Knowledge Co-Creation Program
(Group & Region Focus)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON

IMPROVING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
課題別研修「経済発展を促す知的財産制度の改善に向けて」

JFY 2019
NO. 201984670J002 / ID. 201984670
Course Period in Japan: From August 18 to September 14, 2019

This information pertains to one of the JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (Group & Region Focus) of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between both Governments.

‘JICA Knowledge Co-Creation (KCC) Program’ as a New Start

In the Development Cooperation Charter which was released from the Japanese Cabinet in February 2015, it is clearly pointed out that “In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together.” We believe that this ‘Knowledge Co-Creation Program’ will serve as a center of mutual learning process.
I. Concept

Background
Since the WTO/TRIPs agreement came into force in 1995, the member states have been making every effort to comply the rules by legislating and improving their domestic regulations. However, many developing countries are still facing such challenges as improvement of current intellectual property rights (IPR) system and its enforcement system, and human resource development in the IP field.

On the other hand, in the downturn of global economy and drop of commodity prices, such trend that the developing countries review, restructure and diversify their domestic industry by foreign direct investment (FDI) has been accelerating. The past researches show there is a correlation between the attraction of FDI/Technology transfer and IPR system, and some states including Japan have been using IP systems (with more or less protection) as a tool for its economic development. In such circumstances, the improvement of IPR system is one of the important factors to be looked at.

For what?
This program aims to develop and ease the sound business environment in respective countries by improving (or establishing) IPR system to promote FDI, technology transfer and further strengthening their international competitiveness.

For whom?
This program is designed for mid-level officer who is currently working for IPR-related office. More than 3 year-working experience in IPR-related fields is highly recommendable.

How?
The participants will have opportunities to attend lectures regarding the creation, protection, utilization of intellectual property (IP) and its enforcement as well as IP-related human resource development including visits to public institutions and private enterprises, and workshops (group discussions and presentations). The knowledge sharing among the participants from the different countries should be a key, as it enables each participant to analyze and evaluate the current situation in comparison. Through these experiences, the participants will be able to deepen their understanding on the policies and measures for IP as a tool for economic development and to obtain some clues to solve the issues/challenges they are facing in this stage.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) is a set of international development goals from 2016 to 2030, which was adopted by the UN
Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015. As a development cooperation agency, JICA is committed to achieving the SDGs. This program is linked to and will contribute to the realization of following goals under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
II. Description

1. Title (J-No.): Improving Intellectual Property System for Economic Development (201984670J002)

2. Course Period in JAPAN
   August 18, 2019 to September 14, 2019

3. Target Regions or Countries
   Cambodia, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar and Pakistan

4. Eligible / Target Organization
   This program is offered to the IP Office and/or the agencies related to IP in each country.

5. Course Capacity (Upper limit of Participants)
   5 participants

6. Language to be used in this program: English

7. Course Objective
   The participants will be able to make proposals on improvements of their IP system from the viewpoint of “the creation, protection, utilization of IP (IP Creation Cycle)” and of promoting FDI and technology transfer.

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

9. Expected Module Output

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

   【Outcome】
   The participants are expected to:
   1. Comprehend the relation between IPR and FDI/technology transfer, and to analyze the challenges of respective countries in the field of IP.
   2. Propose measures to improve their IPR systems including IPR enforcement mechanism from the viewpoint of the creation, protection and utilization of IP.
   3. Propose desirable measures to train IP-related human resource (IP specialists development program) and to enhance public awareness of IP.

   【Preliminary Phase】
   Preparation/submission of the Country Report on IP situations of their countries. Details are provided in the ANNEX (page 10) of this GI.
【Core Phase】
1. Lectures and visits
   (1) IPR System for Economic Growth through the Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment
   (2) National IP Strategy and IPR legal framework in Japan
   (3) IPR Enforcement Mechanism (Anti-Counterfeiting Measures) in Japan, including border control
   (4) IP Strategy and Management in Japanese companies
   (5) IPR system for promoting technology transfer, including industry-academia collaboration and industrial-academic-government cooperation
   (6) IP-related Human Resource Development/IP Awareness and Education Program
2. Presentation on Country Report
3. Wrap-up Session

【Finalization Phase】
Submission of progress report by the end of March 2020 (6 months after finishing the program).

III. Conditions and Procedures for Application

1. Expectations for the Participating Organizations:
   (1) This program is designed primarily for organizations that intend to address specific issues or problems identified in their operation. Participating organizations are expected to utilize the program for those specific purposes.
   (2) This program is enriched with contents and facilitation schemes specially developed in collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. These special features enable the program to meet specific requirements of applying organizations and effectively facilitate them toward solutions for the issues and problems.

2. Nominee Qualifications:
   Applying Organizations are expected to select nominees who meet the following qualifications.
   (1) Essential Qualifications:
       1) Current Duties: be either officers in charge of administration, legislation, policy making, or making technical advice in the field of intellectual property
       2) Experience: more than 3 years’ practical experience in IPR field
       3) Educational Background: be a graduate of university or equivalent,
       4) Language: have a competent command of spoken and written English (This program includes active participation in English).
       5) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the program in Japan. Pregnant applicants are not recommended to apply
due to the potential risk of health and life issues of mother and fetus.

(2) Recommendable Qualifications:
1) Age: Between the age of twenty-five (25) and forty-five (45) years
2) Gender Consideration: JICA is promoting Gender equality. Women are encouraged to apply for the program.

3. Required Documents for Application:
(1) Application Form: The Application Form is available at the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan).
   * If you have any difficulties/disabilities which require assistance, please specify necessary assistances in the Medical History (1-(d)) of the application forms. It may allow us (people concerned in this course) to prepare better logistics or alternatives.
(2) Photocopy of passport: to be submitted with the Application Form, if you possess your passport which you will carry when entering Japan for this program. If not, you are requested to submit its photocopy as soon as you obtain it.
   *Photocopy should include the followings:
   Name, Date of birth, Nationality, Sex, Passport number and Expiry date.
(3) Nominee’s English Score Sheet (photocopy): to be submitted with the Application Form, if you have any official documentation of English ability (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS). When the score sheet is not provided, the content of the application documents will be reviewed to evidence your competency in English during the selection.
(4) Country Report: to be submitted with the Application Form. Details are provided in “VI. ANNEX of this General Information.” The content of the country report will be reviewed to evaluate your knowledge in the field of IP.

4. Procedures for Application and Selection:
(1) Submission of the Application Documents:
Closing date for applications: Please inquire to the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan).
   (After receiving applications, the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) will send them to the JICA Center in JAPAN by July 11, 2019)
(2) Selection:
After receiving the documents through proper channels from your government, the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) will conduct screenings, and then forward the documents to the JICA Center in Japan. Selection will be made by the JICA Center in consultation with concerned organizations in Japan. The applying organization with the best intention to utilize the opportunity of this program will be highly valued in the selection.
Qualifications of applicants who belong to the military or other military-related organizations and/or who are enlisted in the military will be examined by the Government of Japan on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the Development Cooperation Charter of Japan, taking into consideration their duties, positions in the organization, and other relevant information in a comprehensive manner.

(3) Notice of Acceptance:
Notification of results will be made by the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) not later than July 23, 2019.

5. Document(s) to be submitted by accepted participants:
This assignment is only for the accepted participants. Following the Notice of Acceptance from JICA, the accepted participants is required to submit the Presentation (MS Power Point) based on the Country Report. In the first week of arrival to Japan, you will be requested to make a 30 min presentation (20 min presentation per person, 10 min Q&A). This presentation material must be submitted by August 7, 2019 through the e-mail to: Gunji.Minori.2@jica.go.jp.

6. Conditions for Attendance:
(1) to strictly adhere to the program schedule,
(2) not to change the program topics,
(3) not to extend the period of stay in Japan,
(4) not to be accompanied by family members during the program,
(5) to return to home countries at the end of the program in accordance with the travel schedule designated by JICA,
(6) to refrain from engaging in any political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain,
(7) to observe Japanese laws and ordinances. If there is any violation of said laws and ordinances, participants may be required to return part or all of the program expenditure depending on the severity of said violation, and
(8) to observe the rules and regulations of the accommodation and not to change the accommodation designated by JICA.
IV. Administrative Arrangements

1. Organizer:
   (1) Name: JICA Kansai
   (2) Contact: Mr. Minori Gunji
     (Gunji.Minori.2@jica.go.jp and jicaksic-unit@jica.go.jp)

2. Implementing Partner:
   (1) Name: Shojihomu Co., Ltd. Kyoto Office
   (2) Contact: Mr. KINOSHITA Takahiko (kinoshita@shojihomu.co.jp)

3. Travel to Japan:
   (1) Air Ticket: The cost of a round-trip ticket between an international airport
designated by JICA and Japan will be borne by JICA.
   (2) Travel Insurance: Coverage is from time of arrival up to departure in Japan.
     Thus, traveling time outside Japan will not be covered.

4. Accommodation in Japan:
   JICA will arrange the following accommodations for the participants in Japan:

   | JICA Kansai                   |
   | Address: 1-5-2, Wakinohama-kaigandori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 651-0073, Japan |
   | TEL: 81-78-261-0388 FAX: 81-78-261-0465 |
   (where “81” is the country code for Japan, and “78” is the local area code)

   If there is no vacancy at JICA Kansai, JICA will arrange alternative accommodations for the participants. Please refer to facility guide of JICA Kansai (Kansai Center) at its URL, https://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/english/office/index.html

5. Expenses:
   The following expenses will be provided for the participants by JICA:
   (1) Allowances for meals, living expenses, outfit, and shipping,
   (2) Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets),
   (3) Free medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, and dental treatment are not included), and
   (4) Expenses for program implementation, including materials.
     For more details, please see “III. ALLOWANCES” of the brochure for participants titled “KENSHU-IN GUIDE BOOK,” which will be given before departure for Japan.
6. **Pre-departure Orientation:**

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

### V. Other Information

1. Participants who have successfully completed the program will be awarded a certificate by JICA.

2. For the promotion of mutual friendship, JICA Kansai encourages cultural exchange between participants of JICA program and local communities. In some cases, participants will visit school or university to meet the students as a part of development education program. JICA participants are expected to contribute by attending such activities and may be asked to make presentations on the society, economy and culture of their home country.

3. Participants are recommended to bring laptop computers for their convenience. During the program, participants are required to work on the computers, including preparation of Action Plan (AP), etc. Most of the accommodations will have internet access. Also, there is a computer room in JICA Kansai where 6 desk-top computers are available with internet access.

4. Allowances, such as for living, outfit, and shipping, will be deposited to your temporary bank account (opened by JICA) 2 to 5 days after your arrival in Japan. It is highly advised to bring some cash in order to cover necessary expense for this period.

5. It is very important that some of your currency must be exchanged to Japanese Yen at any transit airport or Kansai International Airport (KIX) in Osaka, Japan soon after your arrival. It is quite difficult to exchange money after that, due to limited availability of facility or time during the program.
VI. ANNEX:

**Instruction for the Country Report**

You are requested to write your Country Report based on the instruction below (following format) and submit together with Application Form.

The reasons to follow the format are as follows:
1. The report will be used to evaluate your general knowledge in this area of study and to determine your acceptance as one of participants (screening).
2. Because the participants of this course will gather from different countries, they will have different background knowledge and understanding of intellectual property (IP). Therefore, use of standardized format by all participants will be necessary for ease of doing comparative study.
3. Your country reports submitted will be shared with Japanese lecturers and specialists, who are cooperating with this course. It will be vital information in designing and facilitating the group discussion.

Country Report for JICA’s KCC Program
“Improving Intellectual Property System for Economic Development”
(201984670J002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of participant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of Organization</td>
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<tr>
<th>Organization Chart</th>
<th>Please attach an organization chart (starting from ‘section’ as the lowest level) of your organization (Circle your section).</th>
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</table>

### 1. Outline of the IP system in your country

1. Describe about outlines of IP laws and regulations in your country, which includes industrial properties (patent, utility model, industrial design, trademark, geographical indication), copyrights (and neighboring rights), new plant variety, semiconductor layout design, trade secret (undisclosed information), etc.
   ✓ [answer here]

2. Describe about current amendment situation of IP laws and regulations.
   ✓ [answer here]

3. Additionally, please provide statistical data on patent and trademark application /granted, foreign/domestic application, etc. (you can attach as Annex)
   ✓ [answer here]

### 2. IP enforcement system

1. Describe the organizations or agencies concerned with IPR enforcement and their authority/jurisdiction such as police, market surveillance agency, court and customs, referring to the legal bases such as IPR laws, court law, penal code, civil code and other laws and rules relating IPR enforcement.
   ✓ [answer here]

2. Describe about inter-agency cooperation in IP enforcement, if any.
   ✓ [answer here]
(3) Please provide statistical data regarding enforcement such as the number of criminal cases or civil case, etc.
- [answer here or attach them as Annex to this report ]

3. Current situation of border control of counterfeit products

(1) Describe current situation of border control of counterfeit products at the customs.
- [answer here]

(2) Please provide statistical data regarding IP enforcement at the customs such as the number of seizure/confiscate.
- [answer here or attach them as Annex to this report]

4. Policy, Law and regulation relating to Technology Transfer

(1) Describe about outline of policy and legal framework to regulate and promote technology transfer from foreign company or institute.
- [answer here]

5. IP Awareness and Education

(1) Describe about outlines of IP awareness activities and IP education situation with introducing concrete examples, if you have any.
- [answer here]

6. Challenges (issues to be solved)

(1) Describe what your current challenges (concerns to be solved) in the field of intellectual property.
- [answer here]
For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

The key concept underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that “capacity development” is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, Knowledge Co-Creation programs (until 2015, so called “training”), JOCV programs, etc.

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

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

Japanese Development Experience

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

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

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

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.
CORRESPONDENCE
For enquiries and further information, please contact the JICA office or Embassy of Japan. Further, address correspondence to:

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