

III. Evaluation and Recommendation

1. Over-all Evaluation and Recommendations

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This Program consists of five components of different WTO related subjects. The evaluation and recommendations for each components are to be discussed separately, however, there are common issues, which can be discussed as over-all evaluation and recommendations.

The followings are considered to be positively-evaluated points common across all components, based on comments by workshop participants, counterpart organizations and lecturers.

- Needs-oriented delivery of knowledge and information system to each counterpart organizations.

During the planning stage of implementation of the Program, the TA Consultant team carefully looked at the needs and current capacity of the counterpart organizations, and selected suitable subjects to be covered and lecturers to be invited. On the other hand, briefings to lecturers regarding the Thai conditions are made in order to have the contents fit to the needs. In case of information sharing system, individual interviews were conducted for all staff of the counterpart division, in order to grasp the current situation of information flow, contents and method of information sharing, before the system designing. For TRIPS component, the textbook drafting experts teams were set up at both Thai and Japan side in order to reflect the level and interest of textbook users.

- Satisfaction level of seminar and workshop participants

The average scores given by participants to the workshops and seminars regarding the level of satisfaction were 80%, 4.0 out of 5.0 as full score. The satisfaction level is one of several criteria in the questionnaires distributed.

- Sharing Japanese experience

Quite high interest was indicated toward how Japan has dealt with each component specific issues in AD, TBT, GATS and TRIPS. The total of 48 Japanese experts, from the government, academics and private sector, were invited as guest speakers. The Japan's experience can be useful as reference to Thai situation, in dealing with western style procedures common in WTO.

- Consultation for highly interested issues for WTO negotiation.

The negotiation for GATS is currently under-going at WTO, with so-called “requests and offer” procedure, in which the Government of Thailand has to indicate its requests and offers within the schedule. This Program provided opportunity to consult with ex-WTO Director, as a lecturer, who is familiar with all aspects of the negotiation process.

- Enlightenment for government organizations unfamiliar with WTO

Those non-trade related government offices have little chance to expose to WTO matters, however, those agreements such as GATS, TBT and TRIPS requires consistency with domestic regulations, which might involve those organizations not directly related with international trade. The Program brought opportunity to invite and enlighten those government organizations in basic understanding for WTO agreements, so that they might be able to prepare for future involvement.

- Strengthening inter-ministerial and government-private coordination

The Program had several workshops with participation from various combinations of ministries, departments, academics and private sector, particularly for AD/CVD and GATS. These occasions provided opportunities for information sharing regarding obligation and rights under WTO agreements and the issues require coordination among different organizations.

Based on the above evaluation and impact, the followings are recommendations common across all components toward further capacity building.

- Information sharing and utilization

Although the information sharing system developed under this Program (Component-1) is to assist the system within DTN, it is intended to be accessed by other relevant government offices in the future. It is recommended to have the WTO information to be shared by all WTO-related departments and ministries for components covered under this Program. The information system is an infrastructure to support activities of the respective offices. The expansion of the information system for wider range of users is expected to contribute to further capacity building.

In order to materialize the full utilization of ISS, it is further recommended to set up an opportunity for discussion among DTN and other WTO related offices regarding the best use of the system by reflecting needs being felt by the users. As for a communication tool, “e-mail news” sent by DTN regarding the ISS can be used to

enhance the communication among the users.

➤ Strengthening inter-ministry and government-private coordination

The capacity is to be build with cooperation and coordination with collaborative organizations. Enhancing closer intra-government and government-private coordination is recommended for further capacity building. Especially, in case of issues in GATS, since the relevant offices are of wide range, it is important to have a good understanding with each other, since the negotiations cover those horizontal issues across all service sectors.

In case of AD/CVD issues, it is recommended to have more close communication among government, DFT, and private sectors, particularly FTI. In Japan, Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation), one of the major business organization in Japan, has “Committee on Trade and Investment” to discuss variety of issues including unfair trade practices, which can be used as an example.

(referential information)

“Committee on Trade and Investment”, consists of approximately 120 companies and association, is one of the committees of Nippon Keidanren. The Committee promotes information exchange and discussion among the various industry sectors, and often submits recommendations or requests to governments of Japan and foreign countries on behalf of Japan’s industry sector.

➤ Institution building

An inter-organizational activity can be developed to a permanent institution for the designated specific purpose. In case of AD/CVD, “Fair Trade Center” with similar function as Fair Trade Center in Japan is being recommended to be established, to function as an information center regarding trade remedies by private initiative with the government support. The initial stage of the institution is to be started as a network with minimum cost.

In Japan, Nippon Keidanren has set up a “Japan Service Network” in order to stimulate discussion among private service industry sector. It is also recommended to organize service industry in Thailand, for their mutual communication and form a focal point with DTN which is a negotiator for all service sectors.

➤ Human Resource Development

In order to strengthen and continue with training activities, development of lecturers and training tools are also required. Under TRIPS component, training material and trainers’ training were covered by this Program. While for other

components, the human resource development program is recommended to be established, so that the organization can be less affected by unexpected out-flow of human resources.

It is further recommended that those text and materials distributed for the seminars and workshops are to be recompiled for the training activities at each counterpart organizations. The opportunity for future training organized by WTO and other donors should be utilized fully, and reporting sessions by inviting officials of Thai Government Mission to WTO would be effective for sharing understanding among government and private circles.

➤ Capacity Building for Neighboring ASEAN Members

Thai government is already extending its assistance to Cambodia and Laos, future WTO members, to provide relevant Thai experience in WTO related issues. As has been discussed at APEC meetings, various efforts in enhancing capacity of developing economies are important, and Japanese bilateral assistance also has a program to assist “South to South” cooperation. From this viewpoint, it is further encouraged to conduct technical assistance for neighboring ASEAN members, which is also expected to contribute to the capacity building of Thai government.

➤ Enlightenment

It has become important to have the general public understand properly the benefit of global free trade. The activities for enlightenment is recommended to be strengthened, since various aspects of WTO related matter is getting close to consumers and markets. The seminar conducted in region is one of effective way to reach to off-Bangkok economy and public.

It is recommended to conduct seminars for cities outside Bangkok targeting local governments as well as private sectors, by making use of Thai language text and materials. Appealing a positive aspect of free trade regime, through various news media, is also effective to gain national support, particularly on the aspect of promoting Thai industry to international market.

Project purposes, outputs and evaluation indicators are shown in Figure , based on Project Cycle Management (PCM) method.

Figure III-1-1 Project Design Matrix (Thailand)

Project Name: Capacity Building Program for the Implementation of the WTO Agreements in Thailand Implementation Period: August 2001 - December 2002

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions		
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>Thailand obtains further benefits through multilateral trading system including the WTO due to its enhanced capacity to understand the WTO Agreement, implement its obligations, and to participate in international negotiations actively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The merits from multilateral trade regime will be recognized to be increased. - The resource staff of Thai government for WTO negotiations will be increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data related to WTO dispute settlement - Record of Thai government staff's activities related to WTO issues 			
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>(1) Recommendations provided and the information system built under this cooperation program improve DTN's capacity as a coordinator when implementing the WTO Agreement.</p> <p>(2) Transfer of knowledge (in the field of GATS, AD/SCM, TBT, TRIPS, negotiation skills) under this capacity building program improves government officials and private sector staff's capacity to understand and implement the WTO obligations and actively participate in the multilateral negotiation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The information sharing system will be developed for continued use, and the staff in charge fully comprehend the system. - The flow of WTO-related information from DTN to relevant government organizations will be increased. - The staff acquired with knowledge in WTO Agreements will be increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire - Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thai government does not make major changes about its multilateral trading policy including the WTO policy. 		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>(1) Pilot information system is established and put into practice at DTN.</p> <p>(2) Government officials have better understanding about GATS agreement.</p> <p>(3) Government officials and private sector people have better understanding about AD/SCM agreement and its obligations.</p> <p>(4) Government officials and staff in organizations concerned have improved capacity for enforcement of TRIPS agreement and IPR-related administration.</p> <p>(5) Government officials have better understanding about TBT agreement.</p>	<p>(1) Increase in WTO information flow.</p> <p>(2) Enhanced activities of GATS related staff.</p> <p>(3) Enhanced capacity in handling AD/SCM related issues.</p> <p>(4) Enhanced enforcement activities in TRIPS related issues</p> <p>(5) Increased participation for international standards by TBT related offices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire - Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DTN maintains, manages and make good use of the information system continuously. - Sustainable knowledge transfer is provided to public and private sector people concerned. - The number of staff in charge of the WTO issues does not decrease. 		
<p>Activities</p> <p>(1) Development of a pilot Information Sharing System and transfer of technology in operation and utilization for WTO related information sharing.</p> <p>(2) Organizing workshops for transfer of knowledge in GATS.</p> <p>(3) Organizing workshops for transfer of knowledge in AD/SCM.</p> <p>(4) Development of training materials regarding TRIPS agreements and intellectual property and transfer of knowledge to government and private sector.</p> <p>(5) Organizing workshops for transfer of knowledge in TBT.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Japan:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>Consultants (Core members)</p> <p>Consultants (Support)</p> <p>Experts</p> <p>Coordinators</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>Required costs for TA activities</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Third Countries:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>(Ex-)WTO staff</p> <p>Experts</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Thailand:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>Counterpart personnel</p> <p>Experts</p> <p>Interpreters and support staff</p> <p><u>Facilities</u></p> <p>Project Office at DTN</p> <p>PC and PC Software</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Japan:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>Consultants (Core members)</p> <p>Consultants (Support)</p> <p>Experts</p> <p>Coordinators</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>Required costs for TA activities</p>	<p>Third Countries:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>(Ex-)WTO staff</p> <p>Experts</p>	<p>Thailand:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>Counterpart personnel</p> <p>Experts</p> <p>Interpreters and support staff</p> <p><u>Facilities</u></p> <p>Project Office at DTN</p> <p>PC and PC Software</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government officials who received training continuously take charge of WTO related assignments. <p>Pre-conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thai government officials who are responsible for WTO-related work are not negative about this capacity building program conducted by JICA.
<p>Japan:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>Consultants (Core members)</p> <p>Consultants (Support)</p> <p>Experts</p> <p>Coordinators</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>Required costs for TA activities</p>	<p>Third Countries:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>(Ex-)WTO staff</p> <p>Experts</p>	<p>Thailand:</p> <p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>Counterpart personnel</p> <p>Experts</p> <p>Interpreters and support staff</p> <p><u>Facilities</u></p> <p>Project Office at DTN</p> <p>PC and PC Software</p>			

2. Evaluation and Recommendation for each Component

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2.1 Strengthening Institutional Aspects Related to Implementation of WTO Agreements 《Component 1》

This section evaluates the technical assistance for “Strengthening institutional aspects related to implementation of WTO Agreements 《Component 1》 ” and provides recommendations for the future.

2.1.1 Evaluation

Before providing the technical assistance, the bureau for the WTO in DTN (former Department of Business Economics), which is in charge of operations related to implementation of WTO Agreements, had problems sharing information with the WTO, which made the entire operation inefficient as outlined below.

- As each person in charge separately manages information related to the WTO, it is organized by field and in chronological order in paper form according to a personal file system.
- To get the information from another field, it requires asking the person in charge of the field even within DTN.
- When the person in charge is absent, it is difficult to get the necessary information.
- It takes a lot of time to search for the necessary information.
- Many requests for information are received in the bureau for WTO from other bureaus in DTN and other government agencies, which occupy a lot of time.

To resolve these problems from the point of view of strengthening institutional aspects related to implementation of WTO Agreements, the WTO-related information sharing system “WTO-ISS” was designed, developed, and adopted by DTN on November 4, 2002, as a means of efficiently sharing WTO-related information within the DTN. This technical assistance provides a way of strengthening the institutional administration of implementation of WTO Agreements for DTN in charge of WTO. Through a set of technical assistance activities before the official operation of WTO-ISS, the following results were achieved.

- Positive cooperation from the DTN counterpart could be obtained for technical assistance with this component, which reasonably resolves the problems before

providing technical assistance in the bureau for WTO and reflects the needs of DTN for design, establishment, and adoption of the information sharing system.

- On initiating the system, the existing documents could be arranged, digitized, and registered in the system with cooperation from the DTN counterpart. Through these operations, information belonging to each person in the bureau for WTO within DTN could be gathered and classified in a cross-referenced way, which has motivated the individual in the bureau for WTO to share the information. In this matter, at the start of system operation, an environment where each person was able to understand the advantages of the information sharing system both in a practical way and in concept was established.
- Since the information sharing system was designed to be closely related to the existing system in the DTN (that is “a paperless system”), it would also be easily used in many fields other than the WTO. In addition, the paperless system could be modified in accordance with DTN’s needs.
- Users and system administrators were trained in the method of use, operation, and management of WTO-ISS, which established a base of future utilization of WTO-ISS by DTN.
- In the design and development of the system, discussion and operation with the DTN counterpart was possible, which enabled technical assistance for system design, practical methods for development, and management for development.

However, mere adoption of WTO-ISS is insufficient to drive the sharing of WTO-related information and strengthen the institutional aspects related to implementation of WTO Agreements. The actual sharing of WTO-related information relies on how the individual persons in the bureau for WTO will utilize WTO-ISS in the future. The entire operation in the bureau will not become truly efficient until every person registers his/her own information. It is quite important for the individual persons in the bureau for WTO to be conscious of sharing their own information, and the director of the bureau for WTO will need to make them aware of the importance of their tasks.

The results of system usage to the end of December, after the official start of operations on November 8th, were that 16 individuals (user accounts) at the division in charge of WTO have used WTO-ISS, and the total access number equaled 491. (Since document registration was through Web Serve, the access number for registration is not included.) Therefore, it remained to be tested at the end of December 2002. The reason the system was not used very much was that INFOMA Web Flow was not used, except in the document section of each division under a policy of gradual use. Though we are planning to make it possible for each section leader to use the system from now on, it is

expected after the middle of 2003 when the full conversion to the system will be implemented. Another reason Web Serve was not used as of the end of December was that a problem was discovered after the official start of operations on November 26. For these reasons, at the present stage, the availability of WTO-ISS, which is linked closely to INFOMA, is affected. The problem found in Web Serve was adjusted in January 2003. But in view of the present situation, in which DTN is promoting the gradual adoption of INFOMA, the expansion of WTO-ISS will have to be adjourned until after January 2003. It is important to make sure that measures for the expansion of WTO-ISS after the end of the support are taken by DTN. In this respect, as for the counterpart, users are being encouraged directly, and measures, such as a system demonstration for the DDG of DTN and instruction regarding the top-down style of usage, are being examined and implemented independently. So its approaches are being made even at this present stage. The counterpart reported that through the department in charge of WTO in DTN, it understands the usefulness of WTO-ISS thanks to its training course, and also reported that WTO-ISS will be used as the INFOMA operations will be implemented.

2.1.2 Recommendation

This section provides recommendations for the future, which are based on the evaluation of the technical assistance examined in section “2.1.1 Evaluation.”

- (a) To utilize the adopted WTO-related information system efficiently and strengthen the institutional aspects related to implementation of WTO Agreements, it is necessary to make every person in the bureau for WTO aware of the need to share his/her own information in addition to making use of manuals for users and administrators continuously. For this purpose, we make the three recommendations below:
- For the time being, organizational measures should be taken to ensure information sharing in the bureau for WTO by top-down directives.
 - It is also necessary to appoint a person responsible for WTO-ISS both in the bureau for WTO and the bureau of system administration in order to promote utilization, as well as train staff in several stages such as new members, give individual instruction, and respond to each question. It might be useful for them to individually instruct the persons who have not registered sufficient information.
 - In addition to the guidance on the operation of the system itself, it is important to consider promoting voluntary application by examining a mechanism

where users can share an understanding of the benefits that the system provides. For example, the mechanism etc. that feeds and backs the registration information of the renewal, new documents etc. of information into users regularly and raises the application incentive among them will be evaluated.

- (b) Currently, registration of information is limited within DTN in consideration of security, although the information is openly available for search. To accept the registration of information by other government agencies after the Government of Thailand arranges the intranet environment among governmental agencies is also important to make the operation of the bureau for WTO more efficient. This system has also been developed from the standpoint of such scalability.
- (c) WTO-ISS is designed and developed with specifications adapted to WTO-related information sharing, but the system should be adapted to other fields. It should be determined whether to utilize and share the information in other fields handled within DTN. The operation will be more efficient not only in the other bureaus but also in the bureau for WTO, as information in other fields is also related to operations regarding Implementation of WTO Agreements. In addition this system was developed as a pilot system for sharing of the WTO-related information, and its development also includes the standpoint of such scalability.

Furthermore, consultation for the usability improvement on the operation that is linked to 3 items of the above (a), including the follow-up of the actual condition of the system application, is thought to be important. In the middle of 2003, the relocation of the DTN office is scheduled. So, with the suitable timing of the application progress, it is hoped that the opening of the follow-up meeting by a TA consultant team, as appropriate, should be examined.

2.2 Capacity-Building for GATS 《Component2》

2.2.1 Overview of the Evaluation of GATS Component Activities

The evaluation of the activities of GATS Component has undertaken by 1) questionnaire survey, 2) consultation meetings with DTN and other counterparts, 3) comments from lectures and 4) TA Team observations. It is generally observed that the Government of Thailand, especially DTN, utilized Workshops as the occasion to review and to compile all the knowledge and updated information necessary for their work on GATS issues, to solve the questions and concerns arising from the on-going GATS negotiations. DTN has played the key roles as the organizers of the Workshop I. Also, DTN worked with other service-related agencies and TA Team to coordinate Workshops II, and stimulated the discussion by giving latest information and views during workshops II through participation of Deputy Director-General level official.

In addition, Workshops II provided the occasion for governmental agencies and business representatives to shared the information and views in the sectors of financial, telecommunication, tourism and accountancy services sectors. The knowledge and information strengthen during the Workshops are expected to provide a basis for future sector coordination.

TA Team observed, through the activities of this program, that the officials in charge of GATS in DTN have been very active, not only working for the Geneva meetings, but also providing information to other service-related governmental agencies, arranging the meetings/workshops/seminars, traveling local areas for seminars of “public awareness heightening”. It seemed that sometimes the volume of the tasks is beyond their capacity, though there exist a few experienced and knowledgeable officials.

2.2.2 Evaluation of the Workshop (1) in February

Speakers have submitted comments and recommendations after the Workshop. They pointed out the following issues:

- Balanced speakers with officials and academics from both sides
- Thai officials performed important role to activate discussions
- Some of the participants seemed be well informed about GATS provisions is
- Further discussion beyond basic issues should be tackled in the future activities

DTN and TA Team had several discussions to review and evaluate the Workshop I. They agreed that for planning Workshops II, comments and suggestions from speakers and participants should be fully taken into account. Thus, Workshops II turned out to be sector focused ones with less number of speakers to promote interactions from participants and speakers. Also invite experienced officials to make presentations to share their current challenges at the beginning of each Workshop.

2.2.3 Evaluation of the Workshops (2) in August

(1) DTN's Evaluation in general

DTN found that Workshops II was utilized as the opportunity to enhance the knowledge on GATS and negotiation situation for future coordination and works in sector issues of GATS negotiations. Involvement of the business representative at this stage would be expected to enhance the government-industry dialogue.

(2) Workshop on Financial Services

Fiscal Policy Office (FPO), co-organizer of the Workshop on Financial Services evaluated that the Workshop provided supplementary knowledge and suggestions to their own effort by the financial liberalization coordination team. As the length of the workshop (half-day) was not adequate, there remained a few points to be clarified; especially issues directly deal with the negotiation. FPO mentioned that they had to work on FTAs and other international frameworks in addition to GATS so that there needs to be the study by experts and specialists.

From the questionnaire survey, which 12 out of 22 participants answered, all (100%) found the workshop was useful to the current situation of the field. 88% were sure that they would utilize the acquired knowledge to their jobs. The participants from business expressed interests to other issues, such as investment or telecommunications in WTO.

(3) Workshop on Telecommunication Services

Posts and Telegraph Department (PTD), co-organizer of the Workshop on Telecommunication Services and TA Team shared that Ms. Chirapa's presentation on how she tackled with the previous negotiation on telecommunication, in addition to Mr.

Hartrige's lecture provides a lot of information and impact to the participants, both young officials of inside PTD and business representatives. It is pointed out that because of her heavy daily duties, such occasion was rather rare for both sides.

From the questionnaire survey, which 11 out of 26 participants answered, 91% found the workshop was useful to the current situation of the field. 91% would utilize the acquired knowledge to their jobs. A few participants suggested that more detailed information should be given to the future occasions, if any.

(4) Workshop on Tourism Services

Thai Authority of Tourism (TAT), co-organizer of the Workshop on Tourism and TA Team shared that the Workshop assisted TAT's own efforts. TA Team especially evaluated their organizing own meeting stimulated by this Workshop. TAT found that GATS as well as APEC and ASEAN tourism services issues should be continuously updated to the business side so that business could feel their own benefit and commit to the strategic discussions. Despite of the current uncertainty of the tourism industry, TA Team sincerely hopes the recovery of the situation and sustainable development of the sector in mid- and long-term.

From the questionnaire survey, 18 out of 26 participants answered, 78% found the workshop was useful to the current situation of the field. 78% would utilize the acquired knowledge to their jobs. Quite a few comments of various directions were submitted, e.g. "general knowledge of GATS should be enhanced further" vs. "tourism services should be more focused", "legal issues should be understood more" vs. "interested in benefit of the liberalization".

(5) Workshop on Accounting Services

Department of Commercial Registration (DCR), Ministry of Commerce, co-organizer of the Workshop on Accounting Services, said that previous meeting was held by DCR own in two years ago to cover the issues of the accountancy services under the GATS. They evaluated that the Workshop on Accountancy would provide the basis for the discussion necessary to work for the on-going negotiations among the related officials and business representatives. They said that they had gained much knowledge new to them from the lecturer (e.g. language requirement within GATS, etc.) DCR had intention to work even closer with DTN. Besides WTO/GATS issues, they have a certain needs for the international accounting standards, revision of registration system.

From the questionnaire survey, 10 out of 32 participants answered, 89% found the workshop was useful to the current situation of the field. All (100%) would utilize the acquired knowledge to their jobs.

2.2.4 Recommendation

Through the activities and based on the above evaluation, our recommendations for further sustainable capacity building on GATS area are as follows:

Recommendation 1: Utilization of the Organization/Network and Broadening of Human Resources

It is recommended that Trade in Services Bureau of DTN would keep utilizing their network with other service-related governmental agencies. Not only those who have much knowledge and experiences on GATS (e.g. FPO, PTD) but also those who are responsible for “new” service sectors, such as education, environment, health and even energy, which this program didn’t covered should be invited to full discussion.

DTN has been making a lot of effort to provide information and enhance updated knowledge among service-related governmental agencies. For telecommunication, financial services, tourism and accounting services, TA Team observed there exist strong “communication ties” based upon reliability between DTN and responsible officials. Such relations should be extended further with other service-related agencies. The officials of DTN in charge of services have often been invited to the meetings organized by other agencies. For new services sectors, such as education, environment, health, energy services, both DTN and other agencies should seek similar type of occasions for information sharing/ knowledge strengthening.

During further activities by DTN’s initiative, WTO documents distributed during this program, that are essential to enhancing GATS understanding, should be utilized.

DTN’s role is becoming more important as a coordinator of whole GATS negotiations as the negotiations progress. In addition to the periodical meetings organized by DTN before and/or after the negotiation meetings in Geneva, it is recommended to hold meetings with officials from Thai Mission in Geneva taking opportunity of their temporary return.

Recommendation 2: Continuous Training for Further Human Resource Development and Succession of Experience within Thai Government

It has been aware within Thai officials that under the on-going negotiations in

services, continuous effort should be paid for human resource development through training. It is recommended that the knowledge and experience of the officials in DTN would be further enhanced. At the same time, the officials in charge of GATS in other governmental agencies would continuously get opportunity to training so that they can be the “core” to diffuse their knowledge on GATS in their agencies, respectively. Effective provision of the opportunities would be one of the key issues, and it should be led by the officials in charge of GATS within DTN and in other governmental agencies. (See Recommendation 8).

During this program, experienced senior officials made great contribution to the workshops. It is recommended that active participation of such officials would be sought in order to provide younger officials and business representatives their experiences of previous negotiations under GATS.

Recommendation 3: Information Sharing among Service-related Governmental Agencies

DTN has been playing the key role for distribution of the information from WTO to other related governmental agencies. Because of the constrain of the works and other reasons (e.g. volume and/or form of the information), sometimes they found difficulty in smooth distribution. Within the activities of the Component 1 of this Program, a pilot system for information sharing was introduced to DTN, to which other related agencies express interest. After the full implementation of the system in DTN, it is recommended to extend the system to other service-related agencies for the sake of effective information sharing in the area of GATS.

Furthermore, it is recommended that periodical information dispatch, using e-mail, website, etc., in charge of GATS by DTN and/or Thai Mission in Geneva may be considered.

Recommendation 4: Relation between GATS Strategy and Policies in Service Industry

GATS negotiation/liberalization is not a “stand-alone” issue. Rather, it is one way to enable the industry policy so that GATS strategy should be established and implemented within the context of industry policies. For future capacity building, it is recommended that the relation between industry policy and GATS liberalization would be highlighted. As mentioned by the workshops in this program, GATS has not only the aspect of the obligation but also the aspect of the rights for member countries to decide speed and sequence of the liberalization in services. In this context, statistics of services can be referred in order to prioritize certain service sectors (There are two levels of the priorities of service liberalization: 1) prioritized sector(s) in whole service industry, 2)

prioritized policy in certain service sector(s)).

Studies/analysis can be undertaken in necessary areas to facilitate policy making. (e.g. FPO suggested, in some areas, utilization of comprehensive studies on industry policy, GATS and other frameworks (FTA, APEC, ASEAN, etc.) may be considered.) With regard to the formation of study team, government officials, local and foreign academics, representatives from industry or staffs of the Parliament could be the candidates.

Recommendation 5: Further Strengthening of Relationship with Service Industry

It is recommended that the relationship between government and industry would be further strengthened in order to get adequate inputs inevitable for negotiations.

There have been fair relations between government and industry in the past, e.g. DTN inviting business representative to the seminars and officials making presentation, in ad-hoc basis. However, in order to get the effective information from business side, frequent information provision from government side may be helpful. At this moment, other than financial sector, there seems no periodical coordination meeting to discuss about GATS. Though most of service-related governmental agencies seem to have the strong communication channels with industry groups (associations and organizations), the channels have rarely been used for information sharing/ awareness heightening of the GATS issues. The inputs from industry side may be encouraged by systemic way.

(referential information)

In Japan, there is an industry-group to promote discussion on GATS service liberalization, as there are in U.S., Europe and a few other countries. “Japan Services Network (JSN)”, consists of approximately 100 companies and association, was established by Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) in 1997. JSN periodically invites government officials to gain latest information about GATS negotiations, and gives inputs to the government mainly with regard to the obstacles they face during their business activities in foreign service markets. Besides JSN, Nippon Keidanren has “Committee on Trade and Investment” to deal with trade and investment issues in general.

Recommendation 6: Familiarization of the GATS

It is recommended that, as DTN has been taking initiatives, familiarization (or publicity) of GATS and liberalization of trade in services, to general public as well as business including those in regional areas would be continued. In this regard, continuous capacity building of the officials (Recommendation 2) would be important.

One of the ways of familiarization of GATS to general public is periodical information dispatch using e-mails and website. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan publishes “mail magazines for WTO round negotiations” for anyone who registered, and paying efforts to give readers updated information on negotiation and publicize government’s policy.

Recommendation 7: Full utilization of the function of newly established Bureau of Trade in Services Negotiations within DTN

It is expected that the key function in services of DTN, as well as information, knowledge/expertise would be appropriately succeeded to the new Trade in Services Bureau of DTN, which can take advantage of their mission, to overview not only GATS in WTO but also works within ASEAN and APEC, without losing the grand-picture of whole WTO. Since GATS is heavy related to the services liberalization of other international/regional frameworks such as ASEAN, APEC and even FTAs and other bilateral economic relations, Bureau of Trade in Services Negotiations has greater opportunities to overview all works in services. On the other hand, as other WTO issues are mandated to the Bureau of Multilateral Trade Negotiation (BMTN), officials in charge of services are recommended to pay even greater attention to BMTN’s work, especially other negotiation agendas such as agriculture, rules and market access.

Recommendation 8: Planning and Management of Capacity Building Activities

It is recommended that the activities on capacity building on WTO/GATS, including own activities of the Government of Thailand and projects hosted by other donors would be structured in effective and digestive way, complementing each other.

TA Team observed that DTN has been accepting WTO or other donors’ assistance, besides organizing many seminars by themselves. After Doha Development Agenda launched, capacity building activities are expected to boost more, DTN is expected to coordinate and make full use of the assistance, complementary with their own activities. Furthermore, capacity building activities in the context of APEC and FTAs should be structured under control of DTN.

It could be suggested that following examples of the capacity building activities be initiated by DTN:

- Enhancement of the technical capacity of the officials in DTN and service related governmental agencies, including newly appointed officials, through workshops by WTO secretariats (e.g. development of “offers”)
- Enhancement of public awareness through seminars, taking opportunity of Dr. Supachai’s temporary return to strengthen publicity.

- Development of studies on relations between service industry policies and service liberalization under GATS, e.g. for positioning negotiations in policymaking process.

Also, it is recommended that capacity building activities may be broaden geographically, not only in Thailand but also under cooperation with other ASEAN countries. Furthermore, capacity building towards accession to WTO by LDCs in ASEAN such as CLMV countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) is expected to DTN, which also contribute to further development of the capacity of the Government of Thailand.

2.3 Capacity Building for AD/CVD 《Component 3》

2.3.1 Evaluation of the Program

The TA Consultant Team conducted questionnaire surveys to the participants of the workshops to evaluate its outcome. From the results of the analysis of these questionnaire surveys, the following points can be highlighted.

- While the workshop mainly focused on technical aspect of AD/CVD practices (workshop 1) was highly appreciated by the government practitioners, further trainings covering more detail techniques on AD/CVD practices have also been requested
- Presentation of Japan's experiences and panel discussion (workshop 2) were also appreciated, and it seems to have contributed to arise the attention to importance of public-private cooperation.
- While positive response to diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop has been expressed after both workshops, effort to maintain and improve that knowledge seems to be limited within individual activities, but needed to be taken as institutional actions. Utilization of the knowledge by the counterpart organization (Bureau of Trade Interests and Remedies: DFT) is still considered.

From the above points, adding the evaluation by the counterpart organization, the effectiveness of the program on AD/CVD can be evaluated as follows:

- The aim to improve the capacity of the government officers through presenting practical knowledge on AD/CVD procedures has been achieved in the sense that the officers have obtained comprehensive framework of the AD/CVD procedures and critical points to be addressed, and they have been well motivated to enhance the knowledge through continuous efforts. Considering that techniques and knowledge to deal with the AD/CVD measures need to be renewed through perpetual inputs, effectiveness of this Program should be evaluated in the above-mentioned sense, that is, whether it has given inertia for sustainable development of the capacity. The TA Program can be also evaluated on the point that it has added new experiences and different viewpoints to the existing training methods on AD/CVD, which the counterpart regularly organizes with internal and external resources.
- The program also should be evaluated from the viewpoint whether it has given any impact for institutional capacity building. From this point of view, the

program has given such impact, for example, through introduction of the public-private cooperation in Japan, which could be symbolized by the Fair Trade Center, as being expressed interest by many participants.

- With regard to the improvement of the public-private cooperation in daily works, it should be evaluated from the viewpoint that, for example, how quickly the government can give the private sector the information on unfair trade activities by foreign companies and the governments, or how successfully the government can support Thai companies being targets of AD investigations. As a matter of fact, the counterpart has improved its cooperation system with the private sector in introducing the early warning system on AD allegation, and strengthening consultative system with the private sector to deal with unfair trade activities by foreign countries, reflecting the ideas discussed in the workshops of this program. Therefore, the program can be evaluated to given obvious impact on this point.

2.3.2 Recommendation

Based on the above evaluation, the recommendations for further improvement of the capacity can be summarized into the following three points.

1. Further promotion of training and dissemination of knowledge on AD/CVD

To maintain and enhance the knowledge and techniques on AD/CVD practices, it needs continuous renewal of information. As the counterpart has already have its own internal and external training methods, this effort should be maintained to promote dissemination of knowledge on AD/CVD practices to the government officers and private sector, utilizing the materials presented throughout the workshops. It would be necessary to promote information sharing among the government agencies, utilizing the information sharing system developed in the program, and, in the future, to provide information to the private sector through Internet, opening the part of the system.

2. Further improvement of the public-private cooperation in AD/CVD practices

As noted above, the counterpart has already improved and strengthened the cooperation with the private sector in daily business. To correspondent to the private sector needs appropriately, the government officers would be required to continuously enhance their practical knowledge and techniques, therefore promotion of this public-private cooperation should be maintained. Based on this improvement, further

promotion of the public-private cooperation need to be pursued, especially in the strengthening of the discipline of AD rules, which is one of the focuses in the present WTO Agenda, and the serious concern by the private sector. It is important to promote information exchange and dialogue between public and private sectors in various opportunities like workshops and public hearings, utilizing information center mentioned below.

3. Establishment of the focal point for information on trade remedies

To improve the public-private cooperation, effort by the private sector is also required. However hard the government tries to support the private companies, there is a limit on the government's capacity, the capacity building and the cooperation by/among the private sector is indispensable. From this point of view, it is desirable to establish an independent institution, where the whole information on AD/CVD and other trade remedies are accumulated and provided for analysis, training and policy making by the persons who need it. This institution, like the Fair Trade Center in Japan, may function as the consultative center for private companies, who need basic information to deal with dumping allegation from foreign countries. At the same time, the government can utilize this institution as a think tank or the communication point with the private sector. To achieve these functions as the focal point for the public-private cooperation, the institute is required to have an extensive network of various human resources, not only from the government and industry, but also from the academics and legal circles. It also should be noticed that the Fair Trade Center in Japan has contributed to develop human resources in academic circles, providing them with the information on real negotiations and investigation process of AD and dispute settlements. The institution may be practically developed by strengthening the function of the existing private organization like the FTI-WTO Committee. It is also possible to build this institution as a virtual network to make it with less initial cost. In any cases, however, the government's initiative and commitment are indispensably needed. With the positive initiative by the government, such strengthening of the existing organization's function would expected to be achieved in a relatively short period.

Functions and activities of the Fair Trade Center in Japan

The Fair Trade Center in Japan professes its six functions as described below, and based on these, conducting research/study programs, educational/information services, and consultations/suggestions.

- 1) An antenna for trade issues (gathering up-to-date and accurate information on important trade issues by utilizing unique overseas information sources)
- 2) An information network and data bank (with regard to antidumping cases against Japanese products, country-of-origin regulations and other issues. The results are compiled and published annually in report form.)
- 3) A communication channel between government and industry (providing opportunities for communication among the interested parties so that the standpoint of Japanese industries can be reflected in the positions of the government, in establishing international rules such as the WTO AD Code)
- 4) An advisor to companies charged with dumping (offering advice on how to respond to investigations properly and introducing lawyers)
- 5) A consultant in preparation for petition filing (providing advice and support on filing antidumping petitions in Japan)
- 6) A supporter in WTO-related actions (investigations on the necessity and manner of initiating actions in international dispute settlement proceedings)

2.4 Capacity Building for TRIPS «Component 4»

2.4.1 Evaluation of the Program

(1) Outcome of the trainers' training

The evaluation of the trainers' training was implemented through questionnaire survey to the participants of each trainers' training and discussion with lecturers. In order to evaluate the outcome of the training which aimed transfer of both knowledge and teaching technique, the following points were included in the questionnaire.

- Were your expectations of the training met?
- To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the training?
- To what extent did you acquire teaching skills through the training?
- In your future opportunity as a lecturer, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the training?
- In your future opportunity as a lecturer, to what extent do you think you can utilize the teaching skills acquired from the training?
- In your future opportunity as a lecturer, do you think you have more confidence in providing lecturers and trainings than before?
- In your future opportunity as a lecturer, to what extent do you think you can utilize the network with today's lecturers and participants?

Overall level of satisfaction for each session is as follows:

Figure III-2-1 Level of Satisfaction for Each Session

Date	Subject	No. of Participants	Breakdown of Participants	Level of satisfaction
Oct. 3	Patent Practices for Individual Inventors and Small & Medium-sized Enterprises	20	DIP 8, MOSTE 2, University 4, Private Sector 5, etc.	4.0
Oct. 4	Patent Application procedures	20	DIP 7, MOSTE 2, University 5, Private Sector 4, etc.	4.1
Oct. 8	IPR Regulatory Enforcement at the Border Control	30	DIP 13, Customs Dept. 2, ECID 2, University 4, Private Sector 5, etc	3.8
Oct. 9	IPR Management in Private Sector	30	DIP 4, MOSTE 2, University 3, ECID 1, Private Sector 15, etc.	4.1
Oct. 21	Trademarks Practices	42	DIP 16, Customs Dept. 2, Attorney General Office 1, University 2, Private Sector 10, etc.	3.6
Oct. 22	IPR Management and Utilization of Information in Educational Organizations	33	DIP 4, MOSTE 2, Attorney General Office 1, Court 1, University 11, Private Sector 6, etc.	3.7
Oct. 24	Basics on Trade Secret Act	39	DIP 4, Court 4, MOSTE 2, University 6, Private Sector 15, etc.	4.4

Based on the analysis of the results, major objectives of attending trainers' training were (a) to gain expertise to be a good lecturer and improve training skills, (b) to gain knowledge about specific field, and (c) to gain knowledge about Japanese experience. Though responses and comments from participants differed subject by subject, satisfaction towards the training sessions was generally high. Many participants indicated their expectation of the training was fully met, and they acquired training skills through the training. Though this questionnaire survey was conducted in 5 scales (very satisfactory: 5 points, satisfactory: 4 points, average: 3 points, unsatisfactory: 2 points, and very unsatisfactory: 1 point), level of satisfaction to teaching skill acquirement was 3.4 to 4.1, and new knowledge acquirement was 3.8 to 4.5. About 85% of the participants responded that the training was useful for Thailand considering the present situation of this field.

With regard to the utilization of the training, many participants responded that they believed they could utilize the training skills and knowledge acquired from the training in their future opportunities as lecturers. Level of satisfaction towards future utilization of teaching skills was 3.6 to 4.2, and new knowledge was 3.6 to 4.2. Also, it was clear that many participants felt they could utilize the network with the lectures and other participants when they work as lecturers in the future, and its score was 3.4 to

4.1. There was significant number of answers pointed out that they had more confidence in providing lecturers and training than before, and its score was 3.4 to 4.2. Some respondents mentioned they would need more training about specified topics such as patent database search, evaluation of new technology and so on.

(2) Outcome of the overall activities

The evaluation on trainers' training has been highlighted in the previous section; however, it is rather difficult to state quantitative evaluation on over-all program in this component. It is because that the whole process of training material and curriculum development introduced throughout this program should be the subject of evaluation, and it has to wait till this process be institutionalized and utilized in the following years. Thus, indicated bellow is some of the elements of evaluation at this stage and facts of improvement in training scheme for future tasks.

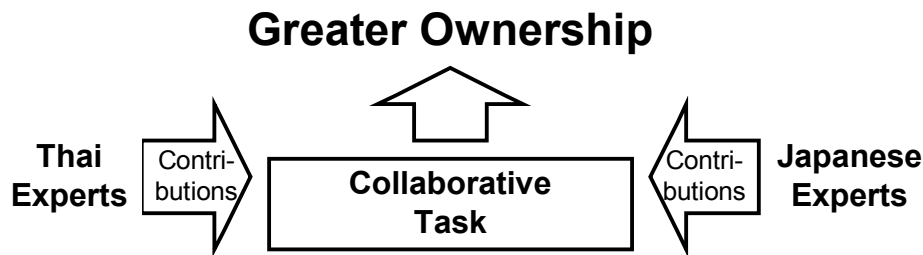
(a) Improvement on Sense of Ownership

As stated in the latter part of section 2.5.1, this program provided the framework of collaborative work between Thai and Japanese experts. This enabled Thai authority to get involved in the process of material development and to increase their sense of ownership on the developed materials.

In the past, training materials and curriculums that have been provided through the assistance of foreign governments and/or international organizations were often in the one-way task and a little involvement from the Thai side in the process. They were sometimes simple translated version of original materials developed in the third countries or completed within the foreign experts' groups. Materials provided were, thus, likely to serve as good references and/or handouts not as textbooks for training programs in Thailand with a loss in the sense of ownership over true value of them.

The significance of training material development relies on whether or not the concept and/or design of the particular training material is well-shared throughout the process and implemented in the actual training courses. The actual sense of ownership on training materials is cultivated this way and makes materials utilize in the most efficient manner. The collaborative task in this program has provided a good starting platform for the further material development framework.

<Introduced scheme in this program>



(b) Improvement in Common Perspective Formulation

Besides the welcomed fruits from the trainers' training, such as extensive lecturers' network formulation and substantive training skills transfer, this program has provided a foundation and channels for the common perspective formulation in terms of IP training.

The participants to the trainers' training consisted of combination of various sectorized clusters, such as officials from custom office, supreme court, prosecutor office, MOSTE, and personnel/lecturers from universities, IP related organizations, IP related attorney offices, private companies, and so on. The significant part of this undertaking is that they all shared same information and training skills as well as same training materials themselves. Especially, as the participants to this program are the prospective trainers, the common perspectives shared in the trainers' training shall be delivered in the respective way in each consecutive sector.

In addition to this improvement, this program has been well accepted by the participants for the efficient opportunity to exchange views and information from the different prospects in various sectors. It has been pointed out that cross-sectorized exchange of views on IP is quite important to understand objective situation and magnitude of IP related law enforcement.

2.4.2 Recommendation for the Further Capacity Building

As it is stated that the coverage of materials developed in this program was not designed to be comprehensive but to formulate a core compilation of training materials to work with for further development, continuous effort within DIP to substantiate training scheme is expected.

Setting forth of firm training scheme itself may not directly lead the Thai authority to strengthen its capacity in terms of implementing TRIPS Agreement. However, after

all the amendment and introduction of domestic IP related laws and regulations compliant to TRIPS Agreement, it is not a detouring approach any more to focus on the enhancement of the general awareness over IP regime. Among other approaches, a sustainable and concrete training scheme shall become one of very powerful vehicles to strengthen Thai capacity to take advantage of international IP related disciplines. It is because that, once this vehicle is on the road, the authority could drive it to train government officials, to provide guidance to industries, and to educate general public. All shall eventuate stronger capacity for law and rights enforcement.

As for the further institutional strengthening in this area, inter alia, based on the process and foundation provided through this program, further arrangements by the initiative of DIP shall be recommended as follows.

(1) Strengthening Institutional Functions

Major focus shall be put on strengthening following functions:

(a) Organizing function on trainers/lecturers

- preparing a comprehensive inventory on existing available materials and resources
- preparing a comprehensive inventory on prospective trainers/lecturers including personnel in DIP (prospective organizations for further cooperation shall also be identified such as universities and Inventors Society, etc.)

This task is considered the very basics. With the existing data and information, a list of participants' profiles related to this program shall be combined to create extensive database. The database shall be utilized both planning and coordinating of further training programs.

(b) Planning function on training curriculums and schedules

- Designing formats for training courses in coordination with existing scheme
 - Objectives: basic knowledge dissemination, procedural information provision, human resource development (examiners, patent lawyers, etc.)
 - Levels: introductory, inter-mediate, advance, etc
 - Duration: half-day, full-day, 2 to 3-days, 5-days, and so on
 - Target and scale: general public, students, practitioners, and so on
- Preparing an annual schedule for training

The program provided this time has been the one model curriculum for trainers' training for one-day. Based on this model, variation of courses according to the objectives, durations, and participation target shall be developed. Extracting some of the issues, reorganizing the index, substantiating with additional cases/information, etc. can be the first consideration to start with to take best advantage over the result of this program. Consultation with the lecturers, and even participants to the trainers' training, of this program shall be useful channel to design appropriate courses.

It is also important to plan annual schedule for training – which would realize not only the efficient use of resources but continuous attraction for the education from the participants' side. Certain communication instruments shall well be developed and introduced to this end, such as “review bulletin” and/or “newsletter”. It is important to keep track of alumni for the better and broader foundation of IP understanding as well as the potential source of prospective trainers.

Occasional planning of trainers training is also recommended. The like program provided in this project would serve as a seed bed for prospective trainers and provide a good opportunity to share common perspectives among them. Preferably, the program could be provided once in every 2 to 3 years.

(c) Coordination function on arranging trainers/lecturers fitted to curriculums

- further development of training materials
- matching training materials/theme and trainers/lecturers

In-house development of training materials within DIP is a very useful approach. However, as far as efficiency is concerned, coordinating with external experts and/or organizations may be more realistic for the faster outcome. DIP shall strengthen its function to coordinate with universities, IP related organizations, and other IP related governmental agencies in development of training materials.

It is also very important to take an appropriate maintenance on further training materials including ones developed under the program this time. (This point is also related to the following section, “*Maintenance Function on Training Scheme*”.) It shall be recommended to keep them in digital form and put them in the well-designed archive structure by the theme subject. It shall help to identify inadequacy in volume of

materials for certain subject at a glance over the list of files. As for published training materials, dissemination of them is very important especially to those DIP would strengthen its tie with as mentioned above. A continuous manner of providing materials shall also be kept so that each organization could substantiate its training material stock. Other than published materials, it is also important to consider delivering training materials directly through digital network and/or by CD-ROM in the near future.

Matching trainers to training materials is another important task. Previously mentioned database shall be utilized in coordinating this matter. Preferably, several trainers shall be assigned for one material/subject so that more flexible programs can be planned.

Additional dimension to this function is to coordinate and/or arrange a self-training program from compiled training materials. A simple preparation of CD-ROM for each topic with capability to answer a series of specific questions may be one of the starting programs for this end.

(d) Maintenance function on training scheme

- system for compilation of training records as well as materials used in the curriculums
- review schedule for updating materials

Systemic rules for compilation of records is vital to design further training programs as well as to substantiate database itself. This shall be utilized in review and updating training materials and programs. Thus, periodical review schedule has to be introduced.

(e) Promotion function on training courses as well as general activities (ie. seminars and symposiums)

- general promotion through DIP home page
- campaigns
- review bulletin and/or news letter etc.

Existing scheme for the IP promotion shall be continuously substantiated in the synergistic manner with training scheme. Appropriate consideration shall be taken on

the balance and relations between general promotions and specific training programs.

(2) Consideration to Support Key Functions

In order to realize above-mentioned tasks, appropriate consideration shall well be taken on the scope of competence and number of officials in the division concerned. Although step-by-step approach is one realistic way for improvement, increase in number of officials and/or formulation of specific task-team-like orientation shall be considered in the prior stage. It is vital to have (an) expert(s) to carry on the sustainable training scheme. And programs on human resource development for them shall be designed and introduced accordingly. To this end, a strong driving force built in the institutional organization, such as a team in a division, a division or even a department, is essential.

Considering certain constrain in human and/or budgetary allocation, it may require rather realistic options to begin with. Among others, recruitment of external staff is the one option and out-sourcing/collaboration is another. In both options, it is needless to mention, preservation of neutrality and fairness as well as confidentiality for the public interest is essential.

As for the recruitment of external staff, it could skip the immediate introduction of human resource development program in house. DIP could directly invite trained expert(s), for example, in the form of being on loan to DIP from educational organizations, private sectors, IP related organizations or international organizations. Another option for out-sourcing/collaboration is to pursuit the way of extensive utilization on existing collaboration network. For example, existing collaboration ties with universities may be one of the closest feasible options.

From the rather mid-term perspectives, establishment of Thai version of APIC (Asia-Pacific Industrial Property Center, attached to Japan Institution of Innovation and Invention: JIII), or JIII type organization shall be considered. This type of organization would contribute to enhance level of IP training, IP promotion and communication & research in the IP area. It may well serve as a strategic advisory function both to public and private sectors. As for the developing country, it may be even beneficial to have a strategic advisory section from the developing countries' point of view to elaborate how to take advantage of international disciplines like TRIPS, Paris

Conventions and so on.

In any cases, DIP's initiative on this matter is fundamental as the authority of IP. The sustainable and concrete plan shall be adopted to formulate an institutional orientation to carry out the continuous and efficient training scheme by DIP.

2.5 Capacity Building for TBT 《Component5》

2-5-1 Evaluation of the Program

Focusing on sharing experiences/common understanding over the TBT Agreement and international standardization through the two workshops, the commitment of Thai side for the program was fulfilled. Especially, TISI's initiative sharing experiences in handling the TBT Agreement and international standardizing activities are much enough to make a suitable coordination among technical institutions concerned and domestic private sectors.

According to the questionnaire surveys conducted right after the workshops, the following points have been pointed out as the evaluation of the program;

- Many of participants have not participated in the seminars/workshops related to the TBT Agreement or international standardizing activities. So, participants of this program have been satisfied with the contents of the workshops, especially with the 'experience sharing'.
- Panel discussions in the workshops, with Thai and Japanese speakers to exchange views regarding problems faced or future expectations have become good steps for the future cooperation between Thailand and Japan in international standardization.
- Participants of the workshops (especially participants who attended the both workshops) have voluntarily continued to defuse the knowledge acquired in the workshops to their colleagues.

Moreover, Judging from comments from speakers of the workshops or TISI's presentation at the wrap-up seminar, TA Consultant Team has evaluate this component as following;

- Because this program aimed to cover Thailand herself, contents of the program could reflect the Thai own problems or interests.
- Since TISI has played a big role to participate in the regional/international seminars or workshops regarding the TBT Agreement or international standardizing activities, this program were helpful for the Government of Thailand to defuse the appropriate knowledge inviting participants from various technical institutions except TISI.
- Additionally, it was valuable to invite participants from private sectors. There were a lot of effective factors to help top-management of the private sectors

understand the importance of international standardization, such as the economic impact of international standardization, which several speakers pointed out in their presentations or comments at the workshops.

- It is more important to have this kind of opportunity to exchange views, at least once a year.

2-5-2 Recommendations

It is important for Thailand to understand the discussions regarding the TBT Agreement to appropriately implement its obligations. In addition, for the sound development of domestic industries, it is inevitable to reflect her own interests in the on-going discussion of the international standard development, or to make actions not to develop any international standards, which are far way from the current technological/social situation in Thailand.

TA Consultant Team recommends the following two issues, based on the activities in this program.

(1) Continuous exchange of views/sharing of experiences

To cope with expansion of global economy, it is getting more important for both Thailand and Japan to have opportunities to exchange views or to share experiences in standardization issues (namely, “networking”). If both the government and private sectors in two countries can have chances to consult a wide range of standardization issues, not only at policy level but also at technical levels, at least once a year, the mutual understanding between Thailand and Japan should be deepened and both countries can easily cooperate/make strategies in development of international standards. Moreover, these exchanges of views will lead to the joint undertaking of the secretariat work of the international standardizing bodies such as ISO or IEC.

Additionally, TISI should take initiative to become a hub of knowledge network not only in Thailand, but also with the neighboring ASEAN countries, especially with CLMV countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) to defuse information or experiences implementing the TBT Agreement of participating into international standardizing activities. Specifically, it is considered that TBR-related officials (especially TISI staff) can conduct regional seminars in Bangkok to enhance the understanding of the TBT Agreement, or visit CLMV countries respectively to have seminars/workshops. Especially for the Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, it is valuable to conduct the capacity-building program for their future accession to the WTO as

followed;

(Assistance of the TBT-related capacity building for the accession to the WTO)	
Targeted countries	: Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (non-WTO members in ASEAN)
Duration of assistance	: 2-3 years (before accession)
Type of assistance	: Regional seminars (in Bangkok) or seminars/workshops in the targeted countries (1-2 times /year)
Targeted participants	: Staffs to be in the TBT enquiry point, or staffs responsible for developing technical regulations
Lecturers	: TISI staffs, staffs in other ASEAN countries in charge of the TBT Agreement, or staffs in METI/Japan
Topics covered	: Explanation of the TBT Agreement and its notification procedures, transfer of Thai/Japanese experience in handling the Agreement, etc.

(2) Enhancement of the capacity in international standardization

It is important for TISI to encourage private sectors in order to make more commitments in international standardization. Especially for negotiation skills regarding international standardization, the essential is to be actively involved in international meetings/conferences and to receive knowledge continuously from foreign experts who have great experiences in this area. This will be helpful not only for the technical divisions but also for the management strategy divisions. In this Program, TA Consultant Team tried to transfer various Japanese experiences, such as those in home electronic appliances, motorcycle, plastics and rubber. In the future, it will be more important to conduct these kinds of knowledge transfer, through expanding areas in which Thai industries have their own interest. Presentation materials prepared for this Program are valuable for the future capacity building activities and should be utilized continuously.

In addition to organizing training program in Thailand, it is advantageous to hold workshops and seminars that invite foreign experts. For the sake of improving experiences for participating in international meetings/conferences, it is essential for accepting TC/SC secretariat work; however, if it involves technical and financial difficulties, it would be beneficial to undertake joint secretariat with Japan and other

countries, which have great experiences.

(3) Utilization of standard in technical regulations and establishment of master plan in standardization policy

In order to enhance recognition over importance of international standardization for private sectors, it is the best way to utilize standards into development of technical regulations more positively. The practical use of standards is for the purpose of increasing interest against standardization with expanding flexibility of private sectors. In Japan, regulatory reform in standards and conformance has been implemented, according to the discussion, namely, “Good regulatory practices” in the TBT Committee. Transferring these experiences to Thailand will be an important issue in the future.

It is recommended for TISI to hold training programs over how practical use in major countries develop technical regulations, to practice private sectors and to make a master plan to establish a concrete national standardization system, which has a clear direction to enhance the participation into international standardizing activities. When practicing these things, it is recommended that a training program be conducted with inviting foreign experts.

[Appendix]

Appendix Contents

General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS) [Component 2]

Agreement on Anti-Dumping /Subsidies and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD)
[Component 3]

Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS
Agreement) [Component 4]

Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) [Component 5]

Wrap Up Seminar

List of Lecturers

General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS) [Component 2]

Workshop for Capacity Building on GATS Agreement

Date: Wed. 20 – am of Fri. 22, February 2002

Venue: 4th floor, Le Royal Meridian Hotel Bangkok (Concorde Ball Room 4-6)

Language: English

Master of Conference: Ms. Pimchanok Vonkhorporn, Counsellor,

Permanent Mission of Thailand to the WTO, Geneva, Switzerland

Moderator: Ms Kanita Kungsawanich, Trade Officer, Multilateral Trade Division, DBE

Program of Workshop

[1 st Day (morning and afternoon) – Wednesday 20, February]	
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00	Opening Remarks by: [Thai side] Ms. Boontipa Simaskul, Director General of DBE [Japan side] Mr. Kazuhide Ishikawa, Economic Minister, Embassy of Japan
<u>Session 1</u> (09:30 - 12:00) GATS - growing importance of trade in services and its rules	
09:30-10:00	The GATS as a Notice-Board – on the Meaning of the GATS for Developing States --- by Prof. Akira Kotera, International Law, Tokyo University
coffee break (10:00-10:15)	
10:15-10:45	The Thai Service Sector and GATS --- by Dr. Deunden Nikomborirak, TDRI
10:45-11:30	The First Seven Years Development under the GATS 1995-2001 --- by Mr. David Hartridge, former officer of WTO (Advisor to DG and Director of Trade in Services Division)
11:30-12:00	Q&A
Lunch (12:00-13:30)	
<u>Session 2</u> (13:30 - 15:00) Basic obligation/right and structure of GATS --- by Mr. Naoki Hikota, Assistant Director, Service Trade Division, First International Organization Division (in charge of WTO) of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	
13:30-14:30	Main presentation
14:30-14:45	Q&A session
coffee break (14:45-15:00)	
<u>Session 3</u> (15:00 - 16:30) Previous negotiation of sectoral liberalization under the GATS: A panel on Negotiation on Basic Telecommunications Panelists: Mr. Takanori Ando, Assistant Director, International Economic Affairs Division, International Affairs Department, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications Ms. Chirapa Chitraswang, Deputy Director, Post and Telegraph Department, Ministry of Transport and Communications Mr. David Hartridge Ms. Maki Kunimatsu, TA Consultant Team (panel moderator) (including Q&A session)	
16:30	Concluding Remarks of the Day by Master of Conference

[2nd Day (morning and afternoon) – Thursday 21, February]

(coffee will be served before the session)

Session 4 (09:30 - 12:00) Schedule of specific commitment (1)

- 09:30-10:00 Introduction for Scheduling: Thai and Japanese Schedules
--- by Mr. Masaki Oda, TA Consultant Team
- 10:00-11:00 Basic elements of Schedules based on Scheduling Guideline
--- by Mr. Hartridge
- 11:00-12:00 Q&A session

Lunch(12:00-13:30)

Session 5 (13:30 - 17:00) Schedule of specific commitment (2)

- 13:30-15:30 horizontal commitments
Domestic laws/regulations and their implications to actual commitments
(Thailand and Japan)
--- Mr. Hikotra, MOFA
--- Mr. Pasit Poomchusri, Senior Expert on Multilateral Trade / Assistant
Director General, DBE

- sectoral commitments
improvement of commitments through sectoral negotiations basic
telecommunications and financial services (Thailand and Japan)
(telecom)
--- Mr. Ando, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and
Telecommunications
--- Ms. Chirapa, Post and Telegraph Department
(financial)
--- Mr. Pongpanu Svetarundra, Senior Expert for Finance, Fiscal Policy
Office, Ministry of Finance
---Ms. Kunimatsu, TA Consultant Teams

- current commitments of major sectors (Thailand and China)
--- Mr. Hikota, MOFA
--- Ms. Pimchanok, Mission of Thailand to the WTO

Q&A session

coffee break (15:30-15:45)

- 15:45-17:00 working session, using Schedules of virtual and/or third countries
---by Mr. Hartridge

Q&A session

17:00 Concluding remarks of the Day by Master of Conference

[3rd Day (morning) – Friday 22, February]

(coffee will be served before the session)

Session 6 (09:30 - 12:00) Update of GATS negotiations and discussions

09:30-10:00 Overview of current GATS negotiations and discussions
--- by Mr. Hartridge

10:00-10:30 Views on current GATS negotiations and discussions
(e.g. emergency safeguard)
---by Ms. Pimchanok, Mission of Thailand to the WTO

10:30-11:30 Horizontal discussions in GATS negotiations (autonomous liberalization, Article II Exemptions (MFN Exemptions), pro-competitive regulation, etc.) and Sectoral discussions in GATS negotiations (overview of proposals from member countries)
---by Mr. Shintaro Watanabe, Deputy Director, Service Trade, Multilateral Trade System Department, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI, name of the person is to be confirmed)

11:30-12:00 Q&A session

12:00 Closing
--- Ms. Wiboonlasana Ruamraksa, Director, Bureau of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, DBE
--- Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, Leader of TA Consultant Team

Organizer: DBE and TA Consultant Team

Core coordinators: Ms. Tawinan Chantanachulaka, DBE

Ms. Maki Kunimatsu, JICA WTO TA Consultant Team

Analysis of Questionnaire for the GATS Workshop (1)

4, Mar. 2002

TA Consultant Team

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

36 (out of 106 participants, 3 from DBE, 7 from transport-related departments and authorities
4 from telecom-related department and authorities, 2 from financial-related departments.)

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 2.8 years

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of GATS	32	(88.9%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	20	(55.6%)
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	12	(33.3%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	9	(25.0%)
[E] Others	4	(11.1%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	6	(17.1%)
	[B, 4 point]	18	(51.4%)
	[C, 3 point]	8	(22.9%)
	[D, 2 point]	2	(5.7%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	1	(2.9%)

Average 3.7 point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	5	(14.7%)
	[B, 4 point]	20	(58.8%)
	[C, 3 point]	8	(23.5%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	1	(2.9%)

Average 3.8 point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? (descriptions)

- Basic obligations/rights of GATS, GATS in general	6
- Update of negotiations on services	5
- Scheduling guidelines, how to schedule	4
- Horizontal/sectoral commitments	2
- Experience of previous negotiations (incl. Basic telecom panel)	3
- How to prepare negotiations for Thailand	2

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	19	(54.3%)
	[B, 4 point]	12	(34.3%)
	[C, 3 point]	3	(8.6%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(2.9%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.9 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

- Introduction of GATS	2
- Introduction of WTO Agreements	2
- Emergency Safeguards	2

*Almost respondents have not answered, or answered “non” to this question..

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	3	(17.9%)*
	[B, 4 point]	8	(47.1%)*
	[C, 3 point]	5	(29.4%)*
	[D, 2 point]	1	(5.9%)*
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)*

Average 2.7 point*

* of 17 respondents

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	6	(18.2%)
	[B, 4 point]	18	(54.5%)
	[C, 3 point]	8	(24.2%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	1	(3.0%)

Average 3.8 point

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	24	(66.7%)
[B] Giving lectures	4	(11.1%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	9	(25.0%)
[D] Others	7	(19.4%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0.0%)

4. For the future workshop

(1) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve your capacity?

- Specific service sectors (financial, telecom)	4
- Recent negotiation development	3
- Impact of liberalization/negotiation on Thai economy/policy	3
- Negotiation skill related (How to make offer, how to negotiate, etc.)	3

(2) What kind of lecturers do you want to be invited? (Ex. Legal practitioners, private sector practitioners, government negotiators, academics, etc.)

- Government negotiators	17
- Private sector practitioners	10
- Academics	8

(3) What is/are sector(s) of services you are most interested in to be taken up for future training/workshop?(multiple answer)

- Horizontal issues	17
- Tourism and travel related services	12
- Business services/professional services	9
- Transport services	8
- Education services	6
- Environmental services	6
- Financial services	6
- Communication services	5
- Distribution services	5

(4) How long do you think the workshop duration is appropriate?

[A] One day	2	(5.9%)
[B] 2-3 days	28	(82.4%)
[C] 3-5 days	3	(8.8%)
[D] One week	1	(2.9%)
[E] More than one week	0	(0.0%)

(5) Others

- Concerning past experience and good documents would be appreciated
- Too many topics in a short time, time should be controlled (some other comments on time management)
- Invitation letter should be clear and e the same as the actual training prevent misconception
- Moderator should respect other guest speakers
- More time for discussion
- Outlook of new services should be included
- Request/offer method should be included
- Competitiveness aspect should be taken up
- Impact / implication (not process itself) should be stressed

- Workshop can be undertaken via website for broader distribution of information
- After this workshop, where should we come back to questions (would like to know contact person)
- Mobile phones should be turned off during the workshop
- Many thanks to JICA and staffs (a few)

Capacity Building Program for the Implementation of the WTO Agreements in Thailand
GATS Component
Workshop for Financial Services

13:30 – 16:30

Wednesday, 21 August 2002

At Stateroom III, 8th floor, Grand Pacific Hotel

Co-organized by

Fiscal Policy Office and JICA WTO TA Team

Program	
13:30-13:40	Opening by JICA WTO TA Team Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, Team Leader, JICA WTO TA Team
13:40-15:00	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge , Senior Director of White Case International / former Advisor to Director-General and Director of Trade in Services Division of WTO The Background Why Financial Services are Unique: the Annex of Financial services The Understanding of Financial Services Commitments/ typical limitations Negotiating Proposals under current negotiation Objectives of proposals Barriers identified in the proposals Domestic regulations Following issues will be covered: 1)classification list 2) E-Commerce 3) request lists for Thailand 4) modification of the GATS Article 5) how to prepare for the next round of negotiations * questions will be invited during the lecture
15:00-15:20	Coffee Break (written questions will be accepted during the break)
15:20-16:30	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge (continued from the session before coffee break)
16:30	Closing

Capacity Building Program for the Implementation of the WTO Agreements in Thailand

GATS Component

Workshop for Tourism Services

9:00 – 12:00

Thursday, 22 August 2002

At Stateroom III, 8th floor, Grand Pacific Hotel

Co-organized by

Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and JICA WTO TA Team

Program	
09:00-09:10	Opening by TAT and JICA WTO TA Team Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, Team Leader, JICA WTO TA Team
09:10-09:15	Brief Presentation by Mr. Auggaphol Brickshawana , Director of Planning Department, TA Thailand's current commitment in tourism service sector
09:15-10:30	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge , Senior Director of White Case International / former Advisor to Director-General and Director of Trade in Services Division of WTO GATS: very comprehensive scope and coverage Service Trade and Development Objectives of GATS Sectoral Coverage and Definitions The Economic Importance and Main Characteristics GATS and Tourism GATS Definition of Tourism Limitations New Challenges Draft Annex on Tourism Negotiation Proposals in Tourism Following issues will be covered: current commitments of Thailand and other members other countries' policies, limitations and conditions in market access and national treatment to promote the industry how to utilize negotiations/liberalization to strengthen the competitiveness suggestions on domestic regulations and revision of the Schedules other countries' experience that liberalization lead competitiveness of tourism industry
10:30-10:50	Coffee Break (written questions will be accepted during the break)
10:50-11:30	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge (continued from the session before coffee break)
11:30-12:00	Questions and Answers
12:00	Closing

Capacity Building Program for the Implementation of the WTO Agreements in Thailand

GATS Component

Workshop for Telecommunication Services

13:30 – 16:30

Thursday, 22 August 2002

At Stateroom III, 8th floor, Grand Pacific Hotel

Co-organized by

Post and Telegraph Department (PTD) and JICA WTO TA Team

Program	
13:30-13:35	Opening Remarks by JICA Representative Mr. Shinya Nakai, Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office
13:35-13:45	Opening Remarks by Ms. Chirapa Chitraswang, Depute Director, PTD and Presentation on: - experience of previous negotiation on Basic Telecommunication - current challenge of Thailand to negotiations in telecommunication sector
13:45-15:00	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge , Senior Director of White Case International / former Advisor to Director-General and Director of Trade in Services Division of WTO Telecommunication in the GATS Definition and classification “Basic” and “value-added” telecommunications The Annex on Telecommunications Background of the Negotiations Negotiations on basic telecommunication Commitments The Reference Paper New Round: Telecommunication Negotiating Proposals Common elements and specific proposals Thailand’s Commitments Current Activity in Geneva Links with other negotiations Advantages of liberalization
15:00-15:20	Coffee Break
15:20-16:10	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge (continued from the session before coffee break)
16:10-16:30	Questions and Answers
16:30	Closing

Capacity Building Program for the Implementation of the WTO Agreements in Thailand

GATS Component

Workshop for Accounting Services

9:00 – 12:00

Friday, 23 August 2002

at Stateroom III, 8th floor, Grand Pacific Hotel

Co-organized by

Department of Commercial Registration (DCR) and JICA WTO TA Team

Program	
09:00-09:10	Opening introduction by JICA WTO TA Team Opening Remarks by Ms. Orajit Singkalavanich, Director General, DCR
09:10-09:20	Remarks by JICA representative Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, Team Leader, JICA WTO TA Team
09:20-10:30	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge , Senior Director of White Case International / former Advisor to Director-General and Director of Trade in Services Division of WTO GATS: Comprehensive Scope and Coverage, but Great Flexibility Services Trade and Development: General Exceptions, Some Figures Structure of the GATS, Specific Commitments Examples of Trade in Professional Services Domestic Regulation: GATS Article VI Ministerial Decision on Professional Services Disciplines on Domestic Regulation in the Accountancy Sector Guidelines for Mutual Recognition agreements or arrangements in the accounting sector Negotiation in the New Round Barriers, requests, proposals and current situation in Accountancy Deriving value from Commitments Following issues will be also covered: - How to utilize negotiations/liberalization to strengthen the competitiveness - Suggestions on domestic regulations/revision of schedules - Roles of regulatory bodies in supporting toward liberalization - Preparation for the WTO Agreement's implementation of the accounting profession
10:30-10:50	Coffee Break (written questions will be accepted during the break)
10:50-11:30	Lecture by Mr. David Hartridge (continued from the session before coffee break)
11:30-12:00	Questions and Answers
12:00	Closing

Analysis of Questionnaire for the GATS Workshop
Financial Service

21, August. 2002
TA Consultant Team

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

12 (out of 22 participants;

- Department of Business Economics	4
- Thai Farmer Research Center	4
- Fiscal Policy Office	3
- Securities and Exchange Commission	3
- The General Insurance Association	2
- Department of Insurance and The Office of Securities Control (SEC)	1
- Association of Securities Companies	1
- Bangkok Bank Limited	1
- Association of Investment Management Companies	1
- Thai Commercial Bank	1
- Bank of Thailand (BOT)	1

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 1.7 years

(3) Attendance the previous workshop held in February

Yes - 4 persons No or no answer - 8 persons

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of GATS	5	(42%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	8	(67%)
- Financial Service	3	
- To know about developments in financial sector negotiations (issues, regulatory danger etc.)	1	
- China's financial liberalization Asia/Pacific	1	
- Schedule of commitment	1	
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	0	(0%)

[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	2	(17%)
[E] Others	2	(17%)
- To prepare for the next round of negotiation	1	
- To get broad knowledge about financial services (current regulations and its future prospect).	1	

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	1	(8%)
	[B, 4 point]	8	(67%)
	[C, 3 point]	2	(17%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	1	(8%)

Average 3.7point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	3	(25%)
	[B, 4 point]	8	(67%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(8%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.1point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? (descriptions)

- Everything that's about current issues
- Current issues regarding financial
- Overviews on GATS negotiation, relating to financial services, as it gives general ideas and pictures of what 're really going on in the global level. (given my very basic knowledge of GATS)
- WTO Negotiation/ Thai Commitments
(reason : Good learning process for me as a new comer to this topic)
- How to read the Thailand's commitment table
- Strategy and preparation of negotiation
(reason : Not a knowledge can be obtained easily from other sources)
- The New Round

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much [A, 5 point] 2 (17%)

[B, 4 point] 10 (83%)

(reason : Because we don't have enough experience. So we need all the help we can get.)

(reason : Prompt awareness and direct a correct path)

[C, 3 point] 0 (0%)

[D, 2 point] 0 (0%)

Not at all [E, 1 point] 0 (0%)

Average 4.2 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

*All respondents have not answered, or answered “non” to this question..

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much [A, 5 point] 4 (33%)

[B, 4 point] 6 (50%)

[C, 3 point] 2 (17%)

[D, 2 point] 0 (0%)

Not at all [E, 1 point] 0 (0%)

Average 4.2 point

2) In case of choosing [D] or [E], what are the obstacles?

*Nobody answers [D] or [E].

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally 10 (83%)

[B] Giving lectures 3 (25%)

[C] Planning training courses and workshops 1 (8%)

[D] Others: please specify.	2	(17%)
- Working Group on Financial Services Liberalization		
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0%)

2) In case of choosing [E], what are the obstacles?

*Nobody answers [E].

4. For the better workshop

(1) Please answer following questions if you had participated in our 1st workshop held in February. (Persons who had not participated in the 1st workshop, please step to the questions (2).)

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you could utilize the knowledge acquired from the 1st workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	0	(0%)
	[B, 4 point]	3	(75%)
	[C, 3 point]	0	(0%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(25%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 3.5point

2) In case you choose [D] or [E], what are the obstacles in utilizing what you acquired from the workshop?

- So common

3) Since the 1st workshop, what have you done to maintain or improve the knowledge acquire from it, except for conducting daily work? (multiple answer)

[A] Attended other workshops/seminars on the related topics	2 (50%)
[B] Holding workshops with colleagues or counterparts in other organizations	1 (25%)
[C] Studied further by myself through texts or written materials	3 (75%)
[D] Others: please specify	0 (0%)
[E] Nothing	0 (0%)

(2) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve you/your organizations capacity with regard to the GATS?

What kind of topic do you need to be covered?

- Something like this workshop. Any current issues
- The topic which is similar to this workshop.
- Current topics are fairly good
- Current Issues- political & economic. What is driving negotiations? What are other comparable countries doing? What are the new issues being discussed?
- Even deepen knowledge regarding the relation between each field. Do we need to have knowledge of all fields/ sectors to be able to set good negotiation position?
- Dispute settle down on rules in GATS.
- New issue on GATS about "investment" (The relationships between trade and investment)
- what would be the relationship between existing commitments in mode 3 and the investment liberalization negotiations?
- Telecommunications

(3) Others (Any suggestions)

- We should bring in trade experts, outside the WTO to give a talk in order to provide us with a better understanding of the picture. We need to understand the travel more than a repeated lecture on the infrastructure of GATS.
- great documents

Analysis of Questionnaire for the GATS Workshop
Tourism Service

22, August. 2002
TA Consultant Team

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

18 (out of 26 participants;

- Staff from Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)	5
- Department of Business and Economics (DBE)	3
- Thai Private Sector Organization for the Tourism Promotion and Development (TPT)	1
- Thailand Tourism Society (TTS)	1
- Thai Hotel Association (THA)	1
- The Association of Thai Tour Operators (ATTO)	1
- The Association of Domestic Travel (ADT)	1
- Thai Ecotourism & Adventure Travel Association (TEATA)	1
- Thai Travel Agents Association (TTAA)	1
- Thailand Incentive & Convention Association (TICA)	1
- American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA)	1
- Thai Federation of Provincial Tourist Association (TFOPTA)	1
- Professional Guide Association Thailand (PGA)	1
- The Tourist Transport Association (TTA)	1
- The Travel & Service Transportation Association (TSTA)	1
- The Thai Amusement and Leisure Parks Association (TAPA)	1
- Society of Incentive & Travel Executive (SITE)	1
- Thai Restaurant Association	1
- Thai Boats Association	1
- C&C Restaurant Bangkok	1

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 4.0 years

(3) Attendance the previous workshop held in February

Yes - 2 persons No or no answer - 16 persons

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of GATS	10	(56%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	11	(61%)
- Tourism	4	
- Ecotourism	1	
- Tour guide and tourism commitment	1	

- GATS agreement in general and specific commitments of WTO member countries.	1	
- General GATS and tourism sector.	1	
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	3	(17%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	5	(28%)
[E] Others	1	(6%)
- To gather relevant information on tourism industry.		
- To catch up the movement of WTO on GATS.		

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	4	(22%)
	[B, 4 point]	9	(50%)
	[C, 3 point]	3	(17%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(6%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	1	(6%)

Average 3.8 point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(22%)
	[B, 4 point]	10	(56%)
	[C, 3 point]	2	(11%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(6%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 3.8point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? (descriptions)

- New round of GATS negotiations.
(reason : new knowledge)
- Proposal on this round negotiations.
(reason : to observe the trend of proposal from various countries)
- Member's commitment on tourism industry.
(reason : Previously have not turned awareness on such industry.)
- to know regulation
- about GATS regulations
- GATS definition on tourism/ limitations/ new challenges
- National benefit

- Limitation in market access and some issue in regard to the presentation of anti-competitive practice.
- Limitation for implementation of WTO agreements.
- everything

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much

[A, 5 point] 7 (39%)

(reason : Thailand tourism industry is at the moment not very well-regulated and in need of re-structuring.)

(reason : As people concerned should share views in development.)

[B, 4 point] 10 (56%)

(reason : GATS can not be avoid. Therefore, need to prepare for industry to be more competitiveness)

(reason : to enhance understanding among tourism operators.)

[C, 3 point] 0 (0%)

[D, 2 point] 1 (6%)

[E, 1 point] 0 (0%)

Not at all

Average 4.3 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

*Almost respondents have not answered, or answered “non” to this question..

- GATS scheme on Thailand. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); cases of Thailand and WTO
- We're training program from Tourism Authority of Thailand concern WTO.

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful [A, 5 point] 0 (0%)*

[B, 4 point] 7 (64%)*

[C, 3 point] 4 (36%)*

[D, 2 point] 0 (0%)*

Not useful at all [E, 1 point] 0 (0%)*

Average 3.6 point*

* of 11 respondents

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(22%)
	[B, 4 point]	10	(56%)
	[C, 3 point]	4	(22%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.0 point

2) In case of choosing [D] or [E], what are the obstacles?

*No answers

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	11	(61%)
[B] Giving lectures	4	(22%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	6	(33%)
[D] Others: please specify.	2	(11%)
- Working Group on Financial Services Liberalization		
- Use as the basic information. For further research, an ongoing research done for the TAT.		
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0%)

2) In case of choosing [E], what are the obstacles?

*Nobody answers [E].

4. For the better workshop

(1) Please answer following questions if you had participated in our 1st workshop held in February. (Persons who had not participated in the 1st workshop, please step to the questions (2).)

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you could utilize the knowledge acquired from the 1st workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	1	(50%)
	[B, 4 point]	1	(50%)
	[C, 3 point]	0	(0%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.5 point

2) In case you choose [D] or [E], what are the obstacles in utilizing what you acquired from the workshop?

- Nobody answers [D] or [E].

3) Since the 1st workshop, what have you done to maintain or improve the knowledge acquire from it, except for conducting daily work? (multiple answer)

[A] Attended other workshops/seminars on the related topics	1 (50%)
[B] Holding workshops with colleagues or counterparts in other organizations	1 (50%)
[C] Studied further by myself through texts or written materials	1 (50%)
[D] Others: please specify	0 (0%)
[E] Nothing	0 (0%)

(2) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve you/your organizations capacity with regard to the GATS?

What kind of topic do you need to be covered?

- Topic should be more focus on cases about Thailand. Still necessary to have a general knowledge of GATS.
- Trade negotiation skills. Domestic rules and regulations.
- Competitive safeguards. Horizontal limitations.
- Trade in services, particularly on legal profession.
- The topic which concern for domestic agent.
- The topic with concern for the new round agent.

- Competitive development of occupation the world wide
- Evaluation of Thailand initial request on proposal over its down.
- The benefit of the country under liberalization.

(3) Others (Any suggestions)

- Any topic rules on GATS, Trips would be very useful. More PR (in case attending is not restricted.)
- How could the people in developing countries have benefit with the liberalization?

Analysis of Questionnaire for the GATS Workshop
Telecommunication Service

22, August. 2002
TA Consultant Team

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

11 (out of 26 participants;

-	Private sector	7
-	PTD	6
-	TOT Corporation Public Company	4
-	DBE	3
-	JICA	2
-	The Communications Authority of Thailand	1
-	National Electronics and Computer Technology Centre	1
-	The Telecommunications Association of Thailand	1
-	Embassy of Japan	1

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 9.5 years

(3) Attendance the previous workshop held in February

Yes - 1 person No or no answer - 10 persons

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of GATS	2	(18%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	5	(45%)
- Telecommunication	2	
- e-commerce services	1	
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	0	(0%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	4	(36%)
[E] Others	0	(0%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	3	(27%)
	[B, 4 point]	5	(45%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(9%)
	[D, 2 point]	2	(18%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)
Average 3.8 point			

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	3	(27%)
	[B, 4 point]	7	(64%)
	[C, 3 point]	0	(0%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(9%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)
Average 4.1 point			

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? (descriptions)

- Basic knowledge of services commitment
- Deep in detail on specific commitment
(reason : In preparing for the new round of WTO.)
- New Telecom commitment
(reason : Prompt awareness and direct a correct path)
- Current situation of telecom negotiation in GATS.
- New round negotiations
(reason : Interested)
- Reference paper and Interconnection Rights
(reason : Most highly anticipated right now in the telecom liberalization.)
- All

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	8	(73%)
		(reason : Gives more details on telecom current issues.)	
	[B, 4 point]	2	(18%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(9%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.6 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

*Almost respondents have not answered, or answered “non” to this question..

- skill of negotiation
- ADB Workshop
- GATS Training Program
- Online Training on GATS/WTO Agreement for telecom. Dec, 2001

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	3	(33%)*
	[B, 4 point]	4	(44%)*
	[C, 3 point]	2	(22%)*
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)*
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)*

Average 4.1 point*

* of 9 respondents

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(36%)
	[B, 4 point]	6	(55%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(9%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.3 point

2) In case of choosing [D] or [E], what are the obstacles?

*Nobody answers [D] or [E].

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

(multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	5	(45%)
[B] Giving lectures	3	(27%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	5	(45%)
[D] Others: please specify.	0	(0%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0%)

2) In case of choosing [E], what are the obstacles?

*Nobody answers [E].

4. For the better workshop

(1) Please answer following questions if you had participated in our 1st workshop held in February. (Persons who had not participated in the 1st workshop, please step to the questions (2).)

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you could utilize the knowledge acquired from the 1st workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	0	(0%)
	[B, 4 point]	1	(100%)
	[C, 3 point]	0	(0%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.0 point

2) In case you choose [D] or [E], what are the obstacles in utilizing what you acquired from the workshop?

- Nobody chooses [D] or [E].

3) Since the 1st workshop, what have you done to maintain or improve the knowledge acquire from it, except for conducting daily work? (multiple answers)

[A] Attended other workshops/seminars on the related topics	1 (33%)
[B] Holding workshops with colleagues or counterparts in other organizations	1 (33%)
[C] Studied further by myself through texts or written materials	1 (33%)
[D] Others: please specify	0 (0%)
[E] Nothing	1 (0%)

(2) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve you/your organizations capacity with regard to the GATS?

What kind of topic do you need to be covered?

- Evaluation of Thailand request in this round
- WTO agreement III. New round of WTO.
- Detail in Telecom Annex and reference paper.
- Specific commitment of negotiation in very small group for 2weeks.
- More details on Interconnection Cost Regimes. As well as some economic approach if any would affect the industry.
- Interconnection Charge. Regulatory Principles.

(3) Others (Any suggestions)

- No answers.

Analysis of Questionnaire for the GATS Workshop
Accounting Service

23, August. 2002
TA Consultant Team

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

10 (out of 30 participants;

- Department of Commercial Registration (DCR)	10
- Department of Business Economics (DBE)	4
- Revenue Department	3
- Institute of Certified Accountants and Auditors of Thailand (ICAT)	3
- Securities Exchange Commission	2
- Kasetsart University	1
- Assumption University	1
- Sripatum University	1
- Bangkok University	1
- The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce	1
- Dhurakitpundit University	1
- Thammasat University	1
- DR. Virach & Associates, Auditing Co.	1
- DIA, Auding Co.	1
- Parpatr Institute	1

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 7.3 years

(3) Attendance the previous workshop held in February

Yes - 1 person No or no answer - 9 persons

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of GATS	5	(50%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	5	(50%)
- business services, financial service, telecommunication service		
- Accounting		
- Understanding of WTO - GATS and insight on other countries GATS.		
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	1	(10%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	3	(30%)
[E] Others	0	(0%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	3	(30%)
	[B, 4 point]	6	(60%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(10%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.2point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(40%)
	[B, 4 point]	3	(30%)
	[C, 3 point]	3	(30%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.1point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? (descriptions)

- Suggestions from the speaker.
- Structure of GATS, specific committee and negotiation round.
- Negotiation Process
(reason : Gain general knowledge on what GATS are for.)
- Current situation of negotiation
- On what services Thailand is giving and utilizing.

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	6	(67%)
	[B, 4 point]	2	(22%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(11%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 4.6 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

*Almost respondents have not answered, or answered “non” to this question..

- with the Department of Business Economies

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	3	(38%)*
	[B, 4 point]	0	(0%)*
	[C, 3 point]	5	(63%)*
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)*
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)*

Average 3.8 point*

* of 8 respondents

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	3	(33%)
	[B, 4 point]	2	(22%)
	[C, 3 point]	4	(44%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 3.9 point

2) In case of choosing [D] or [E], what are the obstacles?

*Nobody answer [D] or [E].

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	4	(57%)
[B] Giving lectures	3	(43%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	0	(0%)
[D] Others: please specify. - Discuss with our staff and provide information to government agency.	1	(14%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0%)

2) In case of choosing [E], what are the obstacles?

- Nobody answer [E].

4. For the better workshop

(1) Please answer following questions if you had participated in our 1st workshop held in February. (Persons who had not participated in the 1st workshop, please step to the questions (2).)

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you could utilize the knowledge acquired from the 1st workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	0	(0%)
	[B, 4 point]	1	(100%)
	[C, 3 point]	0	(0%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0%)

Average 3.8point

2) In case you choose [D] or [E], what are the obstacles in utilizing what you acquired from the workshop?

- Nobody answers [D] or [E].

3) Since the 1st workshop, what have you done to maintain or improve the knowledge acquire from it, except for conducting daily work? (multiple answer)

[A] Attended other workshops/seminars on the related topics	0	(0%)
[B] Holding workshops with colleagues or counterparts in other organizations	1	(100%)
[C] Studied further by myself through texts or written materials	0	(0%)
[D] Others: please specify	0	(0%)
[E] Nothing	0	(0%)

(2) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve you/your organizations capacity with regard to the GATS?

What kind of topic do you need to be covered?

- Lecture on negotiating skill in services negotiation
- Qualification or licensing barrier.

(3) Others (Any suggestions)

No answers.

**Agreement on Anti-Dumping / Subsidies and Countervailing Duty
(AD/CVD) [Component 3]**

Workshop Program for Capacity Building on AD/CVD Agreement

[1 st Day– Monday 18, February (morning and afternoon)]	
08:40 - 09:10	<i>Registration</i>
09:10 - 09:40	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFT : Mr. Dhumnoon Cheosakul, Director General of DFT • Japan: Mr. Kazuhide Ishikawa, Economic Minister, Embassy of Japan
Session 1 (09:40 - 12:00)	
Notable Issues on AD/CVD Measures	
09:40 - 10:10	<p>Elements of dispute settlement at the WTO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaker: Prof. Mitsuo Matsushita, former member of the Appellate Body, WTO
10:10 - 11:30	<p>Anti-Dumping issues to be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaker: Mr. Syuji Miyazaki, Director (Tariffs, AD & SCM), Multilateral Trade System Department, Trade Policy Bureau, METI
10:10-10:30	1. Recent issues in AD measures
10:30-10:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:45-11:30	2. Agenda for the AD negotiation and Japan's attitude
11:30 - 12:00	• Q & A / Discussion
12:00 - 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>
Session 2 (13:30 – 17:30)	
Practices of AD Action (1)	
• Speaker: Mr. Marco Bronckers and Ms. Natalie McNelis, Stibbe	
13:30 - 15:30	Procedure of investigation / Like product / Calculation of dumping margins (including Q & A / Discussion)
15:30 - 15:50	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:50 - 17:30	Injury / Causality (including Q & A / Discussion)

Workshop Program (continued)

[2nd Day – Tuesday 19, February (morning and afternoon)]

Session 3 (09:30 – 12:00)

Defensive Action Against AD Measures and Practices of DS (1)

- 09:30 - 10:20 Japan's challenge against the US's AD measures on hot-rolled steel products
Speaker: Mr. Syuji Miyazaki, Director (Tariffs, AD & SCM),
Multilateral Trade System Department, Trade Policy Bureau,
METI
- 10:20 - 10:35 *Coffee break*
- 10:35 - 11:30 List and highlights of the Disputes on the Antidumping Agreement
Speaker: Prof. Mitsuo Matsushita, former member of the Appellate
Body, WTO
- 11:30 - 12:00 Q & A / Discussion
- 12:00 - 13:30** ***Lunch***

Session 4 (13:30 – 17:30)

Defensive Action against AD measures and Practices of DS (2)

- 13:30 - 14:15 Thai experience of AD investigations
Speaker: Mr. Sutirak Issadisai, Director, Bureau of Trade Interests and
Remedies, DFT
- 14:15 - 15:00 Q & A / Discussion
- 15:00 - 15:20 *Coffee break*
- 15:20 - 16:30 Rules and procedures of dispute settlement under DSU
Speaker: Mr. Syuji Miyazaki and Prof. Mitsuo Matsushita
- 16:30 - 17:30 Q & A / Discussion

Workshop Program (continued)

[3rd Day– Wednesday 20, February (morning and afternoon)]

Session 5 (09:30 – 12:00)

Practices of CVD Action (1)

Speaker: Mr. Marco Bronckers and Ms. Natalie McNelis, Stibbe

09:30 - 12:00

Evaluation of different subsidies / Calculation of a subsidy /
Imposition of duties and undertakings etc.
(including Q & A, coffee service)

12:00 - 13:30

Lunch

Session 6 (13:30 - 17:00)

Practices of AD/CVD Action (2)

Speaker: Mr. Marco Bronckers and Ms. Natalie McNelis, Stibbe

13:30 – 15:00

Case study on AD/CVD
(including Q & A / Discussion)

15:00 - 15:20

Coffee break

15:20 - 17:00

Case study on AD/CVD (continued)
(including Q & A / Discussion)

17:00

Closing Remarks

DFT: Mr. Sutirak Issadisai, Director of Bureau of Trade Interests and
Remedies, DFT

Japan: Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, Leader of TA Consultant Team

Analysis of Questionnaire for the AD/CVD Workshop (1)

1, Mar. 2002

TA Consultant Team

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

29 (out of 42 participants, 20 from DFT, 4 from DBE, 3 from OIE, 1 from DIT, 1 unknown)

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 3.1 years

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of AD/CVD	23	(79.3%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	10	(34.5%)
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	9	(31.0%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	16	(55.2%)
[E] Others	2	(6.9%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	9	(31.0%)
	[B, 4 point]	19	(65.5%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(3.4%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 4.3 point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	7	(24.1%)
	[B, 4 point]	18	(62.1%)
	[C, 3 point]	4	(13.8%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 4.1 point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? ? (multiple answers)

- Practices of AD/CVD action	20	(70.0%)
- Views or concept of AD measures	2	(6.9%)
- All topics	2	(6.9%)
- Disputes on AD	1	(3.4%)
- Others	1	(3.4%)

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	19	(65.5%)
	[B, 4 point]	9	(31.0%)
	[C, 3 point]	1	(3.4%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 4.6 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

(Example)

- AD/CVD program organized by WTO Rules Division

*Almost respondents have not answered, or answered “non” to this question..

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	7	(41.2%)*
	[B, 4 point]	9	(52.9%)*
	[C, 3 point]	1	(5.9%)*
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)*
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)*

Average 4.4 point*

* of 17 respondents

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	9	(31.0%)
	[B, 4 point]	16	(55.2%)
	[C, 3 point]	4	(13.8%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 4.2 point

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

(multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	21	(72.4%)
[B] Giving lectures	3	(10.3%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	9	(31.0%)
[D] Others	4	(13.8%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0.0%)

4. For the future workshop

(1) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve your capacity?

- More details and case studies on AD/CVD	11	(37.9%)
in which: injury analysis	4	(13.8%)
- Safeguard	7	(24.1%)
- Others	10	(34.5%)

for example:

- Competition policy
- Section 201 (US)
- Intellectual property rights
- TRIPS/GATS
- Other measures

(2) What kind of lecturers do you want to be invited? (Ex. Legal practitioners, private sector practitioners, government negotiators, academics, etc.)

- Legal practitioners	19	(65.5%)
- Government negotiators	7	(24.1%)
- Private sector practitioners	5	(17.2%)
- Academics	4	(13.8%)

(3) How long do you think the workshop duration is appropriate?

[A] One day	0	(0.0%)
[B] 2-3 days	18	(62.1%)
[C] 3-5 days	7	(24.1%)
[D] One week	2	(6.9%)
[E] More than one week	2	(6.9%)

(4) Others

- May I suggest a workshop or training course on safeguard agreement and also the relationship between subsidies agreement and agricultural agreement?
- This course is good, but in the next course you should invite various lecturers to exchange their experience.
- We really need safeguard training program and workshop in our office. It will very useful for us.
- The last day schedule is too hectic. It is best to be divided in two days. Inexperienced audience may not catch up with the topic.
- Please also invite some officers from the Bureau of Business Competition, the Department of Internal Trade. The experience in anti-dumping would be a good case study for the domestic competition policy as it is applicable to their works.
- (The next workshop is) 3-5 days would be better, but not in Bangkok, and it would be nice to have documents in advance.

Workshop Program for Capacity Building on AD/CVD Agreement (2)

Date: August 20 – 21, 2002

Venue: United Nations Conference Center (Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200 Thailand)

Objective: Improvement of capacity of the Thai government officers for the implementation of AD/CVD agreements and promotion of public-private cooperation

Participants: Thai government officers (DFT/DBE/DIT), representatives of Federation of Thai Industries (FTI), and lawyers, around 40 persons

Language: English

[1 st Day– Tuesday 20, August (morning and afternoon)]	
08:30 - 09:00	<i>Registration</i>
09:00 - 09:30	Opening Remarks (introduction) Thai: Mrs. Thawiwan Shinkrua, Deputy Director-General, DFT Japan: Mr. Shinya Nakai, Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office
<u>Session 1</u> (09:30 - 12:00)	
09:30 - 10:20	Efforts by the Private Sector to Tackle Trade Remedies Efforts by the Japanese industries Speaker: Mr. Ken Matsumoto, Executive Advisor for the Fair Trade Center, Japan
10:20 – 10:40	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:40 - 11:30	Efforts by the Thai industries Speaker: Mr. Apisith John Sutham, Counsel, Price Waterhousecoopers Legal & Tax Consultants Ltd.
11:30 - 12:00	Q & A / Discussion
12:00 - 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>
<u>Session 2</u> (13:30 – 17:00)	
Japan's Experiences of Dealing with AD allegation	
13:30 - 15:00	Steel industry (including Q & A / Discussion) • Speaker: Mr. Soichiro Sakuma, Head of Legal Department, Nippon Steel Corporation
15:00 - 15:20	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:20 – 17:00	Electric industry (including Q & A / Discussion) • Speaker: Mr. Takeatsu Kikuchi, Manager, External Relations, Global Strategic Marketing & Operations Department, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Workshop Program (continued)

[2nd Day – Wednesday 21, August (morning and afternoon)]

Session 3 (10:00 – 11:30)

Agenda for the AD in the Doha Round

10:00 - 11:30 Anti-dumping negotiations in the Doha Developing Agenda
(including Q & A / Discussion)
• Speaker: Mr. Keiichi Iwase, Deputy Director (AD/CVD), Multilateral
Trade System Department, Ministry of Economy, Trade and
Industry, Japan

11:30 - 13:00 *Lunch*

Session 4 (13:00 – 16:00)

**Panel Discussion: Towards the Strengthening of AD
Discipline and Better Implementation**

13:00 - 14:30 Thai's experiences of dealing with AD allegation / Strengthening of AD
discipline / AD investigation and business practice

14:30 - 14:50 *Coffee break*

14:50 - 16:00 Public-private partnership in AD practice / Capacity building for
developing countries / etc.

Panelists

Thai: Mr. Sapon Wichitrakorn (Chairman of Thai Synthetic Fiber
Manufacturer's Association), Ms. Anurat Tiatmtan (Chairman of
Thai Processed Food Association), Mr. Prasit Chansitthichok (Thai
Petrochemical Industry Pcl.), Dr. Katiya Greigarn (Vice Chairman,
FTI Electrical, Electronic & Allied-Industry Club), Mr. Korrakod
Padungjit (Sahaviriya Steel Group Co., ltd.), Mr. Pornprom
Karnchanachari (Partner Director, Legal Advisory Council Ltd.),
Ms. Sutaruk Praipruksaluk (Legal Consultant, Baker & McKenzie
Co., Ltd.)

Japan: Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. Kikuchi, Mr. Sakuma, Mr. Iwase

Moderator

Thai: Dr. Katiya Greigarn, Vice Chairman, FTI Electrical, Electronic &
Allied-Industry Club

Japan: Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, TA Consultant Team, UFJ Institute

16:00 Closing Remarks
Thai: Dr. Katiya Greigarn
Japan: Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka

Result of the questionnaire analysis

<Workshop 2>

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

16 (out of 40 participants, 8 from DFT, 3 from DIT, 1 from Customs Department, 4 from private sector)

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 4.8 years

(3) Number of attendance at the previous workshop (workshop 1)

9 (56.3%)

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of AD/CVD	9	(56.3%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	6	(37.5%)
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	9	(56.3%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	7	(43.8%)
[E] Others	0	(0.0%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	1	(6.3%)
	[B, 4 point]	7	(43.8%)
	[C, 3 point]	5	(31.3%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	1	(6.3%)

Average 3.1 point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	1	(6.3%)
	[B, 4 point]	10	(62.5%)
	[C, 3 point]	4	(25.0%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.6 point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? ? (multiple answers)

- Effort by private sector to tackle trade remedies	3	(18.8%)
- Japan experiences of dealing with AD allegation	5	(31.3%)
- Agenda for the AD in the Doha round	5	(31.3%)
- Panel discussion	2	(12.5%)
- Every topic	1	(6.3%)
- Others (irrelevant answers)	2	(12.5%)

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	5	(31.3%)
	[B, 4 point]	7	(43.8%)
	[C, 3 point]	3	(18.8%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.9 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

(Example)

- Workshop 1 (capacity building program)
- AD and competition and dispute settlement
- Workshop of the injury calculation
- Thai's experiences of dealing with AD

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	2	(16.7%)*
	[B, 4 point]	5	(41.7%)*
	[C, 3 point]	5	(41.7%)*
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)*
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)*

Average 3.8 point*

* of 12 respondents

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(25.0%)
	[B, 4 point]	7	(43.8%)
	[C, 3 point]	4	(25.0%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.8 point

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	12	(75.0%)
[B] Giving lectures	2	(12.5%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	3	(18.8%)
[D] Others	3	(18.8%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0.0%)

4. For the better capacity building

(1) If you had participated in our 1st workshop;

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you could utilize the knowledge acquired from the 1st workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(50.0%)*
	[B, 4 point]	2	(25.0%)*
	[C, 3 point]	2	(25.0%)*
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)*
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)*
Average 4.3 point*		*of 8 respondents	

2) Since the 1st workshop, what have you done to maintain or improve the knowledge acquired from it, except for conducting daily work? (multiple answers)

[A] Attended other workshops/seminars on the related topics	2	(25.0%)*
[B] Holding workshops with colleagues or counterparts in other organizations	0	(0.0%)*
[C] Studied further by myself through texts or written materials	7	(87.5%)*
[D] Others: please specify	0	(0.0%)*
[E] Nothing	1	(12.5%)*

* of 8 respondents

(2) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve your capacity?

What kind of topic do you need to be covered?

(Example)

- In-depth AD calculation method, injury determination, tactic of escaping from AD investigation, how to fill the questionnaire response
- AD procedure in detail, presenting in action role
- Training course on sharing experience between government officials who deal with AD/CVD
- DS (panel); theoretical and practical issues
- The case and the implication of the case with end up by Dispute settlement body
- Design a program cover both 1st & 2nd workshop by providing enough information about AD/CVD, eg, Law, Regulation, etc. and develop all mentioned above to have a real cooperation among governmental, private and other parties
- Training on safeguard

(3) Others

- Even the workshop (2) is not beneficial directly to my present work, but it provides a chance to share experience and comment among Thai & Japanese private and government sections. I think this kind of seminar should be arranged regularly at least once a year.
- I think we should have longer time for discussion on panelist session so that participants who may have more comments or opposite views can present their views clearly.
- This workshop is too rush. We learnt this workshop on last week and don't have enough time to prepare information.
- I would like to get some experience on both side, defense and offence

**Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
(TRIPS Agreement) [Component 4]**

Patent Practice for Individual Inventors and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Model Agenda
at Department of Intellectual Property Right (DIP)

Agenda	
09:00-09:10	Opening Remarks DIP: Mr. Thawatchai Sophasatianpong, Deputy Director General, DIP Japan: Mr. Shinya Nakai, Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office
09:10-09:20	Introduction to the Trainer's Training Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, Team Leader, JICA WTO TA Team - Introduction of lecturers - Purpose of the Trainer's Training - Schedule of the training
09:20-10:30	Session 1: Model Lecture 1 Mr. Surat Tasanawijitwong, Director, Patent Division, DIP Mr. Koji Nishimori, Partner, AOI International Patent Firm
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break
10:45-12:00	Session 2: Model Lecture 2 (Continued from the session before coffee break)
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	Session 3: Practical Exercise 1 Mr. Yanyong Phuangrath, Director General, DIP Mr. Surat Tasanawijitwong Mr. Koji Nishimori - Group and Class Discussion - Group Work - Simulated Lectures by Participants - Questions and Answers
15:00-15:15	Coffee Break
15:15-16:45	Session 4: Practical Exercise 2 (Continued from the session before coffee break)
16:45-17:00	Evaluation

TRIPS Component: Trainers' Training Results of Questionnaire

The TA Consultant Team conducted a questionnaire survey to participants of each trainers' training to evaluate its outcome. Subjects and date conducted were as follows.

Subject	Date
a. Patent Application Procedures	October 3, 2002
b. Patent Practices for Individual Inventors and Small & Medium-sized Enterprises	October 4, 2002
c. IPR Regulatory Enforcement at Border Control	October 8, 2002
d. IPR Management in Private Sector	October 9, 2002
e. Trademark Practices	October 21, 2002
f. IPR Management and Utilization of Information in Educational Organizations	October 22, 2002
g. Basics on Trade Secret Act	October 24, 2002

General Questions

(1) Number of participants and respondents

Subject	No. of Participants	Breakdown of Participants	No. of Respondents
a.	20	DIP 8, MOSTE 2, University 4, Private Sector 5, etc.	15
b.	20	DIP 7, MOSTE 2, University 5, Private Sector 4, etc.	18
c.	30	DIP 13, Customs Dept. 2, ECID 2, University 4, Private Sector 5, etc.	17
d.	30	DIP 4, MOSTE 2, University 3, ECID 1, Private Sector 15, etc.	16
e.	42	DIP 16, Customs Dept. 2, Attorney General Office 1, University 2, Private Sector 10, etc.	16
f.	33	DIP 4, MOSTE 2, Attorney General Office 1, Court 1, University 11, Private Sector 6, etc.	19
g.	39	DIP 4, Court 4, MOSTE 2, University 6, Private Sector 15, etc.	25

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

- [A] To gain expertise to be a good lecturer and improve your teaching skills
- [B] To gain knowledge about specific field
- [C] To gain knowledge about Japanese experience
- [D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants
- [E] Others

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	8 31%	16 41%	9 26%	9 26%	6 22%	13 30%	17 24%
[B]	6 23%	5 13%	10 29%	10 29%	7 26%	12 27%	18 25%
[C]	7 27%	11 28%	8 23%	10 29%	9 33%	5 11%	19 27%
[D]	4 15%	6 15%	8 23%	4 12%	4 15%	14 32%	15 21%
[E]	1 4%	1 3%	0 0%	1 3%	1 4%	0 0%	2 3%
Total	26	39	35	34	27	44	71
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met

Not met

(+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	20 33%	25 36%	20 31%	25 38%	0 0%	15 21%	55 50%
[B]	28 47%	36 51%	32 50%	32 48%	40 69%	36 51%	48 44%
[C]	12 20%	9 13%	12 19%	9 14%	18 31%	15 21%	6 6%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 6%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	60 100%	70 100%	64 100%	66 100%	58 100%	70 100%	109 100%
Average	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.4

2) To what extent did you acquire teaching skills through the training?

Very much

Not at all

(+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	25 42%	25 36%	15 25%	15 26%	15 25%	10 15%	40 41%
[B]	20 33%	32 46%	28 46%	24 42%	24 40%	28 43%	48 49%
[C]	15 25%	12 17%	15 25%	18 32%	21 35%	21 32%	6 6%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	0 0%	6 9%	2 2%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%
Total	60 100%	69 100%	61 100%	57 100%	60 100%	65 100%	97 100%
Average	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.0

3) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the training?

Very much

Not at all

(+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	30 48%	25 36%	15 22%	20 32%	10 16%	20 27%	65 58%
[B]	20 32%	32 46%	40 60%	28 44%	36 59%	40 54%	48 42%
[C]	12 19%	12 17%	12 18%	15 24%	15 25%	12 16%	0 0%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	62 100%	69 100%	67 100%	63 100%	61 100%	74 100%	113 100%
Average	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.5

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much

Not at all

(+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	35 53%	40 55%	35 45%	30 48%	5 8%	10 18%	80 70%
[B]	28 42%	24 33%	36 47%	24 39%	44 72%	36 63%	28 25%
[C]	3 5%	9 12%	6 8%	6 10%	12 20%	9 16%	6 5%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	66 100%	73 100%	77 100%	62 100%	61 100%	57 100%	114 100%
Average	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.6

(3) Comparison with Your Own Training Program

1) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful

Not useful at all

(+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	35 64%	20 35%	20 36%	20 41%	0 0%	20 32%	45 47%
[B]	8 15%	28 49%	36 64%	20 41%	40 73%	32 51%	44 46%
[C]	12 22%	9 16%	0 0%	9 18%	15 27%	9 14%	6 6%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	55 100%	57 100%	56 100%	49 100%	55 100%	63 100%	95 100%
Average	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your future opportunity as a lecturer, to what extent do you think you can utilize the teaching skills acquired from the training?

	Very much					Not at all	
(+)	[A, 5 points]	[B, 4]	[C, 3]	[D, 2]	[E, 1]	(-)	
	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	35 57%	40 56%	15 23%	20 35%	5 9%	30 43%	35 34%
[B]	8 13%	20 28%	40 61%	28 49%	32 56%	24 34%	56 54%
[C]	18 30%	12 17%	9 14%	9 16%	18 32%	12 17%	12 12%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	2 4%	4 6%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	61 100%	72 100%	66 100%	57 100%	57 100%	70 100%	103 100%
Average	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.1

2) In your future opportunity as a lecturer, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the training?

	Very much					Not at all	
(+)	[A, 5 points]	[B, 4]	[C, 3]	[D, 2]	[E, 1]	(-)	
	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	30 48%	30 45%	20 29%	20 31%	0 0%	25 34%	35 34%
[B]	24 38%	32 48%	44 63%	36 55%	36 63%	32 44%	60 58%
[C]	9 14%	4 6%	6 9%	9 14%	21 37%	12 16%	9 9%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 5%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	63 100%	66 100%	70 100%	65 100%	57 100%	73 100%	104 100%
Average	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.2

3) In your future opportunity as a lecturer, to what extent do you think you can utilize the network with today's lecturers and participants?

Very much Not at all
 (+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	20 34%	30 43%	15 23%	15 26%	0 0%	15 21%	25 27%
[B]	20 34%	24 35%	36 55%	28 48%	32 58%	32 46%	40 44%
[C]	18 31%	15 22%	15 23%	15 26%	21 38%	21 30%	24 26%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	2 3%	2 2%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	58 100%	69 100%	66 100%	58 100%	55 100%	70 100%	91 100%
Average	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8

4) In your future opportunity as a lecturer, do you think you have more confidence in providing lectures and trainings than before?

Very much Not at all
 (+) [A, 5 points] [B, 4] [C, 3] [D, 2] [E, 1] (-)

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	25 41%	30 45%	15 23%	20 33%	0 0%	25 35%	20 20%
[B]	24 39%	28 42%	40 61%	32 52%	28 51%	24 33%	64 63%
[C]	12 20%	9 13%	9 14%	6 10%	27 49%	21 29%	16 16%
[D]	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	2 3%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%
Total	61 100%	67 100%	66 100%	61 100%	55 100%	72 100%	101 100%
Average	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.0

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally

[B] Giving lectures

[C] Planning training courses and workshops

[D] Others

[E] Cannot be diffused

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
[A]	11 46%	14 54%	14 74%	11 46%	9 47%	15 54%	23 55%
[B]	6 25%	6 23%	3 16%	6 25%	6 32%	5 18%	5 12%
[C]	6 25%	6 23%	1 5%	4 17%	3 16%	8 29%	10 24%
[D]	1 4%	0 0%	1 5%	3 13%	1 5%	0 0%	4 10%
[E]	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Total	24 100%	26 100%	19 100%	24 100%	19 100%	28 100%	42 100%

4. For the future workshop

(1) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve you and your organizations' capacity with regard to intellectual property rights? What kind of topics do you need to be covered?

a. Patent Application Procedures

- Prior-art search for university professors
- IP training course for the public
- Patent information search training for trainers
- Patent application technique
- Business strategy by utilizing patent rights with case studies
- How to manage patent administration office, including patent application in electronic way
- Research and marketing in IP works
- Study on IP laws through comparison with foreign countries' practices
- Current situation with regard to patent and problems in Thailand

b. Patent Practices for Individual Inventors and Small & Medium-sized Enterprises

- Petty patent
- Drafting specification and claims
- Comparison between Japanese and Thai laws. Their strong points and weaknesses.
- Patent application procedure
- Patent search
- Utilization of patent rights at SMEs and educational organizations

c. IPR Regulatory Enforcement at Border Control

- Patent mapping
- Patent search
- IP management
- IP trial
- IPR enforcement

d. IPR Management in Private Sector

- IP strategy
- Patent analysis
- Patent application strategy
- Practical patent management, including patent mapping and patent search strategy
- How to deal with violations and infringement of IPR
- Valuation of invention

e. Trademark Practices

- Geographical indications
- Well-known marks and famous marks
- Combination of colors, three dimensional marks, and sound marks
- Trademark search

f. IPR Management and Utilization of Information in Educational Organizations

- Case studies about patent infringement
- IP search and analysis
- IP management and commercialization
- Technology licensing organization
- IP audit
- IP asset management
- IP negotiation technique

- IP mapping

g. Basics on Trade Secret Act

- Technology transfer agreement
- More case studies about trade secret
- Comparison of Thai IP laws and Japanese laws
- Basics on integrated circuit act
- IP arbitration and mediation
- Domain names
- Genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore in developing countries.
- IP marketing
- IP management
- Patent search and patent examination
- “Novelty” consideration in patent
- Plant Variety Protection
-

Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement)

[Component 5]

Workshop 1

The first workshop was held from February 12 to 13, 2002, at the Royal Meridien Hotel in Bangkok. As the results of a series of consultation with the TISI and Japanese METI, the program agenda was set as follows:

[1st Day	
Tuesday, 12 February] International Environment Surrounding TBT Agreement (morning and afternoon)	
08:00 – 09:00	<i>Registration</i>
09:00 – 09:40	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TISI: Mr. Cherdpong Siriwit, Secretary-General of TISI (confirmed)• Japan: Mr. Masaru Morimoto, Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office Mr. Toru Yamauchi, Director, Industrial Standards Research Office, METI
09:40 – 10:00	<i>Coffee Break and Preparation for Session 1</i>
Session 1 (10:00– 11:30)	
10:00 – 11:30	Japanese Standardization Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speaker: Mr. Toru Yamauchi (Director, Industrial Standards Research Office, METI)• Q&A Session
11:30 – 13:00	<i>Lunch</i>
Session 2 (13:00 – 16:20)	
13:00 – 14:30	Current Topics in ISO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speaker: Mr. Akira Aoki (Board Member of JISC, Immediate Past Vice-President of ISO)• Q&A Session
14:30 – 14:50	<i>Coffee Break</i>
14:50 – 16:20	Current Topics in IEC <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speaker: Mr. Nobuo Yumoto (Member of IEC Council Board, Corporate Advisor of Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.)• Q&A Session

[2nd Day

Wednesday, 13 February]
(morning and afternoon)

Exchange of Experiences for the TBT Agreement

Session 3 (09:00 – 12:00)

09:00 – 10:30 **Current Topics at the TBT Committee (Second Triennial Review of the Operation and Implementation of the TBT Agreement) and Japanese Experience on How to Deal with the TBT Notification**

- Speaker: Mr. Osamu Nishiwaki (Deputy Director for International Affairs, Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy Unit, METI)

- Q&A Session

10.30 – 10.45 *Coffee Break*

10:45 – 12:00 **Standardization and Implementation of the TBT Agreement in Thailand**

- Speaker: Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong, Director, International Relations Division (TISI)

- Q&A Session

12:00 – 13:30 *Lunch*

Session 4 (13:30 – 16:30)

13:30 – 15:00 **MRA - Japanese Experience of Negotiation and Implementation**

- Speaker: Mr. Mitsuo Matsumoto (Deputy Director, Senior Specialist, Conformity Assessment Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)

- Q&A Session

15:00 – 15:20 *Coffee Break*

15:20 – 16:30 **Panel Discussion (Cooperation between Thailand and Japan in the International Standardization)**

- Chair: Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong, Director, International Relations Division (TISI)
- Panelists: Thailand: - Mr. Chalit Homhual (Director, Standards Bureau 1, TISI)
- Mr. Virat Aja-apisit (Expert, Standards Bureau 2, TISI)
Japan: - Mr. Akira Aoki (Board Member of JISC - Immediate Past Vice- President of ISO)
- Mr. Nobuo YUMOTO (Member of IEC Council Board, Corporate Advisor of Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.)
- Mr. Toru Yamauchi (Director, Industrial Standards Research Office, METI)
- Mr. Osamu Nishiwaki (Deputy Director for International Affairs, Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy Unit, METI)

16:30 **Concluding Remarks**

- TISI: Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong, Director, International Relations Division (TISI)
- Japan: Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka (Leader of TA Consultant Team)

Questionnaire Survey for the Participant at the Workshop 1

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

39 (out of 50 participants)

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 3.1 years

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of TBT	33	(84.6%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	8	(20.5%)
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	34	(87.2%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	17	(43.6%)
[E] Others	1	(2.6%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	5	(12.8%)
	[B, 4 point]	25	(64.1%)
	[C, 3 point]	8	(20.5%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(2.6%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.9 point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	4	(10.5%)
	[B, 4 point]	25	(65.8%)
	[C, 3 point]	9	(23.7%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.9 point

3) What kind of topics in the workshop do you think is the most beneficial? ? (multiple answers)

Japanese Standardization Policy	5	(12.8%)
Current Topics in ISO	7	(17.9%)
Current Topics in IEC	4	(10.3%)
Current Topics at the TBT Committee and Japanese Experience	23	(59.0%)
Standardization and Implementation of the TBT Agreement in Thailand	4	(10.3%)
MRA - Japanese Experience of Negotiation and Implementation	15	(38.5%)
Panel Discussion	3	(7.7%)

4) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	12	(30.8%)
	[B, 4 point]	21	(53.8%)
	[C, 3 point]	5	(12.8%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(2.6%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 4.1 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

(Example)

- TBT/SPS
- Dispute settlement mechanism, Implementation of the TBT Agreement
- Trade Negotiation and dispute settlement
- Anti-dumping
- Trade-related environment
- GATS; Basic telecommunication
- WTO Agreement, AD/CVD
- Non-tariff barriers (consists of TBT, AD, CVD, SPS, Environment and Labor measure)
- Differential treatment for the developing countries
- Dispute settlement workshop

26 (66.7%) of which 39 respondents have not ever attended workshops related to WTO.

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	2	(8.3%)
	[B, 4 point]	13	(54.2%)
	[C, 3 point]	9	(37.5%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.7 point

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

1) In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	8	(20.5%)
	[B, 4 point]	19	(48.7%)
	[C, 3 point]	11	(28.2%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(2.6%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)

Average 3.9 point

2) In case you choose [D] or [E], what are the obstacles in utilizing what you acquired from the workshop?

Just one example; “My agency is not responsible for standardization”

(2) Diffusion

1) In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	34	(87.2%)
[B] Giving lectures	5	(12.8%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	6	(15.4%)
[D] Others	8	(20.5%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0.0%)

4. For the future workshop

(1) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve your capacity?

(Examples)

- Conformity assessment according to Guide 65
- Please arrange workshop on some notations of JIS standards to compare TIS standards on the same products
- Negotiation technique and practice course.
- Case study in each field, after sharing experiences.
- I need workshop by sharing experiences as same as the workshop series I.
- Workshop about SDoC, WEEE, IPP, labeling
- Training on supplier's declaration of conformity, negotiation technique, product liability law, product safety law, different types of CASs (conformity assessment systems)
- Simulation/ exercise of TBT negotiating process
- The negotiation experience on international standard
- Waste management, recycling techniques. Environmental technology verification or certification
- How to prepare ourselves in order to implement APEC MRA in telecommunications (in details) for Phase I and II
- Involvement of food regulators and TBT/SPS.
- Japanese experience for food regulator on TBT and the comment from the member countries.
- How to coordinate or manage resource persons from industries to participate in improving standardization activities in Thailand
- Automotive standards of Thai, Japan and Europe
- How to improve product of SMEs for international standards? Or how to compete under the role of WTO?

(2) What kind of lecturers do you want to be invited? (Ex. Legal practitioners, private sector practitioners, government negotiators, academics, etc.)

Governmental negotiators, private sector practitioners, and legal practitioners are all welcomed.

(3) How long do you think the workshop duration is appropriate?

[A] One day	4	(10.3%)
[B] 2-3 days	31	(79.5%)
[C] 3-5 days	4	(10.3%)
[D] One week	0	(0.0%)
[E] More than one week	0	(0.0%)

(4) Others

- Lecturers should provide practical examples or raise real cases that occur to give clearer pictures.
- There should be more participation from the involved/ concerned private sector.
- To train senior governmental officials to understand the importance of TBT/Standardization especially from Budgeting Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce in order to allocate financial support to the standardization activities.

Workshop 2

The workshop 2 was held from August 27 to 28, 2002, at Sakura Room, Imperial Queen's Park Hotel Bangkok. As the results of a series of consultation with the TISI and Japanese METI, the program agenda was set as follows:

[1st Day (morning and afternoon) - Tuesday 27, August] Exchanging experiences in the involvement in the international standardization activities	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:40	Opening Remarks (Japanese side) Mr. Hideo Miyamoto (Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office) (TISI) Mr. Surasak Asavadorndeja (Deputy Secretary-General of TISI)
09:40 – 10:00	Preparation for Session 1
<u>Session 1</u> (10:00–12:30)	Standardization Activities in the International Standardizing Bodies
10:00 -11:15	International Standardization in ISO Speaker: Mr. Michio OKUYAMA (Advisor, Bridgestone Corporation) (including Q&A session)
11:15 - 12:30	International Standardization in IEC Speaker: Mr. Kazuo SHIBATA (Deputy General Manager, Home Electrical Appliances Department, The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association) (including Q&A session)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch
<u>Session 2</u> (14:00 –16:30)	Understanding of the International Standardizing Activities In the Major Countries
14:00 – 15:20	Understanding of Japanese International Standardizing Activities Speaker: Mr. Tomosaburo YANO (Deputy Director, Standard Development and Planning Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) (including Q&A session)
15:20 – 15:40 15:40 – 16:20	Coffee Break Understanding of EU's International Standardizing Activities Speaker: Mr. Tomosaburo YANO (Deputy Director, Standard Development and Planning Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) (including Q&A session)

[2 nd Day (morning and afternoon) – Wednesday 28, August] Improvement of negotiation skills at the TBT Committee and international standardization bodies	
<u>Session 3</u> (09:00–12:20) Negotiation strategy in the International Standardization Bodies	
9:00 – 10:30	Negotiation Strategies in ISO (1) : Motorcycle Sector Speaker: Mr. Mikio KATO (Manager, technical Coordination Center, Asaka R&D Center, Honda R&D Co., Ltd., Chairman of the ISO/ TC22 (Road vehicles)/SC22(Motorcycles)) (including Q&A session)
10:30 – 10:50	Coffee Break
10:50 –12:20	Negotiation Strategies in ISO (2): Plastics Sector Speaker: Mr. Hiroshi MAKI (Director, Standardization, Japan Plastics Industry Federation, Secretary of ISO/TC138(Plastic Pipes)) (including Q&A session)
12:20 – 14:00	Lunch
<u>Session 4</u> (14:00 – 16:50) Future Strategy for the International Standardization	
14:00 – 15:00	Problems with which Thai Government/Industries have faced Speaker: Ms. Rachada Isarasenarak (Director, Branch 5, Standards Bureau 2, TISI) (including Q&A session)
15:00 – 15:20	Coffee Break
15:20 – 16:50	Panel Discussion (Cooperation between Thailand and Japan in the International Standardization) Chair: Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong, Director, International Relations Division, Thai Industrial Standards Institute Panelist Ms. Rachada Isarasenarak Mr. Michio OKUYAMA Mr. Kazuo SHIBATA Mr. Mikio KATO Mr. Hiroshi MAKI
16:50	Concluding Remarks Speaker: (Japanese side) Mr. Masaki ODA (JICA TA Consultant) (TISI) Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong (TISI)

Questionnaire Survey for the Participant at the Workshop 2

1. General questions

(1) Number of respondents

17 (of which 32 participants)

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 5.4 years

(3) Attendance of the workshop 1

10 (of which 17 answers)

2. Evaluation of the Workshop

(1) Objective of attending Workshop (multiple answers)

[A] To gain a general knowledge of TBT	7	(41.2%)
[B] To gain a knowledge of specific field	7	(41.2%)
[C] To gain a knowledge of Japanese experience	16	(94.1%)
[D] To exchange views with lecturers and participants	4	(23.5%)
[E] Others	0	(2.6%)

(2) Attainment from the Workshop

1) Were your expectations of the workshop met?

Fully met	[A, 5 point]	0	(0.0%)
	[B, 4 point]	7	(41.2%)
	[C, 3 point]	7	(41.2%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(5.9%)
Not met	[E, 1 point]	1	(5.9%)
	NA	1	(5.9%)

Average 3.3 point

2) To what extent did you acquire new knowledge through the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	1	(5.9%)
	[B, 4 point]	8	(47.1%)
	[C, 3 point]	6	(35.3%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(5.9%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)
	NA	1	(5.9%)

Average 3.6 point

3) Do you think the workshop was useful for your country considering the present situation of this field?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	1	(5.9%)
	[B, 4 point]	8	(47.1%)
	[C, 3 point]	6	(35.3%)
	[D, 2 point]	1	(5.9%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)
	NA	1	(5.9%)

Average 3.6 point

(3) Comparison with Own Training Program

1) What kind of workshops related to WTO have you attended recently?

- AD
- TBT workshop held in February 2002

7 (41.2%) of which 17 respondents have not ever attended workshops related to WTO.

2) How do you think the impact of this workshop compared with your training program?

Very useful	[A, 5 point]	1	(5.9%)
	[B, 4 point]	4	(23.5%)
	[C, 3 point]	2	(11.8%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not useful at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)
	NA	10	(58.8%)

Average 3.9 point

3. Outcome of the Workshop

(1) Utilization

In your own job, to what extent do you think you can utilize the knowledge acquired from the workshop?

Very much	[A, 5 point]	0	(0.0%)
	[B, 4 point]	3	(17.6%)
	[C, 3 point]	13	(76.5%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)
	NA	1	(5.9%)

Average 3.2 point

(2) Diffusion

In what way do you think you can diffuse the knowledge acquired from the workshop? (multiple answers)

[A] Informing my colleagues or subordinates personally	13	(76.5%)
[B] Giving lectures	1	(5.9%)
[C] Planning training courses and workshops	0	(0.0%)
[D] Others	2	(11.8%)
[E] Cannot be diffused	0	(0.0%)

4. For the better capacity building

(1) Utilization of knowledge after the workshop 1 (for the participants of the workshop 1)

1) Degree of utilization in job

Very much	[A, 5 point]	0	(0.0%)
	[B, 4 point]	0	(10.0%)
	[C, 3 point]	9	(90.0%)
	[D, 2 point]	0	(0.0%)
Not at all	[E, 1 point]	0	(0.0%)
	NA	1	(10.0%)

Average 3.0 point

2) Maintenance/improvement of knowledge after workshop 1

[A] Attended other workshops/seminars on the related topics	2	(20.0%)
[B] Holding domestic workshops with colleagues or counterparts in other organizations	1	(10.0%)
[C] Studied further by myself through texts or written materials	6	(60.0%)
[D] Others	0	(0.0%)
[E] Nothing	1	(10.0%)

(2) What sort of training or workshop do you need to further improve your capacity?

(Examples)

- Labeling
- GRP
- Experiences how to handle the comments of WTO member countries
- Standardization activities in medical devices/cosmetics and experiences in Japan
- Electrical field should be focused.
- Vehicle standards harmonization (process, evaluation, difficulties, future work etc.)
- 1 or 2 days training in the negotiation techniques to all relevant person in organization

(3) Others

- There should be a bigger workshop (about 100-200 participants)
- More interactions between speakers and audience should be added.

WRAP UP Seminar

The Capacity Building Program on The Implementation of the WTO Agreements in Thailand
 WRAP UP Seminar “WTO Capacity Building and Prospect for Trading Initiative”

9:00-16:00, Monday, November 11

Conference Room II, level 2, United Nations Conference Center

Program

08:00 –09:00	<i>Registration</i>
09:00 –09:30	Opening Address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative from Japan : Mr. Hiroshi Oe, Minister, Embassy of Japan • Representative from Thailand: Ms. Apiradi Tantraporn, Director-General Department of Trade Negotiations (DTN), Ministry of Commerce
09:30-12:00	Keynote Speeches on “Significance and Prospects on WTO Capacity Building”
09:30-10:20	Keynote Speech 1 Doha Developing Round – the Importance of Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaker: Ms. Apiradi Tantraporn, Director-General, DTN
10:20-10:40	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:40-11:30	Keynote Speech 2 Capacity Building for Further Opportunities (tentative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaker: Mr. Yorizumi Watanabe, Deputy Director-General, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11:30-12:00	Questions and Answers
12:00 –13:30	Lunch Break Dinning Room, level 1
13:30 – 15:20	Panel Discussion “Outcome and Future Challenges of Capacity Building for WTO” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderators: Ms. Wiboonlasana Ruamraksa, Acting Assistant Director-General, DTN Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka, JICA WTO TA Assistance Consultant Team * Presentation on the overview of Capacity Building activities • Panelists: Thai Component Counterpart Representatives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional Building: DTN (Ms. Wiboonlasana Ruamraksa) 2. GATS: DTN (Mr. Surat Srisuwanpatai) 3. AD/CVD: Department of Foreign Trade (Mr. Arkom Sitabtim) 4. TRIPS: Department of Intellectual Property (Dr. Kajit Sukhum) 5. TBT: Thai Industrial Standards Institute (Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong) <u>Japanese Side</u> Mr. Yorizumi Watanabe, Deputy Director-General, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
15:20 – 15:40	Questions and Answers
15:40 – 16:00	Concluding Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan: Mr. Yoshiki Maruyama, Managing Director Mining & Industrial Development Study Department, JICA • Thailand: Ms. Wiboonlasana Ruamraksa

Analysis of Questionnaire for WRAP UP SEMINAR
“WTO Capacity Building and Prospect for Trading Initiative”

11 November, 2002

TA Consultant Team

I. General Questions

(1) Number of respondents

34 (out of 88 participants);

- | | |
|---|---|
| - DTN | 3 |
| - Counterparts of the Components of this Program (DFP, DIP, TISI) | 4 |
| - Governmental department and agencies participated this Program
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Customs Department, Post and Telegraph Department,
Department of Land Transport) | 7 |
| - Other governmental department and agencies
(Department of Business Development, Department of Alternative Energy,
Department of Industrial Works, JETRO etc.) | 9 |
| - Private sector industrial groups and companies
(Thai Industrial Association, Sahaviriya Steel Industries PLC., etc.) | 9 |
| - Universities (Chulalongkorn University, etc.) | 2 |

(2) Length of involvement for WTO-related job

Average 3.1 years

(3) Attendance the previous workshop held in February

Yes - 13 persons No or no answer - 21 persons

II. Evaluation and Comments to JICA WTO Capacity Building Activities

Please describe any comments and evaluation to our Program.

[Comments on Wrap Up Seminar – positive]

- I've impressed with quality of the work and the efficiency of your organizing the seminar.
- This program is of great help to our country as a whole. I myself really appreciate the Japanese Gov. and Thai Gov. via JICA and Department of Trade Negotiations in cooperating organize the workshops to educate the essential knowledge and information to the official concerned. However, as for me, I am not directly involved with WTO context but the representative from my office has had an urgent obligation, consequently, I am attending this workshop on his

behalf. I am really pleased that my boss assigned me to attend this workshop today.

- Satisfied. Thank you. But in-house training is more beneficial.
- Relatively good. Thank you very much for all efforts and energy.

[Comments of Wrap Up Seminar – suggestions for improvement]

- Quite satisfied with the program for myself but don't know about other participants as I had noticed that some of them were not really interested in the workshops, might be that they are not involved/related to the subjects, resulting in inefficiently participation. Therefore, participants should be carefully and properly selected in order to fulfil the objectives of the workshops.
- The content of the seminar may be too shallow. Further discussion on how to create the capacity building should be discussed. Not only how the capacity building scheme will be provided by developed countries, but how developing countries themselves can do to increase their capacity shall be discussed.
- The program should have more examples for more understanding in each topic. The difference between products should be described for understanding of specific characteristics of trade negotiation. The seminar should be set up the sub-group to discuss and change the ideas among the members.
- Program is too short. I think program should be held at least 2 days.

[Comments of previous activities of the Program - general]

- It's very good opportunity to transfer knowledge related to WTO Capacity Building activities from JICA. More and more people will have more understanding about WTO regulation. As speaker said, trade is the engine for economic development, so this activity is very appreciated for us.
- From comments by various speakers, I feel that the program must be useful and effective.
- I'm very much appreciated with these activities. Nevertheless, sometimes it seems very difficult to prepare a proposal and submit to JICA since I have no ideas concerning JICA criteria to approve some projects or proposal.
- This is my first time attending this activity. I'd propose, please keep in touch with Thai FDA. We'd need continual programs of your work. For now, I have no comments for this activity but the WTO-ISS is very interesting.

[Comments of previous activities of the Program – specific components]

- I have attended one seminar on AD/CVD in February I'm very satisfied with that seminar especially from external speaker- Mr. Macro Bronkers.
- The workshop 2 in service is too short to make all participants understand all points.
- Before having this technical assistance, I have insufficient knowledge and experience of AD/CVD practices. Sometimes, I have misunderstanding in AD/CVD Agreement. After those seminars, I have more understood in the field, and bring the knowledge to adapt with my jobs. For second seminar, it doesn't have much sharing the views or experiences between both private sectors.
- I was one of the staffs to be involved with making textbook of trainer's training (TRIPS). For me, I found it difficult to make textbook when lectures send document very late (because we had to arrange to have some experts translate textbook into Thai language for very short time). Anyway, I saw participants at the seminar (trainer's training) enjoy discussing with both Thai and Japanese lecturers. I think these activities will be helpful.

III. For the Better Capacity Building

To consider the sustainable way to improve WTO related capacity, could you kindly give us your frank comments or suggestions.

[Further issues - general]

- Give general information on WTO rules. Problems in implementing WTO rules. Dispute Settlements. Contents abuse WTO rules and regulations.
- technology transfer in all aspects

[Further issues - specific]

- If it's possible, we can set the expert team in telecommunications (or the one who involved with WTO in the next round) and JICA set some experts from WTO to work with our expert team directly. In telecommunications, we committed to APEC MRA which will begin in 2004 (in phrase) and we need some assistance from JICA also.
- In my opinion, the public-private sectors still need to have more experience in calculating method (especially injury margin calculation). Dispute Settlement Proceeding: Case Discussion. Thank you for your kind cooperation. We hope that we will support from your agency in the near future.
- There should be a follow-up seminar, sharing experiences among participants, to see how well the information/knowledge gained from the workshops is implemented. As previous workshops, future workshops or technical assistance should be focused on practical aspects, such as WEEE,

GMO labeling, etc; through Japanese experiences and technical assistance in long term basis. Training for trainers should be organized.

- There are IP new laws in Thailand. Such as geographical indication, trade secret. It is necessary to make people to know new laws. JICA and WIPO must hold the seminars on IP new Laws. Please hold the seminar for these cases.
- We still need Japanese cooperation in the field of: Sharing Experience Transfer of negotiation skills In-house training TBT&MRA technical experts. We need Technical Experts (in-house) for improve our TBT&MRA (Telecom Equipment) activities. And also Telecommunications Negotiation.

[Methodology of capacity building]

- The interpreter is very lively when delivers translation version of the speech. This can help the participants enjoy the seminar. Also, there should be the afternoon break so that participants have a little time to relieve oneself. Thank you.
- WTO is based on concepts of free markets. Free markets are not a viable economics structures without some way to address market failure, including welfare, anti-competition law, etc. More needs to be done to build in these ancillary structures. Personally I feel some sorts of managed trade warrant consideration, such as extended photo systems.
- Actually information published was too complicated compared to the information given today, which is much easier to understand. So future publication & training in a easily understanding would be much better. On next program please offer related request from the other sector as well.
- More concrete examples might make the programs more attractive, particularly for private sector.
- Continual education and training. Closer cooperation between the government and the private sectors, in the form of information sharing, consultation and seminar.
- Training, seminars and activities should be held more often.
- Different levels of capacity building programs should be considered for each prospect, developing on the participants. For example, fundamental/basic course for the new comer participants, and the comprehensive and complicated course for those who have passed that basic level course.
- I suggest an exchange program of human resources. This may help on the way of thinking in both Thai and Japanese counterparts.
- To encourage the university or educational institution to participate more in training course about WTO and WTO related issues, especially the instructors who are responsible for teaching the subject concern international agreement or international business. To organize free lectures/course concerning WTO and WTO related issues for people who are interested.

[Participants of capacity building]

- The program should be extended to other organizations/private sectors that are affected by WTO(negotiations). Many industries still have vague idea about the impacts from WTO.
- By and large, all the activities that you have done is of great help. I anticipate the active participation from all organizations concerned. I do hope that this will strengthen the efficiency of Thai officials and Thai representatives to equip themselves with the free trade under WTO in the very near future. I hope these kinds of workshop would be arranged in the future and these will be continued assistance from the Japanese Gov. and other developed countries as well.

List of Lecturers

Affiliation and a title	NAME	SEMINAR / WS
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry		
Deputy Director, Service trade, Multilateral Trade System Department, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Mr. Shintaro Watanabe	GATS
Director (Tariffs, AD & SCM), Multilateral Trade System Department, Trade Policy Bureau	Mr. Syuji Miyazaki	AD/SCM
Deputy Director (AD/CVD), Multilateral Trade System Department, Trade Policy Bureau	Mr. Keiichi Iwase	AD/SCM
Assistant Director, Anti-Dumping and Safeguard Investigation Team, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau	Mr. Takuo Miyazaki	AD/SCM
Director, Industrial Standards Research Office	Mr. Toru Yamauchi	TBT
Deputy Director for International Affairs, Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy Unit	Mr. Osamu Nishiwaki	TBT
Deputy Director, Standard Development and Planning Division	Mr. Tomosaburo Yano	TBT
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Assistant Director, Service Trade Division, First International Organization Division	Mr. Naoki Hikota	GATS
Deputy Director-General, Economic Affairs Bureau	Ms. Yorizumi Watanabe	WRAP UP Seminar
Another government offices		
Assistant Director, International Economic Affairs Division, International Affairs Department, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications	Mr. Takanori Ando	GATS
Patent Examiner, Japan Patent Office	Mr. Fumio Hirose	TRIPS T/T
Japanese Academics		
Prof. Tokyo University	Prof. Akira Kotera	GATS
Former member of the Appellate Body, WTO Prof. Seikei University	Prof. Mitsuo Matsushita	AD/SCM
Associate Professor, Kyushu University Graduate School of Law	Mr. Kenichi Kumagai	TRIPS T/T
Japanese Private Sector Expert		
Executive Advisor for the Fair Trade Center, Japan	Mr. Ken Matsumoto	AD/SCM
Manager, External Relations, Global Strategic Marketing & Operations Department, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation	Mr. Takeatsu Kikuchi	AD/SCM
Head of Legal Department, Nippon Steel Corporation	Mr. Soichiro Sakuma	AD/SCM
Patent Attorney, Partner, AOI International Patent Firm	Mr. Koji Nishimori	TRIPS T/T
Patent Attorney, Matsubara, Muraki & Associates	Mr. Nobuyuki Matsubara	TRIPS T/T
Lecturer, Graduate School of Tokyo Institute of Technology	Dr. Koh Kunieda	TRIPS T/T
Partner, Kohhara and Fujita	Mr. Masahiko Fujita	TRIPS T/T
Board Member of JISC, Immediate Past Vice-President of ISO	Mr. Akira Aoki	TBT
Member of IEC Council Board, Corporate Advisor, Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.	Mr. Nobuo Yumoto	TBT
Advisor, Bridgestone Corporation	Mr. Michio Okuyama	TBT

Affiliation and a title	NAME	SEMINAR / WS
Deputy General Manager, Home Electrical Appliances Department, The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association	Mr. Kazuo Shibata	TBT
Manager, Technical Coordination Center, Asaka R&D Center, Honda R&D Co., Ltd. Chairman of the ISO/TC22(Road Vehicles)/(SC22(Motorcycles))	Mr. Mikio Kato	TBT
Director, Standardization, Japan Plastics Industry Federation, Secretary of ISO/TC138(Plastic Pipes)	Mr. Hiroshi Maki	TBT
Third Country Expert		
White Case International Sinner Director (former Advisor to DG and Director of Trade in Services Division of WTO)	Mr. David Hartridge	GATS
Stibbe / Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering	Mr. Marco Bronckers, Ms. Natalie McNelis	AD/SCM
Thai Expert		
Counselor, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the WTO	Ms. Pimchanok Vonkhorporn	GATS
Post and Telegraph Department	Ms. Chirapa Chitraswang	GATS
Assistant Director General, DBE	Mr. Pasit Poomchusri	GATS
Senior Expert for Finance, FPO	Mr. Pongpanu Svetarundra	GATS
TDRI	Dr. Duenden Nikomborirak	GATS
Director, Bureau of Trade Interests and Remedies, DFT	Mr. Sutirak Issadisai	AD/SCM
Counsel, Price WaterhouseCoopers Legal & Tax Consultants Ltd.	Mr. Apisith John Sutham	AD/SCM
Director General, DIP	Mr. Yanyong Phuangrach	TRIPS T/T
Director, Patent Division, DIP	Mr. Surat Tasanawijitwong	TRIPS T/T
Chief, Legal Division, Customs Department	Ms. Prapun Pitsamayarom	TRIPS T/T
Legal Division, Customs Department	Mr. Prapun Pismayarom	TRIPS T/T
Research & Development Manger, Srithai Superware Public Co., Ltd.	Mr. Narin Vipada	TRIPS T/T
Attorney at Law, Domnern, Somgiat & Boonma	Mr. Boonma Tejavanija	TRIPS T/T
Attorney at Law, Domnern, Somgiat & Boonma	Mr. Rutorn Nopakun	TRIPS T/T
Professor, Chulalongkorn University	Prof. Prasit Prapinmongkolkarn	TRIPS T/T
Former Deputy Director General, DIP	Mr. Santi Rattaanasuwan	TRIPS T/T
Director-General, DTN	Ms. Apiradi Tantraporn	WRAP UP Seminar
Acting Assistant Director - General, DTN	Ms. Wiboonlasana Ruamraksa	WRAP UP Seminar
Senior Trade Officer	Mr. Surat Srisuwanpatai	WRAP UP Seminar
Senior Trade Officer, Bureau of Trade Interests and Remedies, DFT	Mr. Arkom Sitabtim	WRAP UP Seminar

	Affiliation and a title	NAME	SEMINAR / WS
	Director of IP Development and Promotion Division	Dr. Kajit Sukhum	WRAP UP Seminar
	Director for International Relations	Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong	WRAP UP Seminar