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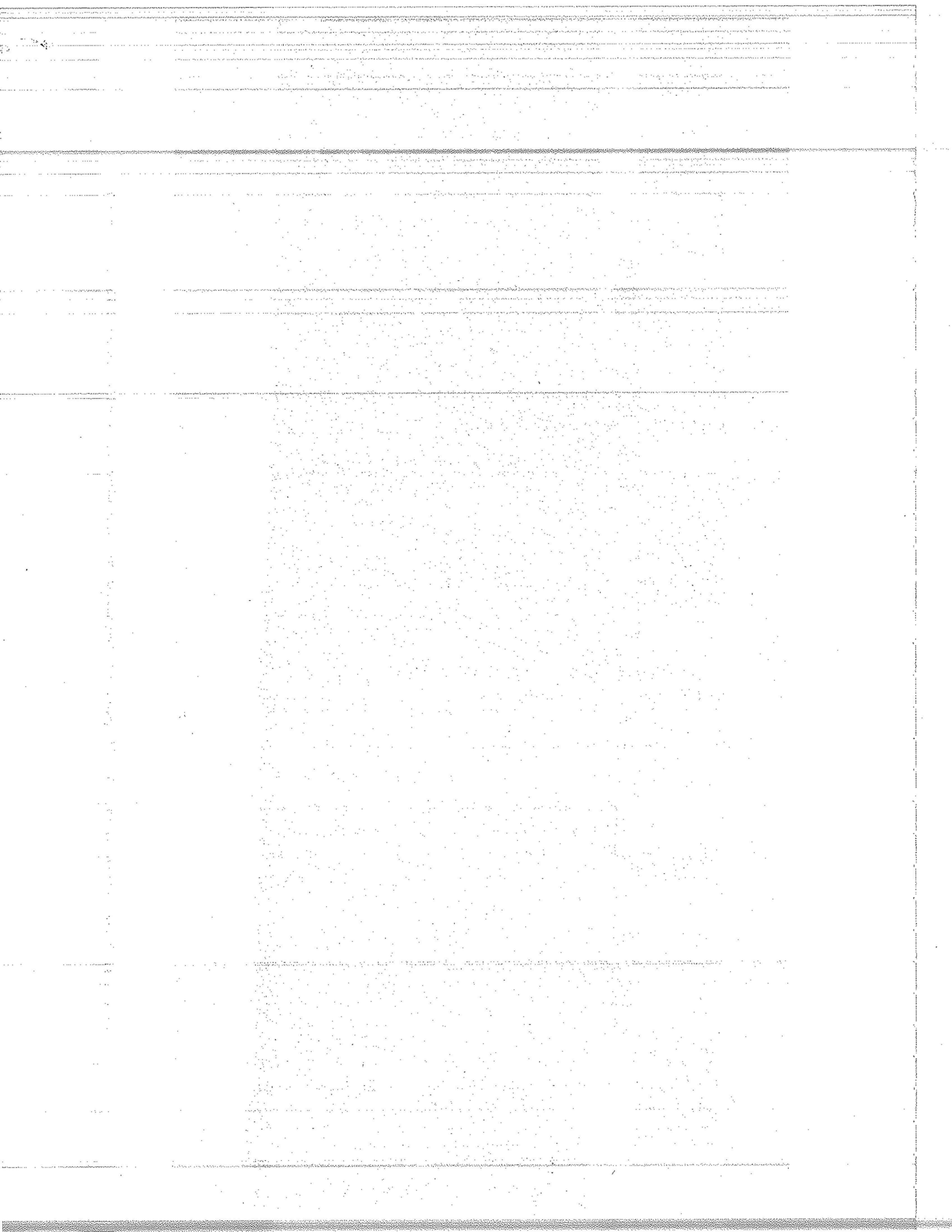
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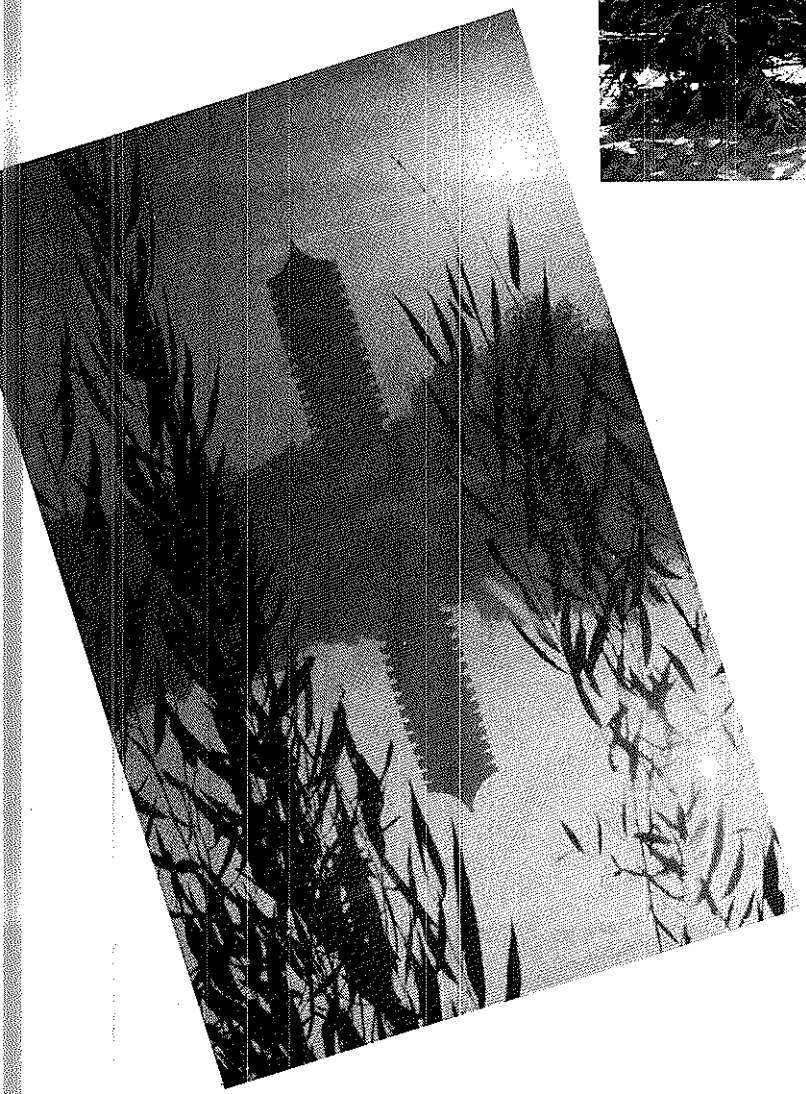
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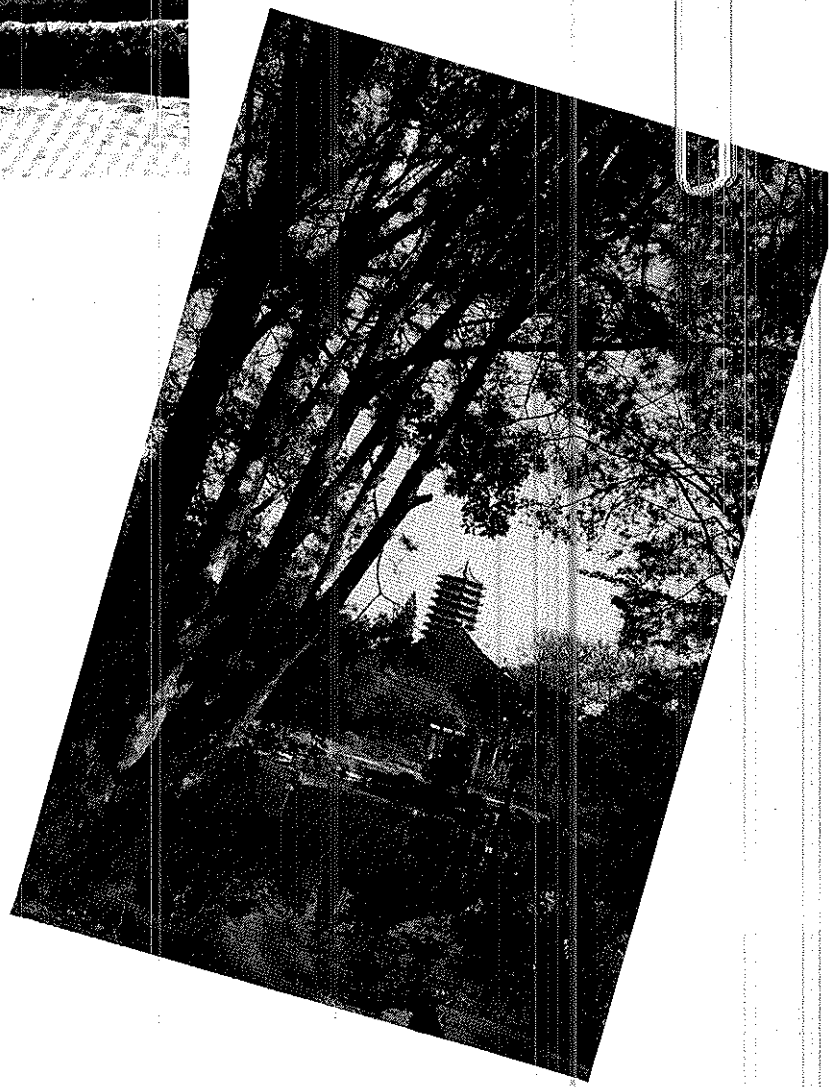


Participants in the Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific — Peking University, Beijing, November 1987

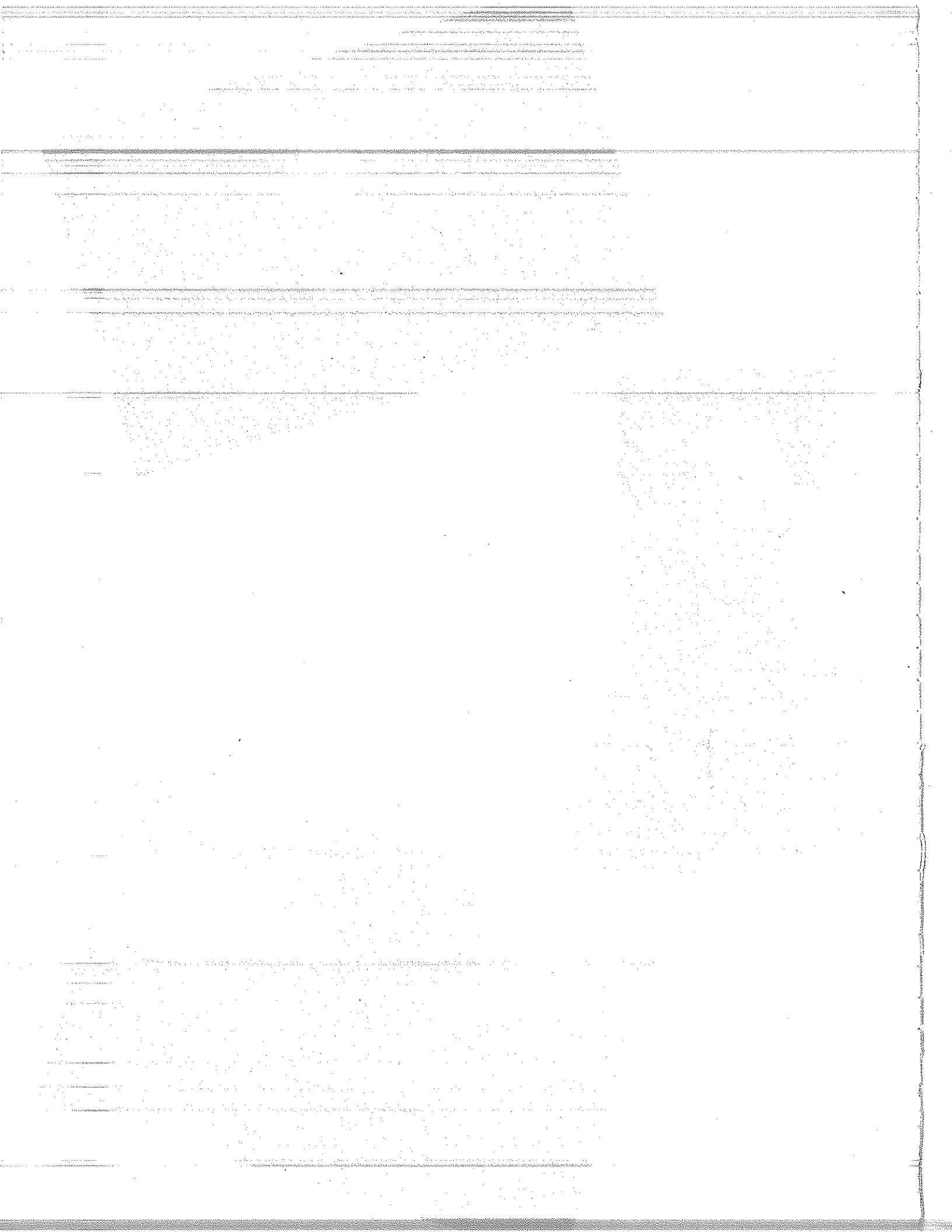








Scenes of the Peking University Campus
Above: Snow scene
Left and right: Nameless Lake and Baya Pagoda



PROGRAM

PROGRAM

Monday, November 9, 1987

8.30 - 9.30	Opening Ceremony	
	Presided by:	Luo Haocai, Professor and Vice-President, Peking University
	Addresses by:	
	-	Huang Xinbai, Vice Minister, member of the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China
	-	Ding Shishun, Professor, President of Peking University, Beijing, China
	-	Lakshman Kadirgamar, Director, Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
	-	Herbert Behrstock, Deputy Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Beijing, China
	-	Gao Lulin, Director General, Patent Office of the People's Republic of China
9.30 - 9.50	Tea Break	
9.50 - 11.30	Topic 1:	Curricula, Teaching Methods and Teaching Materials in Institutions of Higher Learning
	Moderator:	Charles McManis (United States of America)
	Panelists:	K. Ponnuswami (India) Kim T.K. Seah (Singapore) Prasit Kovilaikool (Thailand) Zheng Shenli (China) Chen Meizhang (China) Zhou Zheng (China)
	Discussions	
11.30 - 14.00	Lunch Break	

14.00 - 15.40	Topic 2:	Exchange of Experience on the Present Status of Teaching and Research: Country Reports
	Moderator:	Gust A. Ledakis, Legal Counsel, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
	Speakers:	A. Mohammed Abdur Rouf (Bangladesh) Pak Chang Hyon (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Narmada Khodie (India) Mardjono Reksodiputro (Indonesia) Tang Zhongshun (China)
15.40 - 16.00	Tea Break	
16.00 - 17.30	Topic 2 (continued)	
	Moderator:	Lakshman Kadirgamar, Director, Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
	Speakers:	Sengee Galsan (Mongolia) Nirmal Arjyal (Nepal) A.R. Akhtar (Pakistan) John Nonggorr (Papua New Guinea) Ki-Su Lee (Republic of Korea) Zhang Yousui (China)

Tuesday, November 10, 1987

8.30 - 9.50	Topic 2 (continued)	
	Moderator:	Li Jiahao, Senior Counsellor, Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
	Speakers:	John Koh (Singapore) Sharya de Soysa (Sri Lanka) Prasit Kovilaikool (Thailand) Mr. Tran Dong Tien (Viet Nam) Shao Kesheng (China)
9.50 - 10.10	Tea Break	

10.10 - 11.30	Topic 3:	Curricula, Teaching Methods and Teaching Materials in Technical Institutes, including Engineering and Business
	Moderator:	Teruo Doi (Japan)
	Panelists:	John Nonggor (Papua New Guinea) Sang Hyun Song (Republic of Korea) Yan Hui (China)
	Discussion	
11.30 - 14.00	Lunch Break	
14.00 - 15.40	Topic 4:	The Objectives, Structure and Functions of a Research Institution
	Moderator:	Friedrich-Karl Beier (Federal Republic of Germany)
	Panelists:	K.A.A. Quamruddin (Bangladesh) Kim Song Hak (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Guo Shoukang (China) Liu Chuntian (China)
	Discussions	
15.40 - 16.00	Tea Break	
16.00 - 17.30	Topic 4	(continued)

Wednesday November 11, 1987

Reserved for visits to governmental institutions, and for social activities

Thursday, November 12, 1987

8.30 - 9.50	Topic 5:	Relations Between Educational Institutions and the Commercial and Industrial Sectors
	Moderator:	Ernesto Aracama Zorraquin (Argentina)
	Panelists:	Mardjono Reksodiputro (Indonesia) M.A. Mannan (Pakistan) Zhang Ruifu (China) Ding Yinglie (China) Luo Wenqun (China)

	Discusssions	
9.50 - 10.10	Tea Break	
10.10 - 11.30	Topic 5 (continued)	
11.30 - 14.00	Lunch Break	
14.00 - 15.40	Topic 6:	The Profession of Teachers and Researchers: Qualifications, Training, International Cooperation
	Moderator:	William K. Cornish (United Kingdom)
	Panelists:	Sengee Galsan (Mongolia) Gamini Lakshman Peiris (Sri Lanka) Tang Zongshun (China)
	Discussions	
15.40 - 16.00	Tea Break	
16.00 - 17.30	Topic 6 (continued)	

Friday, November 13, 1987

8.30 - 9.50	Topic 7:	The Influence of Teaching and Research on Economic, Scientific, Cultural and Legal Development
	Moderator:	Staniforth Ricketson (Australia)
	Panelists:	Laxman K. Upadhyay (Nepal) An Khang (Viet Nam) Gong Zhengxiong (China) Shao Kesheng (China)
	Discussions	
9.50 - 10.10	Tea Break	

10.10 - 11.30 Closing Ceremony

Presided by: Hua Wenting, Vice Dean of Studies, Peking University, Beijing, China

Addresses by:

- Representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

  Gust A. Ledakis, Legal Counsel, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- Representative of Professors coming from China:

- Fang Fang, Director, Office of Intellectual Property Teaching and Research, Middle-China Institute of Engineering, Wuhan, China

- Representative of Professors coming from countries of the Asia and Pacific Region, other than China:

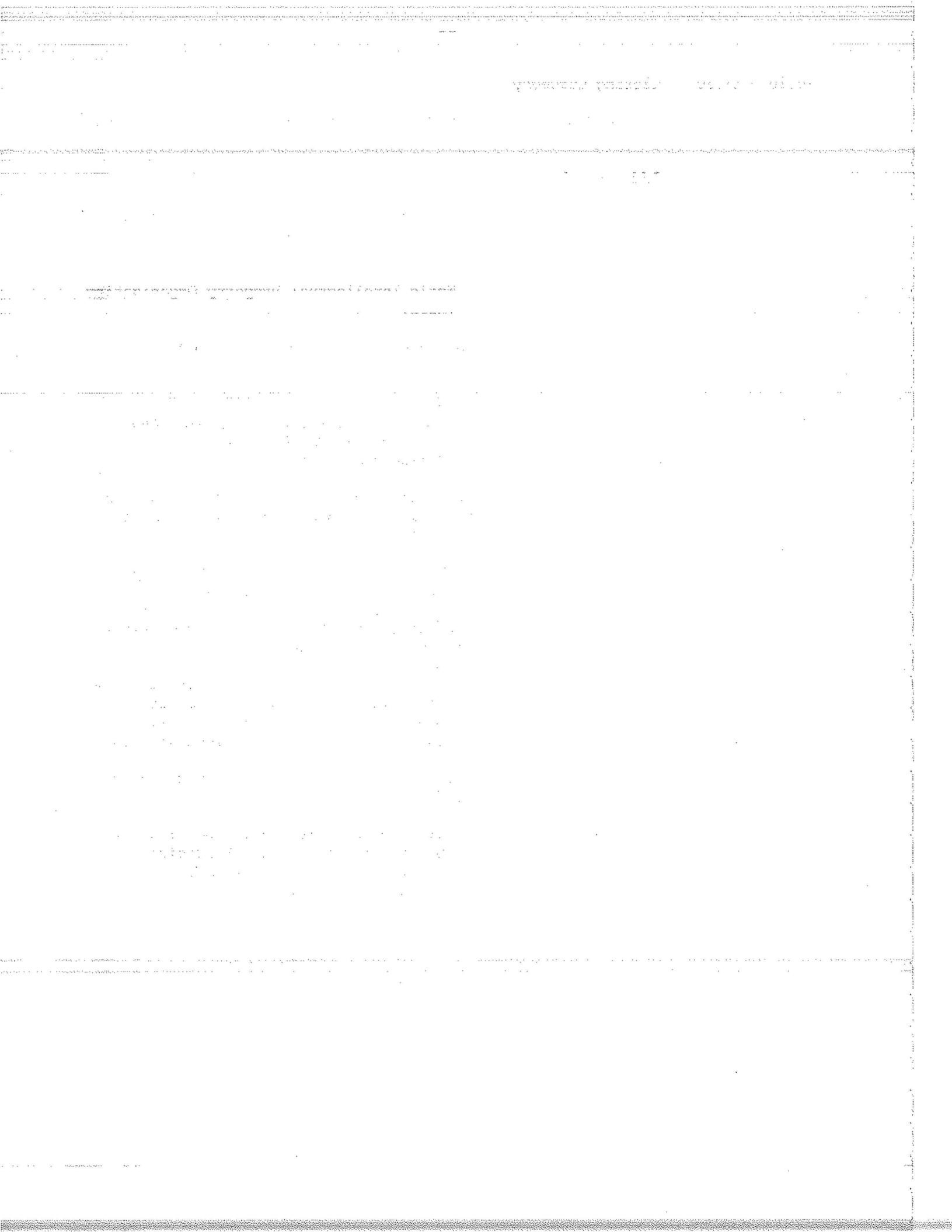
  K. Ponnuswami, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, India

- Representative of the invited Professors from outside the Region:

  William Cornish, Professor of Law, Law Department, the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, United Kingdom

- Representative of the People's Republic of China:

- Xia Ziqiang, Director, Department of Higher Learning, State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China



OPENING ADDRESSES

OPENING ADDRESS

by
Huang Xianbai
Vice Minister
Member of the State Education Commission (SEC) of the
People's Republic of China

Honorable participants, guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific, jointly organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is now inaugurated.

First of all, on behalf of the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China, please allow me to extend warm congratulations on the successful inauguration of the Symposium in Beijing. Also, I would like to extend to the 98 professors and researchers from 14 countries, the experts from Argentina, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the three WIPO officials and two UNDP officials present at the Symposium my highest respect. I would like to bid warm welcome to these guests from various countries and to the leaders of various departments of China here at the Symposium. And, I would like to express many heartfelt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their hard work for this Symposium.

It is the energetic initiation and support by the WIPO that enable the holding of this Symposium at Peking University. Dr. Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, has made his active contributions to the Symposium. Here, on behalf of the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China, I want to express thanks to Dr. Bogsch and his colleagues. I also want to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the financial assistance by UNDP.

The purpose of this Symposium is to exchange information between each country in Asia and the Pacific, and between the region of Asia and the Pacific and the other countries of the world, on the situation in teaching and research of intellectual property law, including the experience on the current status of teaching and research in each attending country--on teaching outlines, methods and materials on teaching of intellectual property in institutions of high learning and on other developments of concern as well. We sincerely hope that this Symposium will enhance mutual understanding and cooperation between institutions of the countries in the Asia and the Pacific region and facilitate further development of intellectual property teaching and research in this region, thus making active contributions to each nation's and the world's economic, cultural, scientific and technological development.

China is a developing country. Uniting with one heart and one mind, the people of the whole country are working hard for the construction of the socialist modernizations. As Premier Zhao Ziyang clearly pointed out at the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the strategic plan of China's economic construction involves three general steps set forth after the third

plenary session of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China. The first step is to double the GNP of 1980 and solve the problems of having enough to eat and dress for the Chinese people. The second is to redouble that GNP by the end of this century, thus enabling the Chinese people to lead a fairly comfortable life. The third is to reach the per capita GNP level of medium-development countries by the middle of the next century. This will mean that modernization will have been basically achieved and that the Chinese people enjoy a relatively affleunt life. At present, the task of the first step has been largely fulfilled. Concentration has been placed on the fulfillment of the task of the second step. In order to fulfill that task, China will staunchly and constantly carry out the policy of reform and opening to the outside of the world, undertake in an extensive way cooperation and exchange with the other countries in areas of economy, trade, science and technology, culture and art, and futher amplify and perfect the socialist system with the Chinese characteristics of protection of intellectual property. So far, China's system of intellectual property has provided adequate protection of patent right, trademark right and copyright aquired in China in conformity with law by Chinese and foreign enterprises, organizations and individuals.

In the past few years, China, in the course of setting up and amplifying the system of intellectual property, has established friendly and cooperative relations with WIPO and other countries and enjoyed their genuine assistance. We hope that this Symposium will further strengthen the cooperation and exchange between the attending countries. Through the cooperation between institutions of higher learning in the area of intellectual property, we are ready to make more contributions to cooperation between each Asian and Pacific country in areas of economy, trade, science and technology, culture, and art.

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OPENING ADDRESS

by
Ding Shisun
President, Peking University
Beijing, China

Honorable participants, guests, comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, please allow me to extend warm congratulations on the inauguration of the Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific, jointly organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China. A warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to the participants and guests here. Thank you for your experience in the intellectual property teaching and research in colleges and universities. Many thanks to Dr. Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, and his colleagues for their great efforts to the Symposium. Many thanks for the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

I would like to bid warm welcome to leaders from the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Chinese Patent Office, the Trade Mark Office, the National Copyright Administration and the Bureau of Legal System, and warm welcome to scholars from 38 colleges and universities in 16 provinces and cities.

I would like to take this opportunity to give the participants and guests a brief introduction to Peking University.

Peking University was founded in 1898. It is an institution of higher learning in China, with a long history and glorious tradition. It has 28 departments, 78 specialties for undergraduates, 124 specialties for master candidates, 75 specialties for doctor candidates as well as 29 research institutes, 15 interdisciplinary research centers, covering natural and technological sciences, social sciences and sciences of management and education. Our university has a total enrollment of twenty thousand students, including over 9000 undergraduates, over 2700 postgraduates, over 500 foreign students from 51 countries and regions, and more than 7000 students in the course of adult education. Peking University possesses a faculty of over 2800 teachers and research workers, among whom are 1064 professors and associate professors, 1041 lecturers and a host of senior engineers and research fellows. There are 186 professors supervising doctor candidates. They include not only the senior professors of high academic attainments and world fame, but also a large number of young and middle-aged professors and scholars with creativities working at the forefront of teaching and research. Peking University is a center of teaching and a center of research as well.

Also, I would like to take this opportunity to give the participants a brief introduction to the Intellectual Property Research Office and Patent Agency. The Patent Agency of Peking University, authorized by the State Education Commission SEC), was founded in 1985. In June of the same year, it was approved as the Sixth Patent Agency in Beijing by the Beijing Patent Administration Bureau. In April 1986, our university decided to establish the

Intellectual Property Research Office on the basis of the Patent Agency. Its tasks are: to offer an elective course to undergraduates and postgraduates, to provide consulting service inside and outside the university and to have academic exchanges at home and abroad. The Intellectual Property Research Office has now 10 professionals and part-time staff, who come, respectively, from specialties of physics, chemistry, biology, mechanics, computer, radio, technical physics and library, and have obtained the qualifications of patent agents after being specially trained in the field of intellectual property. The Intellectual Property Teaching and Research Center has been established and is conducting its work.

We sincerely hope that through the Symposium we can have vigorous and valuable academic exchanges with colleges and universities from different countries so as to promote intellectual property teaching and research in our university.

- . -

OPENING ADDRESS

by
Lakshman Kadirgamar
Director
Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureau
for Asia and the Pacific
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- Mr. Huang Xinbai, Vice-Minister, Member of the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China,

- Professor Ding Shishun, President of Peking University,

- Professor Luo Haocai, Vice-President of Peking University,

- Mr. Herbert Behrstock, Deputy Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

- Mr. Huang Shuhai, Deputy Director General, Bureau of Legal System, State Council of the People's Republic of China,

- Mr Gao Lulin, Director General, Patent Office of the People's Republic of China,

- Mr. Hao Zhixin, Director, Trademark Office, State Administration for Industry and Commerce, People's Republic of China,

- Mr. Liu Gao, Deputy Director, National Copyright Administration of China,

- Mr. Liu Shaoshan, Vice-Chairman, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT),

- Mr. Liang Youren, Vice-President, Qinghua University,

- Fellow Staff members of WIPO,

  -- Mr. Gust A. Ledakis, Legal Counsel,

  -- Mr. Li Jiahao, Senior Counsellor,

- Professors and Researchers from Universities, Institutes and other Institutes in China and in other countries in Asia and the Pacific,

- Professors, specially invited, members of the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (AIRIP),

- Honored Guests,

- Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is an honor, a privilege and a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Dr. Arpad Bogsch, to welcome you to this Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific, and to deliver these opening remarks.

It is a great honor for the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to join with the State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in the organization, in Beijing, at Peking University, of this Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific.

I wish to convey to the Government of the People's Republic of China, in particular, to Vice-Minister Huang Xinbai, to the other members of the State Education Commission (SEC), and to the officials of the Commission, the special greetings of the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch.

I wish to express the thanks of the Director General of WIPO and the deep appreciation of WIPO for the efficient arrangements and the excellent facilities which Peking University has provided for the conduct of this Symposium and for the comfort of the participants.

Special words of thanks are due to Professor Luo Haocai, the Vice-President of Peking University, and to his able and hard-working staff. Their imagination, their energy and their devotion to the efforts preceding and during this Symposium to make it a success demonstrate the commitment of the people of China to the advancement of teaching and research in this great country.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assists us in organizing this Regional Symposium. Its willingness to recognize the role of intellectual property teaching and research as a factor in development and to provide the needed resources for this Symposium are again evidence of its support of the development cooperation program of WIPO.

The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Herbert Behrstock, Deputy Resident Representative, is with us today. I convey our warmest greetings to him and through him, to the UNDP, our thanks for its assistance.

During the past decade, there has been a growing awareness in the developing countries of the importance of the intellectual property system to economic and cultural development. A renewed awakening of its role in the countries of the Asia and Pacific region has led more recently to the adoption or revision of national legislation on patents for invention, industrial designs, trademarks, copyright and the transfer of technology, as well as the establishment or modernization of the government structures that administer such legislation in these countries. At the same time, the legal profession, including the judiciary, is also responding to the need for a better understanding of the questions and solutions presented by the new technologies and the new technological means for the communication of information and ideas. In this dynamic process of change, professors and researchers and their universities and institutes are also being called upon to give inspiration and guidance.

Universities and other institutions can contribute to the training today of the persons who will be the legislators, judges, administrative officials and legal practitioners, and even the teachers and researchers, of tomorrow. And research institutes can contribute to the analysis of the intellectual property system and make suggestions for its betterment. Present and future generations, one after the other, will be called upon to create, apply and improve that system. But to do so, each generation must have knowledge. But general knowledge, and even a legal knowledge, does not suffice. What is needed is specialization that is part of a legal education that is in turn based on a solid foundation of learning in the sciences and humanities.

The objective of this regional symposium is to undertake a review of intellectual property teaching and research, especially in countries in Asia and the Pacific, and to have an exchange of experiences on how the goal of specialization to which I have referred can best be achieved in these countries.

This regional symposium is one of a series of initiatives which the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has started in order to foster teaching and research in the fields of intellectual property. These initiatives complement the extensive activities for the training of personnel that are part of the development cooperation program of WIPO.

Our first endeavour to stimulate the teaching and research of intellectual property occurred nearly twenty years ago, when in 1970, we published two surveys, one on the teaching of industrial property law and the other on the teaching of copyright law. Those surveys described the number of courses, their subject matter, and hours of instruction in various universities and other institutions of higher learning in some 30 countries of the world.

Our second endeavor to foster the teaching and research of intellectual property law occurred nearly 10 years later. In 1979, WIPO organized a round table of professors interested in industrial property law. The International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), which was established in 1981, stemmed from a recommendation that was made at that 1979 round table.

That Association, whose membership has reached nearly 250, consists of professors and researchers throughout the world. It meets annually, once in every two years in Geneva, and in the other years in the country of its President, who is elected, along with an Executive Committee, for a two-year term.

It is with pride, therefore, that I greet here today, the specially invited members of ATRIP who have been so active in the work of the Association:

- Professor Friedrich-Karl Beier, Director, Max Planck Institute, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, the first President of ATRIP;

- Professor Ernesto D. Aracama-Zorraquin, Faculty of Law and Sciences, Catholic University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, the second President of ATRIP;

- Professor William K. Cornish, School of Economics, University of London, the third, and immediate Past-President of ATRIP.

I extend to each the warmest greetings and thanks for their willingness to be with us and to give us the benefit of their leadership, wisdom and experience.

I also extend the warmest greetings and thanks to three other members of ATRIP who have also taken time from their busy schedule of teaching and research to join us in leading the discussions:

- Professor Teruo Doi, School of Law, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan;

- Professor Charles R. McManis, Washington University School of Law, St Louis, Missouri, United States of America;

- Professor Staniforth Ricketson, Senior Lecturer in Law, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

I should like to acknowledge also the presence here at this Regional Symposium of two Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee of ATRIP, both from universities in countries in the Asia and Pacific Region:

- Professor Guo Shoukang, the People's University of China, Beijing, China, who was first elected in September 1985 and then again, in July 1987, for a second term of two years;

- Professor K. Ponnuswami, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi, India, who was elected for the first time in July 1987, for a term of two years.

I should like also to mention that, among the other professors in the countries of Asia and the Pacific, ATRIP counts among its members, Professor Sang Hyun Song, College of Law, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea, who is also one of the participants in this regional symposium. I hope that eventually professors from other countries in Asia and the Pacific will become members and contribute to the objectives of the Association.

To the professors and researchers coming from the countries in Asia and the Pacific who are with us today as participants in this regional symosium, may I extend to each of you our warmest greetings. We have amongst us the deans or heads of faculties or departments of law, professors of law and researchers in universities and institutes in fourteen countries:

Bangladesh, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

We are especially pleased to see in our presence the large group--some 65 professors and researchers--from many universities and institutes in Beijing and in other cities of China.

More recently, the efforts of WIPO to assist the community of professors and researchers interested in the fields of intellectual property have been more specifically focused at the national and regional levels, with four activities, all for the benefit of countries in Asia and the Pacific.

In the preceding two years, WIPO has organized study visits for professors or researchers in the region. Thus, five professors and researchers from China and three others, one each from Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea and Thailand have benefited from the opportunity to observe the teaching and research process in the fields of intellectual property in universities and research institutes in other countries and to have an exchange of views with the professors and researchers in those fields.

WIPO has recognized, however, that for professors to obtain greater benefit from their study visits or from their own independent study of how best to teach or do research in intellectual property, it is necessary to not only provide them with practial guidance on teaching methods and materials but also on publications and other sources of intellectual property law. Next month, in December 1987, WIPO will publish a collection of lectures in which the fields of intellectual property law are explained. This publication is intended to be used by students as background reading material in courses taught at universities in the countries in Asia and the Pacific. It will be widely distributed. Research institutions may also find helpful, the list of reference works compiled by Professor Tang Zongshun, President of the Patent Law Research Institute of China, who worked very diligently at WIPO in Geneva for nearly all of June 1987, with the assistance of WIPO staff in preparing that list.

Just last month, in October 1987, WIPO organized in Islamabad, Pakistan, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education and with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a national seminar on intellectual property law teaching. It was the first national seminar ever organized by WIPO on intellectual property law teaching.

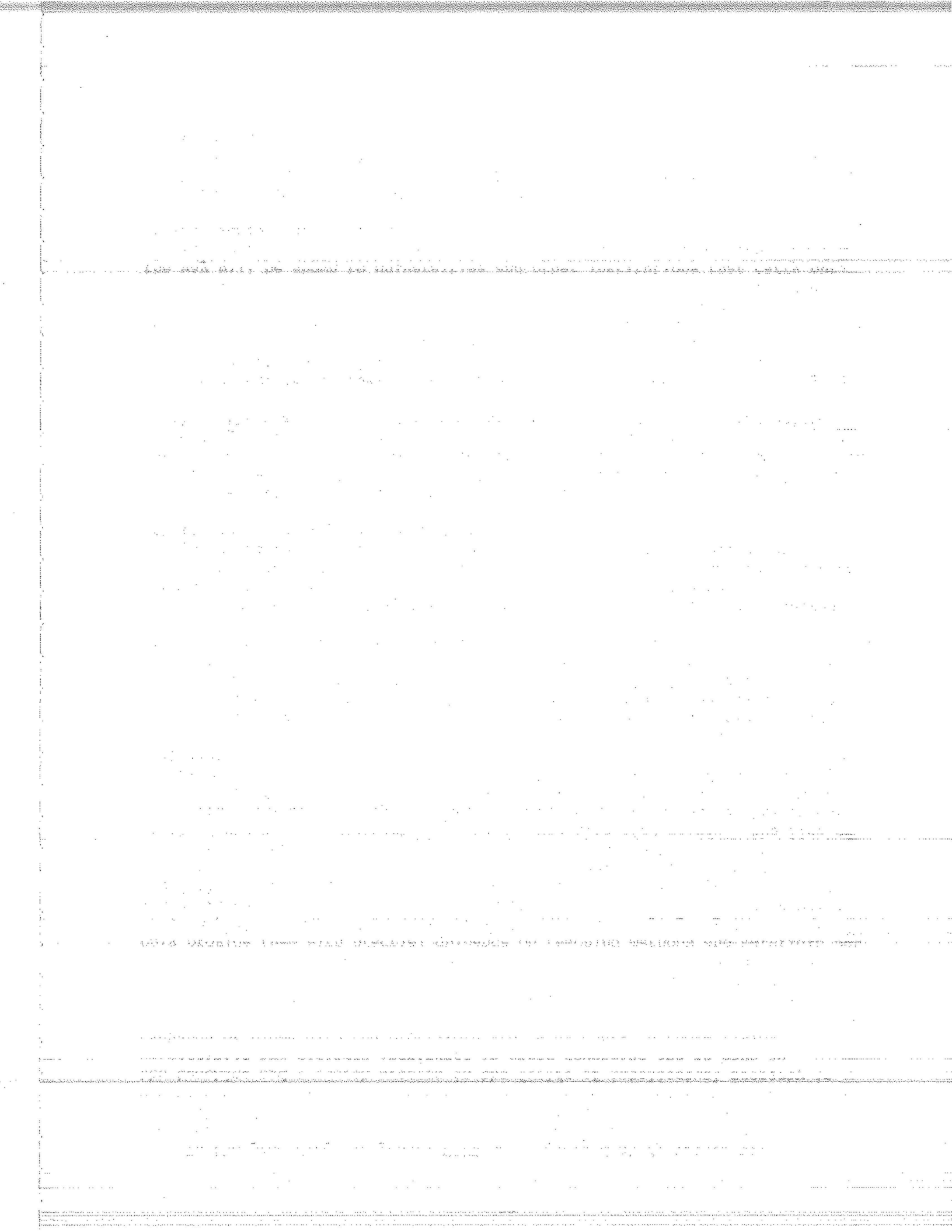
The present regional symposium is the first regional meeting organized by WIPO devoted to intellectual property law teaching and research. This symposium is the idea of Vice-Minister Huang Xinbai, who had the foresight to recognize the importance of this subject for the future development of the intellectual property system in China.

These activities of WIPO at the international, regional and national levels indicate that the fostering of intellectual property law teaching and research are firmly a part of the development cooperation program of WIPO. In the coming years, we expect to continue and to expand those activities in the light of the needs expressed by governments and the educational community.

This Regional Symposium should provide one of the means for identifying those needs and for making suggestions as to how the process of teaching and research of intellectual property law can be reinforced, especially in the countries in Asia and the Pacific. Hopefully, it should give experiences that may be of help to other regions of the developing world. Through such exchanges of experiences, the will to continue forward will be enhanced and the way will be shown to universities and other institutions that carry out, or wish to carry out, programs with effective legal disciplines and research in intellectual property law.

Finally, on behalf of WIPO and its Director General, I renew our thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China for hosting this regional symposium, and to all of you for your presence today. I wish this symposium every success.

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OPENING ADDRESS

by
Mr. Herbert Behrstock
Deputy Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Beijing, China

Honorable Vice Minister, honorable hosts, distinguished participants and guests and friends:

I would like to thank you on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the invitation to join you today at the opening of this important gathering.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is happy to be a provider of assistance as a partner with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and with the Government of the People's Republic of China to make this symposium happen. This is part of a much larger program of the assistance which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is working closely with WIPO and the governments of this region to promote the development of intellectual property and the law pertaining to intellectual property.

It is important to understand from our point of view that the support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the result of the decision of the governments that are represented here today. It is your governments that have asked the United Nations to be a sponsor to use some of the limited financial resources which we have available to support this very important type of activity related to economic development. And, of course, it is because of the support and the choice of Government of the People's Republic of China that this particular event has taken place. So, as I said, we are grateful to be participants and happy to be responsive to the request and choice of the governments involved in this particular activity.

The topic which you are dealing with, as it has already been mentioned by the previous speakers, is an important topic. There certainly is a direct correlation and direct link between economic development and the developments within any country and international trade, international commerce and services and other matters that are linked to intellectual property. It is a sign of progress that action is being taken through teaching and through the development of intellectual property law within all these countries. These are concerns not just of the developed countries, of the business and the governments and the courts and legislatures of the developed countries, but all of countries. This is clearly manifested by your involvement at this meeting. Every country is involved in the subject at different stages of its own development and at different stages of its involvement in intellectual property. It is only fitting to bring people together to learn from each other and to share their ideas so that automatically every one will benefit, so that in two weeks time, as every one leaves to go back to their respective institution, they have both been participants by giving and participants by taking back ideas. This underscores and underlines the multiplier effect of each participant here at this meeting.

The choice of each one of you is important because each one of you is able to affect the lives of many other people in your respective institution. Certainly we hope that the ideas of this symposium will spread in your countries as you teach or research or as you write or as you consult. And finally we hope that the ideas that have been shared at this symposium will blossom throughout the region and that new ties will strengthen through the associations that exist, and also bilateraly between you as individuals and your institutions, so that there will be a blossom and flowering of activity in the future.

Let me conclude by expressing our appreciation, UNDP's appreciation, to our colleagues in WIPO for undertaking this task as our agents in this field of great importance. Let me extend my best wishes to the People's Republic of China and to Peking University and, finally, also best wishes to all of our participants for a great success in this important meeting.

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OPENING ADDRESS

by
Gao Lulin
Director General
Patent Office of the People's Republic of China

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

The Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific, jointly organized by the State Education Commission (SEC) of China and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), opens today. First of all, please allow me to extend on behalf of the Chinese Patent Office congratulations on the opening of this symposium and express my warm welcome to the officials from WIPO and to experts and scholars from Asia and the Pacific and other parts of the world.

Intellectual property law teaching and research is such an important work that it can not be neglected. It plays a very important role not only in the successful implementation and development of the intellectual property law, but also in the economic and cultural development of a country, and in international exchange and cooperation in the economic, technological and cultural fields. The Asia and the Pacific region is one of the regions where economy and technology are developing most rapidly. In forecasting the trend of world development of the economy and culture of Asia and the Pacific, the exchange of science, technology and cultural between this region and other parts of the world becomes more frequent with each passing day. Consequently, the intellectual property systems in this region become more and more important with each passing day. As for China, since its Patent Law entered into force on April 1, 1985, China's patent activities have had a very good start. The Law is well received both at home and abroad. However, as compared with many foreign countries the intellectual property law teaching and research in China is still insufficient. Therefore, I believe it is absolutely necessary and timely to organize such a symposium in Beijing. I am fully convinced that the present symposium will further promote the development of the intellectual property law teaching and research and of the intellectual property system itself in China, and in Asia and the Pacific.

China is a country with an ancient civilization in the Asia and Pacific region, but at the same time, it is a developing country. It has its traditional technology and culture which can be traced back several thousand years. And now, China has established the youngest patent system in the world. During the course of the establishment of the patent system we have attached great importance to the research and teaching of the patent system.

As leading members of China pointed out on many occasions, science and technology and education should be put in the first place in the strategy for economic development. In the light of the experiences of both China and foreign countries, especially the experience and lessons of the past thirty years or more since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we are convinced that in order to develop national economy and science and technology, it is necessary to reform the existing economic, science and technology and political structures of China. We hold that the development of

national economy must abide by the objective law of developing from the natural economy to the commodity economy, and finally to the product economy with planning. The commodity economy is an impassable stage in the development of economy. At present, China is still in the primary stage of socialism. We devote major efforts to developing the commodity economy with planning. During this stage, inventions and creations and all other intellectual property may and should be protected like tangible property so that they can be circulated in the market as commodities. Through investigations and research, we proved in theory the necessity and feasibility of establishing a patent system in China, and resolved to establish and develop such a system.

In formulating the Chinese Patent Law, we made investigations and studies of the specific conditions of China as well as the present condition of the international industrial property systems. After soliciting opinions from experts concerned both at home and abroad, we revised the draft of patent law for more than twenty times and succeeded in formulating a patent law which is not only in conformity with international practice but also suited to the specific conditions of China. This law is a crystalization of collective wisdom and a vivid embodiment of the rich fruits of patent law research. However, we know very clearly that patent law research in China is still insufficiant. We have to make further research and studies in a depth way so as to solve a series of problems confronting us, such as the problem of patent protection concerning new technologies like computer software, semi-conductor chips etc., the problem of building up a better patent documentation service, the problem whether China should become party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) so as to further strengthen international cooperation in the patent field, and so on and so forth.

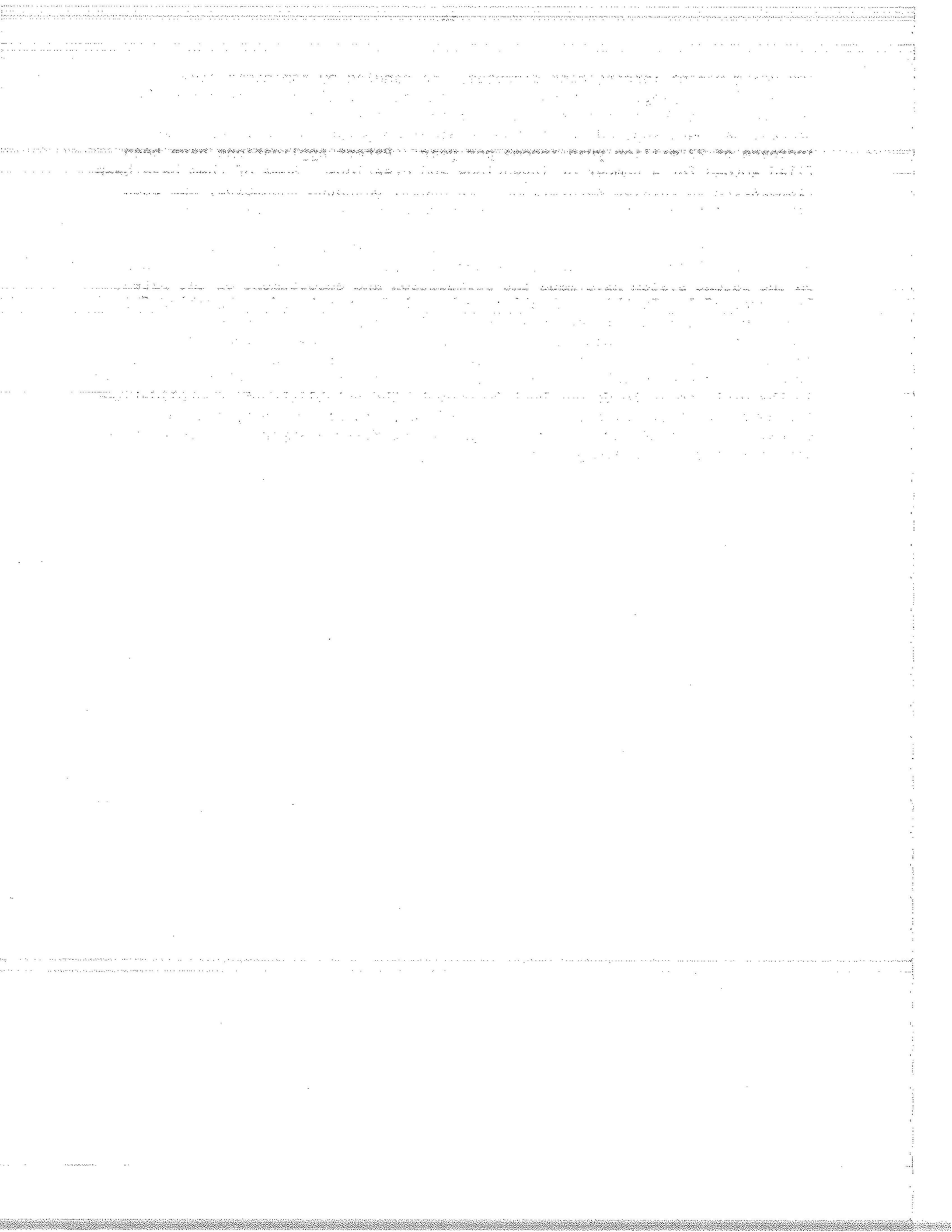
In order to implement the Patent law well, China has, from the very beginning, attached great importance to the teaching of patent knowledge and the cultivation of patent professionals. So far as patent knowledge is concerned, WIPO has helped us organize training courses on patent licensing, patent law, patent agency and patent trials. In four or five years, we have cultivated about 10,000 patent professionals through various training courses organized in China or by sending them to study in foreign patent organizations through international patent cooperation. They are now working in the Patent Office, in various administrative authorities for patent affairs, patent agencies, patent documentation services, in courts or in universities or colleges and making their contributions to the implementation of the patent law. I think I am not exaggerating if I say that without this contingent of patent professionals, without the teaching and training in patent knowledge, it would have been impossible for China to achieve the present results in implementing the Patent Law. However, since China is a vast country, the development of patent activities is different from district to district. Patent teaching and research remain a key to the further development of patent and intellectual property activities. I sincerely hope that this symposium will promote the intellectual property law teaching and research in China and in Asia and the Pacific.

Within the two and a half years from April 1, 1985, when the Chinese Patent Law entered into force, until October 31, 1987, the Chinese Patent Office received altogether 53,567 patent applications for inventions, utility models and designs from both China and foreign countries; 8,196 of them have already been approved. Now all the procedures stipulated in the Patent Law have been started. Patent rights are effectively protected. Patent disputes

including patent infringement disputes, are handled by administrative authorities or people's courts. Many patented inventions and creations have been worked in China, for example, a patent relating to an ore dressing process has been applied in the Shoudu Steel Corporation resulting in an increase of 22 million yuan income per year. Patent applications have been filed abroad for a number of inventions and creations. Some of them have been transferred to foreign enterprises. In short, patented technology has been playing its role in the development of production and national economy.

The establishment of the Chinese patent system is a result of China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world. And, teaching and research on the patent system have made the formulation and enforcement of the patent law successful. In this connection we have had support and cooperation from WIPO and the governments of Asian and Pacific countries. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to WIPO and the governments of those countries. In the future, we shall continue to attach great importance to intellectual property law research and teaching, as we did in the past, so as to do our best to promote the establishment, consolidation and development of China's industrial and intellectual property system. We sincerely hope that, in the future, we can get further support and cooperation from WIPO and all friendly countries.

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CLOSING ADDRESSES

CLOSING ADDRESS

by
Fang Fang
Director, Intellectual Property
Teaching and Research Center
Middle China Institute of Engineering
Wuhan, China

Ladies and gentlemen, honorable scholars, and honorable guests,

It is my great honor to be able to participate in the Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific.

I must thank the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the State Education Commission (SEC), of the People's Republic of China, for giving me this opportunity to exchange views. I must also thank the representatives from 16 countries and regions and the experts from six countries invited by WIPO for their very good reports. In about five days, through broad discussion and exchange of views, we have been well informed of the situation of intellectual property law teaching and research in the countries concerned, and we have learned quite a lot from them.

The Chinese participants to this symposium come from 38 institutes of higher learning in 16 provinces and municipalities all over the country. As a researcher and teacher of intellectual property, please allow me to take this opportunity to give a briefing about my institute, and I hope this could also reflect some of the situations of my Chinese colleagues who are seated here.

The Middle China Institute of Engineering is a university concentrating on engineering, including a variety of specialities in science, engineering, arts and administration. A patent agency was set up in the Institute in March 1985. It has applied, on behalf of clients, for more than 80 patent applications till now. On the basis of the patent agency, an office for intellectual property teaching and research was also set up, having 11 professional staff members who graduated from various specialities in science and engineering and who have been trained in law. This office has set up courses in the field of intellectual property for a total of 450 post-graduate students and under-graduate students per year. It holds seminars on training courses for enterprises and government institutes. At the same time, it conducts research in law and technology in the field of intellectual property.

What I would like to point out is that many institutes of science and engineering, whose representatives are seated here, have also set up almost the same agencies as ours and they are carrying out the same operations. Those institutes are, for example, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Chengdu Institute of Science and Technology, Nanjing Institute of Engineering, Shandong Institute of Oceanology, etc. Many of the institutes of science and engineering which are not represented here have also set up courses or seminars in the field of intellectual property. Now the situation is developing rapidly.

In order to promote intellectual property law teaching and research, discussions and preparations were made by a dozen institutes of science and engineering, including Tianjiang University, in 1984, and the China University Society of Intellectual Property was established in December 1985, with

branches in Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shantong, Guangdong, Shanxi, Heilungjiang and Sichuan, and with members all over the country. The representatives of the institutes of higher learning of China who are seated here are mostly members of that Society.

What is mentioned above shows a special phenomenon in the teaching and research of intellectual property in the institutes of higher learning in China: a great number of institutes of higher learning in science and engineering have shown their interest in the field of intellectual property and have taken very strong practical measures. This is a challenge to the existing educational system of separating arts, on the one hand, and science and engineering, on the other. The phenomenon itself is justly a subject which must arouse our attention and be studied.

The legal system of protection of intellectual property needs consolidating and completing in China, and we lack experience in the research of legal and technical matters in the field of intellectual property. Many of the questions need to be resolved jointly by the experts and scholars in this field. For the institutes of higher learning, especially the institutes of higher learning in science and engineering in China, the teaching and research of intellectual property law is no doubt a subject which is full of difficulties and fascination. Now that we are in urgent need of the books and materials in respect of intellectual property in various countries, we hope WIPO could give us assistance.

We warmly hope to strengthen exchange and cooperation in the field of intellectual property teaching and research among the institutes of higher learning from various countries in the region and we hope, under the guidance of WIPO, to further strengthen the exchange and cooperation with our counterparts from various countries of the world.

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CLOSING ADDRESS

by
K. Ponnuswami
Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi
New Delhi, India

Mr. Ledakis,

Professor Luo Haocai,

Distinguished Jurists,

Fellow Participants,

and Friends.

These five days of discussion and deliberation have indeed been most valuable and rewarding and have given us a sense of fulfilment and achievement.

The Symposium has been an eye-opener to us in many ways. When we came here, each of us had but little knowledge about the state of intellectual property law and of its teaching and research in Asia and the Pacific except in his own country. I must confess with a sense of shame that I hardly knew anything about the developments occurring in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, or Sri Lanka, my next-door neighbours, not to speak of the more distant nations of Asia and the Pacific. This Symposium dispelled to some extent that unpardonable ignorance.

Even more importantly, this Symposium has made us aware of the tremendous strides being made in the People's Republic of China in these areas within a short span of two years - as awe-inspiring an achievement as the Great Wall built there over two thousand years ago. It is indeed a testimony to the dynamism of Chinese leadership and the dedication and vigour of the Chinese people. China was the earliest country to invent the compass, paper-making, printing and gun-powder. We see now a resurgence of the inventive and creative genius of the Chinese nation and it is little surprise that intellectual and industrial property laws have become the focus of her attention. China is fashioning the legal framework for the prosperity she is determined to achieve.

We will go back to our countries not only better informed, but with much to ponder. The Symposium made it clear that there is a great deal to be done in our own countries. We, as teachers, have to take the initiative, not only to get courses in intellectual property laws introduced or strengthened in our universities, but to convince our communities of their significance and importance and to educate entrepreneurs and to disseminate knowledge of these laws to the users of intellectual property. If the Chinese example inspires us and spurs us into action, that would be a significant outcome of the Symposium.

At the social level, the Symposium gave us the opportunity to know the people of this great country and experience their genuine warmth and unfailing kindness. We have also enjoyed everyday sumptuous Chinese cuisine justly regarded as the world's best.

For all these and more our deep gratitude is owed to all those who made this Symposium in Beijing possible and contributed to its success, namely:

The State Education Commission (SEC) of the People's Republic of China;

the Peking University;

The World Intellectual Property Organization (specially Mr. Ledakis, the principal architect of the Symposium, and his (WIPO) colleagues Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar and Mr. Li Jiahao);

the UNDP which supported the project;

the Organizing Committee of the Symposium;

the ATRIP team of eminent Jurists: Professor Aracama, Professor Beier, Professor Cornish, Professor Doi, Professor McManus, and Professor Ricketson; and

last but not least the young interpreters who ably broke the language barrier.

I have no doubt that when I express this sense of gratitude I am expressing not only my feelings, but echoing the feelings of everyone of my colleagues present here.

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CLOSING ADDRESS

by
William Cornish
Professor of Law, Law Department,
The London School of Economics and Political Science
University of London,
London, United Kingdom

It is my responsibility and pleasure to speak on behalf of the six professors, mainly from outside the region, who were brought, as members of ATRIP, the International Association for Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property, to give what help we can to the deliberations of the Symposium. It has become clear in the course of the Symposium that, in the People's Republic of China, teachers of the subject already have a rich diet, but I hope that my colleagues and I have been able to provide some further food for thought.

An increasing number of countries are coming to understand the usefulness of intellectual property laws. They are a stimulus to both economic and cultural development and an assistance to orderly trade. That understanding seems especially strong in the Asian-Pacific region, and nowhere stronger than in this country. We all recognise that intellectual property laws are not goals; they are means in a much more complex economic and social process. Accordingly, they are not subjects that are easy to teach. Teachers must communicate the reality of the law in social, economic and cultural settings. For this, teachers must be as rich in experience as possible. That experience can come from their own reading and studies, from practice, and from discussion with others in as many possible circumstances as can be.

We have discussed, in the course of the week, the work of teaching in a variety of contexts. We began with the problems of teaching law in a systematic way that is necessary for law students, patent agents, those concerned with the administration of trademarks and other aspects of intellecual property. We continued by focusing on the problems of presenting aspects of the law, particularly patent law, to scientists, engineers and inventors-people who need to understand what, amongst their ideas, may be protected, and what cannot be protected, and what systems of administration they must follow in order to secure proper protection. We also considered teaching for business executives--people who need to know what value intellectual property rights have in the world of business and how they can be used, together with other forms of protection and regulation, in the transfer of technology and in the provision of literary and other cultural material, within a country and between countries. These different tasks require different approaches to teaching and specialists must direct their attention to the different tasks. That is what we have been discussing.

Whether we are teaching law students, or scientific students, or students of commerce and business organization, we need two things: sufficient time to do the work and a degree of imagination. We began our session with Professor McManis' encouragement to use our imaginations. Being an American, he sees imagination operating through case law teaching. To me, one fascination of our subsequent discussion is that this kind of imagination in teaching, for instance through case studies, analysis of particular licences, and similar factual investigation, seems to be very alive in the work by our Chinese colleagues.

I listened with the greatest interest to the different accounts of teaching programs given to law students in technical institutes and to business people. Many of the teachers who have spoken to us seem to me to be alive to the need to be informed about the basic law and how it operates and how it is relevant to their particular audience. In general terms, we who are visitors, I think, perhaps do not have a great deal to tell you about how to become good teachers of this subject. Of course, an exchange of views about teaching will be helpful, and I hope we have contributed a little to your understanding. We perhaps could have discussed, in more detail, particular aspects of curriculum. But it is always difficult to do a great deal in these meetings of this kind. I would refer you to two documents in the materials which may well repay your careful attention: the course outlines for intellectual property, which have been prepared at various stages by Professor Aracama and Professor Beier for teaching in different circumstances.

Both those papers were earlier presented to the International Association of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). I wish to say a word more about this association. In all countries there will be a few teachers who become leaders of the teaching profession in this subject, and it is particularly important that they should have an opportunity to study the subject in a country other than their own. One of the main purposes of forming ATRIP was to encourage this process; to provide information about what courses are available, what institutes may be visited by young teachers and researchers, as well as to provide senior teachers with the chance to meet together and discuss their problems and interests. There are ways in which ATRIP may be able to help in the training of the leading teachers of the new generation. It is only a small association, but it has had generous help over time from WIPO, and it has been able to do two things: first, it has made teachers in the association more aware of the literature available in other countries, and secondly, it has begun a program for preparing comparative teaching materials in intellectual property.

This plan is still in early stages, but a first example of work was prepared by my colleague, Mr. Ricketson, from Australia. He took the subject, within copyright law, of the duration of copyright and justification for providing one term of protection rather than another. A number of other professors have promised to contribute similar material. It is hoped that a collection of papers can be built up for distribution to teachers of the subject in many countries.

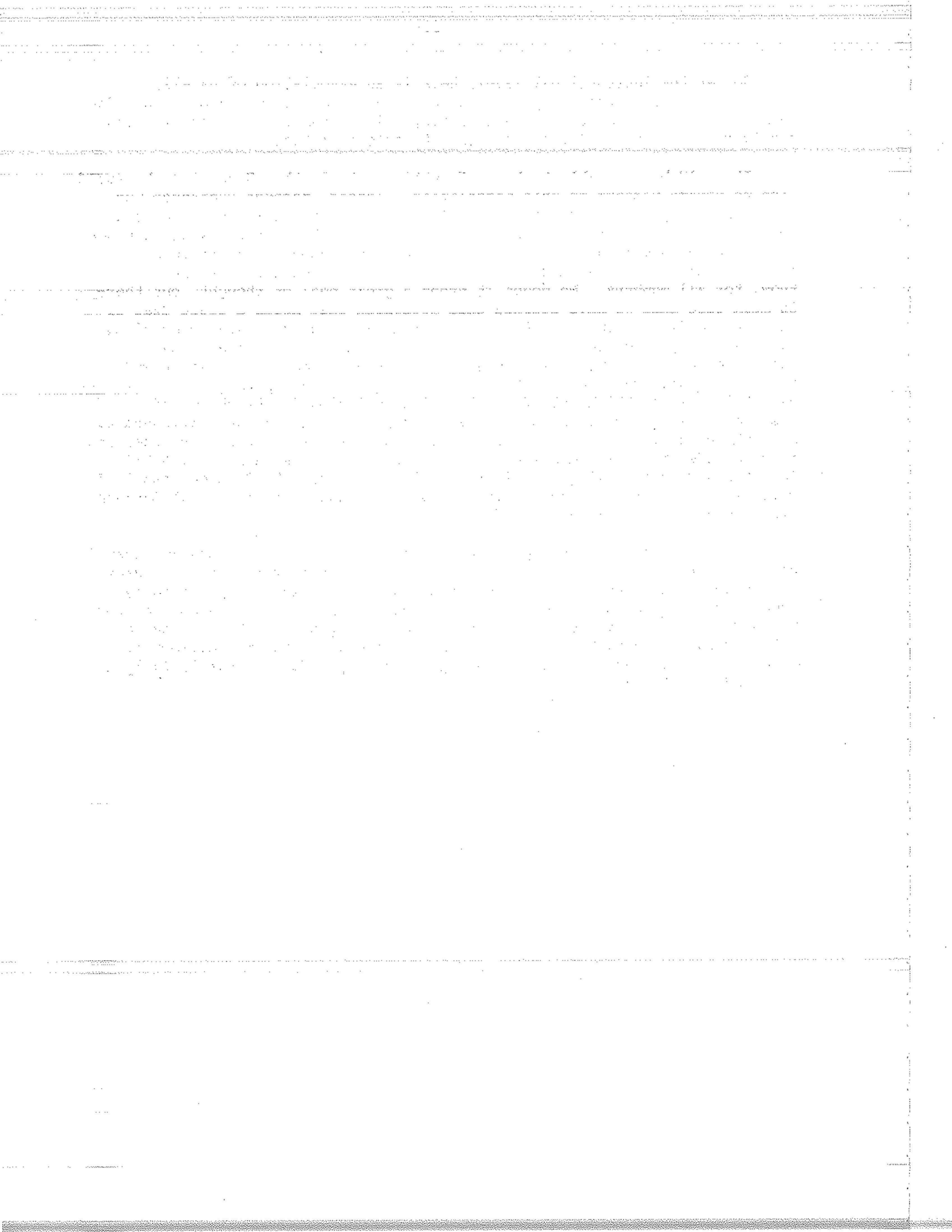
Through ATRIP, teachers of the subject have come to know of various centres for teaching and research of the subject. We did not need ATRIP to know about Professor Beier's institute (The Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law); but other smaller institutes we have come to know through ATRIP. For instance, in my own country, the United Kingdom, there is now an intellectual property research unit at Queen Mary College in London, and in France there is, for instance, the Center for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI), in Strasbourg, and there are several other such organizations. The number is clearly growing, and the members will be very interested to know of the recent initiative in the Republic of Korea, as well as Professor Guo Shoukang's own initiative in this country.

So, at the international level, here is an association of us all, teachers of intellectual property, which is beginning to do useful work. The members are listed together in a directory, with notes of their publications, kindly published for ATRIP by Professor Beier's institute.

It would be agreeable to know of participants in this Symposium who would like to become members of this association. Indeed, through Professor Guo Shoukang, who you know is a member of ATRIP's Executive Committee, we look forward to welcoming further Chinese members of ATRIP. May be, again through Professor Guo Shoukang, we can even hope that the Association can on some future occasion meet in China. They would be a very exciting prospect, I know, for all members. No doubt it needs a great deal of thought, but there is much else that we have learned this afternoon that needs a great deal of thought and discussions. As Professor Ponnuswami has just said, many of us have been surprised, indeed astonished, by the amount of progress that has been made in this country since the recent introduction of the patent and trademark laws. We have learnt a lot of this from the papers given to us. We see it in the establishment of a national association for teaching and research on intellectual property. Some of us were last night privileged to meet the executive of that association and to learn, with great surprise, its very considerable size in number of members. We all, as members of ATRIP, look forward to a growing association. We expect that the Chinese association will become a collaborating institution of ATRIP and that individual Chinese professors will become members of ATRIP.

It is with exciting prospect in mind at the end of the Symposium, that I would like to join my thanks with the thanks already expressed by Professor Ponnuswami to the many individuals and associations which he specifically named. Beyond them of course stand four progenitors for this Symposium, the State Education Committee (SEC) of the People's Republic of China, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and our hosts, Peking University. To them particularly I would add our thanks.

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CLOSING ADDRESS

by
Xia Zigiang
Director, Department of Higher Education
State Education Commission (SEC)
of the People's Republic of China

Honorable participants, guests, ladies and gentlemen:

After five days of intense work, the Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law and Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific is coming to a successful close today. Upon the request of the Organizational Committee of the Symposium, it is my privilege to be able to say a few words at this closing ceremony. First of all, I would like to express appreciation for the active contributions made by all the participants to this Symposium. Their efforts, wisdom, intelligence and cooperative spirit have led to the great success of the Symposium. Also, I would like to express many thanks to the WIPO and UNDP officials for their generous assistance and promotion and thanks to Peking University and all the ladies and gentlemen of the Organizational Committee of the Symposium for their considerate arrangements for this Symposium as well. Thank you for your hard work for the Symposium. And, finally, I want to extend thanks to all the guests who, in the midst of their heavy work, have taken time for participation in and personal direction to the Symposium. Their efforts have added splendour to the Symposium.

In my view, the achievements made at the Symposium have been manifested in the following important respects:

First, at the Symposium, experience on teaching and research in intellectual property in Asia and the Pacific has been exchanged. It primarily includes the curricula, teaching methods and materials in institutions of higher-learning, the purpose of and objectives of research on intellectual property, research organizations and industrial and commercial entities, the professional responsibility of teachers and research persons in the area of intellectual property, and the impact of the teaching and research of intellectual property upon economy, science, culture and law. The result of the exchange has manifested that each country has its own characteristics and advantage in this area. The Symposium has provided an opportunity to learn from each other, thus bringing forth great benefits to the participants. It should be particularly mentioned that the Symposium has had experts coming from Argentina, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States to speak on the situation in their countries concerning intellectual property law teaching and research. Their introduction has helped the participants broaden their horizon and increase their knowledge.

Second, the Symposium has also provided an opportunity for the participants to know and understand each other. Present at the Symposium are scholars, researchers, and guests from 20 countries in five continents. People have gathered together. Not only has it enabled old friends to meet each other again but also many people to get acquainted with each other as new friends. Therefore, it has laid a good foundation for futher exchange and cooperation.

Third, the Symposium which has been held in Beijing has enabled the participants and guests to have a chance to understand China. For many of them, this is their first time in China. They have obtained much of an impression of China's history and present. We hope that they have discerned not only the strong points of China but also its weak points. For those of you who have been to China before, you may have had a chance to see its changes in recent years. China is a developing country. It is still in the prime stage of socialism. The Chinese people are dedicating their heart and mind wholeheartedly to the construction of socialist modernization with the Chinese characteristics. Meanwhile, we are also making our own contributions to the peace and development of the world. We will uphold the policy of opening to the outside world and are willing to make as many friends as we can with the other countries of the world in carrying out academic exchanges.

When the Symposium comes to a close, the participants and guests will go back to their own countries and working posts. We sincerely hope that all the ladies and gentlemen will carry back the spirit of the Symposium, namely, friendly cooperation, seeking truth and the courage of exploration so to make contributions to the development of each own country's economy, culture and science and to the peace and development of the world as well.

Finally, I would like to express thanks to all for their efforts and cooperation and may I wish you a good time.

Thank you very much.

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CLOSING ADDRESS

by
Gust A. Ledakis
Legal Counsel
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- Mr. Xia Ziqiang, Director, Department of Higher Education, State Education Commission,

- Professor Luo Haocai, Vice-President, Peking University; Chairman of the Organizing Committee,

- Professor Hua Wenting, Vice Dean of Studies, Peking University; Vice-Chairman of the Organizing Committee,

- Professor Fang Fang, Director, Intellectual Property Teaching and Research Centre, Middle China Institute of Engineering; Representative of the professors coming from China,

- Professor K.Ponnuswami, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of New Delhi; Representative of the professors coming from the countries (other than China) in Asia and the Pacific,

- Professor William D. Cornish, School of Economics, University of London; Representative of the professors coming from countries outside the region of Asia and the Pacific, members of the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), specially invited,

- Participants, fellow colleagues, and guests.

We have come to the end of our five days of discussions and stay in Beijing at this Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific.

On behalf of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and its Director General, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, I wish to thank the State Education Commission (SEC) for its kind invitation to organize this Symposium and to express appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), whose financial assistance has made it possible for this Symposium to take place here in Beijing.

Special thanks and words of appreciation are due to Peking University, the site of our Symposium, and to Professor Ding Shishun, The President of Peking University. This beautiful campus will ever remain in our memory. We--the participants and my colleagues--shall be ever grateful to its President for this opportunity to enjoy the spirit of the educational life in China. We warmly thank Professor Ding Shiohun and the Organizing Committee, and especially its Chairman, Professor Luo Haocai, the Vice-President of Peking University, for the excellent arrangements and for the gracious hospitality that has made our stay in Beijing so agreeable.

We have gathered here, from 14 countries in Asia and the Pacific, the deans of the faculties or heads of departments of law of universities, professors of law at universities and at institutes of politics and law, as well as researchers in law at those institutions and at technical institutes, together with other persons engaged daily in the spread of knowledge of intellectual property. They have been joined by six professors, five from different countries outside the region of Asia and the Pacific, in an exchange of experiences on what, by whom, and with what means, to whom, and for which purposes, intellectual property law teaching and research is being, or should be, carried out.

I could not begin in this short address to summarize the experiences that each of the professors and researchers has so vividly described. We have been informed of the diversity of those experiences. They have been amply related in the written papers, in the spoken presentations and in the discussions amongst us in these past days, both in the formal meetings and in our daily contacts.

Each experience described has been derived from the characteristics in the country concerned. The origin and the current state of the law, in particular, the law relating to patents for invention, industrial designs, trademarks, copyright, unfair competition and the transfer of technology, has provided an initial and essential point of departure. The relative advances in economic, social and cultural development influences the need for and the kind of teaching and research in the various fields of intellectual property. Above all, the goals set by government and the interests of the industrial and commercial sectors, in meeting the needs of the public, have given direction and guidance, as well as the resources, to educational and research institutions in ascertaining and in aiding the achievement of the objectives of the community, in the hope of serving well the country and the family of nations as a whole.

The diversity of the experiences has given us food for thought. It has brought us to the realization that there is no single path in the pursuit of excellence in intellectual property law teaching and research. Each experience may give the inspiration for, and may even be, the model to be followed or adapted to meet the circumstances. What is certain is that it is for each country and its institutions to choose the way.

During this week, the Symposium has dealt with six topics and the experiences we have heard have dealt in detail with each. Those discussions have identified the weaknesses and strengths in each country as concerns the process of intellectual property teaching and research. The curricula, the teaching methods and the teaching materials must be fashioned or reinforced. This teaching must, in certain cases, be introduced in the universities as a separate discipline and, in other situations, extended to technical institutes, including engineering and business. A better awareness of the role of intellectual property as a factor in production and in the distribution of goods is also called for. This requires the fashioning of new teaching techniques and sources, so that educational institutions can provide their contribution to the growth of the industrial and commercial sectors. Greater support must be given to research institutes, so that the constant evaluation of the functioning of the objects of intellectual property and the law governing those objects can support the teaching process and can

contribute a basis for legislators, judges and administrative officials to review the prevailing policies, principles and practices. Laboratories in universities and technical institutes must receive appropriate guidance in how their technological achievements may be best exploited, so that knowledge of the results of their research can best be disseminated to other researchers and applied in industry, and so that an appropriate reward may be received for the time and resources that have been used to bring about those results and achievements. Finally, the process of intellectual property teaching and research can only be as effective as the human resources that are committed to teaching, to research and to the effective organization of educational and research programs. To fulfill all those requirements, governments, the various sectors of the economy, and the educational community must work together. The tasks are too large for either one to proceed on its own. Each must help the other. Each must also join their counterparts in other countries, so that interests in common may be identified, and so that mutual assistance through international cooperation can also be enlisted.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) stands ready to help governments and the educational and research community in their tasks of investigating, selecting and applying the system of intellectual property law teaching and research that best suits in the pursuit of the goals of government, taking into account the interests of industry and commerce, and meeting the needs of the public, and in aiding educational and research institutions to serve well the community.

Through our development cooperation program, we shall continue, within the possibilities of our own resources, and also with the help of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well with funds made available to us directly by interested governments, to assist in strengthening educational institutions, especially through our training activities, by arranging study visits for professors wishing to become specialized in the fields of intellectual property, so that the curriculum of their teaching institution may become further enriched through offerings of courses on intellectual property law suitable to the needs and level of their students. We also plan to continue, with the help of the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), the preparation of suitable teaching materials in the fields of intellectual property, and to distribute those materials as widely as possible. We shall also continue to assist educational institutions, and especially, also research institutes, in identifying reference works in the fields of intellectual property and in providing them with our own documents and publications, as well as in obtaining from government bodies information of their laws and their documents and from publishers their journals, periodicals and other publications of a specialized nature, that may be helpful to the conduct of research. We expect also to soon publish a manual or guide for developing countries on the management of patentable inventions and the commercialization of the technological achievements resulting from research and development projects carried out in the laboratories of universities and technical institutes.

For all these activities to be more effective, contacts among professors and researchers must be expanded. A valuable contribution has already been made in this respect by the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). It provides a

gathering place for professors and researchers to meet and a forum for discussion on teaching and research in the fields of intellectual property. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has been privileged to assist ATRIP in organizing its gatherings and in giving financial assistance to professors from developing countries so that they may attend and participate in its discussions. We hope that its activities will continue to grow. Each year it holds an annual meeting, either in Geneva or in the country of its President. Perhaps its Executive Committee will decide that, in one of the next years, ATRIP will have its annual meeting in one of the countries in the region of Asia and Pacific. In furthering such meetings, national associations of professors and researchers can help.

A number of the participants have drawn attention to the need to bring about a greater involvement of the professors and researchers in universities and other institutions in the region in exchanges and in the preparation of publications on the law of intellectual property. We shall continue to explore the possibilities. We have noted the suggestion, in particular, that the deans of the faculties or heads of departments of law, or professors in universities in the region, specializing in intellectual property law be invited to become members of a panel that would make suggestions to the International Bureau of WIPO on the selection of, and, where possible, contribute, articles on, subjects of intellectual property law for inclusion in the legal periodicals of WIPO, in particular, the quarterly journal issued by WIPO on intellectual property law developments in Asia and Pacific.

In some countries in the region intellectual property law has not yet been introduced as a course in the curriculum or is only taught as part of a course on commercial laws, because of limited resources or because the number of students interested is not large. In such situations, the universities and other institutions could consider organizing periodically in cooperation with government bodies and the profession of legal practitioners, and with the assistance of WIPO and other interested organizations, general introductory courses on intellectual property law as well as workshops on particular subjects of intellectual property law, for university students, researchers from institutes, as well as for government officals, practitioners and members of the public having a particular interest in intellectual property law. Even in countries where intellectual property law courses are being given at universities and other institutes, meetings could be organized by them which would be devoted to a review of intellectual property laws in light of current economic technological or social developments.

To all the participants, may I say that these are a few, but by no means all, of the specific suggestions that have been made or have come to mind in the course of these discussions. We welcome others and invite each of you and your educational institutions, through your government authorities, to convey to us your thoughts.

Finally, I should like to mention that the program of the Symposium and the papers presented at this Symposium, together with the addresses at the opening and at this closing ceremony, will be published by WIPO and will be sent to each of you.

In closing this ceremony, may I, on behalf of WIPO, its Director General, and my colleagues, Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar and Mr. Li Jiahao, convey to you our thanks for having accepted, and for having come, for many of you, so far away to participate in this--the first--Regional Symposium in Asia and the Pacific on the subject of intellectual property law teaching and research.

We wish to each of you a safe and pleasant journey home and we look forward to meeting with you again, hopefully, in the near future, to continue our cooperation toward the betterment of the process of intellectual property law teaching and research.

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