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The National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council 2001-2002

Submitted to The President of the United States of America and The United States Congress

United States Department of Justice
United States Patent and Trademark Office
United States Department of State
Office of the United States Trade Representative
United States Customs Service
United States Department of Commerce
United States Copyright Office

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL

Second Report to Congress

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Introduction

Pursuant to 15 USC 1128(e), The National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council shall report annually on its coordination activities to the President, and to the Committees on Appropriations and on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives. This report is the second annual report issued by the Council, reporting on its coordinating activities. Included in this report is a compendium of agency activities relating to domestic and international intellectual property rights enforcement efforts and the mission of the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council.

Submitted October 2002

Executive Summary

The National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council was created under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act 2000, which defined its membership, set forth duties of the Council and provided for the submission of an annual report. Pursuant to 15 USC 1128(b), the mandate of the Council is to "coordinate domestic and international intellectual property law enforcement among federal and foreign entities".

The Council consists of the following members: Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office; Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division; Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs; Ambassador, Deputy United States Trade Representative; Commissioner of Customs; and the Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade. The United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Department of Justice serve as co-chairs. Pursuant to 15 USC 1128(c), the Council "shall consult with the Register of Copyrights on law enforcement matters relating to copyright and related rights matters".

Subsequent to the issuance of the first annual report, the Council met in December 2001 and in June 2002. The Council's mission includes: law enforcement liaison, training coordination, industry and other outreach and increasing public awareness. In addition to providing a forum in which agencies coordinate activities involving intellectual property law enforcement, the Council has determined that efforts should focus on a campaign of public awareness, at home and internationally, addressing the importance of protecting intellectual property rights. On August 5, 2002, a request for comments was published in the Federal Register seeking public comment as to how the Council may be effective in coordinating a public awareness campaign. In the months ahead, the Council will seek to serve as a coordinator of agency member public awareness efforts.

This report exhibits the commitment of the Council member agencies to domestic and international intellectual property rights enforcement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases involving the piracy of copyrighted works, trademark counterfeiting and theft of trade secrets.[a] The primary responsibility for federal enforcement of intellectual property laws rests with the 94 U.S. Attorney's Offices with the support and coordination of the Department of Justice's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS), working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Customs Service and other federal law enforcement agencies. The Department of Justice has made the enforcement of the intellectual property laws a high priority, and has committed substantial new resources to training specialized prosecutors and developing aggressive prosecution strategies to deal with the growing threat of piracy and high-tech crime.

1. Ensuring Adequate Prosecutorial Resources and Training

The Department of Justice is utilizing a multi-pronged approach to prosecuting intellectual property crimes, combining the resources and experience of the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section in Washington, DC, the Computer and Telecommunication Coordinator network of specialized prosecutors in the U.S. Attorneys Offices, and the newly formed Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property units in districts where high-tech and intellectual crimes are a particular area of concern.

During the past 18 months the Attorney General has taken steps to significantly strengthen the ability of United States Attorneys Offices to enforce the federal IP laws by creating highly-specialized Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property ("CHIP") Units in 12 U.S. Attorneys Offices across the nation;

1. Alexandria (Eastern District of Virginia)
2. Atlanta (Northern District of Georgia)
3. Boston (District of Massachusetts)
4. Brooklyn (Eastern District of New York)
5. Chicago (Northern District of Illinois)
6. Dallas (Northern District of Texas)
7. Kansas City (Western District of Missouri)
8. Los Angeles (Central District of California)

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[a]Federal Laws protecting intellectual property include: Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 2318 (trafficking in counterfeit labels); 2319 (criminal copyright infringement); 2319A (unauthorized recording of live musical performances); and 2320 (trafficking in counterfeit goods or services);Title 17 U.S.C. §§1201, 1204 (circumvention of copyright protection measures); Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 1831 (economic espionage); 1832 (theft of trade secrets).

9. Manhattan (Southern District of New York)
10. Miami (Southern District of Florida)
11. San Diego (Southern District of California)
12. Seattle (Western District of Washington)

These units, as well as the previously existing unit in San Francisco, California (in the Northern District of California), are composed of highly trained prosecutors and staff dedicated solely to prosecuting high-tech crimes, including intellectual property offenses. Each CHIP Unit is comprised of between four and six prosecutors and dedicated support staff. The continuing development of the CHIP Units will ensure that the Department of Justice will maintain a ready supply of the most highly trained and dedicated high-tech and intellectual property prosecutors.

In addition to the newly formed CHIP Units, the Criminal Division's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section works closely with the over 160 Assistant U.S. Attorneys who make up the existing Computer and Telecommunication Coordinator ("CTC") network. These prosecutors are specifically trained to address the range of novel and complex legal issues related to high-tech and intellectual property crime. Each of the 94 U.S. Attorneys Offices has at least one prosecutor who is part of the CTC network. As part of the week-long CTC conference sponsored each year by CCIPS and the Executive Office of the United States Attorneys, the CTC prosecutors receive training specific to IPR enforcement and developing issues in the field. In addition to becoming specialist in prosecuting high-tech and intellectual property crimes, CTC's serve a vital role as a resource to other Assistant United States Attorneys in their respective offices. Since its inception in 1994, the CTC program has built a unparalleled network of high-tech prosecutors across the nation, who provide front-line enforcement of the federal IP laws.

Both the CHIP Units and the CTCs work in close coordination with the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. CCIPS is responsible for the development and implementation of the Department's overall intellectual property rights enforcement program. CCIPS resources are focused in three specific anti-piracy areas; (1) prosecuting and assisting U.S. Attorneys Offices in prosecuting IP crimes as well as providing training for federal prosecutors and agents; (2) working with other government agencies, such as the Patent and Trademark Office and the Department of State, to provide training and assistance to foreign governments seeking guidance on enforcing intellectual property regimes, and (3) working with victim industries and Congress to ensure that effective domestic anti-piracy policies are in place. Among the recent achievements of the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section include prosecuting multiple significant IP cases (see below) and conducting annual IP training for federal prosecutors at the Department's National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina. In the past two years over 100 federal prosecutors from around the

nation have received this IP-specific training. In the past year, the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property has begun a substantial increase in attorney staffing which will provide additional resources and expertise for the enforcement of intellectual property laws, including multi-district and international online piracy cases, as well as the ongoing effort to educate prosecutors, law enforcement officials, affected industries and the general public about the prevention of IP crime.

The newly formed CHIP Units are developing prosecutorial expertise in certain targeted districts. The CTC network will continue to evolve and grow, ensuring that the highly specialized skills necessary to prosecute high-tech and intellectual property crimes are found in each federal district in the United States. CCIPS will continue to develop and implement anti-piracy policy while fully supporting all federal prosecutors, including the CHIP Units and the CTCs. The comprehensive approach to prosecuting intellectual property crimes has already resulted in numerous significant criminal prosecutions.

2. Department of Justice Prosecution Strategy and Cases

While working to ensure that substantial and adequate resources and training are available to combat piracy, the Department of Justice also has had significant prosecutorial success in the anti-piracy fight. In the past 18 months, there has been an evolution in the prosecutorial approach of the Department in regard to IP crime, with the focus turning toward disrupting the highly-structured on-line criminal groups that are responsible for the worldwide distribution of huge amounts of pirated goods. The rapid growth in technology, the information industry and the Internet have combined to create conditions ripe for new forms of IP crime over the Internet on a scale greater than any previously experienced. For example, online copyright piracy organizations, known as “warez groups,” are now able to take copyrighted materials, defeat (“crack”) copyright protections included on the legitimate products, and distribute unlimited, perfect reproductions throughout the world–all within hours of obtaining the legitimate work. Where the criminal organization includes industry insiders, it is a common occurrence for movies, music and computer software to appear for free on the Internet well before legitimate copies are available for purchase by the public. While investigation and prosecution of these illicit organizations requires substantial coordination, time and resources, they have been highly effective at disrupting the burgeoning piracy community. With an increased focus on online IPR enforcement, the Justice Department has undertaken several groundbreaking multi-district, multi-agency cases. A representative sample of recent cases and convictions and ongoing cases is included below:[b]

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[b] A more complete list of DOJ IP prosecutions is contained at the CCIPS website, www.cybercrime.gov.

A. COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS

Operation Buccaneer – International Online Copyright Piracy Conspiracy:

The Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section and the Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property Unit of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia , working with the U.S. Customs Service, led the investigation and prosecution of a massive international copyright piracy case code named "Operation Buccaneer." The investigation, which is ongoing, targeted a number of highly organized and sophisticated international criminal piracy groups that cracked the copy protection on thousands of software, movie and music titles and distributed those titles over the Internet. As part of Operation Buccaneer, on December 11, 2001, law enforcement conducted simultaneous searches in the United States and in five foreign countries. Pursuant to the search warrants, law enforcement seized several computer "archive sites" which contained tens of thousands of pirated copies of software, movies, music and computer games. As of September 1, 2002, seventeen defendants have been convicted in the U.S. of felony copyright offenses, ten receiving sentences of between 30 to 46 months. These are the longest sentences ever imposed in the U.S. for Internet copyright piracy. As part of plea agreements entered in this case, defendants have admitted to causing damages between 2.5 and 5 million dollars as a result of their illegal acts. Additional convictions are anticipated in the U.S. and in other nations. In both its scope and outcome, Operation Buccaneer is the most significant Internet piracy case ever brought, and has sent a strong deterrent message throughout the copyright piracy community.

Operation Bandwidth – International On-Line Copyright Piracy Conspiracy:

In an investigation run concurrently with Operation Buccaneer, Operation Bandwidth, in the District of Nevada, resulted in the return of indictments against 21 individuals, charging them with participating in a computer software piracy group known as the "Rogue Warriorz" (RWZ) on June 11, 2002. RWZ was a secretive underground organization which illegally altered and distributed copyrighted software, movies, and games over the Internet. Undercover agents for the FBI, Defense Criminal Investigative Services (DCIS), and the Environmental Protection Agency Office of Inspector General (EPA-OIG) infiltrated RWZ and were made Site Operators of a website devoted to the illegal distribution of pirated materials, which was physically located in Las Vegas, Nevada. Thousands of copyrighted computer software programs, movies, and games were uploaded to the website by RWZ members, and made available for downloading to other members, in violation of the federal criminal copyright laws. Pirated items available on the site included operating systems, utilities, applications such as word processing programs, data analysis programs,

spreadsheets, communications programs, graphics, desktop and publishing programs, as well as games and movies. From November 2000 through December 2001, RWZ obtained, made available for distribution over the Internet, and stored on the website approximately 8434 application and utility software programs, 356 movies, and 432 computer games worth more than approximately $7,000,000.

Pirates with Attitudes – Online Copyright Piracy Conspiracy:

In the past eighteen months fifteen individuals have been convicted in federal court in Chicago (N.D. Illinois) for conspiring to pirate copyrighted software through an international warez organization known as "Pirates with Attitudes." PWA was an underground group dedicated to distributing stolen copies of software, including programs that were not yet commercially available. Those programs were distributed to the defendants through a private Internet site that was located at a Canadian university. Twelve of the defendants were members or leaders of the "warez group," Pirates with Attitudes. The remaining five defendants were employees of Intel Corp. These employees illicitly supplied computer hardware to the piracy organization in exchange for obtaining access for themselves and other Intel employees to the group's pirated software cache.

The Pirates with Attitudes prosecution also resulted in the first conviction at trial under the NET Act[c]. On May 11, 2001, a federal jury in the Northern District of Illinois found Christian Morley of Salem, Massachusetts, guilty of conspiracy to infringe software copyrights for his role in the conspiracy. Morley was sentenced to two years' incarceration in federal prison for his role in the conspiracy.

Operation Cyberstorm – Copyright Piracy Conspiracy (Hard Goods):

Notwithstanding increased focus upon online piracy prosecutions, the Department of Justice continues to prosecute more traditional types of piracy as well. On April 29, 2002, 27 people were arrested in a coordinated takedown of a large, loosely affiliated group of dealers in counterfeit software in the Bay Area of Northern California. The arrests, following a two-year undercover investigation entitled Operation Cyberstorm, were based on 11 separate indictments which were returned by a federal grand jury in San Francisco and which name 26 defendants, and a criminal complaint filed against a 27th defendant. The U.S. Attorney's Office Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property unit, the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the San Jose Police Department all participated in the investigation.

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[c]The Justice Department has aggressively pursued prosecution under the No Electronic Theft ("NET") Act, which amended the criminal copyright law to penalize copyright violations even where there is no financial motive on the part of the violator. The Morley prosecution was the first resolved via trial.

In connection with the arrests, agents also served search warrants on 10 homes, businesses and a safe deposit box, primarily around the Fremont, California, area. These search warrants and arrests culminated a two-year undercover investigation of trafficking in counterfeit software and related crimes in the Bay Area including an undercover operation run by the FBI out of San Jose with the assistance of other federal and local law enforcement agencies.

B. THE DIGITAL MILLENIUM COPYRIGHT ACT

The past 18 months also saw the first criminal convictions under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA") for the criminal circumvention of technological measures designed to prevent the unauthorized access to or reproduction of copyrighted material.

United States v. Oliver – Trafficking in Circumvention Devices

On May 24, 2002, in the District of Nebraska, defendant Rick Oliver was sentenced to seven months of incarceration and ordered to pay restitution of $40,000.00 to Sony Entertainment following his plea of guilty to a criminal violation of the DMCA. Oliver, the owner and operator of Game Doctors, a video game store, agreed that he sold Sony Playstation gaming systems which he modified to allow the unauthorized use of non-Sony games. The total agreed-upon loss to Sony based upon Oliver's criminal acts was $40,000.00. The case against Oliver resulted from a joint investigation by the FBI and the United States Postal Inspection Service.

United States v. Mynaf – Use of Circumvention Devices to Produce Pirated Goods

On March 28, 2002, in the Eastern District of California, Moshin Mynaf entered a plea of guilty to a violation of the DMCA, in addition to six counts of violating a copyright and six counts of trafficking in counterfeit labels. While serving a federal search warrant upon Mynaf's residence, agents found a movie videocassette reproduction lab with equipment hooked up to manufacture counterfeit movie videocassettes and labels. The equipment included devices designed specifically to bypass videocassette copyright protections, including one machine designed to bypass the Macrovision copyright guard. The Macrovision copyright guard is an electronic signal placed on authentic videocassettes that causes color, brightness and stability variations in copies which make the copy unviewable.

Mynaf made unauthorized copies of videocassettes for sale, and told others that he had machinery designed to circumvent movie copyright protections. Mynaf is currently scheduled to be sentenced on October 31, 2002.

United States v. Elcomsoft – Trafficking in Circumvention Devices:

On August 28, 2001, Elcomsoft Co. Ltd and its former employee, Dmitri Sklyarov, 27, both of Moscow, Russia, were each indicted on one count of conspiracy to traffic in technology primarily designed to circumvent, and marketed for use in circumventing, technology that protects a right of a copyright owner, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371; two counts of trafficking in technology primarily designed to circumvent technology that protects a right of a copyright owner, in violation of Title 17, United States Code, Section 1201(b)(1)(A); and two counts of trafficking in technology marketed for use in circumventing technology that protects a right of a copyright owner, in violation of Title 17, United States Code, Section 1201(b)(1)(C).

As a case of first impression, the defense filed motions challenging the DMCA on a variety of grounds, including the constitutional arguments that the law violates the First Amendment by punishing protected speech and that it was vague and overbroad, as well as the argument that the law fails to permit "fair use" of copyrighted materials by legitimate owners. The trial court considered each of these claims and ruled in favor of the Department of Justice on each.[d] Sklyarov has agreed to cooperate with the United States in its ongoing prosecution of Elcomsoft Co., Ltd.

C. THE ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE ACT

In addition to enforcing traditional laws protecting intellectual property, the Department also plays a pivotal role in the ongoing development of more contemporary laws protecting rights holders, such as the Economic Espionage Act (EEA), which criminalizes the theft of trade secrets.

United States v. ComTriad–Theft of Trade Secrets

On April 11, 2002, a federal grand jury sitting in the District of New Jersey returned a superseding indictment against three men — two of them former employees of Lucent Technologies — for stealing trade secrets from Lucent for transfer to a joint venture with a Chinese telecommunications company. This matter is a joint prosecution between the District of New Jersey and the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section. The Superseding Indictment adds, in Count Two through Count Fifteen, allegations of possession of trade secrets stolen from Lucent; and, in Count Sixteen through Count Twenty-Four, allegations of wire fraud.

The original one-count Indictment charged conspiracy to steal trade secrets and to possess stolen trade secrets. It was returned on May 31, 2001,

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[d] The District Court's published opinion is contained at 203 F.Supp.2d 1111.

and charged Hai Lin and Kai Xu–both former Lucent employees, and Yong-Qing Cheng, who served as a Lucent consultant on the PathStar project.

The Superseding Indictment describes how the defendants, via e-mail, a password-protected Web site and visits to China, conspired to steal and transfer the software and hardware of the PathStar Access Server to a joint venture with Datang Telecom Technology Co. of Beijing. The PathStar Access Server was a sophisticated computer that facilitated the transmission of voice communications over the Internet. It converted analog voice signals to and from Internet-recognized transmission units ("IP packets"), merged voice and data IP packets, and handled delivery and routing of these merged IP packets over the Internet while, at the same time, providing call waiting, speed dialing, conference calling and dozens of other telephony features.

A trial for the defendants is expected to begin in early 2003.

United States v. Okamoto–Economic Espionage

On May 8, 2001, Takashi Okamoto and Hiroaki Serizawa, were indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the Economic Espionage Act, interstate transportation of stolen property, and making false statements to the government. These were the first charges setting forth violations of The Economic Espionage Act relating to the theft of a trade secret for the benefit of a foreign government.

Okamoto and Serizawa were charged with conspiring to misappropriate certain genetic materials and cell line reagents and constructs which were developed by researchers to study the genetic cause of and possible treatment for Alzheimer's Disease. Okamoto and Serizawa, and others provided the stolen material to RIKEN, an biomedical research institute substantially owned of the government of Japan. RIKEN was a quasi-public corporation located in Saitama-Ken, Japan which received over 94 percent of its operational funding from the Ministry of Science and Technology of the government of Japan.

On May 1, 2002, Serizawa pleaded guilty to making false statements to the government. Charges are still pending against Okamoto.

D. TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT

While aggressively pursuing new types of IP crimes facilitated by computers and the Internet, the Department of Justice continues its efforts to vigorously enforce the IP rights granted to trademark holders in traditional hard goods area.[e]

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[e]Traditional hardgoods cases continue to comprise the bulk of federal intellectual property cases, averaging approximately 70% of the total actions brought in the IP arena.

United States v. Dipadova

On December 14, 2001, in the District of South Carolina, Mark Dipadova was sentenced to 24 months of incarceration in a federal prison and ordered to pay $138,264.85 in restitution for his role in running Fakegifts.com, an online seller of counterfeit luxury items such as Rolex and Cartier watches. Dipadova made public statements prior to his arrest stating that he was aware that his business was illegal, but that he refused to stop because he was making too much money. This prosecution was investigated by agents of the United States Customs Service.

3. International Efforts

Because modern technologies permit criminals to commit IP piracy without regard for national borders, and because the intellectual property of U.S. citizens and corporations is often violated in other countries, the Department of Justice recognizes that to be effective, intellectual property rights enforcement must be undertaken on a global scale. While the Department realizes that its primary mission is the domestic enforcement of federal criminal law, the Department also concentrates significant, targeted resources toward training and outreach with foreign law enforcement to help bolster international enforcement. This approach paid dividends in the recent Operation Buccaneer prosecutions, as U.S. prosecutors were able to coordinate the simultaneous service of search warrants in the U.S., the United Kingdom, Australia, Sweden, Norway and Finland. Additionally, CCIPS prosecutors have remained in contact with their counterparts in these countries to assist in the development of successful prosecutions. As part of this effort, CCIPS attorneys have traveled abroad to lend first hand assistance and have worked closely with foreign law enforcement that has come to the United States to aid in developing the foreign prosecutions. This type of international coordination and cooperation is critical to the Department's efforts to curtail the large-scale piracy of American copyrighted goods. By its very nature, the Internet is a community without boundaries, and most, if not all, large-scale piracy organizations utilize individuals located outside the United States to help commit their illegal activity. The Department of Justice is committed to ensuring that these individuals are investigated and prosecuted regardless of where they live, and looks forward to building even stronger relationships with our foreign counterparts in the months and years ahead.

However, DOJ's international efforts are not simply limited to case-specific efforts. The Department, through CCIPS and the Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Section (OPDAT) work closely with other federal agencies to participate in various types of international IP training. In the past 18 months, CCIPS attorneys have met with prosecutors, judges and investigators from over 24 different nations in an effort to educate these individuals as to the importance of international cooperation as well as to provide

practical assistance on how they can improve their enforcement regimes. During this time period, in addition to meeting with foreign visitors to the United States, CCIPS attorneys have traveled to locations such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Hong Kong, Brazil and Guatemala to provide IP training and assistance.

Given the wide array of foreign nations seeking intellectual property training and assistance, and the finite resources that the Department can devote to that endeavor, the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section has developed a list of "priority countries" on which they will focus their efforts. These countries, based upon information provided by the USTR's annual Special 301 Report and information obtained from consultations with federal law enforcement, are deemed to be those countries where (1) there is a significant amount of piracy occurring internally, and (2) the most significant impediments to enforcement of their respective IP regimes is directly related to the specific expertise of the Department of Justice, i.e., investigation and prosecution of intellectual property crimes. By focusing on those nations which can most benefit from the expertise of Department's attorneys and federal law enforcement, the Department believes that the resources dedicated to international efforts will be used in the most efficient and effective manner. The Department has a significant role to play in developing an effective international IP enforcement program. However, that role must be part of a larger, unified and comprehensive effort undertaken by multiple agencies of the U.S. government. By focusing on providing assistance relating to the criminal investigation and prosecution of IP violations, the Department will make a focused, but vital and much needed contribution to our overall effort. To this end, we look forward to continuing to support the ongoing efforts of other USG agencies in the area of international IP training and assistance and will continue, in addition to working through NIPLECC, to participate in other multi-agency fora such as the State Department's IP Training Coordination Group.

4. Cyber-Ethics and Public Awareness

A significant and evolving aspect of the Department's anti-piracy approach is the need to better educate the public about not only the harm caused by piracy, but also the potential consequences as well. It is absolutely clear that education of the public, especially young people who are regularly faced with the decision about whether to use pirated Intellectual Property, is the critical component of IPR enforcement. The role of the computer and the Internet will play in everyday life will only grow with each passing year. The failure to impart the appropriate online values into young people will have significant consequences.

In this regard, the CCIPS website, www.cybercrime.gov, contains links to ethics resources[f], and role-playing scenarios for children teaching Intellectual

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[f] http://www.cybercrime.gov/links1.htm

Property “do’s and dont’s”.[g] The website also contains information of value to parents and teacher seeking ways to help educate young people about the responsibilities of participating in an online community. These are simply first steps in what the Department expects to be a continuing and expanding effort to educate young people and their parents about this important issue. The Department is also committed to working with other NIPLECC members and concerned industry counter-parts to help fashion a comprehensive public education effort.

Beyond providing the public with educational information and resources about IP rights, the Department has taken steps to increase awareness of criminal prosecutions in an effort to maximize the deterrent effect of these cases. The Computer Crime Section’s web page contains comprehensive information about major intellectual property prosecutions, such as Operations Buccaneer and Bandwith.[h] Included in this information are press releases and other documents which explain the illegal piracy activities, the defendants’ roles in that conduct, the harm to the victims and ultimately, the prison sentenced imposed upon the defendants. The Department will continue to seek opportunities to highlight these types of prosecutions and in turn send a strong and consistent message that piracy is illegal and has potentially serious consequences.

Conclusion

The past 18 months have marked significant progress in the efforts of the Department of Justice to combat illegal piracy. This progress has not only been limited to domestic efforts, but to other parts of the globe as well. We look forward to building upon the successes of the recent past as we continue to develop and refine our anti-piracy approach. The Department also looks forward to continuing to work with our counterparts on NIPLECC to help ensure that the United States government continues to develop the strongest intellectual property rights enforcement regime in the world. The criminal enforcement of this nation’s intellectual property laws will remain a priority for the Department of Justice in years ahead.

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[g] http://www.cybercrime.gov/rules/cybercitizen.htm

[h] http://www.cybercrime.gov/ob/OBMain.htm

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

International Enforcement Monitoring

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) advises the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on enforcement issues in connection with free trade agreements, including the ongoing negotiations with Singapore, Chile and the hemispheric Free Trade Area of the Americas. USPTO participates in consultations with numerous foreign governments on a broad range of issues related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights. In response to evidence of the alarming growth of optical media piracy, USPTO paid particular attention to evaluating national legislation regulating optical disc manufacture, importation, distribution, inspection and enforcement.

In addition to assisting in bilateral trade efforts, USPTO is an active participant in multilateral trade initiatives and other international treaties. USPTO works in coordination with USTR to ensure full implementation of World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments to protect and enforce intellectual property rights. For example, as part of the WTO accession process, USPTO provides USTR with analyses relating to the implementation of adequate and effective enforcement mechanisms. USPTO reviews draft legislation of numerous countries relating to implementation of obligations under the WTO Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement. USPTO reviewed and provided comments on the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime relating to infringements of copyright and related rights. USPTO is a member of the U.S. delegation negotiating the proposed Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters. USPTO worked in coordination with industry in reviewing the impact of the proposal and its applicability in electronic commerce and intellectual property contexts, requesting public comments in October 2000 and August 2001 on the impact the proposed convention would have on intellectual property-related litigation.

International Organization Coordination

World Intellectual Property Organization

USPTO works closely with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to improve the enforcement environment for intellectual property rights. USPTO participated in the International Conference on Technology Transfer for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises organized by the International Intellectual Property Institute and sponsored by WIPO in April 2001. During a panel discussion on experiences in Latin America, USPTO presented a report on the USPTO Intellectual Property Symposium of the Americas 2000.

USPTO attended the joint meetings of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights and Advisory Committee on Management and Enforcement of Copyright and Related Rights in Global Information Networks in December 2001 and September 2002. At these meetings, USPTO presented papers on the critical role that WIPO plays in gathering information on national enforcement systems and coordinating intellectual property enforcement-related activities undertaken by various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. USPTO annually partners with WIPO in conducting the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program and the USPTO Enforcement Academy.

In January 2002 USPTO, in cooperation with WIPO, assisted in a regional training course on trademarks and service marks. Representatives from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago attended the session. In conjunction with the WIPO Summer School Program, in July 2002 USPTO conducted a two-day training session utilizing a case study developed by the USPTO, illustrating the implementation of the TRIPs Agreement enforcement obligations. Students representing 25 countries attended the program.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

USPTO is an active member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Advisory Group on the Protection and Implementation of Intellectual Property Rights for Investment and serves on the Steering Committee. The Advisory Group, which is made up of private industry, government and international organizations, promotes private-public partnerships to assist transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe in protecting intellectual property rights. On invitation from the government of a transition economy, the Advisory Group prepares background studies on the status of intellectual property protection and enforcement in that country; holds consultations with the host government that explore findings based on the background study; jointly develops an action plan with the host government based on these recommendations; and implements the action plan with the host government.

In March 2001 USPTO and the UNECE sponsored a symposium in London on the internet and intellectual property crime. During the three-day symposium, government officials and business leaders exchanged views and shared information on the enforcement of intellectual property rights and the latest developments in the commission and investigation of intellectual property crimes. In April 2001 USPTO participated in the advisory group task force consultations with the Russian Federation on the status of intellectual property enforcement legislation, intellectual property rights enforcement and foreign and domestic investment, the structure and roles of government agencies involved in

enforcement and education and training in intellectual property rights enforcement. The UNECE advisory group task force held consultations with the Government of Ukraine in October 2001 and with the Government of Poland in April 2002, in which USPTO participated.

In October 2001, USPTO participated in the Second Conference on Digital Economy Development in Romania and South East Europe sponsored by the UNECE, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Promotion. The objective of the forum was to promote electronic commerce development in transition economies. USPTO provided a presentation on the implementation and enforcement of the WIPO Copyright Treaties. In November 2001 USPTO participated in a UNECE conference on the development of the internet economy in Central and Eastern Europe, discussing regional implementation of the WIPO Copyright Treaties, copyright enforcement and recent development under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation

USPTO participates in the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Intellectual Property Experts Group (APEC-IPEG), which works to enhance intellectual property protection in the region. In March 2002 USPTO participated in the APEC-IPEG meeting in Hong Kong. In July 2002 USPTO sponsored an APEC-IPEG intellectual property enforcement seminar in Los Angeles. The seminar provided APEC member intellectual property and enforcement officials with a forum to discuss leading edge enforcement issues. Presenters at the seminar included prosecutor from the U.S. Department of Justice, agents from the U.S. Customs Service, prosecutors from the Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Justice, an official with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and an Assistant Commissioner with the Hong Kong China Customs and Excise Department. The Business Software Alliance, Recording Industry Association of America, Motion Picture Association of America, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, Interactive Digital Software Association, International Anticounterfeiting Coalition and the International Trademark Association participated.

World Customs Organization

In close cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, USPTO participates in the World Customs Organization (WCO) Intellectual Property Strategic Group. The Strategic Group brings together member administrations and industry representatives to address intellectual property infringement at borders around the world. USPTO is currently participating with U.S. Customs in a review of the WCO model for national legislation to give customs powers to implement the TRIPs Agreement.

Intellectual Property Enforcement Assistance

Asia

In coordination with the U.S. Department of Commerce, USPTO participated in a U.S.-China intellectual property rights symposium in June 2001 in Shneyang, Hangzhou and Xiamen. The symposium provided an overview of the TRIPs Agreement enforcement obligations, utilizing a case study addressing the practical application of the enforcement obligations. In coordination with the National Office of Industrial Property of Vietnam, USPTO conducted an enforcement seminar in November 2001 in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The conference brought together U.S. Government officials and industry representatives and officials from the Government of Vietnam to discuss international enforcement obligations and challenges in implementing civil, criminal and border procedures to protect intellectual property rights.

USPTO organized an enforcement seminar in Nanjing and Dalian, China, in April 2002, presenting papers on TRIPs obligations in developing adequate and effective enforcement systems. USPTO participated in meetings with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Guangdong Vice Governor on intellectual property enforcement in Huangdong and in consultations with the Shenzhen Vice Mayor on copyright infringement and information technology protection measures. USPTO provided a presentation at the Sichuang Province Academy of Social Sciences and a lecture on compliance with the TRIPs Agreement and recent Chinese intellectual property statutory initiatives for intellectual property officials of Chongqing City. A presentation on TRIPs Compliance was also provided at the Southwestern University of Policies and Laws in Chongqing City. During May 2002, USPTO initiated a series of digital video conferences (DVC) between U.S. and Chinese experts on various intellectual property issues. The initial DVC brought together a group of judges from Jiangsu Province and officials from USPTO, U.S. Customs and the Department of Justice, a Federal Circuit Judge and academics. The second DVC was held with the Shanghai Intellectual Property Office. Topics at both conferences addressed internet piracy and electronic commerce issues.

USPTO in cooperation with the International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPI) and the Philippine Intellectual Property Office (IPO) conducted a series of intellectual property training workshops for the judiciary, government and business communities in the Philippines in June 2002. The U.S. Embassy, the Philippine Judicial Academy and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) participated in planning and implementing the program. The programs provided training for 46 participants, including 34 Regional Trial Court judges responsible for intellectual property cases, five judges from the Court of Appeals and seven attorneys from IPO on issues ranging from judicial independence to effective case management.

In June 2002 USPTO participated in a Sino-U.S. International Seminar on Semiconductor Chip Protection sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Chinese Ministry of the Information Industry, the China Semiconductor Industry Association, and the Semiconductor Industry Association. Issues discussed ranged from the protection of discretes and trade secrets to enforcement of rights against companies illegally "stripping" chips. In July 2002 USPTO detailed an official to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to assist on intellectual property matters and provide local training and technical assistance. USPTO met with a variety of enforcement agencies, addressed geographical indicators and conducted training in Northeastern China (Haerbin, Changchun); Central China (Xian, Zhengzhou) and Eastern China (Hefei, Nanjing, Shanghai and Suzhou), as well as in the Beijing region. In June 2002 USPTO participated in a State Intellectual Property Office and State Drug Administration patent linkage seminar sponsored by the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade in Beijing, providing training on patent linkage and data exclusivity in the United States. USPTO provided training on biotechnology patenting in the United States in June 2002 at the State Intellectual Property Office, Beijing University, the Shanghai Intellectual Property Office and Fudan University.

In July 2002 USPTO provided training to the Thai Food and Drug Administration on data exclusivity. In September 2002 USPTO participated in a seminar in Thailand on bridging the gap between the scientific and legal worlds and lectured on biotechnology patenting in the United States. In August 2002, USPTO hosted a group of 25 judges from China, who were part of a rule of law training program. The USPTO program included lectures on the TRIPs Agreement, the U.S. legal system, patents, trademarks, copyright, enforcement and court procedures in infringement suits. In September 2002 USPTO conducted outreach sessions on geographical indications in China.

Eastern Europe

USPTO participated in the Southeast Europe Regional Conference on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement in Croatia, sponsored by the Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) in October 2001. Participants in the program included officials from the Ministry of Justice, Customs, the Industrial Property Offices, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Foreign Trade representing Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The program highlighted issues involved in civil procedures and remedies, establishing an effective intellectual property enforcement office, criminal procedures, border measures and enforcement in a digital environment.

USPTO hosted the U.S.-Russia Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Program in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the CLDP in December 2001. The conference was attended by Russian officials representing various government agencies involved in the enforcement of intellectual property rights in

Russia. The conference included a discussion of judicial administration involving intellectual property rights, discovery, interim measures and damages in civil infringement cases, arbitration, deterrent criminal penalties and border measures. Industry members of the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition provided presentations and the International Intellectual Property Alliance addressed internet piracy and enforcement issues.

In coordination with the CLDP, USPTO participated in an intellectual property enforcement conference for customs officials in Moldova in June 2002. The conference addressed approximately 50 customs officials, highlighting issues relating to the implementation of an effective border enforcement program. The program included a panel discussion on the importance of intellectual property protection and an interactive case study involving the application of border measure obligations under the TRIPs Agreement.

USPTO coordinated and participated in intellectual property rights judicial consultations in July 2002 sponsored by CLDP. Judges representing Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attended the program. USPTO provided an overview of intellectual property rights, presented a case study applying the enforcement obligations under the TRIPs Agreement with regard to civil litigation and criminal prosecution, and led a panel discussion with industry representatives on challenges in litigating infringement cases. The panel included industry representatives from the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition and the Business Software Alliance.

Western Hemisphere

USPTO participated in a panel discussion on the protection of intellectual property rights in Brazil, coordinated by the Council of the Americas in New York in January 2002. In February 2002, USPTO participated in a conference on Intellectual Property: Benefits and Effects in Nicaragua, hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce, addressing enforcement issues under the TRIPs Agreement.

In April 2002 USPTO provided training to the Guatemalan Trademark Office on certification marks and geographical indications. The USPTO and the Secretaria de Integracion Ecnomica Centroamericana (SEICA) in Guatemala jointly hosted a regional workshop on enforcement of intellectual property rights for prosecutors and customs officers in June 2002. The two-day program focused on the enforcement of intellectual property rights under the TRIPs Agreement. Prosecutors and customs officials from El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica participated in the conference. In June 2002 USPTO hosted a seminar on intellectual property and the new world order

in the Dominican Republic for prosecutors and judges, addressing the enforcement of intellectual property rights. In August 2002 USPTO conducted outreach sessions on geographical indication in Brazil.

Africa

In July 2001 USPTO, in response to a request from the Government of Nigeria for technical assistance with respect to trademarks, assisted the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of the Nigerian Patent and Trademark Registry, including representatives of the Nigerian Intellectual Property Law Association. In November 2001 USPTO led a conference entitled Copyright Issues in Southern Africa: Impediments and Solutions to the TRIPs Agreement and the WIPO Treaties. The conference was sponsored by CLDP and the USAID Regional Center for Southern Africa, with the assistance of the Southern African Development Community Legal Sector. Intellectual property officials from South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Angola attended two days of lectures and discussions on copyright and enforcement issues. In coordination with the IIPI, USPTO participated in the inaugural conference establishing the South African Research Management Association in February 2002. The conference focused on technology transfer policies in South Africa and the creation of a regional research management association. USPTO presented an overview of technology transfer as embodied in the Bayh-Dole Act. In coordination with CLDP, USPTO in June 2002 met with judges from Algeria on the USPTO Trademark Trial and Appeal Board and the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. In July 2002 USPTO, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, conducted outreach sessions on geographical indications in South Africa.

Domestic

Since 1985 the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program has provided foreign government officials with an overview of the United States intellectual property system. Participants in the Visiting Scholars Program have included directors of industrial property offices, patent and trademark examiners and other experts from developing countries. The goals of the program are threefold: foster a better understanding of international intellectual property obligations and norms; expose participants to one method of providing TRIPs level protection for a variety of intellectual property disciplines, using the U.S. patent system as a model; and promote a discussion of intellectual property issues. The Visiting Scholars Program was held in June and October 2001 and May 2002.

USPTO has provided foreign law enforcement and other government officials with a comprehensive program on developing a TRIPs compliance intellectual property enforcement regime through the USPTO Enforcement Academy since 1997. Past participants have included directors of industrial property offices, trade policy officials, judges, prosecutors, investigators, customs officials and

other experts from developing countries. The goals of the program are: provide government officials with an in-depth review of the enforcement obligations under the TRIPs Agreement; assist government officials in developing effective intellectual property enforcement systems based on an interdisciplinary approach in which civil, border measures and criminal procedures work together in an integrated manner; and expose government officials to the challenges posed by the enforcement of intellectual property rights on the internet. The USPTO Enforcement Academy was held in June and October 2001 and May 2002.

In July 2001 USPTO provided training for U.S. Customs Service officials on search techniques in utilizing the USPTO trademark electronic search system. USPTO participated in a panel discussion on Criminal Enforcement and Extraordinary Remedies in Intellectual Property Cases at the American Bar Association annual convention in August 2001. USPTO presented an overview of the role of the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council in combating intellectual property infringement. USPTO gave a presentation in August 2002 at the American Bar Association annual meeting as part of a program designed to address post-WTO accession issues relating to intellectual property in China.

USPTO gave a presentation to the U.S.-China Business Council on issues concerning the APEC-IPEG in March 2002. In April 2002 USPTO and U.S. Copyright Office sponsored a two-day conference to discuss issues confronting copyright policy makers. The Copyright Conference drew participants and speakers from across the United States and from three continents. The list of forty-one speakers included many notable figures such as: Mihály Ficsor (Director, Center for Information Technology and Intellectual Property, Hungary), Jörg Reinbothe (Head of Unit for Copyright and Neighbouring Rights and International Aspects, DG Internal Market, European Commission), Professor Arthur Miller, Harvard University Law School, and Geoffrey Sau Kuk Yu (Assistant Director General, Copyright Sector and the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, World Intellectual Property Organization).

USPTO participated in the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition conference in May 2002, giving a presentation on anticounterfeiting trends in China. In June and July 2002 USPTO provided training for the State Department at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center on the protection of patents, trademarks and enforcement issues. In May 2002, USPTO participated in a conference held by the Federal Judiciary Committee on International Relations pertaining to technical assistance involving intellectual property protection and the judiciary.

In June 2002 USPTO participated in the Department of Justice Intellectual Property Seminar, providing an overview of international aspects of intellectual property infringement for prosecutors. In July 2002 USPTO hosted an interagency “train the trainer” program for improving the delivery of technical assistance relating to intellectual property enforcement in coordination with the

International Federation of the Phonographic Industry and the Recording Industry Association of America. In August 2002 USPTO developed an intellectual property case study for use by the National Foreign Affairs Training Center in connection with the training of Foreign Service Officers in intellectual property law and negotiation skills.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Contributions to Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination

The Department of State's primary contributions to intellectual property law enforcement coordination are carried out through the International Law Enforcement Academies, by leadership of the IPR Training Coordination Group, and via sponsorship and development of the International IPR Training Database Website. While other NIPLECC members have the lead on substantive IPR and law enforcement issues, the Department of State's near-universal overseas presence enables it to facilitate coordination with foreign officials and policy-makers, and provide government-to-government police training.

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs)
The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau (INL) funds the operation of ILEAs in Budapest, Bangkok, Gaborone and Roswell, N.M., and expects to open a fifth ILEA in San Jose, Costa Rica. The training provided at the ILEAs covers both general law enforcement techniques as well as specialized training for mid-level managers. The ILEA course menu includes training courses in fighting IPR crime. INL works closely with U.S. Missions to assess and meet the demand of our foreign law enforcement partners for assistance. In the last several years, INL has seen a growing demand for IPR-related law enforcement training.

IPR Training Coordination Group (IPR TCG)
The Department of State's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) and INL co-chair the IPR Training Coordination Group (IPR TCG), founded in 1998. The IPR TCG is comprised of U.S. government agencies and industry associations that provide IPR-related informational programs, training, and technical assistance to foreign officials and policy makers. The Departments of Justice and Commerce, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and the Copyright Office all participate in the IPR TCG. The International Intellectual Property Alliance, the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, and the Pharmaceutical Researchers and Manufacturers' Association, are just a few of the active private sector participants.

In short, the IPR TCG is place where participants work to identify and match needs with available resources. State brings to the table its awareness of broad U.S. foreign policy objectives, as well as human resources in Washington (our Desk Officers) and overseas (our Ambassadors, Principal Officers, and economic, political/economic, educational & cultural affairs, and anti-crime officers and foreign service nationals at over 200 embassies, missions and consulates). Ambassadors coordinate the work of all civilian USG agencies and can bring considerable persuasive force to bear to achieve favorable outcomes.

For example, Ambassadors work to bring consistent pressure for reform to trading partners on the Special 301 Watch List.

The IPR TCG works to establish priorities for USG-funded training and technical assistance, in the context of decision criteria developed in the Special 301 and TRIPS review process, input from our overseas Posts, and each member's specific expertise. The IPR TCG has no funding of its own. However, its existence represents a commitment by each of its members to maximize the benefits of their limited USG training resources by proper coordination, to eliminate redundancy and close gaps while providing much-needed IPR assistance to our trading partners.

International IPR Training Database Website - www.training.ipr.gov

State's EB, after extensive consultation with NIPLECC members and other members of the IPR TCG, sponsored the design of a website to host a database of IPR training provided by the U.S. to its trading partners. State had administered the database in previous years, primarily to assemble the USG response to an annual WTO survey of IPR technical assistance. Under the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the TRIPs Agreement), developed countries assumed the obligation to assist developing and least-developed WTO members in drafting and enforcing laws that protect IPR.

NIPLECC members agreed the international IPR training database was an important tool, but it needed improvement. By posting the database to the World Wide Web, the database is now immediately accessible to anybody with access to the Internet. NIPLECC members and other registered IPR training providers may directly add and update information about their pending programs. The database is more complete, and continues to expand, enabling NIPLECC members to quickly and easily respond to reporting requirements. It also permits NIPLECC members, other USG providers of IPR training, and the IP industry to better cooperate and coordinate their efforts to improve the protection on intellectual property rights world wide.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

On April 30, 2002 United States Trade Representative Robert B. Zoellick announced the results of the 2001 “Special 301" annual review, which examined in detail the adequacy and effectiveness of intellectual property protection in approximately 72 countries.

In the report, USTR noted the continued designation of Ukraine as a Priority Foreign Country due to its persistent failure to take effective action against significant levels of optical media piracy and to implement intellectual property laws that provide adequate and effective protection. As a result, the $75 million worth of sanctions imposed on Ukrainian products on January 23, 2002, remain in place. This continued failure to adequately protect intellectual property rights could also jeopardize Ukraine’s efforts to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) and seriously undermine its efforts to attract trade and investment. The U.S. Government continues to remain actively engaged with Ukraine in encouraging the nation to combat piracy and to enact the necessary intellectual property rights legislation and regulations.

In this year’s report, fifty-one trading partners are listed as countries or economies with which the U.S. is working to improve IP protection and enforcement. This year’s report lists 15 trading partners on the Priority Watch List (PWL), which indicates that a trading partner does not provide an adequate level of protection or enforcement of intellectual property rights or market access for persons relying on intellectual property protection. Thirty-three trading partners are placed on the Watch List (WL), meriting bilateral attention to address the underlying intellectual property rights problem.

In addition to the 49 described above, China and Paraguay are subject to another part of the statute, Section 306 monitoring, because of previous agreements reached with the United States to address specific problems raised in earlier reports.

Priority Watch List countries or economies include Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the EU, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, the Philippines, Russia, Taiwan, and Uruguay.

Watch List countries or economies include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belarus, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, the Slovak Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Vietnam

In this year’s review, USTR devoted special attention to the growing issue of Internet piracy, as well as the ongoing campaign to reduce production of unauthorized copies of “optical media” products such as CDs, VCDs, DVDs, and

CD-ROMs. Optical disk piracy is an increasing problem in many countries, in particular, Ukraine, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Taiwan. In addition, USTR continued to focus on other critically important issues including proper implementation of the TRIPS Agreement by developing country WTO Members and full implementation of TRIPS standards by new WTO Members at the time of their accession. USTR also continued to encourage countries to ensure that government ministries use only authorized software.

Over the past year, progress was made by many developing countries and by newly acceding WTO Members toward implementing TRIPS obligations. Nevertheless, full implementation of TRIPS obligations has yet to be achieved in certain countries, particularly with respect to the Agreement's enforcement provisions. As a result, piracy and counterfeiting of U.S. intellectual property remain unacceptably high in these countries.

The report highlighted the fact that the United States is committed to a policy of promoting increased intellectual property protection. In this regard we are making progress in advancing the protection of these rights through a variety of mechanisms, including through the negotiation of free trade agreements. As part of the negotiations with Chile and Singapore, as well as in the hemispheric Free Trade Area of the Americas, we are seeking higher levels of intellectual property protection in a number of areas covered by the TRIPS Agreement. These negotiations, as well as any other negotiations that USTR may undertake in the course of this year, give us the opportunity to build upon the standards in the TRIPS Agreement to reflect the technological changes that have occurred since the late 1980s and early 1990s.

USTR will continue to use all statutory tools, as appropriate, to improve intellectual property protection in such countries where it is inadequate, such as Ukraine, Russia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Turkey including through implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences and other trade preference programs.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS

Summary of Agency Mission

The United States Customs Service, established in 1789, is a law enforcement agency of the Department of the Treasury. Customs is the primary enforcement agency protecting the Nation's borders and as such is charged with enforcing the laws of the United States, safeguarding the revenue and fostering lawful international trade and travel. For example, in addition to combating the flow of illegal narcotics, Customs provides the Nation with its second largest source of revenue, returning $23.9 billion to the U.S. Treasury in 2000, and returning $21.2 billion to the U.S. Treasury in 2001 to fund other agency programs.

As a law enforcement agency within the Department of the Treasury, Customs is vested with the powers of search, seizure and arrest. As such, Customs is charged with enforcing criminal laws pertaining to trademark and copyright infringement. However, in addition to its law enforcement powers, U.S. Customs is an administrative agency with the legal authority, under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Lanham Act of 1946, the Copyright Act of 1976, and the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1999 to make infringement determinations regarding federally registered trademark and copyrights. Although Customs has no legal authority to make determinations relative to patent infringement, it does have the authority to exclude from entry into the U.S. goods that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined infringe a valid and enforceable U.S. patent.

Through its enforcement powers combined with its administrative authority to make trademark and copyright infringement determinations, Customs is able to combat the flow of counterfeit and piratical goods into the United States. Customs may on its own accord initiate enforcement actions to detain or seize infringing merchandise, or alternatively, may proceed on the basis of information supplied by rights owners. Enforcement actions represent the combined efforts of many disciplines within Customs. In some instances, IPR enforcement actions may also be undertaken in cooperation with other government agencies.

Rights owners who so wish can record their trademarks and copyrights with Customs. Customs' IPR recordation system, as embodied in its electronic IPR database, was designed to make IPR information relating to imported merchandise readily available to Customs personnel. While Customs enforces both recorded and non-recorded trademarks and copyrights, Agency policy mandates that resources be focused primarily on recorded rights.

Major Programmatic Activities

Customs' commitment to combating IPR violations is reflected in the Agency's annual seizure statistics. In the past five fiscal years (FY 97-01) Customs has made over 15,800 seizures with an estimated domestic value of over $331 million. In fiscal year 2001, there were 3,586 seizures with an estimated value in excess of $57 million. The major commodities seized as a percentage of value, was wearing apparel (14%), followed respectively by media (13%), watches and parts thereof (10%), batteries (9%), cigarettes (8%), toys, electronic games and trading cards (8%), computer hardware (7%), sunglasses (6%), handbags, wallets, and backpacks (6%), and footwear (5%). The value of the IPR seizures increased nearly 27% in FY 2001, and the seizure total reflects a 10.5% increase in the number of seizures from fiscal year 2000 to 2001. More detailed enforcement statistics are available on the U.S. Customs website at www.customs.gov.

In order to identify and stop shipments of IPR infringing merchandise from entering the U.S., Customs conducts annually, a number of targeted IPR "interventions." Intervention initiatives focus on specific enforcement issues. For example, in fiscal year 2000, Customs conducted interventions targeting: handbags; belts; exclusive shippers; known violators; identifying elements (rivets, labels, hang tags, buttons, boxes, etc.); certain smaller ports of entry identified as having a significant level of imports at risk for IPR infringement; and U.S. addresses known or suspected to be harboring IPR violators. In fiscal year 2001, an Outbound intervention was initiated, but the tragedies of September 11th curtailed the intervention as Customs resources were swiftly reallocated to protect the borders from terrorism.

The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) which opened in February 2000, is a multi-agency center located at the U.S. Customs Headquarters in Washington, D.C. A total of sixteen (16) investigative and analytical personnel from Customs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation provide the core staffing. On July 17, 2002, the IPR Center hosted an open house extravaganza. Opening remarks at the were event were made by Mr. Robert C. Bonner, Commissioner of Customs and Mr. Larry Mefford, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigations. Over 175 private industry and government officials attended the event.

The Center's responsibilities include: serving as a clearinghouse for information and investigative leads provided by the general public and industry, as well as being a channel for law enforcement to obtain cooperation from industry; integrating domestic and international law enforcement intelligence with industry information relating to IPR crime; disseminating IPR intelligence for appropriate investigative and tactical use; and developing enhanced investigative, intelligence and interdiction capabilities. Particular emphasis is placed on investigating major criminal organizations and those using the Internet

to facilitate IPR crime. The Center has its own website at www.customs.gov/iprcenter, and has an on-line complaint form available for electronic submission and investigation. The Center has processed over 300 referrals from private industry, which has resulted in approximately 75 to 90 seizures since its inception in 2000. It is currently involved in numerous criminal investigations, and in September 2002 has joined its efforts with Microsoft in a global investigation of new piracy involving Microsoft's copyrights.

Another U.S. Customs initiative that targets IPR crimes is the Customs CyberSmuggling Center (C3). U.S. industries, particularly in the areas of computer software, motion pictures and sound recordings, are increasingly at risk from cyber-pirates. Accordingly, Customs established the C3 in order to focus the Agency's resources more effectively on Internet crimes, including IPR violations.

Another major Customs IPR initiative in 2000 was the publication of an IPR Handbook. The Handbook is a compendium of information and procedures on IPR matters and is designed to promote uniformity in the border enforcement of intellectual property rights. Intended as a guide for Customs port personnel, the Handbook includes, among other things, a general overview of Customs' role in IPR enforcement, pertinent Customs Directives, sections on penalties and seizures, and information on targeting, enforcement evaluation teams and counterfeiting techniques. It is anticipated that a public version of the IPR Handbook will be made available via the Customs web site in 2003.

Customs has conducted or participated in international IPR border enforcement training sponsored by a number of U.S. Government Agencies and international organizations including the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, the Commerce Department's Commercial Law Development Program, APEC, and the World Customs Organization, among others.

Customs also participates in USTR led negotiations on a regular basis. In 2001 Customs provided border enforcement expertise in the on-going U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, the U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement and a recent U.S. Mexico Bilateral in August 2002.

An ongoing, but vital element of Customs IPR enforcement plan, is the recordation of federally registered trademarks and copyrights in Customs' electronic IPR database. The database now contains over 25,000 records.

Industry Outreach

U.S. Customs supports increased cooperation with industry in both the domestic and international arenas with regard to the border enforcement of intellectual property rights. In the international arena, for example, U.S.

Customs, as a member of the World Customs Organization, participates in a joint WCO Customs/Business training program, the aim of which is to enhance the effectiveness of Customs Administrations in combating intellectual property rights violations. Currently, U.S. Customs is participating in the "WCO IPR Strategic Working Group", which is in the process of revising the WCO Model IPR legislation.

As a general matter, Customs works with industry on an ongoing basis to combat IPR violations. For example, in March 2000, Customs met with various industry associations involved in the IPR field, including the Recording Industry of America, the Business Software Alliance, the Motion Picture Association of America, the Software Industry Association, the Coalition to Advance the Protection of Sports Logos, and the Imaging Suppliers Coalition. In addition to meeting with rights owners, Customs meets regularly with associations representing the importing community, such as the American Free Trade Association and the American Association of Exporters and Importers.

On June 28, 2001 Customs hosted a "World Anti-Counterfeiting Day" in conjunction with the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC) in the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington, D.C. Numerous industry representatives, such as Ford Motor Co., Underwriters Laboratories, Timberland, Microsoft, Nokia, CAPS, Inc., Chanel, Calvin Klein, and Warner Brothers participated in the event by setting up information and display booths. The event and press conference were featured on both Fox News and CNN.

As part of its outreach efforts to the importing and traveling populace Customs revised in August 2001 its Informed Compliance Publication on "Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights," and its "Know Before You Go" pamphlet.

U.S. Customs routinely includes industry in conducting domestic and international training initiatives relative to the border enforcement of intellectual property rights. For example, in addition to the associations listed above, Customs has worked with companies and organizations such as Microsoft and Underwriters' Laboratories in conducting international IPR border enforcement training. Additionally, during FY 2001, major ports of entry received general IPR training by Headquarters personnel with an emphasis on the border enforcement of Olympic trademarks and copyrights on behalf of the United States Olympic Committee (U.S.O.C.).

During the time period of February 4-25, 2002, the U.S. Customs Service, Office of Investigations, detailed 202 special agents and 117 Air and Marine personnel to augment the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) in their Olympic security mission. Specifically the special agents were comprised of personnel from the Customs CyberSmuggling Center (C3) and IPR Center. This unit consisted of two (2) temporary duty (TDY) Special Agents or Intel Research Specialists

beginning September 2001 through January 2002. The TDY personnel were responsible for: monitoring the Internet for potential IPR violations; communicating over the Internet in an undercover capacity with potential sellers and buyers of counterfeit Olympic merchandise; disseminating and tracking investigative referrals to the field.

Operation Winter Rings, the above IPR initiative targeting individuals and businesses involved in the trafficking of counterfeit Olympic merchandise, resulted in 68 seizures and the execution of four Federal search warrants.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Intellectual Property Compliance and Monitoring

The International Trade Administration (ITA) helps U.S. businesses and workers overcome difficulties they face when exporting their goods and services overseas because of foreign barriers to trade, including the lack of intellectual property rights. To ensure this objective, ITA monitors foreign governments' compliance and implementation of international trade agreements, especially those pertaining to intellectual property rights enforcement.

ITA, particularly the Trade Compliance Center (TCC), which is one of ITA's offices, has the coordinating role within Commerce on multilateral and bilateral efforts to promote effective worldwide protection and enforcement for intellectual property rights. The TCC works closely with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office of the Commerce Department, State Department's Intellectual Property and Competition Policy Division, the U.S. Copyright Office, and the private sector. With the support of these agencies and industry, ITA helps to develop and implement a comprehensive interagency strategy for addressing bilateral and multilateral IP programs. Such programs include the annual Special 301 Review, which examines in detail the adequacy and effectiveness of intellectual property protection and enforcement in our trading partners. The TCC has the responsibility of coordinating the development of Commerce's position concerning the status of countries' under Special 301. The TCC also monitors countries' implementation of various IP agreements, including the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and bilateral IP agreements, such as those with Paraguay and Ukraine. Further, the TCC monitors implementation efforts regarding the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), which update and improve protection for the rights of authors and performers within the digital environment. The TCC represents Commerce on delegations to meetings of the TRIPs Council at the World Trade Organization, which provides the opportunity to obtain information on countries' efforts to comply with TRIPs obligations, and the TCC participates and provides policy input in IP negotiations and consultations, such as on Free Trade Agreements and on IP "Action Plans" of key elements for governments to implement in order to improve their IP regimes.

Coordination with the U.S. Intellectual Property Industry

International Trade Administration's Compliance Initiative

International compliance and enforcement are the highest priorities of ITA, and it works with U.S. companies to ensure that problems are promptly and

aggressively addressed. We work with industry through ITA's compliance program, which includes: actively searching company supplied information for IP problems facing industry; applying expertise to develop an implementation strategy to resolve problems; and, in conjunction with USPTO and Commerce's Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce, advising U.S. firms about their IP rights provided under U.S. trade agreements. As part of ITA's compliance initiative, the TCC has a Compliance Liaison Program, where over 60 trade associations have appointed a representative to serve as a liaison between their members and the TCC. The liaison solicits complaints on market access barriers and agreement compliance problems from members, and notifies the TCC for action. Representatives from the Motion Picture Association, Recording Industry Association of America, Business Software Alliance and American Film Marketing Association are part of the Compliance Liaison Program. The TCC also administers a hotline for U.S. firms to use when faced with trade barriers. Advice has been provided to several U.S. firms that have faced problems concerning the infringement of intellectual property in many trading partners including China, Israel, Japan, Korea, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Taiwan. While the parties involved in the intellectual property complaints have generally been private entities as opposed to government actors, the information provided by the compliance program has led to several of these firms litigating to enforce their rights under the intellectual property laws of the countries where infringement occurs. Intellectual property complaints concerning the unauthorized copying of textile designs overseas is becoming a growing concern for U.S. industry. The Commerce Textiles Compliance Team (consisting of personnel from ITA and the Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce), USPTO, and U.S. Customs are working with the U.S. textile industry groups to improve IP enforcement at U.S. points of entry.

Industry Functional Advisory Committee on IPR

ITA also ensures that American firms overcome market access barriers, including in the area of intellectual property rights, in its administration of the functional and sector committees in the Industry Consultations Program. It includes over 500 industry executives who provide advice and information to the U.S. Government on trade policy matters. The advice received from committees has helped to strengthen the international trading system and has assisted U.S. Government officials negotiating multilateral and bilateral trade agreements with our trading partners. The program includes sector and functional advisory committees, including the Intellectual Property Rights committee (IFAC 3), which the TCC administers. Membership on the functional committee is made up of industry representatives and representatives from product sector committees. A substantial amount of the briefing for the IFACs is done by USTR, PTO and Commerce staff.

IFAC 3 plays an active role in advising the U.S. Government on intellectual property trade negotiating objectives and priorities. Advice has been sought on

the Free Trade of the Americas Agreement (FTAA), the Free Trade Agreements with Jordan, Chile and Singapore; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation; and bilateral negotiations and consultations. Finally, IFAC 3 provides advice to the U.S. Government on negotiating objectives for WTO accessions, and identifies IP concerns in countries that are eligible beneficiaries under the Generalized System of Preference program. The priorities of the IFAC 3 committee include advising the U.S. negotiators on WTO Members' implementation and compliance of the WTO TRIPs Agreement. In particular, the committee provides advice on WTO TRIPs Council compliance reviews and WTO dispute settlement cases. In addition, IFAC 3 plays an important role in channeling private sector advice into the implementation of the Special 301, particularly with respect to Section 301 investigations on Ukraine and on Section 306 monitoring of China and Paraguay.

International Intellectual Property Technical Assistance

Aside from USPTO, ITA staff and other Commerce entities do not participate in international intellectual property training programs as technical assistance trainers. However, Commerce offices do organize a number of technical assistance programs with the support of the substantive USG IP agencies.

ITA Sponsored China IPR Programs

Since 2001, ITA has sponsored a number of intellectual property rights enforcement seminars in China. With each program, our goals are to work with other USG agencies to target China's second tier cities, where IP awareness may be lacking. In June 2001, ITA, in coordination with Department of Justice and China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC), conducted an enforcement program in Shenyang, Hangzhou, and Xiamen. The topics for the program included the WTO's TRIPs Agreement and comparative analysis of civil, administrative, criminal and border enforcement methods in China and the United States. Our audience participants included provincial and local IP enforcement officials from relevant agencies as State Administration on Industry and Commerce (SAIC-trademark authorities), State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO-patent authorities), as well as Customs officers, police, prosecutors, and judges. In April 2002, our second IPR-focused seminar, in coordination with USPTO addressed the topics mentioned above and also included U.S. industry representatives providing their perspectives on IPR enforcement. ITA is planning a third program, tentatively scheduled for October in Chengdu and Wuhan, in cooperation with SIPO.

Commercial Law Development Program

Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) provides training and consultative
services through a variety of mechanisms, including conferences, workshops

and other activities that focus on laws, administrative practices, and enforcement of intellectual property rights. In particular, CLDP assists countries' in their compliance efforts with the WTO TRIPs Agreement. CLDP has worked with the Government of Nigeria to further develop the quality of intellectual property protection in Nigeria and to further Nigeria's goal of compliance with TRIPs. CLDP presented a conference that focused on IP principles, current and pending IPR legislation in Nigeria, and issues relating to the adjudication and enforcement of intellectual property cases. In Russia, CLDP's program focused on support of the Russian Patent and Trademark Agency's (Rospatent) efforts to develop a comprehensive system of IPR training materials that will facilitate the training of Russian officials and others involved in the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. The materials will ultimately be used to train judges, prosecutors, investigators, customs officers, and others on the enforcement of IPR both in Moscow and the regions. CLDP has also organized workshops in Washington during which foreign judges from Algeria, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, and Romania, utilizing the case method, studied methodologies on the adjudication of IPR disputes under the guidance of U.S. District Judges. Further, to facilitate Ukraine's WTO accession process, CLDP worked with the Ukrainian State Department for Intellectual Property (SDIP) to identify deficiencies in Ukrainian IPR legislation.

U.S. COPYRIGHT OFFICE AGENCY REPORT

By statute (Public Law No. 106-58, Section 653(c)), the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (NIPLECC) is required to consult with the Register of Copyrights on law enforcement matters relating to copyrights and related matters.

I. Summary of the mission of the U.S. Copyright Office

A. Generally, the Copyright Office consults with and provides expert assistance to Congress on intellectual property matters and related matters. In this function, the Copyright Office is often responsible for analyzing and assisting in drafting copyright legislation and legislative reports, mediating discussions between interested private parties, testifying in Congressional hearings, and undertaking Congressionally requested studies on copyright and related questions.

Internationally, the Copyright Office advises Congress on compliance with multilateral intellectual property agreements, provides technical expertise in negotiations for international intellectual property agreements and provides technical assistance to other countries developing their own copyright laws.

In addition, the Copyright Office consults with and advises many different Federal agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the State Department, on copyright and related matters.

Administratively, the Copyright Office sets copyright policy through rule-making and the administration of compulsory licenses contained in the copyright law.

B. Specifically, the Copyright Office has a statutory mandate to:

(1) Advise Congress on national and international issues relating to copyright, other matters arising under [U.S.C. Title 17], and related matters.

(2) Provide information and assistance to Federal departments and agencies and the Judiciary on national and international issues relating to copyright, other matters arising under this title, and related matters.

(3) Participate in meetings of international intergovernmental organizations and meetings with foreign government officials relating to copyright, other matters arising under this title, and related matters, including as a member of United States delegations as authorized by the appropriate Executive branch authority.

(4) Conduct studies and programs regarding copyright, other matters arising under this title, and related matters, the administration of the Copyright Office, or any function vested in the Copyright Office by law, including educational programs conducted cooperatively with foreign intellectual property offices and international intergovernmental organizations.

(5) Perform such other functions as Congress may direct, or as may be appropriate in furtherance of the functions and duties specifically set forth in [U.S.C. Title 17]."

II. **Activities in IPR Enforcement**

The Copyright Office is not a law enforcement agency and has no direct role in law enforcement liaison. However, many of the Office's obligations and responsibilities intersect with activities in the law enforcement arena. For example, the Office works with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Customs Service when necessary to provide information and documentation pertaining to a specific copyright claim that is the subject of an investigation by those agencies. The Copyright Office also advises Congress on copyright legislation regarding law enforcement (ex. "Digital Theft Deterrence and Copyright Damages Improvement Act of 1999").

A. Programmatic activities (e.g., training, industry outreach not case-related, legislative activities, etc.)

The Copyright Office does not conduct training in the area of intellectual property law enforcement, although members of the Copyright Office routinely participate in trainings organized by law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice and the U.S. Customs Service. Copyright Office staff also participate extensively in international

trainings organized by other U.S. agencies and international organizations such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on intellectual property enforcement issues.

Unrelated to law enforcement training, the Copyright Office conducts and participates in a range of intellectual property training. In light of WTO member countries' obligations to comply with the TRIPS agreement and the enforcement provisions therein, the Copyright Office has been actively engaged in training so that countries may meet their international obligations and U.S. interests are preserved. Specifically, the Copyright Office participates on training in the areas of:

Awareness of international standards, as well as the U.S. legal and regulatory environment

Substantive legal training on both basic and complex areas of U.S. copyright law

Legal reform and statutory drafting assistance

Lastly, the Copyright Office hosts a well-regarded workshop every year in conjunction with WIPO. The International Copyright Institute (ICI) was created within the Copyright Office by Congress in 1988 and provides training for high-level officials from developing and newly industrialized countries and encourages development of effective intellectual property laws and enforcement overseas

B. Operational activities (e.g., statistical summaries, case-related industry outreach, centers, etc.)

Public and industry outreach on copyright and related matters takes place on both a formal and informal basis. The Copyright Office regularly conducts public hearings on different intellectual property subjects, and maintains on-going informal relationships with most members of the intellectual property community. The Office also maintains an extensive website that includes news-alert services, copies of intellectual property laws and regulations, and public information circulars.

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Notices

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)
United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

[Docket No. 2002-C-003]

Request for Comments on Agenda for the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council

67 FR 50633

DATE: Monday, August 5, 2002

ACTION: Notice and request for public comments.

[*50633]

SUMMARY: The National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (the Council) seeks public comments relating to the agenda and mission of the Council. Interested members of the public are invited to present written comments on how to improve overall coordination and the topics outlined in the Supplementary Information section of this Notice.

DATES: All comments are due by September 4, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to offer written comments should address comments to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Box 4, Washington, DC 20231, marked for the attention of Elizabeth Shaw. Comments may also be submitted by facsimile transmission to (703) 305-7575, or by electronic mail through the internet to *Elizabeth.shaw2@uspto.gov*. All comments will be maintained for public inspection in Room 902, Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Shaw by telephone at (703) 305-1033, by fax at (703) 305-7575, or by mail marked to her attention and addressed to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Box 4, Washington, DC 20231.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (the Council) was created pursuant to 15 [*50634] USC 1128. The Council's mission is "to coordinate domestic and international intellectual property law enforcement among federal and foreign entities." The Council consists of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, co-chair of the Council (The Honorable James E. Rogan); the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, co-chair of the Council (The Honorable Michael Chertoff); the Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs (The Honorable Alan P. Larson); the Deputy United States Trade Representative (Ambassador Peter Allgeier); the Commissioner of Customs (The Honorable Robert C. Bonner); and the Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade (The Honorable Grant Aldonas). By statute, the Council shall also consult with the Register of Copyrights (The Honorable Marybeth Peters).

The work of the Council is a United States Government effort aimed at coordinating domestic and international intellectual property law enforcement among Federal and foreign entities. This coordinating role may be divided into two parts. The first is to provide a vehicle for agencies to share information on their activities relating to enforcement of intellectual property rights and related training activities. The second role involves projects that the Council itself may undertake.

The Council has identified the following areas of focus in fulfilling its mission: law enforcement liaison, training coordination, industry and other outreach, and increasing public awareness.

On June 5, 2000, the Council published a notice in the **Federal Register** seeking public comment on issues associated with the Council's mission (65 FR 35611 (2000)). A summary of comments previously received is published in the Council's 2000 Annual Report, available on the internet at *http://www.uspto.gov*.

Issues for Public Comment

How the Council may best address the areas of focus listed above;

Activities the private sector is engaged in relating to public awareness campaigns involving intellectual property rights protection;

How the Council may be effective in coordinating a public awareness campaign.

Guidelines for Written Comments

Written comments should include the following information: the name, affiliation, and title of the individual providing the written comment; and if applicable, an indication of whether the comments offered represent the views of the respondent's organization or personal views.

Parties offering written comments should also provide comments in an electronic format. Such submissions may be provided via internet electronic mail or on a 3.5" floppy disk formatted for use in either a Macintosh or MS-DOS based computer. Electronic submissions should be provided as

unformatted text (*e.g.* ASCII or plain text) or as formatted text in one of the following formats: Microsoft Word (Macintosh, DOS or Windows versions); or WordPerfect (Macintosh, DOS or Windows versions).

Information provided pursuant to this notice will be made part of the public record and may be made available via the internet. In view of this, parties should not submit information that they do not wish to be publicly disclosed or made electronically accessible. Parties who rely on confidential information to illustrate a point are requested to summarize, or otherwise submit, the information in a way that permits its public disclosure.

Dated: July 19, 2002.

James E. Rogan,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Dated: July 25, 2002.

Michael Chertoff,

Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice



September 4, 2002

Under Secretary of Commerce for
Intellectual Property and Director of
The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Box 4
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: Request for Comments on Agenda for the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (67 Fed. Reg. 50633)(August 5, 2002)

Dear Director Rogan:

The International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition, Inc. (IACC) appreciates the opportunity to submit these comments in response to the above-referenced Federal Register request for comments (RFC) regarding the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (hereinafter "Council").

The IACC is a Washington, D.C.-based non-profit organization devoted solely to combating product counterfeiting and piracy. Formed in 1979, today it is comprised of a cross section of business and industry from autos, apparel, luxury goods, and pharmaceuticals, to food, software and entertainment. The IACC's members' combined annual revenues exceed $650 billion. The IACC's core mission is to combat counterfeiting and piracy by promoting laws, regulations and directives designed to render the theft of intellectual property undesirable and unprofitable. The IACC serves as an umbrella organization, offering anticounterfeiting programs designed to increase protection for members that own patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

The IACC believes that a vital part of improving protection and enforcement of intellectual property is an active training and education effort. The IACC, therefore, works diligently to provide training opportunities to our members and to develop training and education materials ourselves.

We note that the RFC provides background indicating that the Council's aim is to coordinate domestic and international enforcement among domestic agencies and between domestic and international entities. We further note that the Council has identified law enforcement liaison, training coordination, industry and other outreach, and increasing public awareness as areas for increased attention in order to fulfill its mission.

Although the RFC does not ask for comments on any of the areas except public awareness, the IACC believes that all the areas identified warrant comment. We, therefore, take the liberty to comment on issues in addition to public awareness.

1. Enforcement Coordination

a. National/International

Efforts to improve coordination, cooperation and communication among the agencies involved in actual enforcement operations, i.e., FBI, Department of Justice and Customs, is an ongoing effort. The IACC hopes that the joint FBI/Customs national intellectual property enforcement center will improve the U.S. Government's overall criminal enforcement efforts.

IACC members would welcome increased law enforcement agencies' involvement in international enforcement. While actual enforcement actions may not be taken abroad, the level of international trade in counterfeit and pirate product should justify increased efforts to engage foreign law enforcement authorities. The IACC supports the involvement of U.S. law enforcement in Interpol's intellectual property advisory group, which met recently in Lyon. Interpol's interest in establishing an advisory group on intellectual property enforcement reflects the growing recognition that trade in counterfeit and pirate products involves organized crime and supports terrorist activity.[1] This should provide greater opportunities to exchange information and initiate more effective anti-counterfeiting/anti-piracy efforts across borders.

In addition, the IACC recommends that Customs provide information about activities and initiatives of the World Customs Organization (WCO) relating to intellectual property. In view of Customs' attendance at WCO meetings, information about WCO activities could be shared at the regular industry-government meetings.

The IACC also recommends that more U.S. Customs attaches and FBI/legal attaches be posted abroad as contact points for U.S. intellectual property owners. The growing involvement of organized crime in the trade of counterfeit and pirate products merits such a consideration. There is little doubt that the increased level of organized criminal activity in the trade in counterfeit goods is also linked to other illegal activity.

b. National/State/Local

In addition to efforts to improve interagency cooperation at the federal level, the IACC encourages, to the extent possible, increased information exchange between federal and state/local law enforcement authorities. IACC members, the intellectual property owners, outside counsel and private investigators, work with law enforcement at all levels. In those instances when federal enforcement officials may decide that a case is not worthy of prosecution, there may be options to seek enforcement support from state and local officials. Therefore, the emphasis on cooperative enforcement efforts should be broad enough to consider the possibility of providing crucial investigative information to state and local authorities.

If there are laws, regulations or other administrative barriers preventing greater information exchange between federal and state/local law enforcement authorities, the IACC is prepared to work with authorities to seek changes, if necessary, to increase enforcement efforts.

2. Training Coordination

a. Information Sharing

The IACC commends the efforts of the State Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs for overseeing the development of a website to collect information about intellectual property training programs. The IACC has attended the industry-government meetings related to training from the beginning of these meetings and has attempted to provide meaningful input regarding the new training database.

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[i] *See generally,* John Mintz and Douglas Farah, *Small Scams Probed for Terror Ties*, The Washington Post, August 12, 2002 at A1.

The database initiative has just become operational and it is too early to determine whether it will be used as envisioned because of its dependence on information that must be provided by industry and government entities sponsoring and providing training. The IACC strongly urges the Council to instruct ALL offices of the agencies represented on the Council to provide information. Efforts to prevent duplication of training programs and the expenditure of scarce funds cannot be avoided if U.S. Agency for International Development and other sub-offices of the agencies on the Council do not fully inform the industry-government group.

The IACC and many of its members, specifically, U.S. multinationals, are involved in training/education initiatives with organizations outside the United States. We have attempted to provide information relating to efforts abroad by other governments, intergovernmental organizations and industry associations that might impact U.S. Government training efforts. However, despite monthly industry-government meetings, duplication has occurred because there was no disclosure of U.S. Government programs or that contractors are working in foreign countries on intellectual property matters that may have a direct impact on planned training.

The IACC requests that the Council address the issue of greater openness by agency sub-offices of the various programs being planned and offered.

b. Training Foreign Officials—Program Content

U.S.-WIPO

Beginning in 1997, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) began a close working relationship with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) concerning enforcement training for foreign government officials. The USPTO drafted enforcement training agendas, prepared substantive enforcement materials, and, in coordination with other U.S. agencies[j] and industry, delivered enforcement programs. Over time, the USPTO aimed at providing a more practical approach to enforcement issues.

Although the USPTO has no legal basis for enforcement actions, it co-chairs NIPLECC and, up to now, has taken a leading role with respect to WIPO. The importance of engaging WIPO is because of WIPO's role in organizing and funding enforcement programs around the world. The IACC believes that the WIPO-sponsored programs can and should be improved.

The USPTO has taken the lead in representing the United States at WIPO meetings on enforcement in 2000[k] and 2001.[l] At this writing, in view of the USPTO's expressed plan to forego representation by anyone with any enforcement experience at the September 2002 WIPO Enforcement meeting, the IACC recommends that the Council and all its members reconsider the agencies most appropriate to represent the United States at WIPO meetings that will have a direct impact on international enforcement training programs. Enforcement has become the core issue for intellectual property rights owners and the U.S. Government, as reflected in bilateral and regional trade agreements. In view of the lack of voice non-governmental organizations have at WIPO meetings, we rely upon our Member State representatives to press WIPO to adopt enforcement training programs with ever-broader substantive coverage through more practical enforcement formats.

As of this writing, the absence of an Executive Branch agency representative at the WIPO meeting with substantive enforcement experience raises questions about U.S. leadership on the issue of enforcement. The IACC believes that substantive issues relating to international enforcement training and education must be raised and addressed regardless of the agenda that WIPO puts forth. It is precisely the role of the U.S. delegation to challenge WIPO on the issue of enforcement training in a forum such as the September 2002 meeting. The current problems with many WIPO programs are due to its ability to evade critical input from

[j] Both substantive agencies and enforcement agencies were routinely invited to participate in the programs (Copyright Office, FBI, Customs, and the Department of Justice).
[k] Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights, October 19 and 20.
[l] Joint Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights and of the Advisory Committee on Management and Enforcement of Copyright and Related Rights in Global Information Networks, December 18-20.

Member States. Thus, by failing to present a strong voice at a WIPO meeting on enforcement, the IACC believes that the ultimate "victims" are the intellectual property owners.

U.S. Agencies

The IACC recommends that U.S. Government agencies consider new approaches to fulfilling foreign training requests and those received from U.S. posts abroad. We recommend that there be less emphasis on what works in the United States and more about what might work in the country where the training is to be provided.

In an effort to promote more effective enforcement in the territory where the training is being provided, programs should devote more time to identifying elements of an enforcement system that have a high probability of working in the recipient country. While reference to the U.S. system is useful for illustrative and comparison purposes, many of the least developed and developing countries do not have enforcement systems that can easily incorporate the complex elements of the U.S. intellectual property enforcement system.

The delivery of intellectual property enforcement training programs must recognize the technology gap. While U.S. officials take technology for granted as tools in the enforcement system, many foreign officials do not have or have limited access to personal computers and systems to ease their work. Thus, in delivering enforcement training, the U.S. must be able to field instructors who can help foreign officials fulfill obligations using low tech, if that is what is available.

The IACC is aware of recent efforts to adapt training programs to meet the needs of the participants. However, assessing the needs of those receiving the training must be a higher priority and adapting training to the level of technology available is also important. The IACC is concerned that delivering training based on the U.S. system and discussing the tools available to U.S. law enforcement will only deflate those in least developed and developing countries who will leave training sessions believing that meaningful enforcement is not possible without the tools available in the United States.

The IACC is encouraged by some agencies' willingness to begin relying upon a broader array of experts in training programs. While associations and intellectual property owners have been involved in training in the past, the involvement of civil litigators and private investigators is welcomed. The IACC believes that efforts should be made to include "local" intellectual property owners and business in programs conducted abroad. In addition, a new dimension could be introduced by having representatives from "solution" oriented entities educate officials about technologies that are used by IP owners to clearly distinguish genuine and counterfeit goods.

c. Training Accountability

The IACC encourages the Council to adopt a policy of disclosure to industry concerning those foreign officials who are attending programs that are funded, in full or in part, by the United States. By providing industry with the names and related agencies of those being trained, industry can try to assess whether the agencies represented at training programs are becoming more response and effective in combating counterfeiting and piracy.

The IACC has raised this issue in the past. The availability of information as to who attends and the foreign agencies represented is rare. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has attempted to provide this information for some of its programs. However, we are not aware of this type of information being made available when other agencies or offices complete training programs.

3. Industry and Other Outreach

The IACC and its members welcome opportunities to participate in U.S. Government enforcement programs for foreign officials. The IACC has been working with various government offices on a regular basis. As

mentioned above, the IACC has been attending the industry-government training coordination meetings on a regular basis and had an opportunity to provide input regarding the development of the training database. The IACC and its members have also actively participated in numerous enforcement programs sponsored wholly or in part by USPTO.

The IACC is willing to provide comments on proposed speakers on a confidential basis. U.S. posts abroad invite frequently invite U.S. industry representatives or legal practitioners who do not appear to be knowledgeable in the area of intellectual property. We have been contacted by invited speakers who do not have a reputation or experience in the field asking for IACC position papers and research reports. In some cases, these speakers admit that they lack experience in intellectual property

enforcement. While the invitee may have the appropriate foreign language skills, this does not take the place of substantive expertise. While we encourage the Government to reach out to industry, we recommend that the Council inform U.S. officials that some screening process should be in place to ensure that invited speakers are sufficiently knowledgeable about the topics they are to address.

4. Public Awareness

The IACC is currently conducting an internal study of possible ways to increase public awareness about counterfeiting and piracy.

Turning to the Council and the various agencies on the Council, there would seem to be significant opportunities for the Government to educate the public. First, each Department and the primary agencies (USPTO and Customs) as well as the U.S. Copyright Office have press offices that could issue press releases about different initiatives or enforcement activities that have occurred. While the enforcement agencies may be reluctant to report certain aspects of a case, there should be ways in which to report significant seizures of counterfeit and pirate products without exposing the agency to any liability or jeopardizing cases.

Second, the Government could consider a coordinated public service announcement campaign. Messages could be general in nature without implicating any particular trademark or copyrighted work. Sufficient public information already exists about the level of trade in counterfeit and pirate goods and the links to other criminal activity.[m] Increasing the public's awareness of these links is one part of the information dissemination process that the Government is well-positioned to pursue. Partnering with media sources to highlight cases of counterfeiting, placing headlines and/or links on agency websites may be one way to increase the visibility of this issue.

* * *

Our final substantive comment addresses recent events at the USPTO. Intellectual property enforcement issues, like most intellectual property issues, cannot be so clearly divided as the new

policy office title might suggest. The IACC hopes that the USPTO, which is not an operational enforcement agency, appreciates the fact that enforcement is an international issue and will also overlap into domestic legislative issues. The IACC is concerned that the reorganization at USPTO does not properly recognize or appreciate the importance of enforcement as an international trade policy issue and the need for appropriate attention to the issue.

The IACC appreciates the opportunity to submit these comments. If there are any questions regarding any comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

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[m] In addition to information such as the Washington Post article, Florida Today reported the conviction of one individual for trafficking in counterfeit goods and distribution of cocaine and crack cocaine (November 27, 2001). In New York, police investigating a drug operation stumbled upon a trademark counterfeit operation and found a million dollars in cash in the counterfeiters home along with 5,000 counterfeit Rolex watches and other items (New York Daily News, July 11, 2002).

Respectfully submitted,



Timothy P. Trainer
President

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December 10, 2002

The Honorable James E. Rogan
Under Secretary of Commerce for
Intellectual Property and Director of the
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, DC 20231

Attn: Elizabeth Shaw

Dear Director Rogan:

Re: National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council

The International Trademark Association (INTA) appreciates this opportunity to respond to the August 5, 2002, Federal Register request for public comment (67 FR 50633) regarding the need to improve coordination of the National Intellectual Property Coordination Council (the Council).

INTA, a 124-year-old not-for-profit organization with over 4,200 members around the world, is the largest organization dedicated solely to trademark protection and enforcement. Our membership ranges from small trademark owners to large international corporations and includes the service firms that assist in the protection of their marks.

This letter is an extension of the June 29, 2000, INTA submission on the Council's agenda pursuant to the June 5, 2000, USPTO Federal Register (65 FR 35611) request for comment, which has been enclosed for your convenience. The comments below follow the order of the questions posed in the current request under the subheading, *Issues for Public Comment*.

Activities the private sector is engaged in relating to public awareness campaigns involving intellectual property rights protection:

As a representative of the international trademark community, INTA serves as a source for public information through our many publications, educational forums, bi-weekly *INTA Bulletin* newsletter, and public website. In October 2001, an eight page *INTA Bulletin* Special Report was dedicated exclusively to the topic of counterfeiting, a copy of which is enclosed.

Utilizing the resources and expertise of our volunteer members, INTA promotes harmonization of intellectual property rights by drafting model guidelines for trademark legislation and examination procedures, and by providing written comments on other related matters.

In addition, INTA offers assistance by arranging opportunities for government officials to meet with those from other nations and discuss trademark protection. This past May, officials from more than 20 national trademark offices attended INTA's Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. A roundtable was organized for government officials and INTA members to exchange their experiences relating to trademark protection in the various

jurisdictions. However, these opportunities are not exclusive to the Annual Meeting. Additional examples include:

- In July 2002, INTA participated in a forum organized by the Asia-Pacific Economics Co-Operation (APEC) Intellectual Property Experts Group (IPEG) and the USPTO on emerging enforcement trends in APEC Member Economics.

- In March 2001, INTA welcomed a delegation of Ukrainian trademark and customs officials to a discussion on the global enforcement of trademark rights. Industry representatives provided a presentation.

- In March 2001, Members of INTA and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Intellectual Property (ASEAN) met with government officials from Southeast Asia in Bangkok, Thailand.

Understanding the Council's role as a law enforcement liaison between the intellectual property rights related branches of the Commerce Department, State Department and the US Attorney General's Office, INTA believes that the Council may best assist in our public awareness initiatives by continually offering updates on the progress of each agency, as well as by providing notification of trends occurring in intellectual property rights infringements.

How the Council may be effective in coordinating a public awareness campaign:

Counterfeiting is often viewed in public circles as a relatively harmless activity that provides consumers with a means to purchase products that are similar in appearance to legitimately branded merchandise. This assumption must be countered, in order to effectively fight counterfeiting.

As proposed in the previous INTA submission on the Council's agenda, one way the Council can improve communication with the public is by offering a detailed annual report on the status of criminal and civil actions taken against counterfeiters.

However, the public's reluctance in considering counterfeiting as a serious crime will only be remedied through constant reminder of the crime's negative effects. Public service announcements in the print and television media provide an excellent resource to promote consumer awareness on a continual basis. Because counterfeiting does not always begin and end on US soil, these efforts should also be carried through in the media located in the countries identified as being a source of significant counterfeit operations.

INTA welcomes opportunities to assist the Council as a source of industry feedback and as a conduit for public awareness. We are also open to suggestions from the Council as to how we can best assist your work. Please contact Caren Fitzgerald, INTA Government Relations Coordinator by telephone (212-642-1740) or by email (cfitzgerald@inta.org), with any comments or questions.

Respectfully submitted via email by,

Alan C. Drewsen
Executive Director

Enclosure

International Trademark Association
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29 June 2000

The Honorable Q. Todd Dickinson
Under Secretary of Commerce for
Intellectual Property and Director of the
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Box 4
Washington, D.C. 20231
Attention: Elizabeth Shaw via e-mail

Dear Under Secretary Dickinson:

Re: National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council

The International Trademark Association (INTA) is pleased to respond to the request for comment on issues related to policies and agenda for the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (the Council) that was published in the 5 June 2000 Federal Register (65 Fed. Reg. 35611).

INTA is a 122 year-old worldwide membership organization, representing over 3,800 corporations, package design firms, law firms and professional associations in 120 countries. INTA's membership crosses all industry lines, including manufacturers and retailers, and is united in the goal of supporting the essential role trademarks play in promoting effective commerce, protecting the interest of consumers, and encouraging free and fair competition.

Over the years, INTA has worked closely with the various agencies of the United States government on issues regarding the enforcement of trademark rights. While the individual efforts of these agencies are indeed admirable, we believe that the formation of the Council in September 1999 is a major step to improve inter-agency coordination and thus make the efforts of the U.S. government even more effective.

The comments below follow the order of the questions in the request for comment.

The Council's Agenda

What, if any, domestic policy-level law enforcement issues should the Council address?

1. Enforcement Effectiveness: The Council needs to identify and eliminate any bureaucratic complexities at the federal level. Probably the most pressing issue in this regard is the continuing efforts to designate one or more prosecutors with a knowledge of intellectual property and a willingness to prosecute such cases. To date, we continue to have difficulty on both the federal and state levels in convincing prosecutors to take counterfeiting cases and prosecute them with vigor. Better communication between federal and local law enforcement agencies should be a goal, as well as communication between federal agencies.

2. Harmonization of Enforcement Methods and Laws: The methods used in enforcement in the different jurisdictions should be harmonized. Such harmonization should be transparent to the public so that industry knows that there will be a standard plan with substantial investigative features, complete support without wavering to the problem, and uniform guidelines on accepting punishment. Punitive relief must be categorized, i.e.,by the amount of loss or the proclivities of the offenders. Second offenders, etc. should receive mandated prison time. Adjudged penalties should be widely disseminated in publications (newspapers, etc.) as a normal course including knowledge that: (1) RICO is available against counterfeiters; (2) it is expected that counterfeiters will go to jail; (3) that premises will be closed; (4) there will be a taking (forfeiture) of expensive counterfeiting equipment such a knitting machines without return; and (5) that counterfeiters and their colleagues will be disqualified from operating in particular industries for a set period of time. This last penalty should be particularly true with respect to those counterfeiters which affect the health and safety of the public.

3. Actions Should Not be Only Exemplary: It should be recognized and publicly made known that federal enforcement is not only by a few examples. There must be a continuing weight of successful (and even if unsuccessful) known-to-be-enforced actions against counterfeiting. It is by now well known that doing counterfeiting action by example in a few cases is not going to stop counterfeiting. The effectiveness of any program is a recognition that counterfeiting is one of the most aggressively illegal activities. It is not larceny or insider trading. It is aggressively taking a trademarked product away from the trademark owner for financial gain.

4. Continuing Public Statements as a Follow-Up: It is the cavalier attitude of counterfeiters that must be changed. The continuing public recognition and education as to their illegal work with simultaneous enforcement in an effective public way is necessary. This is true not only in the English speaking periodicals in the U.S., but where foreign entities are involved in underground activities in the United States, articles and notices should occur in native language daily journals as well. This is one way of attempting to eliminate the price gap between the industry branded sale of the product and the counterfeiter's sale price so as to make it less attractive to counterfeit and eliminate opportunity and profit for the counterfeiter. Continuing public pronouncement also will help in eliminating the general feeling of the public that counterfeiting is not all that bad and that it just provides another avenue of cheaper products for consumers who would not generally be able to afford the branded merchandise or if they could afford it, it is not available in their neighborhood. This is a domestic and international problem which must be overcome. It is only overcome with diligence and constant public reminders of the deleterious effects of counterfeiting.

5. RICO Enforcement: There is no reason not to consider the use presently given by statute of RICO against

counterfeiters as "predicate" offenders. However, the punitive remedies must be severe and acted upon by the federal courts. There must be acceptance in the way of guidelines for federal courts to work with appropriate penalties under RICO. It is a recognized fact that counterfeiting is a very profitable "profession" with the penalties low enough that it is a clear and attractive alternative to drug trafficking. That is why deterrents applied to counterfeiting should be substantially the same as those set forth for drug trafficking.

6. The Internet and Counterfeiting: In short order e-commerce will be a major component of brand identification and selling, and with this, counterfeiting already is becoming evident. Counterfeiting over the Internet should be clearly a defined federal offense and the penalties should have the same guidelines for substantial punitive relief available in normal counterfeiting situations. Until statutes are implemented, there is sufficient judicial precedent to conclude that all available remedies for counterfeiting exist. Making a counterfeit product available over the Internet should be subject to the severest of penalties as the scope of availability nationwide/internationally is immediate. The effect on legitimate industry is immediate. Guidelines for enforcement over the Internet should include full availability by subpoena or otherwise of all Internet related data to allow for investigation and immediate shut down of Internet sites by federal action. The action taken should be available as both a criminal and civil offense. E-commerce counterfeiting should be considered as or more severe than SEC violations or any other major attack on the systems of commerce available. This should be publicized with recognizable enforcement personnel known to the public. There should be training and at least one conference a year on counterfeiting on the Internet so that industry representatives get to know the available enforcement officials and previous work done. This should also be made part of the work of defined bureau personnel in major cities so that Internet enforcement can be immediate in clear situations.

7. Public Reporting of Counterfeiting Activities: There should be an annual presentation of all criminal and civil actions brought against counterfeiters made available to the public which identifies the counterfeiters and sets forth the penalties that were imposed upon them. This should not just be buried in a report to Congress but made available to the public as an Internet advisory or some other display on a search engine so that full awareness becomes available.

8. Information Gathering Network: On an ongoing and continuing basis federal authorities should have a complete network of investigative counterfeiting activity including all Customs investigations and have that network available for coordination for future actions. This could be the responsibility of the personnel in the major cities through permanent linking so that patterns become available to manage collected information. This appears to be an absolute necessity for effectiveness. Industry should have complete access to this information where the companies involved have had their trademarks counterfeited. There should be a complete and aggressive sharing of such information. This would allow for an effective criminal/civil action program. Of course, such a network should have a substantial amount of discretion to prevent general access to the public so that proprietary business information is not released. This should be considered another form of public/private sector cooperation.

What, if any, international policy-level law enforcement issues should the Council address?

1. Coordination Mechanism: The U.S. should push to establish a coordination mechanism, similar to the Council, on an international level to improve enforcement. Although there are separate intergovernmental bodies such as the World Customs Organization that have been extremely useful in identifying issues for cooperation, this has been sporadic at best.

2. TRIPS Compliance: While the TRIPS Council's review of the seventy-odd countries that are to have their laws in compliance with TRIPS by 1 January 2000 has begun, there is an absolute need to ensure that the actual implementation of those laws occurs and will continue past the review period. INTA also recommends that the United States government continues to explore avenues for moving the enforcement standards bar higher through our proposed "TRIPS Plus" standards that could be included in national legislation.

3. WIPO Model Provisions: In trying to comply with TRIPS, many countries are relying on the outdated Model Provisions for National Laws on Measures Against Counterfeiting and Piracy that the World Intellectual Property Organization prepared in 1988. Unfortunately, the Model does not comply with TRIPS and INTA has recommended amendments to the Model. The Council should consider pressing WIPO to convene a meeting to update the Model.

4. Customs Model Law: INTA has proposed amendments to strengthen the World Customs Organization's Model For National Legislation to give Customs additional powers to implement TRIPS. These proposed amendments where circulated to members of the WCO, but no formal action has been taken. The Council should consider working with the WCO to get the Model Legislation updated so that it can be a valuable tool for countries to use in complying with TRIPS.

Council-Industry Cooperation

In what ways can the Council assist the intellectual property industries in creating domestic and international environments conducive to enforcement of intellectual property rights?

In addition to the suggestions given above, the Council should consider establishing a mechanism for open hearings where industry would have a forum to air their issues. Similar hearings could be conducted in non-U.S. jurisdictions, asking for participation at all levels, including police, customs, legislators, judicial officials and prosecutors.

Where the issue of counterfeiting falls on the borderline, there should be an available mechanism of a committee set up which includes industry executives and government officials to determine the appropriateness of such action. This can be done by a convened committee on a two week or one month basis or "as available to meet the need." It would be expected that such a committee would probably only work in the more unusual situations.

Obviously, the U.S. should continue to press governments that are either non-compliant or semi-compliant with TRIPS and other international enforcement standards.

In what ways can the Council enhance the enforcement of intellectual property rights while facilitating legitimate trade?

The Council should consider establishing an integrated global basis of tracking systems on counterfeiting. Such information would be extremely valuable to breakup global counterfeiting rings.

In addition, coordinated training programs for customs and other enforcement officials should be instituted. Unfortunately, tremendous effort and resources are expended by the U.S. and other governments to provide assistance to non-compliant countries to get their enforcement activities up to international standards. A more coordinated effort would reduce redundancy of training efforts and perhaps be more effective. Such training also should be ongoing and not just when a particular country becomes internationally infamous due to lack of enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Are there gaps or impediments in existing law enforcement regimes (civil, administrative or criminal) that, if remedied, would enable rights-holders to better protect their intellectual property rights?

A number of the gaps have been noted above, such as:

13. 1. Many countries need enabling laws to grant various agencies the right to seize offending product.

14. Many countries do not yet provide for ex parte proceedings, thus giving notice to the other side prior to seizure.

15. Many countries need to allow for the destruction of goods and to impose substantial fines to discourage repeat offenders.

In what ways can the intellectual property industries contribute to or assist the Council in carrying out its mission of coordinating domestic and international intellectual property law enforcement-related activities?

INTA would welcome the opportunity to provide industry representatives to whatever meetings, hearings and other mechanisms the Council decides to establish to fulfil its mission. Providing facts on real life battles against counterfeiters will ensure that the Council will not become to far removed from those who are on the front line. Also, industry can provide facts about counterfeiting rings that cross international boundaries and the lack of enforcement by certain countries. Finally, industry will continue to be a partner with government officials in participating in training and education programs, as well as suggesting alternatives for addressing enforcement problems and issues.

In what ways can the Council assist U.S. government interaction with its foreign counterparts on intellectual property law enforcement-related activities?

Many recommendations are cited above, including: establishing better coordination and communication mechanisms; tracking efforts by various intergovernmental organizations like APEC and WCO; and encouraging other countries to begin such coordination efforts on a national level, with a link to international coordination efforts.

If the Council has additional questions, please contact me either by telephone (212-768-9887 x120) or by e-mail (bmacpherson@inta.org).

Respectfully submitted via e-mail by

Bruce J. MacPherson
Director - External Relations
International Trademark Association

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ALLIANCE

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September 4, 2002

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Attention: Elizabeth Shaw
Box 4
Washington, DC 20231

Re: Request for Comments on the Agenda for the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (NIPLECC), Docket No. 2002-C-003, 67 Fed. Reg. 50633 (August 5, 2002)

To the Council:

The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) submits this document in response to the August 5 request for public comments issued by James E. Rogan, Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and Michael Chertoff, Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division at the U.S. Department of Justice, the co-chairs of the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (NIPLECC). These comments represent the collective views of the six associations which comprise the IIPA. Our comments outline the actions which NIPLECC could take in both the domestic and international law enforcement arenas.

Description of the IIPA and its Member Associations

The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) is a private sector coalition formed in 1984 to represent the U.S. copyright-based industries in bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve international protection of copyrighted materials. IIPA is comprised of six trade associations, which in turn represent over 1,100 U.S. companies producing and distributing materials protected by copyright laws throughout the world – all types of computer software including business applications software and entertainment software (such as videogame CDs and cartridges, personal computer CD-ROMs and multimedia products); theatrical films, television programs, home videos and digital representations of audiovisual works; music, records, CDs, and audiocassettes; and textbooks, tradebooks, reference and professional publications and journals (in both electronic and print media).

In April 2002, the IIPA released an economic report entitled Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2002 Report, the ninth such study written by Stephen Siwek of Economists Inc. This report details the economic impact and contributions of U.S. copyright industries to U.S. Gross Domestic Product, employment, and trade. The latest data show that in 2001, the U.S. copyright industries accounted for 5.24 percent of U.S.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or $535.1 billion – an increase of over $75 billion from 1999 and exceeding 5 percent of the economy and one-half trillion dollars for the first time. Over the last 24 years (1977-2001), the U.S. copyright industries' share of the GDP grew more than twice as fast as the remainder of the U.S.

economy (7 percent vs. 3 percent). Between 1977 and 2001, employment in the U.S. copyright industries more than doubled to 4.7 million workers, which is now 3.5 percent of total U.S. employment, and the U.S. copyright industries' average annual employment grew more than three times as fast as the remainder of the U.S. economy (5 percent vs. 1.5 percent). In 2001, the U.S. copyright industries achieved estimated foreign sales and exports of $88.97 billion, again leading all major industry sectors, including: chemicals and allied products, motor vehicles, equipment and parts, aircraft and aircraft parts, and the agricultural sector.

IIPA'S VIEWS ON NIPLECC'S AGENDA 2002-2003

NIPLECC's statutory mission is broadly "to coordinate domestic and international intellectual property law enforcement among federal and foreign entities." The Federal Register notice stated that "[t]he Council has identified four areas of its mission and requested comments on how it might best address these areas: law enforcement liaison, training coordination, industry and other outreach, and increasing public awareness."

Law Enforcement Liaison

IIPA continues to view NIPLECC as vehicle through which its inter-agency members can productively share information and promote common "non-operational" law enforcement interests without requiring authority or mandate to approve or disapprove of any single agency's ongoing enforcement activities. Productive contributions would include:

U.S. law enforcement working with its fellow U.S. agencies: In the domestic arena, our industries continue to urge active involvement by federal law enforcement authorities in the fight against criminal copyright piracy. Because operational matters fall within the jurisdiction of only two NIPLECC members (the Justice Department (including the FBI) and Customs), IIPA believes that NIPLECC's role must remain non-operational.

However, given the vast threat piracy poses to our nation's economy and security, it is essential that enforcement activity at the federal level continues to increase, and that NIPLECC may continue to do its part to enhance the amount of federal resources and public attention brought to bear against intellectual property crimes. IIPA continues to support all ongoing efforts to improve interagency communication and coordination on investigations here in the U.S. involved criminal copyright infringements. Our associations, and in turn our member companies, will continue to work closely with these agencies to conduct their enforcement programs on a confidential, case-by-case basis, and where broader enforcement policy issues are involved, with senior level officials of these agencies and, as appropriate, with the Congress. Over the past year, there have been some major federal operations involving piracy, such as "Operation Buccaneer," "Operation Bandwidth" and "Operation Digital Piratez," along with federal courts issuing significant jail time for those involved in those and other infringing activities (see the DOJ's website www.cybercrime.gov for more details). One potentially valuable role for the NIPLECC is in continuing to report on and publicize these successes to Congress to ensure that targeted appropriations continue to produce direct results.

In addition, NIPLECC might be able to play a role in informing, motivating, mobilizing and training state and local law enforcement agencies involved (or willing to become involved) in the investigation and prosecution of IP crimes.

More enforcement training for U.S. federal law enforcement officials**:** There is always a need for more and better training of federal officials involved in on-the-ground law enforcement activities. Training in anti-piracy investigation, seizure, identification and evidentiary techniques and prosecutorial issues could

encompass many groups of individuals, including for example: FBI agents, Customs officers, postal investigators, Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSAs), U.S. Attorneys, and U.S. District Court Judges. IIPA's associations (as well as our respective member companies) have been involved in many training activities with these agencies over the years. They stand ready to continue to provide domestic training on investigative techniques to federal offices, to their best ability. The associations and companies already have good working relationships with these investigative agencies and have worked with them on training programs' agendas and schedules. We wish to continue to deepen our roles as experts to assist in various training endeavors, and appreciate the continuing ongoing contacts to date. Our goal will always be to have these training activities result in additional investigations, more prosecutions and better deterrence against all types of intellectual property theft. A productive role for NIPLECC would be to keep IPR enforcement high on each agency's internal training agendas.

U.S. law enforcement working with their international colleagues: In a global economy (and particularly given the increasing role of international criminal syndicates in the piracy business), it is imperative that the operational agencies like Customs and Justice coordinate closely with their foreign counterparts, especially on multinational cases. IIPA recommends that agencies like Justice and Customs continue to work to improve communication and coordination with their foreign colleagues on international copyright investigations and actions. This involves ongoing efforts to improve overseas contacts with foreign law enforcement personnel (e.g. FBI attachés talking with in-country counterparts, creating a database of current foreign personnel contacts, etc). The copyright industries were encouraged that INTERPOL created a multi-agency working group to deal with IPR crimes in July 2002. This group, which includes public and private sector representatives, will focus on investigations into intellectual property crimes and provide advice on training and best practices to police agencies worldwide.[n] It is less encouraging, however, that during the recent public roll-out of the joint Customs-FBI National Intellectual Property Center, no specific plans were revealed that would enable the center to collect and share information about violations for which a specific U.S. nexus had not yet been established.[o] One possible role for the NIPLECC would be to help promote a truly international enforcement approach and agenda within and among its member agencies.

U.S. law enforcement coordination within the U.S. Embassies: IIPA again suggests that NIPLECC assist in improving interagency coordination regarding international investigations by working with its State Department colleagues. For example, given the critical importance that strong copyright enforcement and deterrence plays in ensuring economic growth in the U.S. and other countries, NIPLECC should encourage the creation of an "IPR law enforcement team" within U.S. embassies and missions in countries with serious IPR problems. We understand that such issue-specific enforcement teams already exist in some embassies for other issues, such as drug trafficking, anti-terrorism, alien smuggling, and the like. Such an IPR team could be chaired by a senior embassy official (like the Deputy Chief of Mission) and team members could include the Customs Attaché and the FBI Attaché. In addition, an IPR team could also include economic and commercial officers who often work to identify foreign officials for international visitor programs and to host various public IP functions and events in-country.

Industry and Other Outreach

IIPA and its member associations continue to have regular contact with the various agencies on a regular basis, on both domestic and international matters. For example, IIPA and its members have been working with agencies (both statutory NIPLECC agencies and others) on recommending countries which might receive certain USG-funded IPR-related training. In addition, we have been supporting the efforts of the U.S.

[n] See INTERPOL press release, "Interpol acts against intellectual property crimes," 28 July 2002 at http://www.interpol.int/Public/ICPO/PressReleases/PR2002/PR200216.asp.
[o] See July 17, 2002 press releases of the U.S. Customs Service and the FBI about the opening of the NIPC at http://www.customs.gov/news/news.htm and http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel02/outreach071702.htm

government interagency in the development of its www.training.ipr.gov database, an endeavor led by the State Department's Office of Intellectual Property and Competition (IPC).

With respect to NIPLECC's improving its own outreach to the private sector, IIPA offers the following observations:

Ensure consistent advocacy on copyright/trade policy issues: IIPA believes that NIPLECC should continue to encourage its members to take all actions to communicate with their respective foreign counterparts to make clear that the U.S. government places a high degree of importance on the effective legal protection and enforcement of copyright and other intellectual property rights abroad. For example, the U.S. Trade Representative has outlined several key international policy goals in the IPR context, for example: implementing the WTO TRIPS Agreement, controlling optical media production, fighting internet piracy and encouraging countries to ratify and implement the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, and supporting other governments to modernize their software management systems and use legitimate software.[p] IIPA strongly supports this agenda, and urges that it be used consistently by all U.S. government agencies in their representations with other nations. To encourage this goal, NIPLECC's members could work within their own agencies to ensure that such a consistent message is distributed through its respective agency. Each NIPLECC member would then provide a regular summary of its activities to its NIPLECC colleagues.

Compile enforcement statistics here in the U.S.: While several agencies (e.g. Justice, FBI and Customs) do collect criminal copyright-related enforcement statistics arising out of actions taken within the U.S. or at its borders, this information often lacks a useful degree of specificity. For example, the Justice Department does not collect information on restitution awards and criminal fines paid and collected in federal criminal copyright infringement cases. Ongoing communication with industry is important because some statistical information is not gathered by the public agencies but by the private sector. IIPA believes that NIPLECC (or a working group level of NIPLECC members) could work together to provide all the relevant agencies with ideas, recommendations and tools to improve their statistical-gathering capabilities to assess enforcement results. And finally, to the extent that government agencies have already committed (or plan to do so) commit resources to compile information or investigate matters related to piracy and enforcement, communication with the private sector would be welcome.

Training Coordination

IIPA views this "training coordination" element as including coordination for U.S.-funded training for foreign intellectual property law experts (both abroad and in the U.S.) as well as enforcement training for U.S. government agencies involved in domestic operational matters here in the U.S. NIPLECC and its working level staff could play a more useful role in the former area (foreign officials) than the latter (which involves operational matters) to help achieve the following broadly-stated activities:

IPR Training Database on the Web: This IPR training database effort has been in development for over a year, and was recently launched (as mentioned above). The goal is for both USG and private sector to load training information onto this database. IIPA's associations and their member companies will be providing information on their respective efforts to train foreign officials on matters of copyright reform and protection. Having current and accessible data to review trainings which have already occurred, as well as those planned in the future, will greatly assist in the prioritization of future trainings of foreign officials and prevent waste and unnecessary duplication of resources.

[p] See Press Release 02-48, Office of the United States Trade Representative, "USTR Releases Annual 'Special 301' Report on Global Intellectual Property Protection," April 30, 2002, at http://www.ustr.gov/releases/2002/04/02-48.htm.

Improve transparency: IIPA also hopes that the centralization process afforded by the IPR training database will result in greater transparency in reporting from certain U.S. government agencies, and specifically the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). AID has existing budgetary resources for funding IPR and broader law reform events, and IIPA would like to see these resources allocated in a manner more consistent with established industry and government agency priorities. IIPA requests that the Council take specific action to obtain more transparency in the development of the IPR technical assistance programs funded by U.S. government agencies, including AID.

Continue to work with the private sector to prioritize U.S. intellectual property-related trainings, here and abroad: Over the past year, the interagency-industry "IPR Working Group" (described above) and several NIPLECC agencies (acting on their own initiative) have taken steps to invite industry input with respect to identifying priority countries and/or foreign officials to receive and/or participate in IPR-related training events. In general, these kinds of trainings take two forms. First, various U.S. agencies fund and/or conduct training activities and symposia abroad. Second, various U.S. agencies sponsor a large number of international visitors who come to the United States to receive IPR-related training and education. Both are valuable endeavors, and industry is eager to participate when and where it can. What industry has requested is an open line of ongoing communication about upcoming events at the earliest stages possible. The good news is that this channel of communication has improved over the past year. As a result, problems with receiving invitations on short-notice have declined somewhat, although there have been instances of last-minute invitations to participate in trainings abroad.

Improve evaluation and follow-up of U.S. government trainings of foreign officials: IIPA recommends that NIPLECC and its members follow-up on the effectiveness of the numerous trainings the U.S. government provides. Accountability and the impact the training made on these officials should be built-in to this process. NIPLECC might be in a good position to develop a standard form to evaluate U.S. government-led trainings of foreign officials. Given the vast amount of U.S. government resources targeted for the training of foreign IPR officials, we believe it is imperative to know (a) if the officials believed that the training/information they received was valuable, and (b) what the officials will do with the information once they return to their country. Feedback and implementation are important.

Include intellectual property components into judicial reform projects in projects sponsored by both the U.S. government and other institutions: Inadequate judicial systems have served as increasingly serious barriers to the copyright industries' and local authorities' abilities to pursue criminal and civil infringement actions abroad. All judicial reform projects conducted by any and all U.S. agencies should have an intellectual property component to them. For example, generic "rule-of-law" projects should include an intellectual property rights component, given the increasing importance of IPR creation and distribution to cultural, social and economic development. NIPLECC could serve as a coordination point for the U.S. government to commence consultations and discussions with the various regional and multi-lateral lending institutions to compile information on current judicial reform projects in–country and in-region. Incorporating an IPR component in each of these myriad "rule of law" and similar programs would greatly support the U.S. government's and industries' goals to improve IPR protection and enforcement around the world. In addition, NIPLECC should act to press for the inclusion of IPR components in judicial reform projects sponsored by other multilateral and regional institutions.

Public Awareness

NIPLECC invited comments on the industries' public awareness campaigns on IPR and how the Council may be effective in coordinating a public awareness campaign.

IIPA believes NIPLECC should become active in promoting messages, in all its member agencies, that copyright piracy is a federal crime, piracy damages the U.S. economy, and that law enforcement will actively investigate and prosecute this crime. Publicizing enforcement actions is extremely important in educating the public about the value of copyright and the deleterious impact of piracy.

Improving press/media outreach on domestic operations: There have been some improvements in U.S. government press activities and press conferences related to law enforcement matters. For example, press efforts taken by the Justice Department in the "Operation Buccaneer" and its sister cases received a good amount of press attention. In our view, however, Customs and the FBI have not been as assertive as they could be in their respective publicity efforts. More press conferences and better media outreach on investigations and sentencing would be a welcome move. Simply put, more members of the American public need to know what the U.S. enforcement agencies are currently doing to protect copyright. NIPLECC agencies should make existing resources available for IPR-related press activities. In fact, NIPLECC agencies may consider pooling existing funds for a concerted press campaign reflecting a law enforcement message against piracy.

Improve government outreach to the copyright industry on press matters: We also suggest that the press affairs offices of the NIPLECC agencies more actively reach out to industry representatives and their press offices. While industry understands the sensitivities related to the timing of certain announcements by government agencies involving ongoing investigations and litigation, we are certain that many more possibilities for public awareness efforts between the agencies and the industry exist.

Coordinating educational messages on the domestic front: Building awareness of the law among members of the general public is key to the success of any long-term enforcement efforts. NIPLECC might serve as a coordinating point for preparing and distributing public materials regarding the importance of effective domestic copyright enforcement. Such materials could be distributed to both U.S. government officials (here and abroad) as well as made available for the public at large. Such documents would serve as a supplement, not a substitute, for existing informational materials that already are available through the individual federal agencies.

The Council also requested information on the private sector's activities regarding its public awareness efforts related to intellectual property rights protection.

IIPA and its six associations all maintain websites chock-full of factual information on copyright law and piracy issues, all of which are easily accessible to the public: www.iipa.com; www.publishers.org; www.afma.com; www.bsa.org; www.idsa.com; www.mpaa.org; and www.riaa.com.

All six of these associations have press affairs offices which work to deliver the associations' messages on everything from ongoing litigation, to policy papers, to testimony, to other industry-specific activities.

Many of the IIPA member associations, as well as their member companies, are involved in ongoing criminal anti-piracy enforcement (at the federal level, at the state level, and internationally) as well as civil litigation to protect their members' legal rights under copyright and related laws.

Conclusion

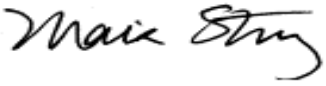
Piracy threatens the economic and cultural development and viability of America's valuable treasures – the creativity which provides us and the world with the products and services protected by copyright.

IIPA appreciates this opportunity to share our views on NIPLECC's mission to coordinate intellectual property law enforcement issues among federal agencies and foreign entities. We and our member associations will continue to work with NIPLECC and the individual NIPLECC member agencies on both domestic and international copyright-related enforcement matters.

Sincerely,



Eric H. Smith
President
International Intellectual Property Alliance



Maria Strong
Vice President and General Counsel
International Intellectual Property Alliance

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to Guangzhou Patent Office
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Argentina Armenia Bulgaria Ecuador Ghana India Jordan Kenya Kuwait Latvia Macedonia Nigeria Pakistan Philippines Thailand Tunisia Venezuela	DOS USPTO	State Dept IP Visitor's Program Additional countries: Burma
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance during visit from China to the U.S.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Chile	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance during Industrial Property Dept. visit.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Latvia	USPTO	US-Latvian E-Commerce Working Group.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Panama	DOS	Half-day seminar for supreme court justices and high court judges and magistrates.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Ireland	DOS	Police Superintendent participated in program entitled "Protection of IPR" funded by DOS's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. 3-week course was organized as part of the IVP.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Armenia	DOS	IPR Protection Multi-Regional Project. Project designed to promote appreciation for rule of law in global trade and business communities; encourage accountability for implementing higher IP standards in countries and business worldwide; examine impact of technology on IP and major policy challenges posed by the internet and related technologies; familiarize participants with the mechanisms used to promote creative marketing processes and to protect resultant creative products.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Kuwait	DOS	Post hosted President of McConnell International, an information technology and management consulting firm. He addressed Kuwaiti audiences concerning Kuwait's "e-readiness," focusing much of the discussion on the need for Kuwait to adopt a necessary and efficient IPR enforcement regime.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Mexico		III General Training on Legal Signal Theft Additional agencies: MPA
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Croatia	BSA	Basic Infromation about computers, licensing and copyright, 60 District Attorneys, police officers, and state inspectors
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Greece	BSA	In-depth computer and technical training. 20 Greek Economic and tax police officials
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available			Product Recognition & investigation of Music Piracy. UAE Customs Additional agencies: IFPI Additional countries: Dubai
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Cyprus		Copyright law and Window legislation, educational/ AP training. Police academy candidates Additional agencies: CYFACT
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Czech Republic		Intellectual Property and Copyright, educational/ AP training. Inspectors of Czech trade Inspection Office. Additional agencies: CPU,COI
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available		WCO	Effective enforcement, Dubai customs. Training on all aspects of video cassette, VCD and satellite piracy Additional agencies: APO,REACT Additional countries: GCC
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Germany		training course for police officers qualifying for the white collar crime squad
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hungary		training seminar, practical training on the identification of pirate product Additional agencies: AMPEC

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, protecting worker's carriers, customs officers. Additional agencies: FOTA
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, Smartcard piracy Additional agencies: FOTA
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Portugal		Educational/AP training, piracy. Criminal police and fiscal brigade officers Additional agencies: FEVIP
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available			Educational/AP training, Piracy. Prosecutors from all over Russia Additional agencies: TACIS Additional countries: Russia
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available			Educational/AP training, Enforcement of IPR. Judges from regions around Russia Additional agencies: TACIS Additional countries: Russia
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available			Educational/AP training, Enforcement of IPR. Experts from Forensic Science Center of the Ministry of interior. Additional agencies: TACIS Additional countries: Russia
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Turkey		Enforcement of IPR. Familiarize and give training as well as a better understanding in operation and enforcement of law enforcement. Police officers Additional agencies: AMPEC
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Cameroon	DOS	Official of Ministry of Industrial Development & Commerce to U.S. as IV for IP consultations.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	DOS	2 private IV visitors conducted program on IP rights.
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Lebanon	DOS	Embassy organized 3 IPR enforcement focus groups for IPR for IT, pharmaceuticals and entertainment items, followed by 7 follow-up visits with GOL officials.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jan. 01, 2001 - Jan. 01, 2001	Not Available	Chile	DOS	Post organized individual IV grant travel to Head of Industrial Property Rights Department at Chile's Ministry of Economy. He had the opportunity to meet experts in both public and private sectors at different levels in the area of IP issues. He looked specifically at the new challenges posed by e-commerce in this regard.
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Algeria Egypt Jordan Oman	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance on US and international copyright issues.
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Algeria Egypt Oman	DOS USPTO	State International Visitors' Program and Academy for Educational Development Additional countries: Palestine
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available		USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to IP Working Group. Additional countries: Russia
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Tajikistan	USAID	USAID helped to find Tajik participation in a Civil Code Drafting Workshop held in Germany. Training event involved cooperation with the Majlisi Oli (Parliament), Presidential Administration, and National Patent Center. Participants served in working group which prepared Civil Code Part III provisions on IPR legislation currently being circulated for comment and review within the GOTI.
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Anti-Piracy and audiovisual Seminar Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Venezuela		Intensive General Training on Copyright Prosecution, judicial police, National Guard Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Jordan	BSA	Principles of copyright law, the TRIPs/Berne Treaties and the provisions delaing with software rights in the laws of all attending Arab countries; issues of product identification and the challenges of Internet policy. Police officials from 7 countries

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Software Licensing	South Africa	BSA	Location: South Africa Update on licensing re: Audit of Gautend Provincial Governent of South Africa software usage and licenses. KPMG the audit firm retained by the Gauteng Government
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	United Kingdom	BSA	Presentations on Internet Piracy investigations and UK enforcement actions for news article in Financial Times. 1 journalist
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Zambia	BSA	Software Piracy, Zambian copyright and trademark law. 22 Police officers and customs officials and magistrates
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan	BSA	Legal Liability to Government CIOs. 50 officers belonging to the Police Corps
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Bulgaria		Product Recognition & investigation of Music Piracy. Police and Customs Additional agencies: IFPI
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Mexico		Training course for Intellegence Operatives. Directors of National Groups & Intellegence officers Additional agencies: IFPI Latin America
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Austria		Eastern European Regional Conference. National Groups Additional agencies: IFPI
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Kuwait	BSA	Arabic Anti-Piracy Alliance, recognition and identification. 45 delegates, Ministry of information and Kuwait customs Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available		WCO	Enforcement og IPR, educational/AP training. Police and customs officials Additional agencies: REACT,MPA Additional countries: Bulgaira
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Estonia	BSA	seminar. Educational/AP training, police and customs officers Additional agencies: EAMPD,EFU,NCB
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available			Educational/AP training, identification of pirated products. Customs officers Additional agencies: SAPU Additional countries: Russia

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Egypt	USAID	WTO Compliance for Competitiveness Workshop, Geneva. USAID sponsored participation by 24 Egyptian officials and businessmen in a 3-day workshop on WTO issues. Among other topics, they received presentations from senior officials responsible for IPR issues at WIPO, WTO, and ITC.
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Malaysia	DOS USTR	An inter-agency IPR delegation led by Deputy Assistant from USTR visited Kuala Lumpur to consult with Malaysian officials on the enforcement of the Optical Disc Act 2000 and Malaysia's efforts to strengthen its IPR regime
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Honduras	USAID	Seminar on uses of the internet for 60 lawyers, prosecutors and industry reps; co-sponsored by Secretariat of Economic Integration in Central America
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan	USPTO USTR	IPR consultations between U.S. officials and Taiwan authorities on optical disc and patent legislation Additional agencies: AIT,Copyright Office
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Japan		Asian Intellctual Property Symposium 2001, persons from various companies related to intellectual properties Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Japan		Genuine Products & Counterfiets, Students from National Police Academy (inspectors and superintendents) Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan		Identifying pirated optical discs. Police Officers from island wide Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan		Identifying pirated optical discs. Police Officers from island wide Additional agencies: MPA
Feb. 01, 2001 - Feb. 01, 2001	Not Available	Thailand		Propagating the knowledge and undestanding about IP matter, Lawyer, businessman, and mass media Additional agencies: MPA

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Feb. 08, 2001 - Feb. 08, 2001	Intellectual Property Rights	Guinea	DOS	Location: American Center Training Recipient: Copyright officials AFNET dialogue Mr. Ralph Oman, Director Copyrights (IPR), Washington DC
Feb. 25, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	2 Lectures	Guinea	DOS	Location: American Center Training Recipient: other *International Intellectual Property Treaties- TRIPS, WIPO, Etc. *Pirates, Couterfeits, and the WTO Doris Estelle Long, John Marshall Law School, Chicago Illinois
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Colombia Ukraine	USPTO	Symposium on the Internet and IP Crime in London Additional countries: Russia
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Thailand	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to judges from Thailand.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Ukraine	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance on copyright enforcement
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	USPTO	IPR/TRIPS
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to head of Brazilian office
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Israel	DOS	DOS Public Diplomacy Speakers Program (Tel Aviv and Jerusalem): seminars and meetings with an individual who is an attorney, professor, and author on IPR issues. One seminar was specifically for key IPR policy-makers in the government of Israel; other events included government officials, members of the Knesset, academics, and private sector representatives.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Kuwait	DOS	Embassy programmed visit by former DOJ Senior Council and current Vice President of IP Policy for IDSA. He addressed Kuwaiti audiences on IPR enforcement.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Bulgaria	DOC	Visiting Commerce DAS met with Deputy Economy Ministry to discuss data exclusivity.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Jordan	USAID	TRIPS' Review. Provide legal assistance to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in updating checklist of issues and preparing for TRIPS review.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Jordan	USAID	WIPO/WTO Committee Participation. Fund travel of a representative of Ministry of Industry and Trade/Industrial Property Protection Department to participate in selected IPO and WTO TRIPS meetings.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Saudi Arabia	DOS	USG official traveled to Saudi Arabia as participant in the International Speaker Program. Met with the Saudi IPR committee, which represents a variety of ministries and government entities concerned with IPR issues, including Ministries of Commerce, Information, Interior, the Saudi Patent Office, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. USG official also met with various legal experts and officials at the GCC Patent Office.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Thailand		discussing how to solve the problem of copyright violation in Internet, Academy operator of small businesses, general people Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Seminar for the Upper Level Enforcemnt Officials, upperl level enforcement officials and forensic experts Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Mexico		General Training on Copyright Prosecution, Prosecutors and Property Inspectors Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Venezuela		How to identify pirate material (video), Naitoal Guard, San Antonio del Tachira Customs Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Egypt		"The Ministry of Interior's Role in Copyright Protection Generally and Computer Software Specifically" 50 senior police officersand under secretaries of the Ministry Additional agencies: MPA

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Spain	BSA	Copyright enforcement and software piracy. Guardia Civil
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	United Kingdom	BSA	Presentations on Internet Piracy investigations. 2 police officers from the Met Police
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong	BSA	Amended Copyright Ordinance 2000 and Software Asset Management. Audience of 3000
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong	BSA	SAM partner training/recruitment. 30 key channels
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Bolivia	DOS	IPR Seminar for Bolivian policymakers at U.S. Embassy La Paz. Seminar included presentations by experts from the U.S. and Bolivia. 100+ government officials from the executive, legslative and judicial branches attended. Extensive background materials were provided to participants by the PAS Information Resource Center (IRC). Business Facilitation Incentive Funds (BFIF) and PAS funds were used to sponsor the event.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	DOS	International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition Conference held at Embassy Rome. Seminar, with 35 participants, focused on trademark protection and piracy in Italy.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	DOS	Conference in Florence on "Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights, a Comparison of Italian and American Experience", sponsored by the Florence Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Consulate General in Florence, and the Tuscan-American Association. Speakers included U.S. Embassy Economic Minister-Counselor; a government consultant; and a BSA representative. 100 participants from law enforcement, universities, business associations, and the press.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	BSA	Police initiated actions and product identification. 30 officers of the Economic Offences wing, crime branch Additional agencies: delhi police

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	BSA	Police initiated actions and product identification. 8 officers of the Economic Offences wing, crime branch
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan	BSA	BSA Taiwan Partners with 3rd Parties on SAM Seminars. 416 MIS/IT staff in attendance.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available			Role of IFPI Enforcement Recognition and Identification. Operation al and contingency planning. 35 police and customs officers Additional agencies: IFPT,Mauritius Police dept. and Customs Additional countries: Mauritis
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Lithuania		One day's training, Introduction to IFPI Recognition and Identification Links to Organised Crime Operational Planning & practical scenarios. Additional agencies: IFPI
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Bulgaria		Identification of pirated products, educational/AP training. The Economic Police and the Naiotnal Service for fighting organized crime. Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Greece		Seminar, educational /AP training.economic crimes unit, ministry of national economy. Additional agencies: EPOE
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	IACC	conference, the protection of trademarks, copyright, and intellectual property in Italy
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	DOS	U.S. delegation visited Beijing, Xian, Shanghai, and Shenzhen under the IPR Exchange Program Phase III.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	DOS	As part of the embassy-arranged expert exchange program, U.S. speakers addressed an inter-agency audience of Chinese IPR officials at the SIPO training center.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	DOS	U.S. ambassador gave speech at Renmin University on IP and consumers' rights.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Spain		Educational/AP training, seminar about intellectual property. Law students Additional agencies: FAP
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Spain		Educational/AP training, seminar about intellectual property. Ministry of Culture Additional agencies: FAP
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Spain		Video and Interactive Piracy, how and why to combat piracy. Law and Computer engeneering students Additional agencies: FAP
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Moldova	DOS	A judicial training seminar was presented by the NGO Coalition for IPR.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Malaysia	DOS	DOS Public Affairs funded participation of the President, National IP Law Institute, in a conference organized by MIPA and the Asian Patent Attorneys Association Malaysia Group entitled "Recent Developments in IP: the Impact on Emerging Economies."
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	DOS	3 key Florence IPR officials (a judge, a tax police officer and a city police officer) were nominated by Consulate General Florence and sent to the U.S. on an IVP on "IPR". IVP highlighted cooperative efforts among U.S. law enforcement sectors and reviewed current trends among IPR violators.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	DOS	Workshop series on technology management in biotechnology and pharmaceutical product development, organized in New Delhi, Pune and Hyderabad in association with CSIR. Organized/coordinated by Embassy Science Office under the Indo-U.S. Technology Management Program. 5 American technology management experts attended the workshop series as speakers.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	DOS	Embassy organized workshop series on biotech and pharmaceutical product development
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan	USTR	USTR official provides assistance on OD and patent legislation Additional agencies: AIT

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	China		Copyright Enforcement & Identification of Pirated VCD's and DVD's training for local law enforcement officials Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	China		Copyright Enforcement & Identification of Pirated VCD's and DVD's training for local law enforcement officials Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong		DVD Piracy and Education , Professor lectures and students of Baptist University Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available			Identifying Illegal Optical Disks in Internet Sites, district prosector's office Additional agencies: MPA Additional countries: South Korea
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Not Available	Malaysia		Bring a movie online, the Pirate and the producer; the pirate;s Internet; a definitional overview. MDTC Officers and DDPs from the Ags chambers Additional agencies: MPA
Mar. 01, 2001 - Mar. 01, 2001	Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights	Guinea	DOS	Location: American Center Training Recipient: other Book Discussion on IIP Pamphelt (IIP= DOS Officer of International Information Program) Mr. Cece Kpohomou, Director, Conakry office of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Copyright Law	Qatar	USPTO	USPTO reviewed copyright law of Qatar
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	IPR Conference	Burkina Faso Cameroon Ghana Nigeria	DOC USAID USPTO	Location: Nigeria IPR conference in Nigeria Additional sponsor: CLDP
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available			Assisted and trained local law enforcement in identifying counterfeit books; provide expert identification (when requested), logistical support in criminal prosecutions, forensic analysis, legal memoranda, equipment necessary to identify counterfeits to local law enforcement (e.g. microscopes, video cameras) Additional agencies: International Copyright Enforcement Additional countries: South Korea

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong	DOS	Speaker program sponsored by Public Affairs (DOS): Internet and IPR. Additional countries: Macau
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong	DOS	Speaker program sponsored by Public Affairs (DOS): Cybercrime and E-commerce.
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Thailand		Administration of Justice in IP cases, mass media, all ISPs Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Thailand		Software management in Organization with the Copyright law, judges Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Seminar and Demonstration on Security Systems, MPA, UBV, ABPD (Brazilian Assoc. of Phonographs Producers) ABDR, ABEM, Brazilian Assoc. of Music Editors Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Interministeral Anti- Piracy Committee and the International Intellectial Property Day, authorities and criminal forensic experts Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Seminar and Demonstration of audiovisual Security Systems, criminal forensic experts Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Techniques for Signal Theft, anti-Piracy Action Rules for judicial inspections of pirate satellite antennas. Prosecutors Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Mexico		General Training on Copyright Prosecution, Prosecutors and Property Inspectors, Criminal Experts Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Sweden		BSA Presentation on software piracy, reps from the EU its Member States, and acession countries, right holders and law enforcement officials. Additional agencies: EU,MPA Additional countries: EU

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Slovenia	BSA	Law Enforcement Training for Market Inspectors on completion of official documents processed during copyright infringement investigations. Market inspectors, copyright experts, Market Inspector Golob.
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available			Anti-Counterfeiting Workshop. State. State attys and organised crime units, commercial crimes units, policelegal and dective services Additional agencies: South Africa Additional countries: South African Police Service
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available			Anti-Counterfeiting Workshop. State. State attys and organised crime units, commercial crimes units, policelegal and dective services Additional agencies: South Africa
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available		BSA	Presentations on Internet Piracy investigations. 15 officers from the Surbiton National Crime Squad and National Criminal Intellegence Service Additional countries: BSA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	China	BSA	Software Asset Management Training. People in charge of information systems management and software purchase
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong	BSA	Amended Copyright Ordinance 2000 and Software Asset Management. Audience of 200
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	BSA	Custom Training Semina on counterfeiting and piracy. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners present
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Nigeria	USAID	Conference on the Regional Development of IP in Africa (Abuja) Additional agencies: DOC CLDP
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	DOS	Anti-piracy workshops, organized by Consulate General Naples and Italian music, film, and software industry associations, held in Bari. Workshops provide a user's guide for law enforcement audiences of key provisions of the new Italian IPR law. Average 60 audience members.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	India	BSA	Software Piracy- Enforcement Issues. 24 Indian Police Service (IPS) officers selected from Cyber crime cells
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Greece		Two day training program allocated to IFPI for training Police Officers from Cypriot Police dedicated to anti-piracy, 10 Cyprus police Additional agencies: CYFACT,IFPI,Greek National Group
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available			presentation on Global Piracy and Organised Crime. 35 state officials, Lawyers, judges, and industry reps Additional agencies: TAIEX,EU Additional countries: Rumania
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Czech Republic		basic legal issues and legal possibilities of proof of piracy, educational/ AP training. Police officers and customs Additional agencies: CPU
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Czech Republic		the recognition of pirated products, inspectors of Czech Trade Inspection Ofice Additional agencies: CPU
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available			Effective enforcement, Jordan customs officers.Training on all aspects of video cassette, VCD and satellite piracy Additional agencies: AAA Additional countries: GCC
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Greece		information on Intellectual Property Law, Cypriot police officers. Additional agencies: EPOE
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	BSA	Anti-piracy road show, police forces and magistrates. Overview from both a legislative and an investgative view Additional agencies: FAPAV,AIE,FPM
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, pirate films and games. Customs officers Additional agencies: FOTA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Portugal		Seminar on Piracy, Educational/AP training.Judges, police officers, public prosecutors, industry reps, Additional agencies: FEVIP
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Portugal		Educational/AP training, piracy. Criminal police school Additional agencies: FEVIP

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available			identification of pirated products, Police and customs officials. Additional agencies: SAPU Additional countries: Russia
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	South Africa		anti-piracy road show. Police, DTI inspectors, customs officials and prosecutors Additional agencies: SAFACT
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Malaysia	DOS	The Embassy's Public Affairs Section and ISDLS sent 2 high court judges, the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and 4 lawyers to the U.S. to look at alternative dispute resolution and IPR law.
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Nigeria	USAID	CLDP, with USAID funding, organized the "IPR Workshop" at the ECOWAS Secretariat. Attended by lawyers and gov officials from several ECOWAS member-states, including Nigeria. Focus was primarily on what member states must do to become compliant with TRIPS and the WIPO treaties. A diagnostic tool was used to compare national laws with the TRIPS agreement and identify amendments needed to bring the national laws in compliance with TRIPS. Additional agencies: DOC CLDP
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	China		Identification of Pirated VCD's and DVD's training for officials from local copyright, indusrty and commerce, police officials and culture Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	China		Identification of Pirated VCD's and DVD's training for local copyright, AIC, PSB and main cities' culture task forces Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	Japan		Genuine Products & Counterfiets, Students from National Police Academy (inspectors and superintendents) Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	New Zealand		DVD/ VCD Piracy identication, customs Additional agencies: MPA
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Not Available	New Zealand		Assistance MPA can provide withdisc identification of pirated disc, customs Additional agencies: MPA

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	Optical Media Disc	Taiwan	USPTO	USPTO reviewed optical media disc law of Taiwan
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	TRIPS Meetings	Jordan	USAID	WIPO/WTO Committee Participation. Fund travel of a representative of Ministry of Industry and Trade/Industrial Property Protection Department to participate in selected IPO and WTO TRIPS meetings.
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	US / European IPR Comparison	Turkey	DOS MPAA	European Director of MPAA made presentation at Anadolu Univ. in Eskisehir comparing U.S. and European approaches to IPR issues and methods of film production. Speech organized by Embassy Ankara Public Affairs Office at request of Ministry of Culture. Attended by government officials, university professors, and Turkish film producers.
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	USPTO Training Program	United Arab Emirates	USPTO	Location: Washington Government official from Ministry of Economy and Commerce attended USPTO training program
Apr. 01, 2001 - Apr. 01, 2001	WTO Legislation Issues	Armenia	USAID	WTO expert from Chemonics and local counterpart representatives held roundtable on WTO related legislation issues with participation of 16 participants from host country related organizations.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Anti-Counterfeiting Workshop	South Africa	DOS	State attys and organised crime units, commercial crimes units, police legal and dective services Additional sponsor: South African Police Service
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Anti-Piracy and Software Licensing Seminar	Malaysia	BSA	20 enforcement officers and 100 public invites
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Anti-Piracy Workshops	Italy	DOS	Location: Palermo, Italy Organized by Consulate General Naples and Italian music, film, and software industry associations. Workshops provide a user's guide for law enforcement audiences of key provisions of the new Italian IPR law. Average 60 audience members.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Audiovisual Security Systems	Brazil	MPAA	Seminar and Demonstration of Audiovisual Security Systems

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	BSA SAM Symposium	Taiwan	BSA	BSA SAM Symposium for Directors of Minisrty of Education Computer Centers. 677 directors of computer centers in secondary and vocational schools, colleges, and unverstities. Additional agencies: SAM
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Copyright Law / Criminal Procedure Code	India	BSA	Provisions of copyright law and the Criminal Procedure Code. Gujrat Police
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Copyright Law Seminar	Bulgaria	MPAA	effective stragegies for enforcement of the copyright law. Additional sponsor: BULLACT
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Copyright Protection	China	MPAA	Identification of Pirated VCD's and DVD's training for chief and head policemen
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Copyright Protection Seminar	China	DOS	Post co-hosted with Beijing Normal University under the WTO.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Copyright Seminar	Bulgaria	USAID	Location: Plovdiv, Bulgaria Seminar aimed at promoting "Effective Enforcement Strategies of Bulgarian Copyright Laws".
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	II Anti-Piracy and Audiovisuals Seminar	Brazil	MPAA	Forensic experts and police
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Independent Visitor's Program	Guatemala	DOS USPTO	State - Independent Visitor's Program
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Intern Programs	Guatemala	USPTO	Intern Programs
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	IP Automation	Jordan	USAID	IP Automation - Industrial Property Protection Department. Provide computers for Industrial Property Protection Department of Ministry of Industry and Trade to run WIPO Arabic language IP management system.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	IP Business Guidelines	Jordan	USAID	Draft comprehensive "plain language" guides for businesses on trademarks, patents, and industrial designs to be published in print and on Ministry website. Through July 2001.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	IPR Enforcement Seminar	New Zealand	IACC	Location: Auckland, New Zealand Training Recipient: Customs officials, other enforcement officials WIPO Asia regional enforcement program. TRIPs-focused.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	IPR Seminar	Dominican Republic	DOS USAID	Location: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic USAID participated in sponsorship of IPR seminar in Santo Domingo hosted by local university. Seminar aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of the need for the DR to adopt a more TRIPS-compliant IPR regime. Speakers addressed shortcomings in current patent law, and the need for greater enforcement of IPR. Attended by legislators, attorneys, news media, and private sector representatives.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	IPR Session	India	DOS	Interactive session on IPR with local speakers.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	IT Seminar	Japan	BSA	owners and IT managers of of mid and small sized companies Additional agencies: IPR,local chamber of commerce
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Legal / Economic Issues	Azerbaijan	BSA MPAA	Legal and economic Issues re: Copyright law, heads of copyright depts,and leading officials from 28 countries Additional sponsor: ISESCO
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Malaysia's IPR Enforcement	Malaysia	USTR	During his visit to Malaysia, USTR Assistance met with MDTCA Secretary General to discuss enforcement of Malaysia's IPR regime and USTR's April 30, 2001, decision to keep Malaysia on the Special 301 Priority Watch List.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available		USPTO	UNECE Advisory Group Additional countries: Russia
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Armenia	USAID	Roundtable discussion/training for National Assembly (Parliament) Members.
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	United Kingdom		Presentations on Internet Piracy investigations . 2 officers from the Computer Crime Unit of Scotland Yard Additional agencies: United Kingdom
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Japan		IT senminar, owners and ITmanagers of of mid and small sized companies Additional agencies: local chamber of commerce

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Japan		IT senminar, owners and ITmanagers of of mid and small sized companies Additional agencies: local chamber of commerce
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan		Training on Software Piracy for computer Crime PoliceOfficers Island Wide. 100 police officers from computer crime section Additional agencies: NPA
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Paraguay		4 days training of Police, Customs, and Prosecutors, local APDIF also trained Additional agencies: IFPI Latin America
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Argentina		1 day training of Police, Customs, and Prosecutors, local APDIF also trained Additional agencies: IFPI Latin America
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		2 days training for Police, Customs, Prosecutors,and Forensic service. Local APDIF also trained Additional agencies: IFPI Latin America
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Lithuania	IIPA	Meeting with Lithuanian Copyright official
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Finland		Annual Additional agencies: CIAPC
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Germany		training course for police officers qualifying for the white collar crime squad
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, Piracy. Police officers Additional agencies: FOTA
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, Piracy. Police officers Additional agencies: FOTA
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, Signal theft piracy. Police officers Additional agencies: FOTA
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Spain		Audiovisual anti-piracy, how and why to combat it. Civil Guard Additional agencies: FAP

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	Spain		Audiovisual anti-piracy, how and why to combat it. Lawyers, public prosecutors, judges. Additional agencies: FAP
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Not Available	New Zealand		Mutual assistance with search engines, customs and IPONZ Additional agencies: MPA
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Optical Disk Training	Mexico	MPAA	inspectors from the radio, television, and cinematography office
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Piracy Action Rules	Brazil	MPAA	Piracy Action Rules for judicial inspections of pirate satellite antennas. Public prosecutors, police copyright unit
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	Software Asset Management Training	China	BSA	People in charge of information systems management and software purchase
May. 01, 2001 - May. 01, 2001	USPTO Technical Assistance	Thailand	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance on trademark and patent practice to a Thai judge
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	AIPLA Seminar	Russian Federation	USPTO	Location: Moscow AIPLA seminar in Moscow.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Anti-Piracy Workshop	Italy	DOS	Anti-piracy workshops, organized by Consulate General Naples and Italian music, film, and software industry associations, held in Catanazaro. Workshops provided a user's guide for law enforcement audiences of key provisions of the new Italian IPR law. Average 60 audience members.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Computer Software Copyright Management Seminar	Japan	BSA	Seminar for Computer Software Copyright Management. 120 IT managers of organizations Additional sponsor: ACCS
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Copyright Information / Software Management	Thailand	MPAA	copyright education and Software management in Organization
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Copyright Law and Enforcement	China	MPAA	Copyright Law & Enforcement; China's Anti-Piracy campaign, identification of pirated VCD's and DVD's from local copyright, culture, AIC, and PSBHong Kong's Enforcement Experience
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Copyright Law and Enforcement	China	MPAA	Copyright Law & Enforcement; China's Anti-Piracy campaign, identification of pirated VCD's and DVD's from local culture task force officials,

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Copyright Law and Enforcement	China	MPAA	Copyright Law and Enforcement; China's Anti-Piracy campaign, identification of pirated VCD's and DVD's from enforcement officials from copyright task force, Customs, PSB and AIC
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Country Competitiveness Conference	Armenia	USAID	American Chamber of Commerce organized 2 conferences on Country Competitiveness in which IPR protection and related legislation were discussed. In both conferences more than 150 participants took part from various sectors of business, government, NGOs, private individuals and media. At the conferences, issue of making the legislation on IPR protection internationally accepted was raised. USAID organized 2nd conference which was specifically dedicated to development of Armenia's info technology sector. Additional agencies: American Chamber of Commerce
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Customs Border Enforcement Training	Jordan	USAID	Provided training to Customs officers on detection of infringing and pirated goods.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Enforcement Training Seminar	Paraguay	IACC	Location: Paraguay Training Recipient: Police, Customs officials, other enforcement officials IPR enforcement seminar. Embassy Paraguay sponsored the program.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Innovative Medicine Conference	Poland	DOS	Embassy co-sponsored and helped organize with the Ministry of Health and the American Chamber of Commerce's Local American Working Group of U.S. R&D pharmaceutical manufacturers conference on innovation and medicine. Focused on benefits of research-based medicines as well as need for strong IPR protection (patent protection and data exclusivity) to promote better health, more research and new product development, and increased investment. 300+ gov officials, physicians, scientists, healthcare firms.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Internet Piracy Presentation	United Kingdom	BSA	Presentations on Internet Piracy investigations. 1 officer from the Computer Crime Unit of Scotland Yardand Legal Attache at the US embassy (FBI)

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Internet Piracy Presentation	United Kingdom	BSA	Presentations on Internet Piracy investigations. 15 officers from the Liverpool National Crime Squad and National Hi-Tech Crime Unit
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IP Consulations	Taiwan	DOS	Dep. Director of IPO to U.S. as IV for IP consultations
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Briefing	Albania Hungary	USTR	IPR briefing at WTO-accession conference hosted by Governments of Hungary and the Netherlands Additional countries: Stability Pact countries
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Conference	Brazil Costa Rica Mexico Panama Paraguay Venezuela	IACC	Location: Mexico City, Mexico Training Recipient: Police, Customs officials, other enforcement officials Conference for private sector representatives from Latin America, addressing enforcement strategies and parallel imports. www.iacc.org
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Copyright Workshop	Ukraine	DOC USAID	IPR Copyright Workshop (Kiev) Additional sponsor: CLDP
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Enforcement	Albania Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania	DOC USAID	Location: Washington Meetings of the Regional Advisory Committee on IPR Enforcement. Government officials came to Washington. Additional sponsor: CLDP
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Enforcement Committee	Albania	DOS	Albanian government officials participated in the 2nd meeting of the Southeastern European Regional Advisory Committee on IPR Enforcement to assist in preparations for the Sep 2001 regional conference in Croatia.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Enforcement Seminar	Jordan	IACC USAID	Location: Jordan Training Recipient: Customs officials IPR enforcement seminar.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Seminar	Bolivia	DOS	PAS Speaker on IPR and Textile Design. Provided seminar on IPR to indigenous artisans, NGOs working in textile production with indigenous communities, and the Bolivian museum community. Seminar was part of a broader program sponsored by the Bolivian Chapter of ICOM.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IPR Trademark Workshop	Ukraine	DOC USAID	IPR Trademark Workshop (Kiev) Additional sponsor: CLDP

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	IV IPR Protection Seminar	Taiwan	DOS	IV seminar on IPR protection for hi-tech goods
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Albania Algeria Bulgaria China Croatia Estonia Guatemala Hong Kong Jamaica ordan Macedonia Malaysia Mexico Romania Taiwan	USAID USPTO	USPTO enforcement program. USAID funded. Conducted by DOC CLDP. Additional agencies: DOC CLDP Additional countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina,Palestine
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Paraguay		Post conducted training seminar in the identification of falsified goods for government officials and copyright and trademark expert witnesses. Funded by INL, training involved 36 participants drawn from Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Office of the Attorney General, National Police, the Judiciary, and the Finance Ministry's tax compliance unit. Additional agencies: DOS INL
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Economic and Social Impact of Piracy and Copyright Protection, Public Prosecutors Additional agencies: MPA
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Panama		Copyright Prosection, judges and prosecutors Additional agencies: MPA
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Germany	BSA	GdPcongress for the prevention of crime Software Piracy, A criminal concept for the future. $0 Police officers Additional agencies: GdP
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hungary	BSA	EU Regulation; criminal law consequences of copyright legislation; civil law consequences of copyright infringement; legal consequences of copyright infringement on the Internet
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Kenya	BSA	Protection of Computer Programs. MPs Parastatal Chiefs, revenue Authority Officers, government offices, the director of Culture and reps from ISPs

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Lithuania	BSA	Copyright law enforcement related to software piracy. 40 Prosecutors and reps of the Tax Police
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available			Anti-Counterfeiting Workshop. State. State attys and organised crime units, commercial crimes units, policelegal and dective services Additional agencies: South Africa Additional countries: South African Police Service
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available			Anti-Counterfeiting Workshop. State. State attys and organised crime units, commercial crimes units, policelegal and dective services Additional agencies: South Africa Additional countries: South African Police Service
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	DOS	Round-table on EU harmonization of copyright rules, "The Harmonization of Copyright Guidelines in the Information Society: First Critical Comments", hosted by Consulate Milan. Main speaker was General Counsel of MPAA/Europe. 25 legal experts, mostly Italian, attended.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Philippines		Software Asset Management Seminar
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Croatia		training seminar, identification of pirated products, trading inspectors Additional agencies: APAW
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Croatia		The importance of Anti-Piracy program and copyright protection, educational /AP training Additional agencies: APAW
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Croatia		Seminar of Burden of Proof, Educational/ AP training. Public prosecutors and criminal judges Additional agencies: APAW
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Croatia		Educational/AP training, copyright protection and identification of pirated products. Police Academy students Additional agencies: APAW
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Cyprus		Seminar on copyright law and window legislation, educational/ AP training. Candidates at police academy Additional agencies: CYFACT

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Poland		Educational/AP training, Intellectual Property Protection. Prosecutors and judges Additional agencies: FOTA
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Albania		Albanian customs and patent officials to SERAC meeting on enfrocement and patents in prep for 09/2001 conference in Dubrovnik Additional agencies: SERAC
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Not Available	Malaysia		DVD problems in the region; IPR enforcemtn in Hong Kong; Copyright Act of 1987, o offices from MDTC, Police Censorship, and FINAS Additional agencies: MPA
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Pirated DVD Identification Training	Singapore	MPAA	Training on identification of pirated DVD'd, Association Singapore (RIAS) and CID Singapore
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Plant Variety Protection Training	Jordan	USAID	Provided training to Ministry of Agriculture on requirements of new plant variety law.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Prosecution Training / Workshop	Malaysia	BSA	25 enforcement officers Additional sponsor: MDTCA
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Senior Fulbright Scholar Program	Malaysia	DOS	Senior Fulbright Scholar begins 5-week program in Malaysia. Scholar worked on curriculum development and taught continuing education programs on cyberlaws and IPR.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	Software Asset Management Training	China	BSA	People in charge of information systems management and software purchase
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	US-China IPR Enforcement Symposium	China	DOC DOJ	US-China IPR Enforcement Symposium. The program aimed at presenting issues and options to Chinese officials and entrepreneurs on intellectual property rights enforcement, including provisions of (TRIPS) Agreement and comparative IP enforcement practices and procedures engaged in by U.S. customs officers, prosecutors, and courts. Approximately 80-150 participants from China's IP enforcement community attended the program.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	USPTO Technical Assistance	Venezuela	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to judicial police
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	USPTO Technical Assistance	Israel	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to head of Israeli Office

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	USPTO Technical Assistance	Korea	USPTO	USPTO gave technical assistance to Korean officials in Korea.
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	USPTO TRIPS IPR Enforcement Program	Albania Israel Poland	DOS USPTO	Location: Arlington, VA. USPTO TRIPS IP Enforcement Program in Arlington, VA. Additional sponsor: INL
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	USPTO Visiting Scholars' Program	Albania Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Costa Rica Croatia Czech Republic El Salvador Estonia Honduras Hungary Israel Jamaica Jordan Korea Macedonia Mexico Nicaragua Panama Romania	DOC USAID USPTO	USPTO Vising Scholars'Program. USAID funded. Conducted by DOC CLDP. Additional sponsor: CLDP
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	WTO Accession Conference	Albania Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania	DOC USAID	Location: Budapest, Hungary Conference on WTO Accession Issues. Additional sponsor: CLDP
Jun. 01, 2001 - Jun. 01, 2001	WTO-Related Training	China	DOS	Location: China Embassy, in conjunction with MOFTEC, arranged to bring a group of U.S. IPR experts to China to conduct WTO-related training in Shenyang, Hangzhou, and Xiamen. Participants included Chinese officials, as well as some Chinese and U.S. business representatives.
Jun. 08, 2001 - Jun. 08, 2001	"The Challenges of Enforcing Copyrighted Works"	Albania Algeria Bulgaria China Croatia Czech Republic Estonia Guatemala Hong Kong Israel Italy Jamaica Jordan Korea Macedonia Malaysia Mexico Poland Romania Taiwan	USPTO	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Customs officials, other enforcement officials, Prosecutors Anti-Piracy Seminar. 40 officials attended.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 27, 2001 - Jun. 27, 2001	International Visitor: Bolivian IP Official	Bolivia	DOS IIPA	Location: Washington, DC IV Program in the U.S. on IPR issues. Provided extensive program on comparative and bilateral IPR issues for the General Counsel to SENAPI.
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	"Copyright in the Electronic Age"	Armenia Croatia Japan Malaysia Tunisia	DOS	International Visitor Program. "Copyright in the Electronic Age"
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Anti-Piracy and Software Licensing Seminar	Malaysia	BSA	Anti-Piracy and Software Licensing Seminar. 20 enforcement officers and 100 public invites
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Computer Software Copyright Management Seminar	Japan	BSA	Seminar for Computer Software Copyright Management. 100 IT managers of organizations Additional sponsor: ACCS
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Copyright Law / Civil Code Amendments Meeting	Armenia	USAID	USAID organized a meeting with representatives of National Assembly (Parliament) and American Chamber of Commerce to discuss the Government of Armenia's proposed amendments to copyright law and Civil Code. They also discussed future courses of action regarding amendments to the Customs Code and the draft Criminal Code.
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	General Intellectul Property Training	Venezuela	MPAA	General Training on Intellectual Property, officials
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	II Signal Theft Training	Mexico	MPAA	Inspectors from the radio, television, and cinematography office
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Illegal Material Idenitification Workshop	Venezuela	MPAA	workshop to identify illegal material, Baruta District Internal Revenue Service Officials
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Illegal Material Identification Workshop	Venezuela	MPAA	workshop to identify illegal material, Libertador District Internal Revenue Service Officials
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	IP Administration	Nigeria	DOC USAID	Advisor to Nigeria on the Administration of IP in Africa (Abuja and Lagos) Additional sponsor: CLDP
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	IPR Booklet Distribution	Tajikistan	DOS	Embassy in Dushanbe, Tajikistan recently used Public Diplomacy funds to order Russian-language background booklets on IPR for distribution in Tajikistan.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	IPR Diagnostic Workshop Part One	Ukraine	DOC USAID	IPR Diagnostic Workshop: Part One Additional sponsor: CLDP
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	IPR Enforcement Training	Malaysia	USCS	Training Recipient: Customs officials, other USCS Customs Attache consulted with MDTCA enforcement officials, Royal Malaysian Customs, and Excise Department officials on enforcement of Malaysia's IPR laws and opportunities for future training.
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	IPR International Internship Program	India	DOS	Location: Michigan 1-week international internship program on IPR at Michigan State University (Embassy Science Office nominated 3 Indian technology management experts to attend this program.)
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	IPR Program	India	DOS	Location: Michigan 3 Indian technology management experts attended 1-week IPR program at Michigan State Univ. in U.S.
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Not Available			Anti-Counterfeiting Workshop. State. State attys and organised crime units, commercial crimes units, policelegal and dective services Additional agencies: South Africa Additional countries: South African Police Service
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Not Available			training session to Vietnamese delegation. Customs, copyright officials, judges, and government members Additional agencies: IFPI,unilever,ACG Additional countries: UK
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Not Available	Hong Kong	WCO	WCO training seminar for the SE Asia Region. Customs experts from neighboring SE Asia regions
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Not Available	Italy	DOS	A representative from the Anti-Piracy Division of BSA and a city police commissioner were nominated by Consulate General Naples and sent to the U.S. on an IVP on IPR. IVP highlighted cooperative efforts among U.S. law enforcement sectors and reviewed current trends among IPR violators.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jul. 01, 2001 - Jul. 01, 2001	Voluntary Visitor Program	Indonesia	DOS	Embassy Jakarta and DOS's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs' sponsored a Voluntary Visitor program for a leading Indonesian IPR lawyer and special advisor to the Director General of IPR, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. He visited Washington for 1 week in early July for meetings with USG officials and private sector associations working on IP issues.
Jun. 25, 2001 - Jul. 13, 2001	International Visitors Program in IPR	United States	DOS	Location: Various locations in the United States Training Recipient: Patent officials Director of the Bolivian National Intellectual Property Service (SENAPI) was sent to the U.S. for an International Visitor's program in the area intellectual property. Visits included the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Business Software Alliance, and Microsoft. Applicant learned about U.S. procedures for protecting all forms of IPR.
Jul. 24, 2001 - Jul. 24, 2001	"Copyright in the Digital Age"	Algeria Armenia Barbados Botswana Croatia Greece Japan Malaysia Mauritius Norway Pakistan Philippines Russian Federation Slovenia Thailand Tunisia	IDSA	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: other executive branch officials, Journalists, Right holder groups This anti-piracy seminar was attended by 18 foreign participants. AED training seminar.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	BSA Software Asset Management Seminar	Philippines	BSA	Chief information officers, IT managers and supervisors, chief financial officers
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Follow-up FTAA IPR Committee Discussion	Dominican Republic	DOS	Follow-up discussion to Nov, 2000 meeting in Santo Domingo held between USG and GODR IPR experts on the margins of the FTAA IPR committee meeting in Panama City. Focus was on GODR progress toward conforming its patent law, regulations of TRIPS standards and improving enforcement of IP rights.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program	Eritrea	DOS	Public Affairs Office of U.S. Embassy in Eritrea sponsored a Hubert H. Humphrey fellowship training program in IPR for an official at the Eritrean Department of Trade. Fellowship comprised a 10-month training program at American University and started on August 15, 2001.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	III Anti-Piracy and Audiovisuals Seminar	Brazil	MPAA	The seminar had forensic experts and police.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Industrial Property Protection	Jordan	USAID	Restructuring Industrial Property Protection Department. Provide assistance to Industrial Property Protection Department in streamlining procedures/improving business processes/design and implement quality management system. Through December 2001.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Intellectual Property	Australia	MPAA	Location: Australia Training Recipient: Copyright officials At the Federal Police Quarterly Crime Management Conference, the MPA presented current problems and an example brief of evidence to Federal Agents.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	IP Automation	Jordan	USAID	IP Automation - National Library. Provide computers for National Library staff responsible for enforcement of copyright law in Jordan.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	IPR International Visitors Program	Turkey	DOS	Location: U.S. Training Recipient: Justice officials Head of EU Coordination Department of the Ministry of Justice invited on International Visitors Program with 3 other Justice Ministry officials. The program focused on IPR law enforcement in the U.S.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	IPR Seminar	Botswana	DOS	IPR seminar, organized by a TRIPS advisor.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	IV Anti-Piracy and Audiovisuals Seminar	Brazil	MPAA	The seminar had forensic experts and police.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	National IPR Office Automation	Sri Lanka	USAID	Automation of Sri Lanka's National IPR office, $70,000. Through the TIPS project, USAID funded the automation of the Patent Division and the Industrial Designs division of the National IPR office. These functions were done manually, which caused significant delays. Activity completed in August 2001.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	NIPLECC Presentation	United States	USPTO	USPTO gave presentation on NIPLECC at American Bar Association Annual Meeting.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Not Available	Brazil		Differences between the encrypted signal and the incidental signal., public prosecutors, civiland criminal judges Additional agencies: MPA
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Not Available	Guatemala		Copyright Prosecution, Judges and Prosecutors Additional agencies: MPA
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Not Available	Taiwan		2-hour presentation on Special 301 for 32 District and High Court Judges. Additional agencies: Qi Lin Law (Taiwan)
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Not Available	Sweden	WIPO	training session on Copyright and neighbouring rights, gov't officials and copyright experts
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Software and Biotechnology Patent Protection	Algeria	USPTO	Group of 4 officials from the IP Office of Algeria toured the USPTO and met with patent examiners and lawyers to discuss software and biotechnology patent protection.
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Software Asset Management Seminar	Philippines	BSA	50 members of the Institute of International Auditors and Association of Government Internal Auditors Additional sponsor: IIA
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	Software Asset Management Seminar	Philippines	BSA	50 members of the Institute of International Auditors and Association of Government Internal Auditors
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	TRIPS	South Africa	DOC USAID	Advisor to South Africa on TRIPS (Pretoria) Additional sponsor: CLDP
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	TRIPS	Botswana	DOC USAID	Advisor to Botswana on TRIPS Additional sponsor: CLDP
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	TRIPS Implementation Discussion	China	USPTO	Group of 3 officials from ministries of Science and Technology from Henan province, China toured USPTO and met with lawyers from the Office of Legislative and International Affairs to discuss TRIPS implementation.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Aug. 01, 2001 - Aug. 01, 2001	V Anti-Piracy and Audiovisuals Seminar	Brazil	MPAA	The seminar had forensic experts and police.
Aug. 12, 2001 - Aug. 12, 2001	Comparative Pharmaceutical Patent Law Program	Brazil	PhRMA	Location: Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Training Recipient: Patent officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Information officials (i.e., Ministry of), Justice officials, other executive branch officials PhRMA members active in Brazil funded and organized this one-week comparative patent law program, which included nearly 100 judges and other public officials. Embassy Brazil and Consulate Rio participated.
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Anti-Piracy Workshop	Italy	DOS DOS	Anti-piracy workshops, organized by Consulate General Naples and Italian music, film, and software industry associations. Intended to provide a law enforcement users' guide to the new Italian IPR law.
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Industrial Designs Training	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Trademark officials USAID project TIPRE conducted a number of in-house training programs for industrial designs employees. Ongoing program, 9/1/01 - 8/31/02
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Intellectual Property	Colombia	MPAA	Location: Colombia Training Recipient: Revenue (Tax) officials, other enforcement officials Eleven seminars were made of the Government Tax Dept. Police investigators and the Criminal Investigation Dept. respectively.
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Participant Training	Egypt	USAID	Location: US/UK Training Recipient: Trademark officials, Patent officials, Legal professionals, other USAID project TIPRE arranged and financed IPR training for Egyptian officials in New Hampshire, Michigan, UK, Virginia, and Washington DC. Ongoing program, 9/1/01 - 8/31/02
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Patent Office Training	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Patent officials USAID project TIPRE conducted a series of in-house lectures and on-the-job training for patent examiners. Ongoing program, 9/1/01 - 8/31/02

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Protection of Pay TV & Satellite Signals	Brazil	DOS MPAA	Location: Brazil Training Recipient: Police, Prosecutors, other Seminar on regulations for the protection of pay television and satellite signal. Academics also included among training recipients. Actual date of program not recorded; data from old database.
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Regional Advisor Committee Meeting	Albania	DOS	Regional Advisor Committee meeting held with members of Albania's Customs Directoriate and Patent and Trademark Office to plan for a regional IPR conference in Dubrovnik
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Regional Conference	Croatia	CLDP DOC	Location: Croatia Regional conference on IP issues (NFI).
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Technical Assistance for New IPR Law	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Legislators, Journalists, Legal professionals, Right holder groups, other, Academics USAID project TIPRE provided technical assistance to the Egyptian government in support of the new IPR law. Programming offered 9/1/01 - 5/29/02
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2001	Trademark Examination Training	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Trademark officials USAID project TIPRE conducted a number of in-house training programs for trademark examiners. Ongoing program, 9/1/01 - 8/31/02
Sep. 10, 2001 - Sep. 21, 2001	ILEA Bangkok IPR Course	Brunei Cambodia China Hong Kong Indonesia Laos Macao Malaysia Philippines Singapore Thailand Vietnam	DOS FBI USCS	Location: Bangkok, Thailand Training Recipient: Police, Customs officials, Organized crime task force members, other enforcement officials Instructors from USCS and FBI presented blocks of instruction in this two-week course. The top five rated blocks of instruction were: Computers as an Investigative Tool, FBI Investigations and Prosecutions, IP's Role in Society, IPR Central, and Enforcement Obligations.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	Automation Study Tour	Egypt	DOC USAID	Location: Washington, DC Tour for Egyptian government officials.
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	Digital Economic Development in Romania	Romania	USPTO	Location: Romania Training Recipient: Administrative officials Speaker program sponsored by UN Economic Commission for Europe and Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	Identification of Pirated Optical Discs	New Zealand	MPAA	Location: New Zealand Training Recipient: Customs officials Three training session attended by 70 persons from Customs and another 50 persons with the I.P. Office.
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	Industrial Design	Egypt	CLDP DOC USAID	Advisor to Egypt on the Examination of Industrial Designs.
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	IP Enforcement Program	Albania Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania Yugoslavia	CLDP COPYRIGHT DOJ USCS USPTO	Location: Albania Training Recipient: Administrative officials Speaker program on intellectual property rights enforcement
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	IPR Protection Seminar	Italy	BSA DOS	Seminar on IPR protection
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	USPTO Visiting Scholars Program	Argentina Brazil China Cyprus Czech Republic Dominican Republic Egypt Eritrea Guatemala Korea Mexico Nigeria	CLDP DOC USAID USPTO	Location: Washington, D.C. Training Recipient: Trademark officials, Patent officials Foreign scholars from listed nations in group program.
Oct. 01, 2001 - Oct. 01, 2001	WTO expert visit	Saudi Arabia	DOS	WTO expert spoke with officials with IPR responsibilities.
Oct. 17, 2001 - Oct. 19, 2001	WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on IPRS	Japan Korea Taiwan Vietnam	IIPA	Location: Taejon Training Recipient: other Topics: Aims to share experiences and information in the field of IPRs Participants: 100 speakers and participants invited from countries in Asia and Pacific region

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Oct. 08, 2001 - Oct. 26, 2001	IPR Enforcement	Nigeria	CLDP USPTO	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Trademark officials, Commerce officials Training on implementation of the IPR legislation to meett TRIPS requirements
Oct. 22, 2001 - Oct. 26, 2001	USPTO Enforcement Academy	Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Republic Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt Eritrea Guyana Hong Kong Indonesia Jordan Kenya Korea Mexico Nicaragua Nigeria Philippines Russian Federation Slovak Republic Trinidad and Tobago Zambia	DOS USPTO	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Police, Customs officials, Revenue (Tax) officials, Administrative officials Bi-annual USPTO enforcement program.
Oct. 29, 2001 - Oct. 29, 2001	Roundtable on Compulsory Licenses	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Legislators, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE hosted a roundtable discussion on compulsory licenses.
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	Business Software Seminar	Italy	BSA DOS	Seminar on IPR protection co-sponsored by Consulate Milan
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	Enforcement in the Cyber-Era	Malaysia	MPAA	Training for police officers and prosecutors on enforcement challenges in the cyber era; the Computer Crimes Act; cyber crime investigation and methodology; internet infringement of copyrights
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	International Copyright Institute	Azerbaijan Honduras India Kazakhstan Korea Mauritius United Arab Emirates Venezuela	COPYRIGHT	International Copyright Institute, designed to encourage support for strong copyright protection, focused on the effects of technology on copyright and related rights. Cosponsored by WIPO

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	IP Workshops	Vietnam	USPTO	Location: Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh Training Recipient: other enforcement officials Participants: Wide range of officials and practitioners in Ho Chi Minh. Topics: Lectures and discussions about IP over a period of a week.
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	IPR Enforcement Program	Vietnam	USPTO	Location: Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Training Recipient: other enforcement officials This two day enforcement program provided participants with training on developing a TRIPs compliant enforcement regime. Both USG and US industry representatives participated.
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	IPR Law Reform Workshop	Uganda	DOS USAID	Location: Kampala, Uganda Training Recipient: Administrative officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Legal professionals, Right holder groups Under Trade Policy Project, provided IPR training to 8 members of the Uganda Law Reform Commission and 20 private/public sector stake holders. Robert Nathan and Associates contracted to provide the training.
Nov. 01, 2001 - Nov. 01, 2001	Pay TV/Satellite Seminar	Brazil	MPAA	Training for civil and criminal court judges and police officers in the copyright unit regarding regulations for the protection of pay television and satellite signal
Nov. 05, 2001 - Nov. 05, 2001	Intellectual Property	Thailand	MPAA	Location: Thailand Training Recipient: Police, other enforcement officials Approximately 300 participates from the Metropolitan Police Bureau, Central Investigation Bureau and other agencies participated.
Nov. 09, 2001 - Nov. 09, 2001	IPR -Democratic Initiatives	Dominican Republic United States	USAID	Location: Santo DOmingo Training Recipient: Judges - civil/administrative courts The Nov-9 seminar was aimed for lawyers, judges and members of the Public Ministry besides the general public. Among other things the issues discussed there were: IPR in general (including rights exercise content; audits & ownership; protection of united/linked rights; artists and performers, etc.); protection of distinctive signs; invention protection; industrial protection & its implications; author rights & its implications; Penal & civil actions on IPR issues, etc. This was the last in a series of four programs, which were conducted in both Santiago and Santo Domingo.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Nov. 14, 2001 - Nov. 14, 2001	Intellectual Property	Taiwan	MPAA	Location: Taiwan Training Recipient: Police MPA Taiwan office trained 49 Police officers and other officials.
Nov. 24, 2001 - Nov. 24, 2001	IPR Press Briefing	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Journalists USAID project TIPRE held a press briefing at the Al Ahram regional center.
Dec. 01, 2001 - Dec. 01, 2001	Enforcement Program	Russian Federation	DOC/CLDP USPTO	Location: Russia Training Recipient: Customs officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts Week-long IPR enforcement program providing participants with comprehensive training on US civil, border, and criminal enforcement procedures, and perspectives on internet piracy.
Mar. 01, 2001 - Dec. 01, 2001	IPR Seminars	Italy	BSA	Location: Italy Training Recipient: Police, Organized crime task force members, other enforcement officials Seminars review Italian copyright law and provide technical training on how to recognize counterfeit products. Locations and dates for seminars are as follows: March - Bergamo, Genova April - Milano, Bologna, Rimini/Riccione May - Venezia December - Torino Sponsors include FPM (Federation Against Music Piracy) and FAPAV (Federation Against Audio-Visual Piracy)
Dec. 05, 2001 - Dec. 05, 2001	Intellectual Property	Taiwan	MPAA	Location: Taiwan Training Recipient: Police MPA Taiwan trained 58 police officers and other officials.
Dec. 08, 2001 - Dec. 08, 2001	IPR Seminar with NGOs	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Right holder groups, Academics USAID project TIPRE organized an IPR seminar for NGOs, in cooperation with a number of Egyptian organizations.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Dec. 12, 2001 - Dec. 12, 2001	Intellectual Property	Taiwan	MPAA	Location: Taiwan Training Recipient: Police MPA Taiwan trained 55 police officers and other officials.
Dec. 11, 2001 - Dec. 12, 2001	Symposium & Workshop on Trademark	Thailand	MPAA	Location: Thailand Training Recipient: Prosecutors, Right holder groups Symposium and Workshop on Trademark and Unfair Competition included approximately 200 participates comprised of prosecutors, lawyer and right holder's representatives.
Dec. 18, 2001 - Dec. 20, 2001	IPR Training Seminar	China	USPTO	Location: Chengdu, China Training Recipient: Police, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts Training on all aspects of IP issues, with an emphasis on the implications of China's recent entrance into WTO. Sponsored by Quality Brands Protection Committee (QBPC).
Dec. 30, 2001 - Dec. 30, 2001	Benefits of Patents Seminar	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Patent officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Legal professionals, Right holder groups, Academics USAID project TIPRE organized a seminar at Cairo Univ on the benefits of patent protection.
Jan. 01, 2002 - Jan. 01, 2002	Enforcement Training Program	Romania	CLDP DOC	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Administrative officials, other enforcement officials Topics include legal reforms, police and border enforcement tactics, customs investigations, optical media regulation, and government enforcement coordination efforts. 2 day program; exact dates available
Jan. 02, 2002 - Jan. 02, 2002	Intellectual Property	Costa Rica	MPAA	Location: Costa Rica Training Recipient: Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts A seminar for judges was conducted for 75 attendees
Jan. 02, 2002 - Jan. 02, 2002	Intellectual Property	New Zealand	MPAA	Location: New Zealand Training Recipient: other A training session was held for about 8 Government Inspectors.
Jan. 02, 2002 - Jan. 02, 2002	Intellectual Property	New Zealand	MPAA	Training Recipient: Customs officials A training session was held with 124 Customs Border Control officials.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jan. 03, 2002 - Jan. 03, 2002	Law Reform Workshop	Uganda	DOS USAID	Location: Kampala, Uganda Training Recipient: Administrative officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Trade officials, Legal professionals, Right holder groups Workshop on law reform, in which stake holders discussed draft IP bills meant to bring Uganda into compliance with the TRIPs Agreement. Robert Nathan & Associates (contractor) for Trade Policy Project; worked between 11/01 and 01/02 on drafts.
Jan. 15, 2002 - Jan. 17, 2002	IP Crimes Seminar	Malaysia Thailand	DOJ FBI	Location: Bangkok, Thailand Training Recipient: Police, other enforcement officials, Justice officials An AUSA, an FBI agent, and a federal judge delivered an IP Crimes Seminar to a group of Thai and Malaysia officials. Additional Sponsor: OPDAT
Jan. 21, 2002 - Jan. 22, 2002	IP and Development	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, Legislators, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE workshop entitled "Intellectual Property and its Impact on Development in Egypt" in cooperation with Egyptian organizations.
Jan. 23, 2002 - Jan. 25, 2002	Judicial Training Conference	Nigeria	CLDP	Location: Abuja, Nigeria Training Recipient: Judges - civil/administrative courts Training to increase the knowledge level of the Nigerian judiciary in implementing and enforcing intellectual property rights
Jan. 31, 2002 - Jan. 31, 2002	Optical Disc and Satellite Piracy	Canada	MPAA	Location: Vancouver, BC Training Recipient: Police Three training sessions were conducted to a total of 40 Police Officers from Vancouver, Police Dept.
Jan. 31, 2002 - Jan. 31, 2002	Roundtable on Copyright Protection	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE roundtable

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jan. 28, 2002 - Feb. 01, 2002	Classifying Logo Designs	El Salvador	DOS USAID	Location: El Salvador Training Recipient: Trademark officials Program trained both supervisors and in-house users of trademark information. USAID funding via G-CAP and/or the Central America Economic Integration System (SIECA), both based in Guatemala.
Feb. 01, 2002 - Feb. 01, 2002	IPR Reception	Romania	DOS	Location: Ambassador's Residence, Bucharest, Romania Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Information officials (i.e., Ministry of), Justice officials, Trade officials, Legislators, Legal professionals, Academics The U.S. Ambassador to Romania held a networking reception at his Residence on February 1, 2002 for magistrates attending IPR courses and local IPR association task forces.
Feb. 11, 2002 - Feb. 11, 2002	Diploma Programme in Intellectual Property Law	Sri Lanka	APLI	Location: Colombo, Sri Lanka Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Customs officials, Administrative officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Justice officials, Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics APLI, Sri Lanka Law College and the Intellectual Property Office of Sri Lanka's full-scale IP training program for all qualified practicing attorneys and officials. Program ran 2/11/02-12/06/02. Competitive admission.
Feb. 12, 2002 - Feb. 16, 2002	Workshop on IP and Technology Transfer	South Africa	USPTO	Location: Cape Town, South Africa Training Recipient: Trademark officials, Patent officials, Information officials (i.e., Ministry of) IP and Technology Transfer Workshop Sponsored by the South African Research Management Association (SARMA)

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Feb. 17, 2002 - Feb. 18, 2002	WIPO Seminar on Pharmaceuticals and IPR	Egypt	PhRMA	Location: Cairo, Egypt Training Recipient: Patent officials, Information officials (i.e., Ministry of), Ministry of Public Health officials Public/private partnership between the USG, GOE, and academics and industry representatives from both nations, as well as representatives from intergovernmental organizations WIPO and WTO.
Feb. 21, 2002 - Feb. 21, 2002	Copyright Infringement	Canada	MPAA	Location: Hamilton, Ontario Training Recipient: Customs officials Two sessions were provided to a total of 11 Customs Officers at the Hamilton, Ontario Airport. Topics concerned Copyright Infringement and the Identification of Pirate Optical Discs.
Feb. 21, 2002 - Feb. 21, 2002	IPR Rights	Nicaragua	DOS	Location: Nicaragua Training Recipient: Administrative officials Conference on IP rights hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce and Embassy Managua
Feb. 20, 2002 - Feb. 21, 2002	IPR Seminar	Romania	DOC DOC/CLDP DOC/ITA	Location: Romania Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials Dialogue between Romanian IPR experts, USG representatives, and US private sector representatives, focusing on legal developments, enforcement, and IPR and the digital economy. Romanian Embassy in Washington requested this event in Summer 2001.
Feb. 21, 2002 - Feb. 21, 2002	Protection of Intellectual Property Rights	Nicaragua United States	DOS	Location: Intercontinental Hotel Convention Center Managua Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Police, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Justice officials, Legislators, Journalists The Embassy's Public Diplomacy Section, using E-Bucks, jointly hosted the conference with the American Chamber of Commerce in Nicaragua. Speakers included those from the private sector, including Pfizer and Microsoft, as well as an official from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Feb. 19, 2002 - Feb. 23, 2002	Conference on IPR in Kiev	Ukraine	DOS	Location: Ukraine Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Legislators, Journalists, Legal professionals, Right holder groups Embassy's Democracy Grant Program funded a conference in Kiev, Ukraine on IPR issues. Conference brought international experts, government officials and industry representatives to find ways to improve protection of intellectual property rights in Ukraine.
Feb. 19, 2002 - Feb. 23, 2002	FCS USA Pavilion at EnterEX '2002	Ukraine	DOS	Location: Kiev, Ukraine Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, other enforcement officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Legislators, Journalists, Legal professionals, Right holder groups U.S. Ambassador's speech at opening stressed IPR issues and importance of IPR protection to further development of Information Technologies in Ukraine.
Mar. 01, 2002 - Mar. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property Seminars	China	USPTO	Location: Nan jing and Dali in China Training Recipient: other enforcement officials Topics: focus of the event was on WTO and TRIPS and anti-counterfeiting.
Mar. 18, 2002 - Mar. 18, 2002	Intellectual Property	China	MPAA	Location: China Training Recipient: Police, other enforcement officials mpa and the National Anti-Porn and Piracy Office jointly conducted a training seminar in Jinan, Shangdong Province. A total of 62 main offices from local anti-porn and piracy task forces attended the training.
Mar. 20, 2002 - Mar. 20, 2002	Intellectual Property	China	MPAA	Location: China Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Culture officials MPA and Bejing Anti-Piracy Alliance jointly conducted a training for Bejing local enforcement staffs. A total of 79 officials from local copyright task force, culture task force and A/C task force attended.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Mar. 01, 2002 - Mar. 22, 2002	International Visitor Program	Morocco	DOS	Location: U.S. Training Recipient: Patent officials Aziz Bouazzaoui, Director of the Moroccan Office of Industrial Production, particpated in an International Visitors Program focused on intellectual property rights.
Feb. 28, 2002 - Mar. 26, 2002	International Visitor Program, IP Rights	Malaysia	DOS	Location: United States Training Recipient: Justice officials Norizan Zakaria, Senior Assistant Parliamentary Draftswoman in the Attorney General's Chambers participated in this Multiregional IV Program. Ms. Zakaria drafts Malaysia's IPR legislation and advises the Attorney General on WIPO treaties.
Mar. 26, 2002 - Mar. 26, 2002	Roundtable on TRIPS and Doha Ministerial	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Patent officials, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE held a roundtable discussion on the TRIPS agreement and the Doha Ministerial.
Mar. 28, 2002 - Mar. 28, 2002	Identification of Pirated Product	Taiwan	MPAA	Location: Taiwan Training Recipient: Police A training seminar was conducted for 50 officers of the 2nd Security Police. The topic was how to identify pirated products.
Mar. 28, 2002 - Mar. 28, 2002	IP Television Program	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Journalists USAID project TIPRE helped the IP Research Center get speakers on IPR for a satellite TV channel.
Mar. 15, 2002 - Mar. 31, 2002	Drafting Advisor	Nigeria	CLDP	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Administrative officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Commerce officials, Legislators Eight week consultation with Nigerian officials to draft proposed legislation for protection of IPR
Apr. 01, 2002 - Apr. 01, 2002	Trademark and Geographical Indications Training	Guatemala	USPTO	Location: Guatemala Training Recipient: Administrative officials USPTO delivered a 2-day training program on trademarks and GIs for officials from Guatemalan Intellectual Property Office

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 12, 2002 - Apr. 12, 2002	Intellectual Property	Germany	MPAA	Location: Badenia, Freiburg Training Recipient: Police Training for 30 police officers concerning optical disc piracy.
Apr. 15, 2002 - Apr. 17, 2002	Copyright Enforcement Seminar	Brazil	USCS	Location: Sao Paulo, Brazil Training Recipient: Customs officials, Organized crime task force members, other enforcement officials Course taught by USCS. Focus on the motion picture industry, computer software industry and sound recording industry. Industry representatives demonstrated a variety of discovery techniques to Brazilian participants. 65 Brazilian law enforcement agents participated.
Apr. 18, 2002 - Apr. 18, 2002	Intellectual Property Rights	Slovak Republic	MPAA	Location: Bardejov Training Recipient: Police Training seminar for police authorities on Internet and cross border piracy. Training was held at the District Police Headquarters, Bardejov.
Apr. 15, 2002 - Apr. 19, 2002	Enforcement Seminars	China	DOC DOJ DOS USCS USPTO	Location: Nanjing and Dalian, China Training Recipient: Customs officials, Organized crime task force members, other enforcement officials A series of IPR enforcement seminars and presentations in Nanjing and Dalian. Included presentations in Chinese by Ira Belkin (DOJ) and Mark Cohen (USPTO). Very well received.
Apr. 18, 2002 - Apr. 19, 2002	Enforcement Training Program	China	DOC	Location: Dalian, China Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Customs officials, Administrative officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Information officials (i.e., Ministry of), Justice officials 140 USG and Chinese officials attended. Co-sponsored by China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and USDOC.
Apr. 20, 2002 - Apr. 20, 2002	Intellectual Property	Croatia	MPAA	Training Recipient: Police Seminar for three classes of police trainees. Focus was primarily on optical disc and Internet piracy.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Apr. 20, 2002 - Apr. 20, 2002	IPR and Pharmaceuticals Workshop	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Patent officials, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, Legislators, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE organized a seminar on IPR and pharmaceuticals.
Apr. 22, 2002 - Apr. 23, 2002	Ukraine Judicial Enforcement Seminar	Ukraine	CIPR DOC	Location: Kyiv, Ukraine Training Recipient: Justice officials, Legal professionals, Right holder groups Seminar attended by 120 Ukrainian judges, government officials and experts . CIPR brought to Ukraine more than 30 speakers from 10 different countries to share comparative experiences on various aspects of intellectual property law with fifty commercial court judges, law enforcement officials, trademark owners and others.
Apr. 25, 2002 - Apr. 26, 2002	Drafting Workshop	Nigeria	CLDP	Location: Abuja, Nigeria Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Administrative officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Legislators Workshop to review proposed legislation for the protection of IPR in Nigeria
Apr. 25, 2002 - Apr. 26, 2002	IPR Enforcement for Prosecutors	El Salvador	DOS	Location: El Salvador Training Recipient: Prosecutors Two-day seminar for IPR prosecutors from around Central America and Panama on IPR law and enforcment and how to spot counterfeit clothes. This information provided to respond to STATE 167324 Most IPR assistance projects in El Salvador, including this one, are partly or fully funded through USAID Central American regional aid programs based at G-CAP in Guatemala or through SIECA -- the Central America Economic Integration System -- also with its headquarters in Guatemala.
Apr. 23, 2002 - Apr. 26, 2002	WTO Seminar	Costa Rica	USAID	Location: Costa Rica Training Recipient: Prosecutors Workshop on Collective Management of Copyright.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 01, 2002 - May. 01, 2002	Enforcement Program	Albania Bangladesh Botswana Chile China Croatia Cyprus Egypt Kuwait Macedonia Malawi Malaysia Mexico Romania Russian Federation Slovak Republic St. Lucia Tanzania Thailand Yugoslavia	USPTO	Location: Washington, D.C. Training Recipient: Administrative officials USPTO-WIPO Enforcement Program
May. 01, 2002 - May. 01, 2002	Regional Enforcement Conference	Malaysia Thailand Vietnam	DOS USAID	Location: Hanoi, Vietnam Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Customs officials, other enforcement officials Regional conference sponsored by the French National Institute of Industrial Property, in conjunction with the European Commission, the Vietnamese, Thai, and Malaysian Governments, with participation by USG experts and a number of private firms (including Microsoft).
May. 01, 2002 - May. 01, 2002	Visiting Scholars Program	Albania Bulgaria Croatia Egypt Macedonia Mexico Romania Serbia-Montenegro Vietnam	DOC USAID USPTO	Location: Washington, D.C. Training Recipient: Trademark officials, Patent officials USPTO Visiting Scholars' Program. Cosponsored by CLDP
Apr. 27, 2002 - May. 02, 2002	Dr. James Chandler IPR Speaking Tour	South Africa	BSA	Location: Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town - South Africa Training Recipient: Administrative officials, other executive branch officials, Legislators, Legal professionals, Right holder groups Dr. James Chandler, president of the National Intellectual Property Law Institute, delivered presentations on the value of IPR protection to both developed and developing nations.
May. 04, 2002 - May. 04, 2002	IPR Conference	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE helped organize a conference on IPR at Al Azhar Univ.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 08, 2002 - May. 08, 2002	Intellectual Property	Germany	MPAA	Location: Northrhine-Westfallia, Neuss Training Recipient: Police Training for approximately 25 police officers concerning optical disc piracy.
May. 12, 2002 - May. 12, 2002	Intellectual Property	Croatia	MPAA	Training Recipient: Police Training seminar for two classes of police trainees. Focus was primarily on optical disc and Internet piracy.
May. 16, 2002 - May. 16, 2002	Intellectual Property Rightsq	Slovak Republic	MPAA	Location: Zvolen Training Recipient: Police Training seminar for police authorities on Internet and cross border piracy. Seminar was held at District Police Headquarters in Zvolen.
May. 06, 2002 - May. 17, 2002	USPTO Visiting Scholars Program	Albania Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania Serbia-Montenegro	CLDP	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Trade officials Training to further familiarize the Senior Trade Officials with the intricacies of developing and implementing a Trade Policy
May. 17, 2002 - May. 23, 2002	Russian Duma IP Delegation - OPEN WORLD Program	Russian Federation	CIPR	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Legislators CIPR hosted a delegation of Russian State Duma Deputies for high-level discussions with U.S. officials on important intellectual property (IP) issues to put Russia in line with international standards and norms. The visit was sponsored by The Open World Program of the Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library of Congress. Russian deputies met with U.S. government officials, Members of Congress and NGO leaders interested in IP issues in the Russian Federation. Topics of priority included anti-counterfeiting issues and enforcement measures.
May. 20, 2002 - May. 24, 2002	IPR Enforcement	Albania Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania Serbia-Montenegro	CLDP USPTO	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Customs officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts To provide IPR officials with comprehensive training on developing a TRIPS compliant and effective IP enforcement problem solving exercise

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
May. 24, 2002 - May. 25, 2002	Forum on IPR in the Global Market	Belgium	USPTO	Location: Brussels, Belgium Training Recipient: Information officials (i.e., Ministry of), other executive branch officials Full title: "The Future of Intellectual Property in the Global Market of the Information Society;" forum for experts' discussions. Organized by the Flemish Catholic Universities of Louvain and Brussels; USPTO experts participated.
May. 24, 2002 - May. 26, 2002	Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights	Spain	MPAA	Location: Spain Training Recipient: Police Two hour conference for police officers at Avila's Police Academy.
May. 29, 2002 - May. 29, 2002	Intellectual Property Rights	Israel	MPAA	Location: TelAviv, Israel Training Recipient: Prosecutors Lecture to approximately 30 police officers and prosecutors.
May. 01, 2002 - May. 31, 2002	Geographical Indications Guidelines	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Trademark officials USAID project TIPRE provided expert advice on creating guidelines for geographical indications.
Mar. 01, 2002 - May. 31, 2002	Teaching IPR at Egyptian Universities	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo, Ain Shams, Menofiya Training Recipient: Journalists, Legal professionals, other, Academics USAID project TIPRE provided speakers and lecture materials for courses at three Egyptian universities.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Border Enforcement Program	Moldova	CLDP USPTO	Location: Moldova Training Recipient: Administrative officials Border Enforcement Program.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Poland	MPAA	Location: Gorzow Training Recipient: Police Seminar for 45 police officers which included the identification of pirate products and discussion concerning cross border piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Bulgaria	MPAA	Location: Bourgas Training Recipient: Police Seminar for police officers of Bourgas. Focus was on optical disc piracy and Internet piracy.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Russian Federation	MPAA	Location: Moscow Training Recipient: Police Training with Municipal Police. Focus was on optical disc piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Russian Federation	MPAA	Location: Novosibirsk Training Recipient: Police Training for approximately 40 police officers focusing on optical disc piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Russian Federation	MPAA	Location: Rostov Training Recipient: Police Training for economic crime police officers focusing on optical disc piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Russian Federation	MPAA	Location: Viborg Training Recipient: Customs officials Training for customs officers focusing on optical disc piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Netherlands	MPAA	Training Recipient: Customs officials Training sessions for customs officials to assist in identifying pirated product.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property	Netherlands	MPAA	Training Recipient: other enforcement officials Presentation to representatives of the ministries of justice, economic affairs and education.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property Rights	Bulgaria	MPAA	Location: Blagoevgrad Training Recipient: Police Seminar for police officers of Blagoevgrad. Focus was on optical disc piracy and Internet piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Intellectual Property Rights	Bulgaria	MPAA	Location: Lovetch Training Recipient: Police Seminar conducted for police officers focusing on optical disc and Internet piracy.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	International Seminar on Semiconductors	China	DOC USPTO	Location: Beijing, China Training Recipient: Administrative officials Sino-US International Seminar on Semiconductors.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	IP Enforcement Conference	Philippines	IIPI USPTO	Location: Philippines Training Recipient: Administrative officials IP Enforcement conference for govenment, business and judges.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	IP Training	Algeria	CLDP USPTO	Location: Washington, D.C. Training Recipient: Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts IP training for Algerian judges.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Program on Patent Linkage and Data Exclusivity	China	USPTO	Location: China Training Recipient: Administrative officials Speaker program on patent linkage and data exclusivity seminar sponsored by the Joint Commission of Commerce & Trade
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 01, 2002	Training on Biotechnology Patenting in U.S.	China	USPTO	Location: China Training Recipient: Administrative officials Training on biotechnology patenting in the U.S.
Jun. 04, 2002 - Jun. 04, 2002	Examination of Patent Applications	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Patent officials USAID project TIPRE expert advice on examining patent applications in the mailbox. 3 month long program, 6/4/02 - 9/5/02
Jun. 04, 2002 - Jun. 04, 2002	Industrial Design Examination Guidelines	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: other USAID project TIPRE expert advice on adapting industrial design examination guidelines to IPR law. Brochure designed and printed too. 3 month long program, 6/4/02 - 9/5/02
Jun. 04, 2002 - Jun. 04, 2002	Intellectual Property	Canada	MPAA	Location: Niagara Training Recipient: Police, Customs officials Signal theft and Optical disc piracy training seminar for Niagara RCMP attachment and customs officials.
Jun. 04, 2002 - Jun. 04, 2002	Technical Assistance for Implementing Regs	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Justice officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Legal professionals USAID project TIPRE technical assistance to the Egyptian government for implementing regulations of the IPR law. 6/4/02 - 8/31/02

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 04, 2002 - Jun. 04, 2002	Trademark Examination Guidelines	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Trademark officials USAID project TIPRE expert advice on adapting trademark examination guidelines to new IPR law. 3 month long program, 6/4/02 - 9/5/02
Jun. 05, 2002 - Jun. 05, 2002	Intellectual Property	Canada	MPAA	Location: Toronto Training Recipient: Police, Customs officials Training seminar for RCMP, Customs and Municipal Police focusing primarily on Signal Theft and Optical Disc piracy.
Jun. 10, 2002 - Jun. 10, 2002	Conference on Intellectual Property Rights	Spain	MPAA	Location: Zaragoza, Spain Training Recipient: Police Conference for 15 police officers in Zaragoza.
Jun. 11, 2002 - Jun. 11, 2002	JCCT	China	USPTO	Training Recipient: other enforcement officials Topics: Intellectual Property Protection and anti-counterfeiting played an important role in the agenda, and Industry presented half-day seminar exclusivity devoted to data protection. Participants: Small group across table discussions, whereas the seminar was attended by about 70 officials.
Jun. 13, 2002 - Jun. 14, 2002	Regional IP Enforcement Program	Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	USAID USPTO	Location: Guatemala Training Recipient: Customs officials, Prosecutors Regional IP enforcement program.
Jun. 01, 2002 - Jun. 15, 2002	Public Understanding of IPR	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE training to media professionals on the benefits of IPR protection.
Jun. 18, 2002 - Jun. 18, 2002	Intellectual Property Rights	Slovak Republic	MPAA	Location: Stropkov Training Recipient: Police Training seminar for police authorities focusing on DVD imports. Seminar was held at District Police Headquarters in Stropkov.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 19, 2002 - Jun. 19, 2002	Intellectual Property	Germany	MPAA	Location: Saarland, Saarbrucken Training Recipient: Police Training for approximately 12 police officers focusing on optical disc piracy.
Jun. 21, 2002 - Jun. 21, 2002	Intellectual Property	Canada	MPAA	Location: Toronto Training Recipient: Police Training for Toronto Police focusing on Signal Theft and Optical Disc Piracy.
Jan. 11, 2002 - Jun. 21, 2002	IPR Technical Lectures	Romania	DOS USAID	Location: Romanian National Institute of Magistracy Training Recipient: Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts US Embassy Bucharest organized a series of technical lectures for young Romanian prosecutors and judges. Fields covered included software, video-cinema, and phonogram production. In total lecture series between January and June were conducted.
Jun. 20, 2002 - Jun. 25, 2002	IP and Biotechnology	Malaysia	DOS	Location: Kuala Lumpur, Johor, and Penang Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Economy officials, Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Legal professionals, Academics The Embassy's Office of Public Affairs organized several speaking engagements for Professor Harold C. Wegner, an attorney with the Washington DC law firm of Foley and Lardner and former Professor of Law and Director of the IP Law Program at George Washington University Law School. Prof. Wegner addressed the Malaysian Intellectual Property Association and the National Science Center in KL, and spoke at the Universiti Teknolgi Malaysia in Johor and at Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang. He also met with the Prime Minister's Science Adviser, Tan Sri Zahruddin.
Jun. 27, 2002 - Jun. 28, 2002	SIECA-CERLALC-CEDRO	Costa Rica	USAID	Location: San Jose, Costa Rica Training Recipient: Justice officials Regional Seminar on Reprography

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jun. 28, 2002 - Jun. 29, 2002	IPR Enforcement in the Dom. Rep.	Dominican Republic Panama United States	DOS	Location: Santo Domingo Training Recipient: Prosecutors CS SANTO DOMINGO AND THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE ORGANIZED AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT IN SANTO DOMINGO ON JUNE 28-29, 2002. CS Santo Domingo collaborated with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in the organization of the "International Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement" held in Santo Domingo, on June 28-29, 2002. The purpose of the Seminar was to discuss the enforcement of the Dominican laws that protect Intellectual Property Rights in the Dominican Republic. The seminar was directed to Dominican prosecutors, therefore, our office worked closely with the office of the Dominican General Prosecutor. An important issue covered on the IPR seminar was the method of enforcement of IPR laws currently been used in other countries such as Panama, Colombia, and the United States. From the United States participated: Caridad Berdut from the Department of Justice; and Rodolfo Orjales and Richard Halverson from the Customs Service. Our office also coordinated the participation of Jose Ayu Pardo from the Panamanian National Prosecutor's Office.
Jun. 30, 2002 - Jun. 30, 2002	IPR Magazine	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Journalists USAID project TIPRE, in cooperation with Al Ahram newspaper, created a special magazine on IPR issues.
Jul. 01, 2002 - Jul. 01, 2002	Data Exclusivity and Patent Linkage	Thailand	USPTO	Location: Bangkok, Thailand Training Recipient: Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials USPTO presentation on data exclusivity in the United States and FDA Patent Linkage to the Thai FDA. In conjunction with Pfizer.
Jul. 01, 2002 - Jul. 01, 2002	Data Exclusivity for the Royal Thai Government	Thailand	USPTO	Training Recipient: other enforcement officials Topics: Provide the background and training so that RTG officials could develop fair and appropriate implementation guidelines. Participation was targeted towards a select group of officials responsible for drawing up guidelines.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jul. 01, 2002 - Jul. 01, 2002	Implementation of TRIPS Enforcement Obligations	Argentina Bangladesh Brazil Cameroon Colombia Egypt Finland France Guyana India Jordan Malawi Mauritius Nigeria Poland Romania Singapore Sudan Thailand Tunisia Ukraine Uzbekistan Zambia	USPTO	Location: Geneva, Switzerland Training Recipient: Academics Training session utilizing case study developed by USPTO illustrating the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement enforcement obligations. Also sponsored by WIPO.
Jul. 06, 2002 - Jul. 06, 2002	2002 Summer Intellectual Property Training Program	Taiwan	APLI	Location: Washington, DC, Boston, Seattle, San Francisco Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Administrative officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Right holder groups Intensive multi-disciplinary professional training program for professionals, designed to cover the law and policy of IP, the practical aspects of technology licensing and intellectual assets management. Offered 7/6-9/26, 2002, in collaboration with the GWU IP Law Program, MIT, and University of Washington.
Jul. 07, 2002 - Jul. 07, 2002	The New IPR Law	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, other executive branch officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Right holder groups, Academics USAID project TIPRE organized a conference titled "IPR: Developing the Market Under the New Law."

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Jul. 08, 2002 - Jul. 12, 2002	IPR Judicial Consultations	Albania Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania Serbia-Montenegro	CLDP DOJ	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts Training to familiarize SE Europe Judiciaries with the main type of disputes pertaining to IPR as well as with the key issues to be resolved for each type of dispute
Jul. 08, 2002 - Jul. 12, 2002	Training for Judges	Albania Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania	CLDP USPTO	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts Technical assistance to train judges who adjudicate IPR disputes. Workshops based upon exercises and case studies.
Jul. 24, 2002 - Jul. 25, 2002	APEC-IPEG IP Enforcement Seminar	Australia Canada China Hong Kong Japan Mexico New Zealand Philippines Singapore Taiwan	DOJ USPTO	Location: Los Angeles, CA Training Recipient: Administrative officials APEC-IPEC Enforcement Seminar. The seminar provided APEC member intellectual property and enforcement officials with a forum to discuss leading-edge enforcement issues, concentrating on investigation and prosecution of IP crimes.
Aug. 21, 2002 - Aug. 22, 2002	Seminar on IPR for Journalists	El Salvador	DOS	Location: El Salvador Training Recipient: Journalists Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights for Journalists This information provided to respond to STATE 167324 Most IPR assistance projects in El Salvador, including this one, are partly or fully funded through USAID Central American regional aid programs based at G-CAP in Guatemala or through SIECA -- the Central America Economic Integration System -- also with its headquarters in Guatemala.
Aug. 29, 2002 - Aug. 29, 2002	Regional Workshop	Costa Rica	USAID	Location: Costa Rica Training Recipient: Prosecutors Regional workshop on Undisclosed Information
Aug. 29, 2002 - Aug. 29, 2002	Roundtable on IPR Law	Egypt	USAID	Location: Cairo Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Health officials, Ministry of Public Health officials, Trade officials, Journalists, Legal professionals, Academics USAID project TIPRE roundtable discussion on new choices in IP protection: An Attorney's Dilemna.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Aug. 30, 2002 - Aug. 30, 2002	National Workshop	Costa Rica	USAID	Location: Costa Rica Training Recipient: Justice officials National Workshop on Undisclosed Information for Judges and Prosecutors.
Aug. 30, 2002 - Aug. 30, 2002	Send IPR specialist to USPTO program	El Salvador	DOS	Location: El Salvador Training Recipient: Academics Bought airplane ticket, appropriated per diem to send a National Judicial Council instructor to a U.S. PTO seminar in Washington on specialized IPR courts on September 12-13, 2002. This trip financed with USAID and embassy funds
Sep. 01, 2002 - Aug. 31, 2002	Commercial Law Development Program	Ukraine	USAID	Location: Kiev, Ukraine Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Administrative officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Commerce officials, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Information officials (i.e., Ministry of), Justice officials, Trade officials, Legislators, Legal professionals An ongoing effort to modernize legislation. Assisted with drafting a new Civil Code, including provisions re: protecting IPR.
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2002	Commercial Law Development Program	Ukraine	DOC	Location: Ukraine Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Customs officials, Revenue (Tax) officials, Administrative officials, Commerce officials, Culture officials, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Trade officials Resident advisor on WTO sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce works fulltime and closely with Government of Ukraine on accession. Ongoing program, 9/1/01 - 8/31/02
Sep. 01, 2001 - Sep. 01, 2002	International Visitors' Program - IPR Focus	Ukraine	DOS	Location: Ukraine - U.S. Training Recipient: Legislators Special program brought Ukrainian legislators, government officials and others to meet members of Congrss, industry groups and others in the U.S. Focus was entirely on IPR issues and improvement of IPR policy in Ukraine. Ongoing program, 9/1/01 - 8/31/02

IPR Database: Results

Training Date	Title	Countries	Sponsor	Synopsis/Comments
Sep. 06, 2002 - Sep. 06, 2002	Ron Brown Fellowship Program	Croatia	DOS	Location: Franklin Pierce Law Center, Concord NH Training Recipient: other Participant is Croatian lawyer who is taking a Master's Degree in Law/International Intellectual Property Rights. Participant's program of study from 09/06/2002-07/01/2003
Sep. 07, 2002 - Sep. 07, 2002	Seminar on Intellectual Property	Guatemala	PhRMA	Location: Guatemala Training Recipient: other enforcement officials Expository: Marco Antonio Palacios y Lic. Manuel Duarte
Jul. 12, 2002 - Sep. 13, 2002	IP Management Training Program	China	APLI	Location: Washington, DC Training Recipient: Copyright officials, Trademark officials, Patent officials, Administrative officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Economy officials, Industry officials (i.e., Ministry of), Trade officials, Legislators, Legal professionals Multi-disciplinary professional training program on IP law and policy, the practical aspects of technology licensing and assets management. Program ran 7/12-9/13, 2002. Also supported by the USDA Graduate School and GWU IP Law Program.
Sep. 23, 2002 - Sep. 24, 2002	IP Enforcement Program for Prosecutors	Paraguay	USPTO	Location: Asuncion, Paraguay Training Recipient: Prosecutors A two-day program to train Paraguayan prosecutors on intellectual property rights enforcement.
Apr. 08, 2001 - Sep. 25, 2002	Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	Philippines	DOS	Training Recipient: Patent officials, Police, Customs officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, Legislators, other USAID/AGILE provided technical advise and support to the Bureau of Customs (BOC) of the Philippines in strengthening border controls and IPR enforcement, and coordinated with stakeholders toward building a coalition to push for the protection of IPR in the country. As far as optical media is concerned, USAID/AGILE is actively participating in government and private sector initatives to enact the Entertainment/Videogram Regulatory and Anti-Piracy Act, which provides for a comprehensive regulatory regime for optical media. USAID/AGILE is also involved in private sector efforts to harness public support for IPR protection.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Feb. 02, 2002 - Sep. 25, 2002	Plant Variety Protection	Philippines	DOS	Training Recipient: Patent officials To support efforts to provide better protection for IPR, USAID/AGILE advocated for the enactment of the Plant Variety Protection (PVP) bill. After achieving a milestone with the enactment of the PVP Act on June 7, 2002, USAID/AGILE is now assisting the Department of Agriculture (DA) implement the law, mainly by providing technical and logistical support to capacity-building efforts among the DA agencies tasked with the protection of plant breeder rights.
Sep. 26, 2002 - Sep. 26, 2002	IP Enforcement Program	China United States	USPTO	Location: Washington, D.C. Training Recipient: Trade officials Participants: "Shanghai WTO Center" overseas Training groups, comprised of about 16 officials selected to be trained on WTO rules and implementation Topics: Discuss the industry's IP enforcement
Oct. 01, 2002 - Oct. 01, 2002	Enforcement Training	Albania Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Macedonia Romania Yugoslavia	COPYRIGHT	Location: Croatia Training Recipient: Customs officials, other enforcement officials Comprehensive IPR enforcement program focused on the civil, criminal, and border provisions of TRIPs. Regional conference for Southeast Europe
Oct. 10, 2002 - Oct. 15, 2002	IP Enforcement Program	China	USPTO	Location: Wuhan and Chengdu, China Training Recipient: Administrative officials IP enforcement program for Chinese government officials. Contact Person is Mark Cohen.
Oct. 14, 2002 - Oct. 22, 2002	IIPI/USPTO/USAID Vietnam Program	Vietnam	IIPI USAID USPTO	Location: Vietnam Training Recipient: Customs officials, other enforcement officials, Prosecutors, Judges - civil/administrative courts, Judges - criminal courts, other Workshop on Intellectual Property and the Vietnam-US Bilateral Trade Agreement. A series of three workshops to familiarize on IPR enforcement and border measures provisions of the Vietnam-US Bilateral Trade Agreement. Sponsors also included USAID/Star Vietnam, and the Vietnam National Office of Industrial Property.

IPR Database: Results				
Training Date	**Title**	**Countries**	**Sponsor**	**Synopsis/Comments**
Oct. 15, 2002 - Oct. 22, 2002	IP Program	Vietnam	USPTO	Location: Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, Vietnam Training Recipient: Administrative officials An overall intellectual property program for government representatives sponsored jointly by the Int. Intel. Prop. Inst. and USPTO. Co-sponsored by USPTO, IIPI, ISAID/STAR Vietnam, Vietnamese National Office of Industrial Property. Attendance totaled approximately 220. Contact is Peter Fowler