorney General Office, and the Court. The DIP is also responsible for making strategic policies on the development of IP system at domestic, regional, and international levels as well as to promote and raise public awareness of IP knowledge in Thailand.

Thailand is a member of WTO and is required to implement the TRIPS Agreement. The DIP is now amending the current Patent and Trademark Acts and drafting new laws on the protection of undisclosed information, geographical indications, lay-out design of integrated circuit, and plant varieties. These efforts have been complemented by the setting up of a specialized court dealing with intellectual property cases, namely the Intellectual Property and International Trade Court and the specialized police unit dealing with the enforcement of IP, namely the Joint Committee on the Suppression of Intellectual Property Infringement.

I strongly believe that we have played a significant role in bringing about both changes in legislative part and administrative part in order to bring our intellectual property regime in line with international standards and practices and in initiating new international standards and practices conducive to our economic and social development. I will attempt in this presentation to touch only on the development of information technology on IP administration that I believe will allow Thailand to move into the twenty first century with confidence based on the effective promotion, protection, enforcement, and utilization of intellectual property rights.

Recent development

Regarding the government's policy, it would be difficult for the DIP to recruit new personnel to undertake an increasing responsibility. A rising number of patent applications was obviously inevitable as it shows in our annual statistics. With the limited manpower resource, the DIP had no other alternatives except to rely on high technology and to create an office automation to enhance the Department efficiency which I will elaborate as follows:

- **IN-HOUSE SERVICE**

The DIP is now developing computer system to administer our in-house service such as general administration and examining both patents and trademark applications as well as its registrations. The number of trademark and patent applications have increased from 13,378 and 2,633 in 1992 to 19,076 and 5,518 respectively in 1996. The computer was virtually replaced the traditional technique for searching both word and figurative marks. As a result of the intensive use of automation, the DIP now has comprehensive electronic databases of over 300,000 registered and pending applications. Computer automation is also used in the administrative process of patent applications.

- **Outside service**

Even though the DIP is still a relatively new institution in Thailand, the Department has continued to work very hard in trying to offer the public the best possible service. IT development makes it possible for the public to have access to DIP's information and enhance communication between the Department and its customers. On the other hand, Customers will make better decisions in respect of submitting its applications and use information to make better decision on commercial purposes. In addition, the existence of electronic databases has greatly improved the prospect of servicing the public as it makes on-line access possible. The DIP is now testing the on-line facilities with the participation of some major clients such as the law offices specializing in intellectual property. The on-line access not only gives the public greater convenience but also enhances transparency in the work of the DIP.

Trademark Automation

The DIP has developed its computer system to better facilitate its Trademark service prior to the establishment of the Department. The development of the computer system was started since 1989 during the time that computer was first introduced to implement only in administration of the Trademark registration. Later, it was developed to serve in examining Trademark applications, Word Mark as well as Device Mark.

Patent Automation

The DIP had started using computer in the registration of Patent since 1993, a year after the establishment of the Department. During the early stage, the computer system was develop directly to under take the administrative Area. After 1994, the DIP requested financial assistant and cooperation from the Government of Japan to facilitate computer system for the use of searching and examining the Patent under the Industrial Property Information Center or IPIC project. This project has a period of five years from 1995-2000 and its system development plan will state as followed:

1. The PAJ (the Patent Abstracts of Japan) CD-ROM will be serviced with stand-alone system from 1996. On-line system will be used from the of 1997.
2. Thai Patent Document will be serviced by on-line system.
3. Thai and foreign Patent document will be serviced by on-line system.

Future Plan on IP

• National Information Center

The Department is planning to develop the national information center under the responsibility of the DIP so that it is easy to have regional or international cooperation with other countries in the near future.

• IP Library

The Intellectual Property Library is another the Department's intention to develop to be in-line with the public information center regarding Intellectual Property Laws as well as registration information.

• Using Information Technology to educate and serve the public

- ◆ Conclusion

Finally, I believe that the Department of Intellectual Property sees the important and has put in place a rather extensive program of Information Technology development. Thailand is currently facing economic difficulties. In addition, being a rather new agency of state, the DIP possesses certain limitations with regard to how we carry out the work together with service oriented and ability to deliver service in a fair, transparent, and speedy manner. This is now obviously unavoidable the time of the information technology.

Implication of Recent Development of Information Technology on Industrial Property Administration

COUNTRY: JAPAN
NAME: Takao Itagaki
TITLE: Director General,
5th Examination Department
ORGANIZATION: Japanese Patent Office

1. Needs for Prompt Granting Process and Access to the Legal Status of Applications

Factors which encourage the Industrial Property Office to innovate itself

- Rapid development and innovation of latest technology
= Shortened life of each product
- Deepened relation between business activities and industrial property rights
= More business sectors' interest on industrial property rights

Innovation to be achieved by the Industrial Property Office

- Prompt granting of industrial property rights
= Prompt granting process
- Establishment of access to the legal status of each application

2. Promotion of Computerization

Application of information technology to industrial property administration

- Various aspects of works involved in granting process
 - Application handling = Clerical works of the granting process
 - Formality check
 - Substantive examination

Reasons why application handling be given priority

- Needs for accurate records of application handling
- Respective burdens of computerization in each aspect of the granting process

3. Establishment of Access to Legal Status of Applications

Provision of information accumulated through computerization

- Recent development of information technology
 - New environments to provide and get information
- The Internet as a tool for communication
 - Low cost and little time
 - Distant access

Benefits of provision of the legal status of applications

4. Further Developments

Computerization in other aspects of the works

- Substantive examination

Development of a computerized database

- Computerized patent information database
 - A treasure-house of technical information
 - Contribution to the aim of the patent system
- Computerized trademark database

5. Japan's Experience

History of computerization in the Japanese Patent Office

- Start with computerization in application handling
- Enhancement and expansion of computer systems

Paper-less Plan

- Comprehensive computerization for patents and utility models
- Publication in CD-ROM form

6. International Cooperation by the Japanese Patent Office

Various kinds of cooperation

- Human resource development
- Provision of equipment

Patent Abstracts of Japan

- Publication in CD-ROM form

**Theme 1:Automation of Industrial Property Administration
- Its Currents Status and Future Development**

AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION-ITS CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

COUNTRY : PHILIPPINES
NAME : ROLANDO B. SAQUILABON
TITLE : CHIEF, INFORMATION, DOCUMENTATION
AND RESEARCH DIVISION
ORGANIZATION : BUREAU OF PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The Industrial Property System of the Philippines is presently undergoing major changes caused by approval of the Intellectual Property Code (IP Code) on June 6, 1997. The IP Code which took effect on January 1, 1998 and also referred to as Republic Act No. 8293, aims to : (1) meet the Philippine commitments, generally to the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) but more particularly to the agreement on trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, or what is simply referred to as, TRIPS Agreement, ; (2) streamline administrative procedures of patent granting, registering utility models, industrial designs and trademarks ; and (3) liberalize the regulations on the transfer of technology.

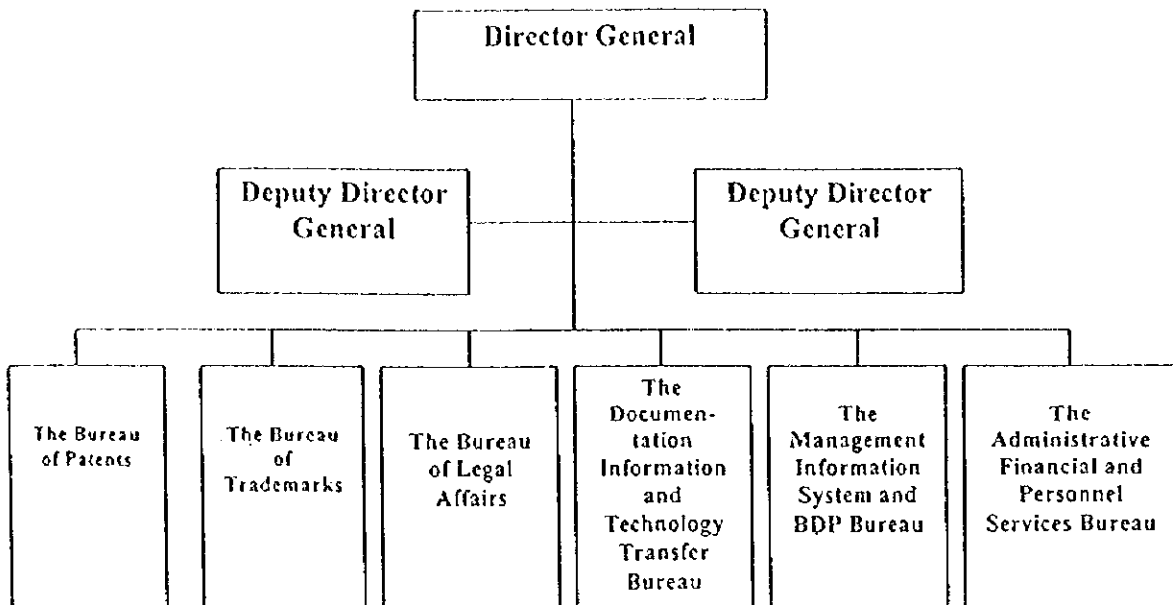
Among the salient features introduced by the new IP Code are as follows :

- (a) It adopted the definition of the TRIPS Agreement for intellectual property rights, i.e., it consists of :
- (1) Copyright and Related Rights ;
 - (2) Trademarks and Service Marks ;
 - (3) Geographical Indications ;
 - (4) Industrial Designs ;
 - (5) Patents
 - (6) Layout-Designs (Topographies) of Integrated Circuits; and
 - (7) Protection of Undisclosed Information

- (b) With respect to patents, the first-to-invent system practiced since 1945 is abandoned and adopt in its place the first-to-file system which do away with costly, administratively tedious and dilatory interference proceedings ;
- (c) With respect to utility models and industrial designs, substantive examination to determine whether they are new, original and useful are no longer made, instead, they will be readily registered after they are found to have complied with formality requirements. Registration will give rise to same protection granted under the former system. The registration process can be completed within two months from filing of the application which is fast enough to keep pace with their rapid obsolescence; and
- (d) With respect to trademarks, the requirement of prior use in the Philippines as condition for filing the application with the BPTTT is removed and ownership of trademark will simply be by means of registration with the Intellectual Property Office (IPO).

Considering that the new IP Code introduced, not only an expanded intellectual property system for the Philippines, but also additional duties, functions and responsibilities, the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) can no longer be efficient and effective in administering the new system, thereby providing the need to create a reinforced office referred to as Intellectual Property Office (IPO) in the IP Code. The Code allows for the organization of the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) for one year from June 6, 1997 or until June 5, 1998. I would now present hereunder the organizational structure of the IPO instead of BPTTT which has been legally abolished by the IP Code since January 1, 1998.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



On industrial property, i.e., patents and trademarks, the Philippines has this system since 1947, thereby marking the 50th anniversary thereof last year, 1997. With its long experience in the system, Philippines has accumulated a considerable volume of documentation, thereby providing the office with difficulty in their management and organization. From 1948 to January 2, 1998, we have issued : a)31,020 invention patents ; b) 8,474 utility models ; and c) 8,945 industrial designs . To date, trademarks registered are 65,291 for principal register and 9,328 for supplemental register. There has been clamor and move for their automation since 1980, or perhaps even earlier, but due to budgetary and administrative constraints, progress appeared to be insignificant. There may be technological constraints as well.

However, in the recent decade, with offer of assistance from generous economies, i.e., Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), and the European Community (EC) through the EC Patents and Trademarks Programme (ECAP) and the European Patent Office (EPO), a significant progress has been made in our automation efforts. Of course, Japan and EU has indirectly extended assistance in industrial property programs through the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

To be specific, with respect to trademarks, the Bureau has received from JICA a number of computer units to augment the Trademark Search System being developed by experts from the Japanese Patent Office. The Trademark Search System which had undergone operational testing in March 1997 would be expected to be fully operational comes April 1998.

With respect to the Philippine Patent documentation, the European Union through ECAP and EPO has assisted in the conversion of our paper documentation into CD-ROM format, thereby providing the present availability of the ASEAN-PAT CD-ROM and the PHIL PAT CD-ROM products.

The maiden issue of ASEAN-PAT CD-RM which contain the bibliographic pages of the 1992 patents, utility models, utility innovations and industrial designs of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand was released in October 1994. The latest issue of the ASEAN-PAT CD-ROM contains the same kind of documentation from the aforesaid countries with the additions of Vietnam and covering January 1980 to December 1995.

The maiden issue of PHIL-PAT CD-ROM which contain the full-text documentation of Philippine Patents, Utility Model and Industrial Designs issued in 1992 was launched in an affair in Malacañang, the official residence of the President of the Philippines, on October 31, 1997. It was presented to President Fidel V. Ramos, to provide highlights to the BPTTT 50th anniversary celebration of Industrial Property in the Philippines. As the copies of the Philippine Patents, Utility Models and Industrial Designs issued within 1980 to 1996, were all forwarded to SAZTEC-PHILIPPINES, the local recipient of the technology transfer from Jouve-Scan, the French company commissioned by the European Patent Office to do the project, we are now eager to receive the finished product thereof.

The patent and trademark applications processing flow has been automated with the help of the ECAP Program. Using FOXPRO for Windows based on the common Software data dictionary, an expert from EPO who stayed with us for barely two years, developed a recording system used by the Application, Issuance and Publication Division (AIPD) since July 1996.

Our own talents in the Examining Divisions developed a Program using FOXPRO system, they called, PACRES, which is designed to make interference searches. as well as, to provide status report of pending applications. This was

intended as a stop gap measure and may supplement the patent automation system once completed.

I am truly enthusiastic to inform you of the IP Code because it provides the answer to our past hope and clamor for authority to use our revenues to upgrade our facilities, equipment outlay, human resource development, and the acquisition of the appropriate office space, among others, to improve our delivery of services to the public.

In a radio interview, I was asked by the program host on the length of time we can be able to improve our delivery of services to the public. I answered him that it is not a matter of time, but a matter of availability of funds to finance any project with that objective as I am quite sure that technologies and equipments therefor are presently obtainable.

If we would continuously be afforded with the authority to use our revenues, I believe that we can smoothly proceed to improve automating our Industrial Property administration to make efficient and effective use of it.

Our BPTTT-time fiscal records for the past three years showed the following :

	1995	1996	1997
	(in Philippine Pesos and x 1000)		
TOTAL BUDGET	22,101	30,760	32,383
BPTTT collection	50,162	57,558	73,315

So we would expect a more accelerated pace in automating our Industrial Property administration in the future now that we have the important means to achieve it.

But in the immediate future, we may defer implementation of our improvement plans on our automation program as we expect to vacate from the present building where we are cramply accommodated and move to a new building where we can have the ideal space we require. That may be around the year 2000 or earlier, we hope.

As we glance into the future for :

- (a) Dynamic local innovative activities supported by research and development where people :
 - Read patents ;
 - Write patents ;
 - Commercialize patents ; and
 - Develop World-Class Marks
- (b) Stable and vibrant economies
- (c) Decent quality of life

we can not afford to neglect the automation of industrial property administration because we do believe that it would be impossible to realize the former without the latter.

[End of Document]

**AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
ADMINISTRATION - ITS CURRENT STATUS AND
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.
PRACTICE OF NOIP OF VIETNAM**

**By
Mr. Duong Quang Binh
Official, computer Division, NOIP
and
Mr. Phan Phung Tuan
Director, Registration Dept., NOIP**

**at the JICA - DIP seminar on industrial property,
Bangkok, Thailand, January 20-22, 1998**

Contents;

I> Introduction

II> Present status of computerization of NOIP

III> The objectives of computerization plan of NOIP

IV> Phases for implementation of the computerization plan

I> Introduction

The industrial property protection regime in Vietnam was established in 1981 with the promulgation of the Regulation on innovation and invention.

Since then the industrial property system has achieved a big progress in its development, particularly in the improvement of the industrial property legal framework. However, many things are to be done to get in line with international norms and standards, including the modernization of the system by using the achievements of information technology. Although a lot of efforts have been made by NOIP in this regard, the current automation system is still poor and at a low level.

It has become apparent that it is impossible to handle manually the fast increasing number of industrial property applications filed with the office while the number of officials is too small. To cope with this situation, it is indispensable to upgrade the current system at NOIP with a view to computerizing the work of the office, including application handling, search and information dissemination.

On the other hand, the application of information technology for improving administration within NOIP is consistent with the overall Policy of the Vietnamese Government with regard to the promotion scientific and technological development.

II> Present status of computerization of NOIP

At present the computerization of NOIP confines to using stand alone personal computers in managing databases, executing some application programs at departmental level. There are about 40 PCs, CD - Workstations and several peripheral equipments used now in different departments of NOIP. Some efforts have been made in this regard to facilitate the work of NOIP, such as:

1) A database of applications filed with NOIP including trademarks, industrial designs, patents, utility solutions and licensing contracts was established in 1992, which is used for preparing certificates of grants and various notes relating to registration and granting procedures.

2) Different databases have been established in respect of each industrial property objects such as:

- A Database of trademarks (both words and images) and its searching tool have been established with a view to searching similarity of marks according to the classification codes and alphabets.

- A Database of industrial designs and its searching tool was established in 1986 with a view to searching, making statistical reports and creating various documents.

- A database of patents and utility solutions and its searching tool has been established serving the examination purpose.

4) The CD - ROM workstations are used for searching foreign trademarks on ROMARIN discs, foreign patents on ESPACE, ACCESS, CASSIS, PAJ...discs.

5) A small local area network (LAN) was installed which connects Pcs of different departments within NOIP. The main function of the LAN is to serve as a source of information for different departments as well as for preparing Official Industrial Property Gazette published by NOIP. However, the said network does not yet meet the needs of reality.

Since the last year NOIP has started to make a comprehensive computerization plan of with a view to using information technology for administration of industrial property system. This requires more efficient procedures for application handling, examination, information dissemination...which are to be issued by NOIP soon.

6) Recognising the importance of technical assistance in the field of industrial property provided by developed countries and the co-operation with countries in the region, NOIP has paid a special attention in this regard. Thus, NOIP considers it important to seek for the possibility of international cooperation such as IPIC project in Thailand. In the framework of the ASEAN Intellectual Property Cooperation, NOIP has contributed to the production of the ASEANPAT CD-ROM of ASEAN countries and is considering in co-operation with other ASEAN countries the establishment of a network within the ASEAN industrial property offices.

7) Preparation will be made for the production of the first edition of the VIETPAT CD-ROM containing full text Vietnamese patent, utility solution and design applications.

8) NOIP is now considering the possibility of using the Common Software, whose prototype has been installed recently.

III> The objectives computerization plan of NOIP

The expected computerization system should assist NOIP in carrying out the following works and operations:

1) Applications handling:

- Electronic filing of applications (by FD or telecommunication line),
- Data inputting for domestic applications and international applications (Madrid, PCT) including bibliographic data, full text, images and drawings,
- Preparing various documents for communicating with applicants,
- Fees management.
- Monitoring of examination results,
- Monitoring of oppositions, appeals,
- Printing out of official documents (notifications, final decisions),
- Entering data about grants in National register,
- Recording data concerning transfers and renewals,
- Printing out of certificates of grant,
- Making Statistical reports.

2) Publication of information with regard to the following:

- applications (P, U, D),
- certificates of grant,
- legal acts related to grant procedures.

3) Search with different purposes:

- Search of domestic applications on bibliographic data, full text and images and drawings,
- Search of international applications on full text and drawing CD-ROM, abstract CD-ROM, index CD-ROM, ROMARIN discs and database from outside sources (Derwent, Inpadoc ...),
- Search on database of non-patent documents.

- 4) Establishing electronic databases:
 - Databases of domestic applications and registrations,
 - CD-ROM databases (including ROMARIN),
- 5) Management of oppositions and appeals in respect of refusal or granting and infringement of IPR.
- 7) Management of licensing contracts,
- 8) Administration of IP system including IP Attorneys and IP activities.
- 9) Office general administration including official correspondence, personnel, finance, material and equipments,

The computerization system should have the following technical functions:

- Use products on the market (off-the-shelf) and suitable technology to make use of old equipments.
- Work in client - server environment and with open system principle,
- Use standards of networking communication to connect with outside networks and it would be accessible by distant users via telephone leased line,
- System safety and security,

It is planned to use highly performing PCs, Windows NT and Microsoft Tools to create databases and develop INTRANET within NOIP at the first stage. UNIX Servers and databases on ORACLE may be established in the next stage.

Vietnam has established a country network official connected to INTERNET last year. This is indeed a opportunity for NOIP to access to foreign IP database. NOIP is now in consideration of accession to INTERNET.

General information of the use of INTERNET in Vietnam:

The country backbone network named VietnamNet has two gateways located in Hanoi and HCM City. In Hanoi there are two connecting lines: the first one connects with Australia via satellite with a transmission speed of 256 Kbps; the second connects with Hongkong via fibre optical cable with a transmission speed of 2 Mbps. In HCM City there are two connecting lines, both are connected with USA via satellite with a transmission speed of 64 Kbps and via fibre optical cable with a transmission speed of 2 Mbps. Speed of transmission on backbone lines is 2 Mbps and is about to rise up to 8-10 Mbps.

VietnamNet is under control of the General Company of Post and Telecommunication. The price for a leased entrance 64 Kbps is about US\$ 4000 per month. Using telephone leased line, the extra price is about US\$ 10 and US\$ 0.03 per minute. The estimated number of INTERNET users in Vietnam is about 15000 now.

INTERNET services provided in Vietnam are World Wide Web (WWW), Wide Area Information Server (WAIS), E-mail, File Transfer Protocol (FTP) etc.

It is because of the high cost of INTERNET, the INTRANET is still more popular in Vietnam. At present, there are about six INTRANETs in the country. The rate of using INTRANET is about US\$ 10-20 for per month. INTRANET provides information about specific fields, such as trade, culture, science and technology etc., It also provide off-line services like E-mail and FTP worldwide through INTERNET.

IV> The order for implementation of the computerization plan

1. Developing standard work flow for operations processing of NOIP according to the new internal regulations of NOIP with regard to procedures for application handling, examining, publishing etc.
2. Increasing the knowledge of computerisation for the staff of NOIP,
3. Developing procedure of creating, updating and exploiting of industrial property databases;
4. Choosing counterparts for realisation of the plan;
5. Identifying resources for implementation of computerization plan;
6. Analysing and designing the system;
7. Establishing application software system, installing and developing;
8. Establishing office network with servers, workstations, peripheral equipments, connection lines, system softwares, development tools allowing to connect with outside networks;
9. Preparing regulations for network access and maintenance ;
10. Training users, administrators and system developers;

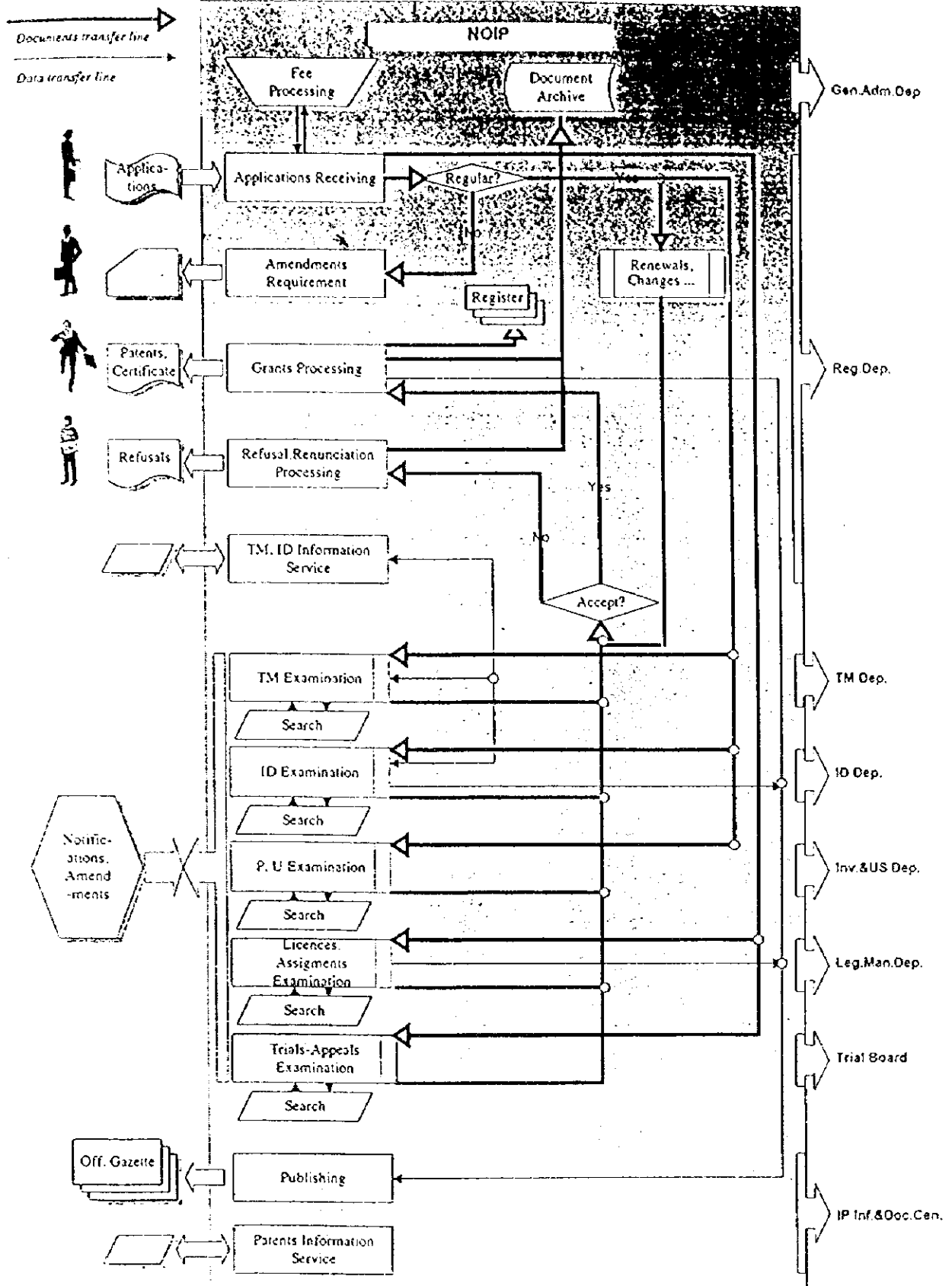
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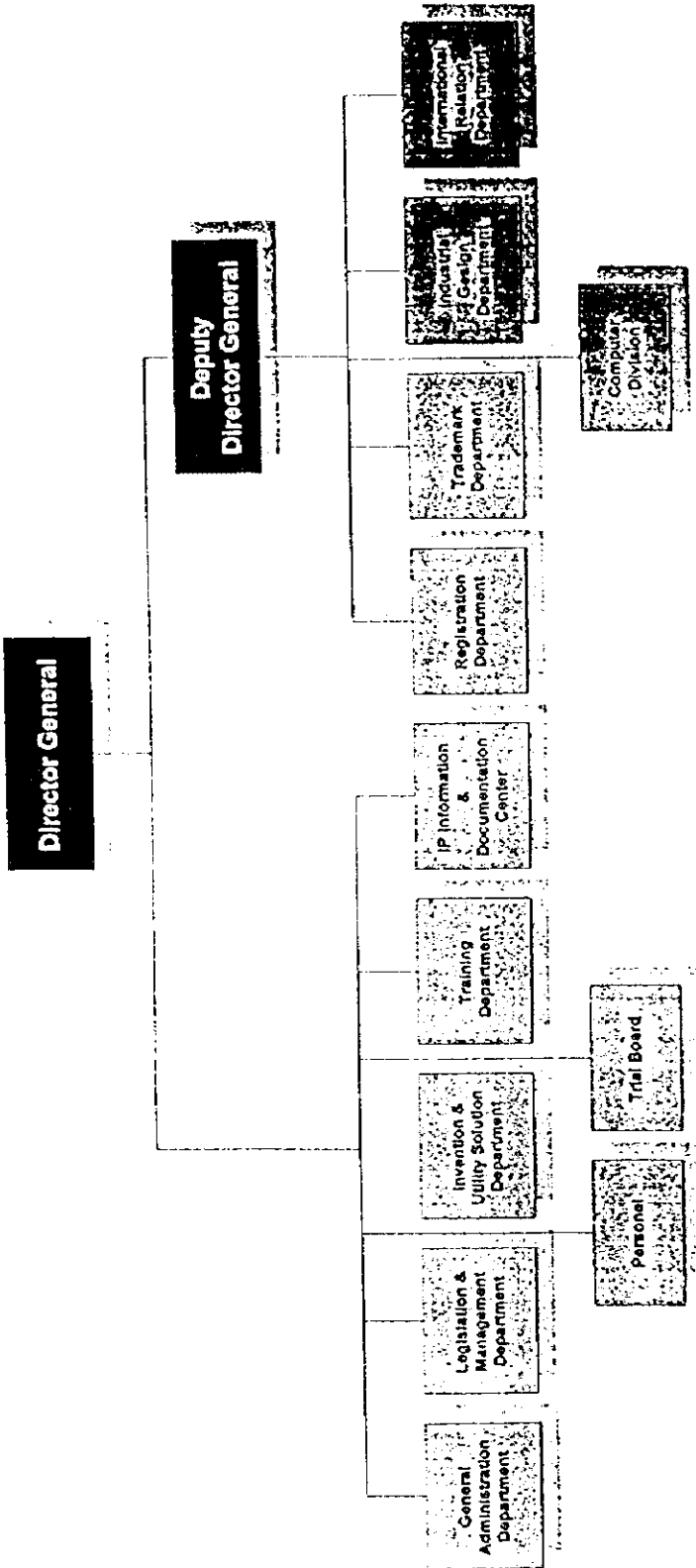
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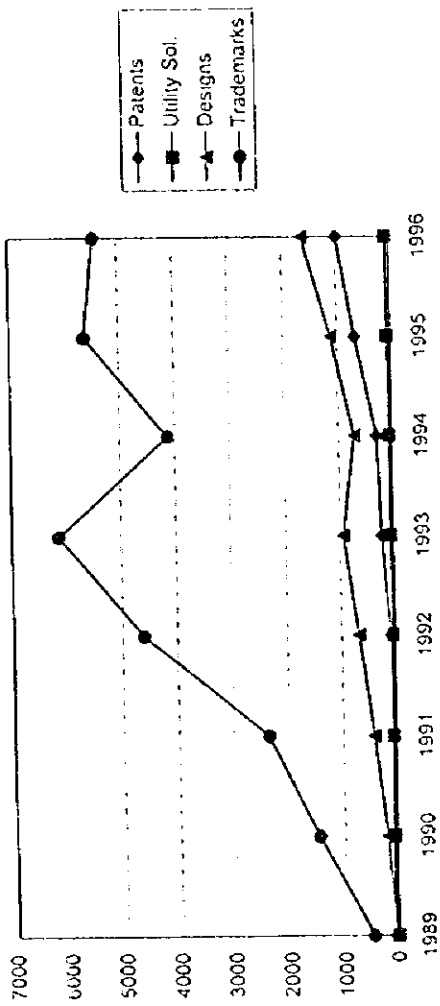
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9. Preparing regulations for network access and maintenance ;
10. Training users, administrators and system developers;

CURRENT OPERATION PROCESS OF NOIP



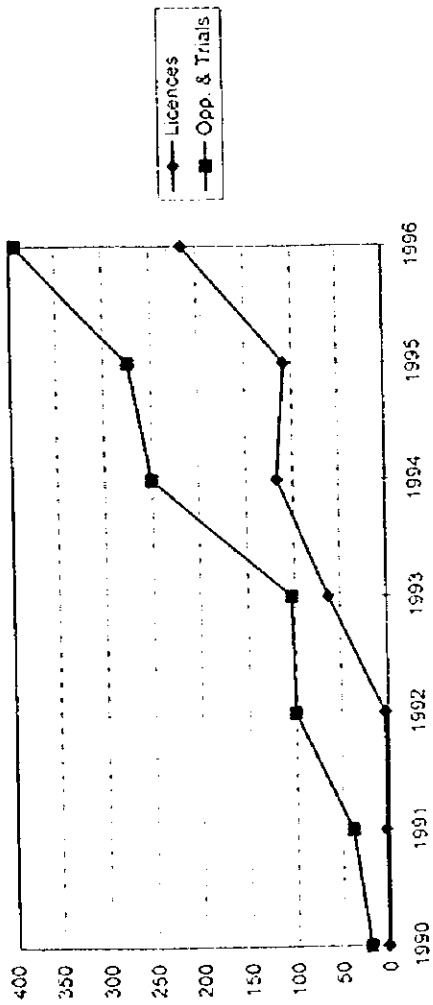
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF NOIP



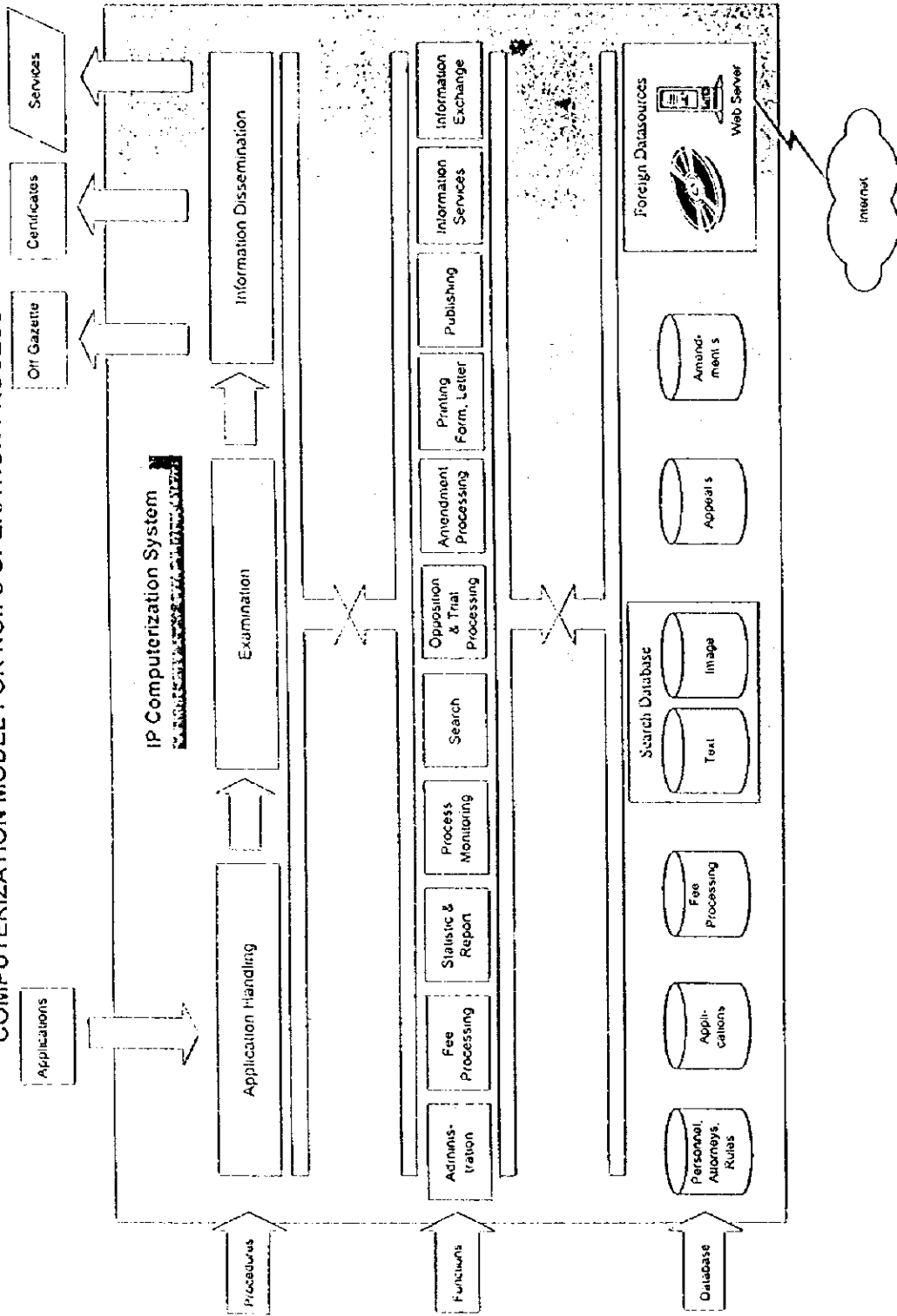


INCREASED NUMBER OF APPLICATION IN THE LAST YEARS

(Number of Staffs keep unchanged at 100)



COMPUTERIZATION MODEL FOR NOIPs OPERATION PROCESS



Computerization for industrial property
administration
-its current status and future development

Country	JAPAN
Name	Choichiro Shima
Title	E. D. P. div.
Organization	Japanese Patent Office

- Introduction
- Computerization in JPO
- Past issue & future plans in JPO
- Local standard & Global standard
- Expectation in the future
- Conclusion

**Theme 2: Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of
Industrial Property Information in View of the Promotion of
Use of the Information in Private Sector**

CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE TRENDS ON DISSEMINATION
OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY INFORMATION IN VIEW
OF THE PROMOTION OF USE OF THE INFORMATION
IN PRIVATE SECTOR

COUNTRY:	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
NAME:	MS SHAHRINAH YUSOF KHAN
TITLE:	LEGAL OFFICER
ORGANISATION:	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, MINISTRY OF LAW

Firstly, allow me to thank the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand, DIP and the Japan International Co-operation Agency, JICA for making my presence here possible and to congratulate them for a well organised occasion.

There has been so much experience in this area and today, in this area of globalising markets and new patterns of international trade, industrial property has gained prominence as a trade policy tool. Much remains to be done, however, in exploiting the benefits of the industrial property system for strengthening business competitiveness, development of new markets and transfer and utilisation of new technologies for industrial sector. The availability of adequate up to date and dependable information concerning industrial property rights is one of the crucial elements to ensure widespread use of the industrial property system.

At present, the Registry of Trademarks and Patents does not offer services to the public in the field of industrial property information, with the exception of the registration books of trademarks which are subdivided by classes and are readily accessible to the public. The documentation on patents is at present limited to the Patent Abstracts of Japan (PAJ) and to some WIPO publications.

However, realising the importance of dissemination of such information, a WIPO mission came to Brunei in November 1996 to study the possibilities of the setting up of a Patent Information and Documentation Centre (PIDC) in Brunei Darussalam. At the moment, talks are still being carried out in respect of the location of the PIDC. Once the PIDC is set up, we foresee that not only are we able to disseminate industrial property information to the industrial sector but we would also be able to provide information on our revised Trademarks Act which will be implemented this year and our new Patent legislation which

will come into force early next year. In the light of the many potential benefits that can be derived from the industrial property information system, the holding of this seminar is timely as we are at the moment working towards setting up a patent office. The dissemination of patent information is therefore crucial.

This year will be a busy year for us as we have a series of "road-shows" or programmes which will involve the officers of the Registry giving introductory talks on the new legislation to the business and private sector. With a view to improve our services to the public, in particular the trademark and patent applicants, we are at the moment in the process of compiling a user guide to make application easy and convenient.

Finally, I look forward to the exchange of information and experience with my ASEAN colleagues in the dissemination of industrial property information in the private sector and I thank you for your attention.

[End of Document]

Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in View of the Promotion of Use of the Information in Private Sector

COUNTRY : INDONESIA
NAME : 1. WALTER SIMANJUNTAK
2. A. GUNAWAN SURYAPRANATA
TITLE :
ORGANIZATION: DGCPT – MOJ-ROI

The Republic of Indonesia is the 14th. Largest country in the World and comprises an archipelago of more than 16,000 islands with a land area of 2,000,000 square kilometers. The archipelago spans an ocean distance of over 5,000 kilometers. There are 27 provinces and 3 separate time zones and total population more than 225 millions mostly concentrated in Java island.

The Directorate General of Copyrights, Patent and Trademarks (DGCPT), is the national body under Ministry of Justice, established in 1998 by the Presidential decree No. 32, and the main task of DGCPT among others :

- To formulate technical policies in the field of intellectual property;
- Responsible for the implementations of the law and regulation in the field of intellectual property, such to conduct registration of Copyrights, Trademark and Patent application processing.

In the field of industrial property, Republic of Indonesia already promulgated the new Law :

- Law No. 12 of 1997 as amendment of the Law No. 6 of 1982, as amendment of the Law No. 7 of 1987 of the Copyright Law;
- Law No. 13 of 1997 as amendment of the Law No. 6 of 1989 of the Patent Law.
- Law No. 14 of 1997 Concerning Trademark as amendment to the Law No. 19 of 1992.

Republic of Indonesia is signatory to the Paris Convention and also member of the Patent Cooperation Treaty as well as a member of Trademark Law Treaty.

DGCPT is the national body responsible for the implementation and management of Intellectual Property Rights. The responsibilities include :

- Maintaining the integrity of the National Registers of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks.
- Ensuring that national obligations in relation to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) are met.
- Providing prompt and competent Intellectual Property Registration services to applicants for registration and the owners of registration.
- Providing prompt, competent and accurate Intellectual Property Information Services to the Public and Private Sectors.
- Providing effective support to the national economic development programs through the provision of Intellectual Property Information and Registration Management Services.
- Ensuring that accurate information relating to Intellectual Property Registration is available to support the Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Agencies.
- Ensuring that the DGCPT operations and services are cost effective.
DGCPT is required to provide its services within the framework of staffing constraint and the physical national geographic and industrial/ demographic influence.

CURRENT STATUS

A pivotal responsibility of DGCPT is the maintenance and integrity of the National Intellectual Property Registers. The accuracy and currency of the data in these registers is a fundamental prerequisite for processing of applications for registration and the dissemination of useful information about Intellectual Property.

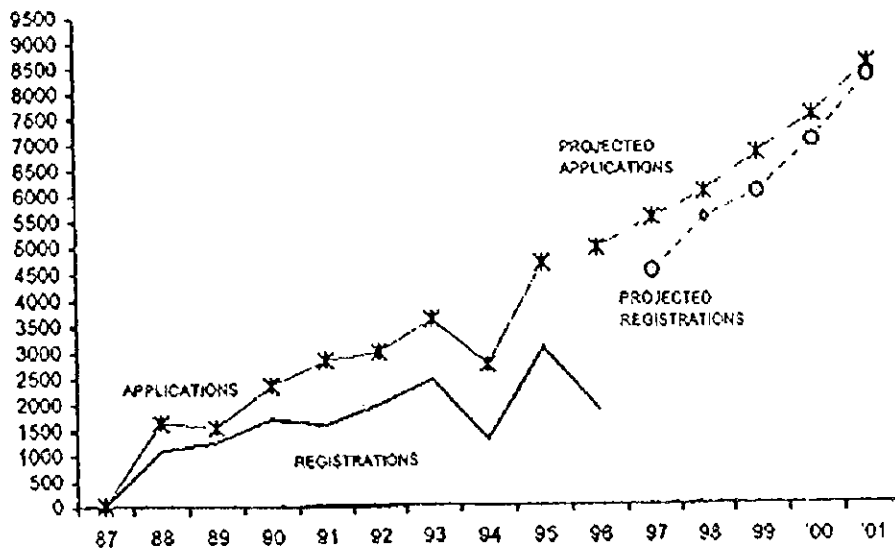
The number of registrations in each of the National Register is as follows :

Copyrights	16,300
Patents	1,350
Trademarks	268,000

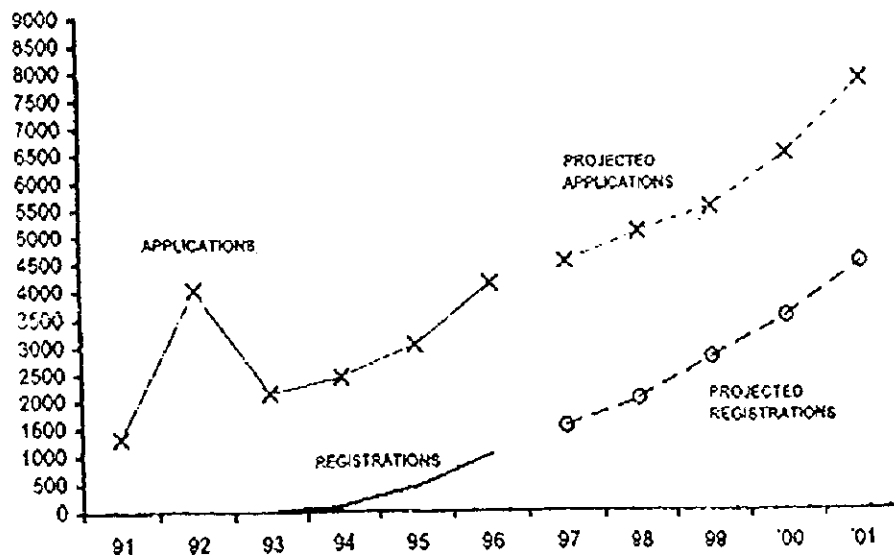
The following charts show the Applications and Registrations growth patterns over the last few years and provide projected growth patterns for the period 1997 to 2001 inclusive.

These charts illustrate the magnitude of the task.

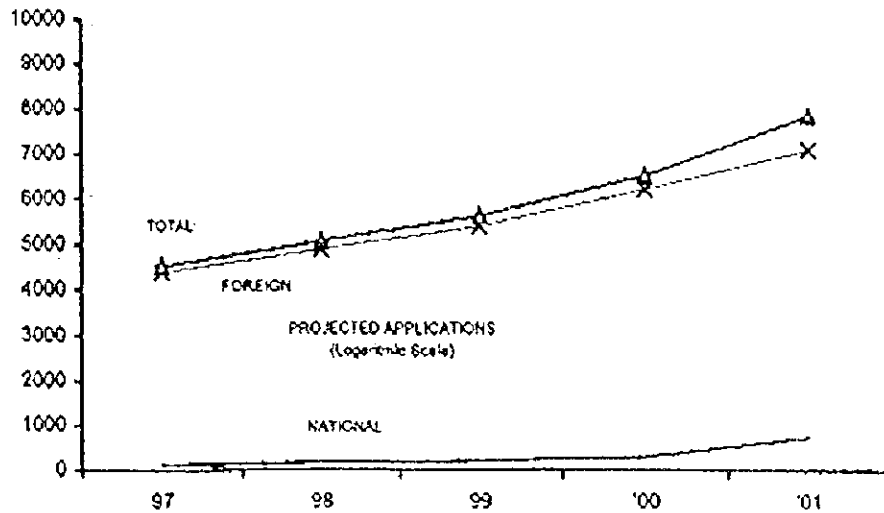
COPYRIGHTS



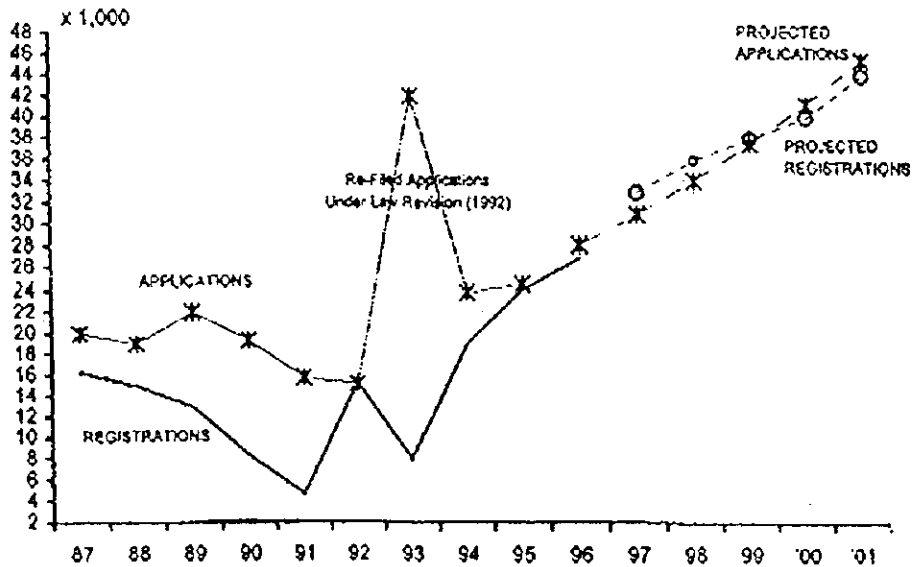
PATENTS



Parts of the charter of the Patents Directorate is to encourage national inventive innovation in individual inventors and organization. The following chart illustrates the projected growth patterns for foreign and national invention applications.



TRADEMARKS



THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA POLICY

The Government policies in the fields of Intellectual Property are :

- Establishment of Intellectual Property Agencies, and it is already done, and DGCPT will developed to follow the international trend in the field of Intellectual Property.
- To draft and to enact all the laws and legislation in the field of Intellectual Property as an obligation to TRIPS Agreement.
- To Disseminate all the laws and the regulations by campaigning the public awareness in the field of Intellectual Property.
- Law enforcement of the Intellectual Property.

THE PROBLEM IN COUNTRY IN THE FIELD OF IPR

The main problem right now are to increase the public awareness in the field of Intellectual Property, as well as the problem of the law enforcement of IPR.

To increase the public awareness in the field of IPR, DGCPT has already made cooperation with many institution since 1988, at different stage level and at the difference places all over the country. In our experience for increasing the public awareness is not easy, it's come from the culture and way of life of the nation, that the creation is belong to the public.

Another problem is the law enforcement. Having realize that IPR is quite new to Indonesian society, and even the law enforcer like police and prosecutor, they lack of know-how in IPR.

This condition makes DGCPT must be working hard to modernized and be an effective Intellectual Property Office, it's because the IPR are directly related to the economic development of the country.

A modern and effective Intellectual Property office will make significant contribution in the areas of :

- Encouraging national enterprises , large, medium or even small industries
- Encouraging national enterprises to exploit the business opportunities and technologies that are available through registered national and foreign Intellectual Property Rights.

- Encouraging national inventions, research and development groups to become innovative and exploit their IPR through its proper protection.
- Encouraging foreign enterprises to invest in developing business in Indonesia.

To promote the protection IPR in Indonesia, DGCPT has implementing the programmes among others :

- Computerization and automation of DGCPT office, in order to catch the national and international obligation comply with TRIPs agreement, and providing an accurate IP information for the users such as government agencies as well as private sectors.
- Established branch offices of DGCPT at the certain provinces.

MODERNIZATION APPROACH

The DGCPT approach to modernization has three major elements that when develop and implemented in harmony will enable the organization to meet its national and international service obligations.

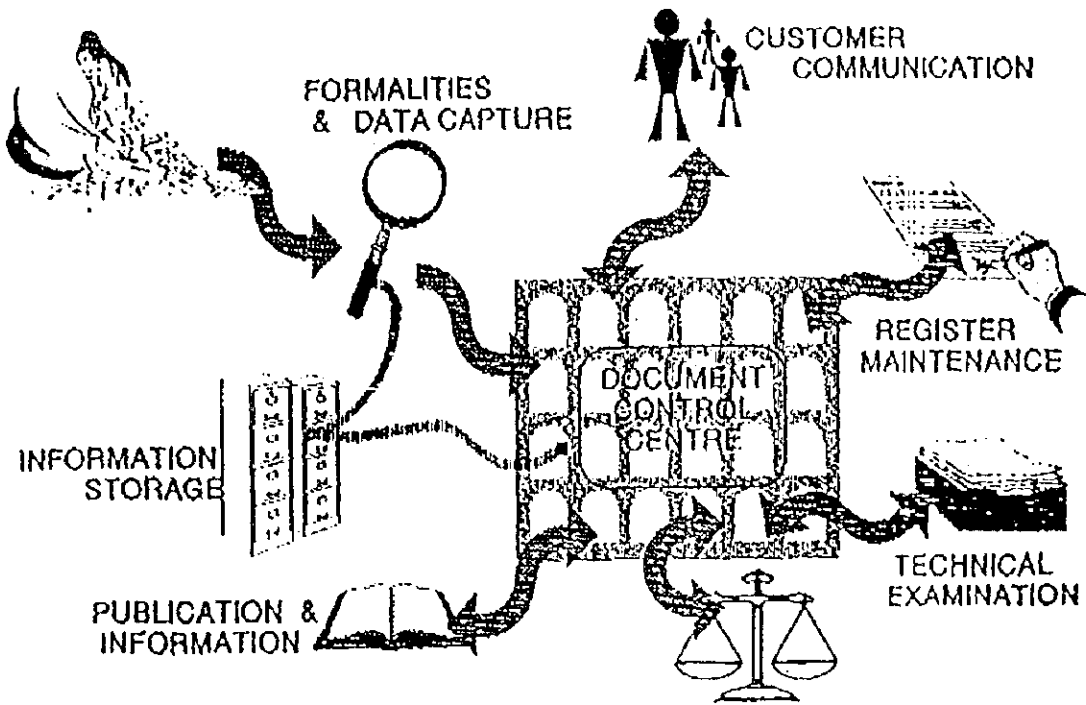
The intention is to provide active integrated services that are supported by integrated active systems. The system are seen as an effective blend of manual and automated processes that interact with the users. (The "users" may be an internal staff member or an external entity who requires access to the DGCPT services).

The three major elements are :

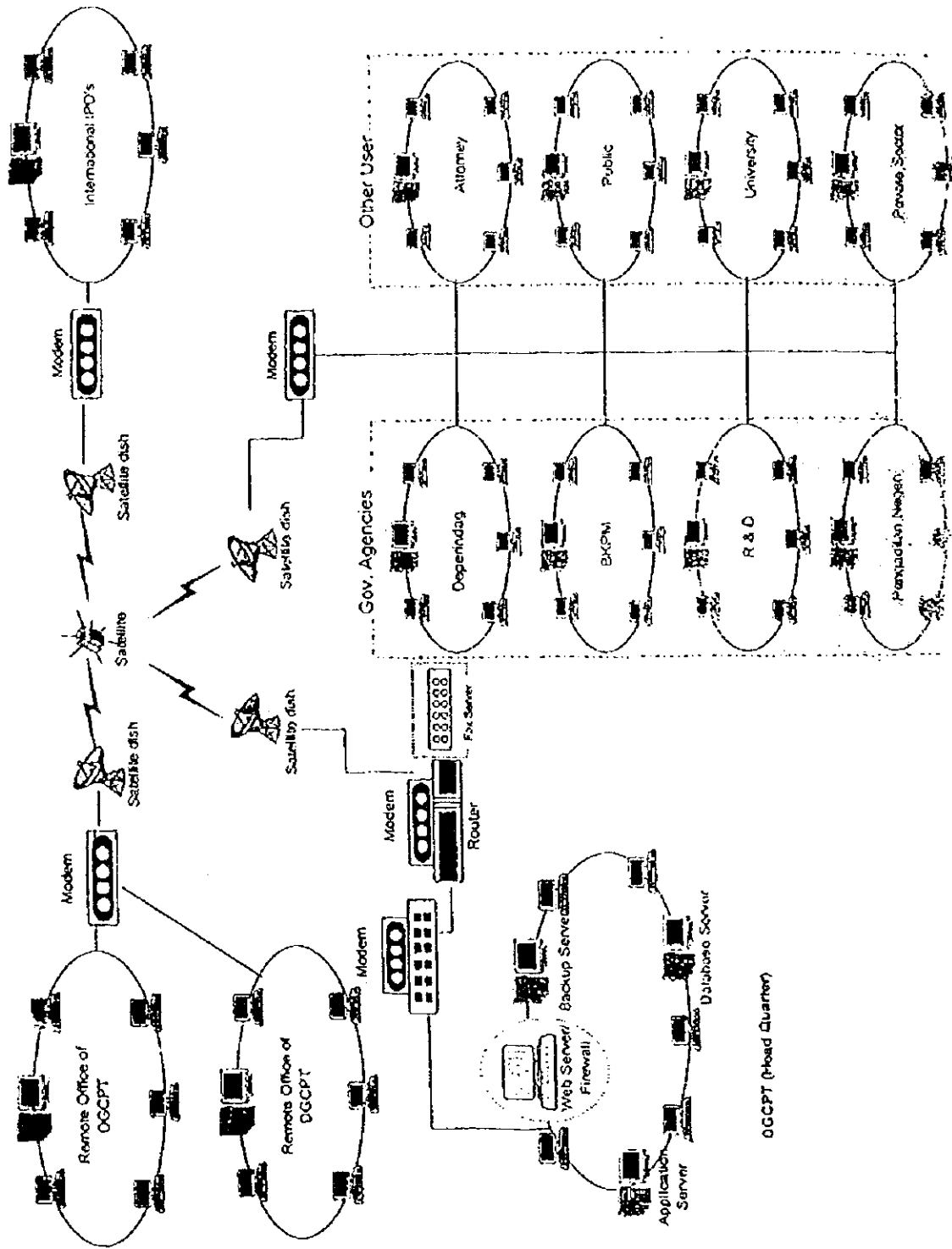
1. Streamlining and improving application and information services.
2. Using integrated manual and automated operational support systems.
3. Decentralizing applications lodgment and information services.

The model depicted below illustrated the model workflow and structure for modernized Intellectual Property Office. This model assumes automated support facilities and embodies the following innovations :

- A single "gate" customer contact concept
- An integrated central Document and File Control Centre
- Capturing data at source (i.e. earliest possible moment)
- Automatic production of standard letters, notices and publications
- Multi-skilled and multi-diciplined works groups.



DGCPT AUTOMATION AND NATIONAL NETWORK SYSTEM



DGCPT (Head Quarter)

JICA/DIP Seminar on Industrial Property

Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in view of the promotion of the information in private sector in Lao PDR

Presented by

Mrs. Kham Nhong SICHANTHAVONG

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to be invited to attend the JICA/DIP Seminar on industrial property in Bangkok. I would like to express my appreciation and thanks for giving me the opportunity to expose a brief presentation about the Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in view of the promotion of information in private sector in Lao PDR.

As regards the industrial property Development, Lao PDR had just started recently since 1993 the Department of Industrial Property, Standardization and Metrology was established under the supervision of STENO which is part of the Prime minister's Office.

At present we are dealing only with the registration of the trademarks. Other fields of industrial property such as patents, utility model ...now, we are in process of drafting laws and regulation concerned and hoping to be finished by year 1998. However, the most significant thing is the recognition of the Lao government on the protection of industrial property rights of foreign investors which is reflected in the law on the management and promotion of foreign investment and the Decree of the Prime Minister on trademarks (1995). Even though at present the public awareness of IP rights is still at low level but affirmative.

As you know, Lao PDR is in the phase of implementing a new economic mechanism by encouraging private sectors to undertake more active role in socio-economic development. However, the promotion of use of information in private sector is very important and needed for IP matter. In this respect, ISM had developed and diffused the IP information in

countries through internet system which will be setting up in the near future.

We will actively involve in the IP rights in order to obtain foreign assistance to establish the state of art IP system and information dissemination.

This is a brief overview of current status and future trends on dissemination of Industrial Property information in our country that are still at low level. Therefore, much attention and assistance from international community are required and without regional and international cooperation DISM will not be able to reach the targets.

Finally, once again, I would express my sincere thanks to DIP of Thailand and JICA for their warm hospitality and assistance handed to our delegation during our stay in Thailand.

Thank you

many forms to the public and private sectors as well as trademark registration official gazette, national seminars, lectures and conferences, dissemination done newspapers etc... All IP events, representatives various ministries and agencies are giving cooperation in participation with enthusiasm and acknowledged the importance of the IP rights. Even the dissemination of IP information is still limited, but local representatives most of them from private companies and offices are actively involved on the dissemination of IP information to the public and local/foreign firms are willing to protect their lawful rights in our country especially on the registration of trademark.

Up to now nearly 6000 applications for registration have been granted in Lao PDR (about 99% from overseas). It demonstrates that we have regularly the exchange of the IP information with private sector. Even though this practice is still limited and the use of automation for IP system is in the preliminary stage. However, we are now using several means of IP information dissemination. The internet system is deemed to be used for information worldwide. However we are issuing the official Gazette in every 2 months. Which are dispatched to local IP offices and overseas through local representative. At the same time we exchanged IP information with countries in the region as well. On bilateral cooperation, we have signed the Memorandum of Cooperation in the field of IP with Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, notably in exchange of information and experiences, personnel training, and study visit. Also we maintain good relation ship and cooperation with National Office of IP of Vietnam and had exchanged IP delegation and personnel training.

And now, Lao PDR becomes a member of ASEAN countries, the IP information exchange among member countries will be essential in other to promote the progress and maintain the harmony of IP system in the region.

We have also a contact with the JPO; some IP offices of ASEAN member countries for exchange of information, documentation and study visit.

Future trends

We will upgrade the computer system for IP information.

We will continue to develop and expand the exchange of IP information with Thailand, Vietnam, Japan and other ASEAN

CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE TRENDS ON DISSEMINATION
OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY INFORMATION IN VIEW OF THE
PROMOTION OF USE OF THE INFORMATION IN PRIVATE SECTOR

COUNTRY : MALAYSIA
NAME : MOHAMMAD AMRAN B. ABAS
TITLE : ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF PATENT
ORGANIZATION : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION (IPD),
MINISTRY OF DOMESTIC TRADE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE TRENDS ON DISSEMINATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY INFORMATION IN VIEW OF THE PROMOTION OF USE OF THE INFORMATION IN PRIVATE SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Intellectual property has long been recognized and used by industrialized countries, and also by an ever increasing number of developing countries, as an important tool of technological and economic development. Recognising this importance, in line with its vision to become a developed nation by the year 2020, Malaysia has embarked on an ambitious plan to leapfrog into the Information Age by providing intellectual and strategic leadership.

1.2 Malaysia is a nation whose growth has been carefully shaped and guided by strategic five-year plans. Malaysia has created the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) - a world-class, to help companies of the world test the limit of technology and prepare themselves for the future . The MSC will also accelerate Malaysia's entry into the Information Age , and through it, help visualise Vision 2020.

1.3 Thus, the Intellectual Property Division (IPD), under the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs, faced the tasks of creating an adequate infrastructure for intellectual property protection and stimulating the development of indigenous technology towards industrial growth.

1.4 The strenghtening of the intellectual property system in support of economic development in Malaysia is an on going process. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the European Patent Office (EPO) as well as the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) have played a pivotal role in assisting Malaysia towards this efforts.

2. IP INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Under the Technology Action Plan, the IPD was given the responsibilities to strengthen the system for management of intellectual property rights and enhance patent advisory and other services in line with that responsible. An integrated and automated system for the management of patent and trademark procedure, also known as PANTAS, is now being implemented and is expected to be fully operational in January 1998. With the system in operation, IPD will become a one-stop agency for providing advice and services relating IP and IP information.

2.2 The Section which responsible for the promotion the use and dissemination of patent information is the Formality Section, Patent Unit (PU). The PU currently has a rather limited collection of patent documents. Apart from the Malaysian patent document, its also maintains a collection of other patent documents from United States, the European Patent, United Kingdom and Japan. These documents are available either in compact disks (CD-ROM) or microfilms.

2.3 The Malaysian trademarks and patent databases were recently being migrated into the new computerised system (PANTAS) to facilitate on-line access by the examiners as well as the public. On-line linkages to foreign database like INPADOC is only available to the patent examiners provided free-of-charge by EPO under the ECAP programme.

2.4 The IPD has also developed skilled patent and trademark examiners who have acquired a considerable amount of expertise on search, examination and information management of industrial property. The expertise and experience of these examiners are being effectively propagated to benefit new recruits of the Division through seminars and trainings.

2.5 The IPD has also promoted a fairly range of activities and services for the information users, and these services are constantly being reviewed and upgraded. The services provided are as follows :

i. Advisory and Reference service

General advice, promotional and education programmes

ii. Trademarks and Patents Search Service

State-of-the-art search

Trademarks and patents equivalent search

iii. Specific-Consultancy Service

Technology assessment and evaluation

3. PROMOTION OF IP INFORMATION

3.1 IPD collaborates with a number of public and private organisations in its effort to promote IP information. These organisations which are enumerated below are considered to be representatives of their particular group of information users. It is anticipated that these organisations would in turn propagate the benefits of IP information to their associates or members.

- Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (MOSTE)
- Ministry of Health e.g. Drug Control Authority (DCA)
- R & D Institutions e.g. Malaysian Institute of Nuclear Technology (MINT)
- Institutions of higher learning e.g. Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)
- Associations of manufacturers and professional bodies e.g. Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM)
- Invention societies and clubs e.g. Malaysian Invention and Design Society (MINDS), Malaysian Intellectual Property Association (MIPA), Licensing Executive Society (LES).

3.2 In order to promote the exploitation of IP and to accelerate the dissemination of IP information, the IPD has held about 40 'roadshows' throughout the country since 1994 until end of 1997. The response was enormous and the number of participants were increasing every year.

3.3 To promote greater professionalism in intellectual property management and to create awareness and encourage local inventiveness and creativity in the country, two bodies, namely MINDS and MIPA have been working closely with the Government. MINDS was established in 1986 after the Malaysian Patents Act came into implementation. MINDS provides the important platform for inventors and inventions in the country through its annual MINDEX exhibition cum competition. And, also provides a gateway into the international invention world through participation at the Geneva International Invention Exhibition.

3.4 All these activities are important contributions towards creating an intellectual property system that is progressive and dynamic. It ensures the involvement of all parties concerned to make the system a success for benefit of the industrial as well as scientific community.

4. METHOD AND TECHNIQUE OF DISSEMINATION

4.1 The emergence of various new IP information products like CD-ROM has made great impact on the implementation of the IP system, particularly in respect to dissemination of information to the end-users.

4.2 It is important for IPD as well as the industries to keep abreast with the development of such information technology to ensure that their investment in computer hardware and software are cost-effective and productive. This is achieved by establishing close cooperation with various foreign organisations which supply patent information.

4.3 Participation in various coordination meetings and training courses organised by WIPO, EPO and JPO have proven to be extremely useful not only in acquiring the knowledge for application on domestic automation programme , but also in exchanging valuable experience and guidelines relating to compatibility of different operating systems with other user countries.

4.4 IPD has undertaken to encourage and promote the use of IP information by adopting several strategies, that is, to promote the use and usefulness of IP information and to identify potential information users. An important aspect of the promotion programme is the organising of training workshops and courses to educate users on the utilisation and application of IP information in their daily activities.

4.5 Many societies and clubs have been established to promote inventive activities at the national, state and school levels. IPD has always been supportive of these societies and its officials are actively engaged in various activities organised by them.

4.6 Follow-up actions on technological requirement of information users are carried out by IPD when need arises. Technological and commercial progress of the users are also monitored. Feedback from the users is obtained for reviewing and developing new information strategies.

5. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The patent system not only protects technology but also provides an invaluable treasure of technical information. There are now more indigenous inventive and innovative activities going on and the number of applications filed by Malaysians has also increased considerably. In order to realise the goal of industrialisation, the momentum of indigenous technology development must be maintained.

5.2 Support to the information users will have to be further enhanced in order to exploit the potential of patent information and utilise it to new technologies. In order to keep the demand and need, IPD continues to emphasise on infrastructure as well as human resource development. In fact, a modern and user-friendly automated information system is now being implemented.

5.3 The industries now have realised the necessity introducing new ways in order to cope with the inevitable changes resulting from new information technologies in the storage, access and analysis of patent information.

5.4 One of the most important condition for the existence of a good industrial property information system is the availability of trained personnel capable of providing the managerial as well as technical support for the system. In addition there should also be a core of competent experts and professionals within the Government and the private sector to spearhead the future planning and development of industrial property information for the country.

5.5 The foreign investors would have been assured of industrial property protection as they invest their technology in Malaysia, whilst the local inventors be motivated to develop their ideas and innovations.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION
MINISTRY OF DOMESTIC TRADE
AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS, MALAYSIA

Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in view of the Promotion of Use of the Information in Private Sector

Country:Japan

Name:Hitoshi Watanabe

Title:Deputy Director of Patent Information Policy Division

Organization:Japanese Patent Office

Current Status and Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in view of the Promotion of Use of Information in the Private Sector

1.Current Status on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in Japan

(1) Progress in Paperless Project and Distribution of Products

In 1983, JPO launched the Paperless Project to develop a comprehensive fully computerized system.

The system was designed to streamline overall patent administration including quicker processing of patent and utility model applications and office paperwork.

The Paperless Project introduced a variety of databases for industrial property information.

JPO now issues patent and utility model publications basically in electronic data format developed by electronic filing system begun first in the world in 1990.

JPO is promoting widespread distribution of such patent information products, which is useful not only for applicants and patent agents, but also for private companies, universities and research institutes. In order to accomplish the distribution to users, JPO is providing the following patent information facilities.

[Comprehensive Document Database (CDDB)]

CDDB stores electronic information on patent, utility model, design and trademark publication issued in Japan and official patent gazettes issued in the major countries.

The domestic part has already been stored in the database completely to the present.

The storage of foreign part has almost been completed by the data exchange project in the course of Trilateral Offices' cooperation (EPO, USPTO and JPO).

The total number of storage is about 42 million in 1997.

There is no such comprehensive document database in the world.

The database is available to the public in National Center for Industrial Property Information and MITI's regional bureaus.

The rate of usage is rapidly increasing.

[File Forming Term (F-term) Retrieval System]

F-term Retrieval System is an on-line retrieval system developed by JPO.

In the system, IPC(International Patent Classification), FI(File Index: JPO's internal classification based on IPC) and indexing term called F-term are used as retrieval keys.

JPO's patent examiners are using F-term which is classified from the point of view of many technical features as their tool for searching. JPO has developed F-term on about 2800 technical subjects.

F-term data of developed subjects have been provided to the public through the on-line service of nonprofit organization called JAPIO(Japan Patent Information Organization).

In December 1995, F-term data of all technical subjects became available to the public.

The project regarding the translation of F-term data into English has been proceeding with aiming to finish the translation by the end of 1998.

[Electronic Official Gazette]

Patent and utility model applications in Japan have been filed in electronic form since December 1990 when the electronic filing system was launched.

By making use of the electronic data received through this system, JPO started to publish patent application and utility model application on CD-ROM from January 1993.

The CD-ROM publications are compiled in a mixed mode which consists of specifications in code data and drawings in image data.

Publishing CD-ROM enables users to make it easier to compile, modify and edit the electrical data.

As a result, various kinds of commercial service to provide Industrial Property Information to end-user have been emerging.

[New CDDB]

In order to meet various demands from users, new public browsing service with retrieval system was released in January 1997 at National Center for Industrial Property Information and MITI's regional bureaus.

This service enables users to use full-text search system in bibliographic data, abstracts and claims of patent and utility model published in CD-ROM since 1993.

(2) Change of Environment of Utilizing Patent Information

In these days, the performance of hardware has been improved dramatically, and various kinds of software have been common for users.

In accordance with such a trend, the movement for downsizing is getting popular.

This movement replaces the conventional system using mainframe computer with a new system using a personal computer or a workstation. It is also promoting the network connections between PCs and Server within companies.

Some of those companies obtain CD-ROM gazettes or other electronic data from JAPIO, then establish their own database for some specific technical fields, and make the database available not only for a particular division such as an Industrial Property division but also for research and development divisions through on-line network within the companies.

On the other hand, the rapid progress of Internet technology makes it possible for companies to access the industrial property information widely and easily.

As a matter of fact, the new Industrial Property Information service by using Internet is now emerging both commercially and non-commercially.

As for JPO's Internet service which began in April 1996, it provides mainly administrative information to the public so far.

Furthermore, since April 1997 it has been providing PAJ (Patent Abstracts of Japan) through Internet on trial which would be accessed from the foreign countries including APEC.

In addition, JAPIO and other private sectors have been providing their patent information through Internet with charge.

(3) Emerging of private sector in dissemination of information

The private sector such as companies providing patent information to their client has been making abstracts by copying the paper documents, clipping and pasting copies for their sales so far.

However, the publication of CD-ROM gazette from January 1993 makes it possible for them to process the electronic data and supply the modified data to the third parties under the approved terms and conditions.

As a result, CD-ROM for a specific technical field, Index CD-ROM, abstracts in various forms, on-line retrieval service and so on have been newly developed.

Those user-oriented services of information are provided based on the principle of market mechanism.

1. Future Trends on Dissemination of Industrial Property Information in Japan

(1) Recent circumstances around Industrial Property Information

We are facing the new trends such as explosive spread of Internet and movement from finding the value of Hardware to finding the value of contents and software.

Those trends are symptom toward new era of information-oriented society.

In order to adjust to this new era in the field of Industrial Property, further dissemination of Industrial Property Information is

necessary.

This further dissemination coupled with strong innovation in the information communication field like multi-media technology, brings us improvement of economic productivity and large impact to research and development activities.

On the other hand, in the course of globalization of economic activities, the international cooperation in dissemination of Industrial Property Information is strongly expected to be promoted. Based on those circumstances around Industrial Property Information, developing infrastructure of equipment for networking and progress of Paperless Project, JPO raise the basic direction for dissemination of Industrial Property Information toward 21st century.

Our basic direction is a. Active provision of Industrial Property Information through Internet, b. Changing terms and conditions for providing Industrial Property Information and c. Further promotion of international cooperation with foreign countries on Industrial Property Information.

a. Active provision of Industrial Property Information through Internet

Although Industrial Property Information is now provided to research and development sectors through National Center for Industrial Property Information and MITI's regional bureaus, there is still limitation to provide it to them widely and deeply.

We are considering Internet which makes it possible to get information cheaply from everywhere in the world as a measure for users to look through Industrial Property Information.

We will provide the information free of charge.

That will enable local private companies, universities and research institutes to make use of the information easily and cheaply and as a result it will contribute further promotion of research and development activities.

It will also ensure and enhance the protection of Japanese Industrial Property Right overseas.

This is because Industrial Property applications by Japanese will be examined properly and promptly in foreign Industrial Property Offices by using the information, and because the information through the Internet will be able to notify the competitors in the foreign countries of the existence of the Japanese granted right.

b. Changing terms and conditions for providing Industrial Property Information

In the current system, JPO charges royalties for using Industrial Property Information.

The cost of an access to the information is relatively higher than in Western countries where it is available at marginal cost.

In order to encourage users to make use of Industrial Property Information more freely, it is essential to reduce this burden of

cost.

>From April 1998 we will offer gazette at marginal cost.

In other words, the royalty for using CD-ROM will not be charged to users, no matter who they are and how they use.

However, complete imitation of whole CD-ROM called 'Deadcopy' should not be permitted in terms of security in principle.

We are expecting private companies to make use of the information more frequently and more effectively by reducing cost to get it.

We are also expecting Industrial Property Information to spread widely by various kinds of private information service company.

c. Further promotion of international cooperation on Industrial Property Information

With the progress of economic globalization, Industrial Property Information needs to flow rapidly and widely around world.

To make the infrastructure for this demand, cooperation for computerization of industrial property system in foreign countries is expected.

We are considering cooperation for establishing network between Trilateral Offices, WIPO and other national offices.

We are also exploring the possibility to provide First Page Database which includes PAJ through Internet.

(2) Other plans for dissemination of Industrial Property Information
[Promoting electronic gazette]

We are planing to change the media for publishing gazette completely from paper to CD-ROM until Year 2000.

While CD-ROM for patent and utility model has already been published, we will implement publishing CD-ROM gazette for industrial design, trademark, decision of Board of Appeal and so on.

Provision of official gazette will be started on trial through on-line early 1998.

[Providing Database in JPO]

The database of JPO will be offered from April 1998 through JAPIO at marginal cost.

The royalty for using database of JPO will not be charged to users from April 1998.

Notice for copyright of JPO will be shown to users when using the database.

[Electronic Browsing System at the Library]

Electronic Browsing System at the Library will be established until Year 2000.

In accordance with the system, we will continue abolishing domestic paper gazettes and shifting to electronic data storage based on the

development of technology and the user's familiarity with terminal operation.

The Electronic Browsing System consists of service at public inspection facilities and service through network.

The service at public browsing facilities will be offered rapidly through the dedicated line.

The service through network will be offered through Internet around-the-clock around-the-world.

It is also important to improve local and regional electronic browsing facilities.

JICA