

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 66.2
OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT**

JAPAN

The following communication, dated 28 September 2012, from the delegation of Japan is being circulated pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Decision on Implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (IP/C/28).

Communications from other developed country Members will be circulated as addenda to this document.

1. The Government of Japan has been conducting development cooperation activities in many fields. One of the most important objectives of the cooperation activities is to promote and encourage the transfer of technology.

2. Japan understands that incentive for technology transfer should be interpreted to include variety of measures such as financial support and support for business environment and that support for business environment by strengthening intellectual property protection is one of the effective measures to promote technology transfer by private sectors. Based on this understanding, Japan has provided many incentive measures.

3. With regard to the incentives that Japan provides enterprises and institutions in Japan, the Government of Japan would like to report on the following activities. The Government of Japan believes that the following activities contribute to raising the level of technological infrastructure in the least developed countries (LDCs), which will bring about further technology transfer.

I. SPECIAL INITIATIVES

A. AID FOR TRADE

4. Japan has carried out its Aid for Trade Initiatives under the title of the Development Initiative for Trade for two consecutive periods, under which Japan has implemented comprehensive and tailored assistance by combining various tools including ODA and other measures to improve market access for LDC products in each stage of trade - "to produce", "to sell", and "to buy". For the first phase of 2006-08, Japan announced, prior to the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, the promotion of Aid for Trade related measures and fully implemented the first initiative containing provision of US\$10 billion of financial assistance including trade, production and distribution and the exchange of a total of 10 thousand trainees and experts in trade-related fields over the same period. Upon the successful results of the above-mentioned first initiative, Japan announced a new AfT strategy, 'Development Initiative for Trade 2009' in July 2009. Its main pillar is US\$12 billion of

financial assistance for trade-related projects including technical assistance for 40 thousand persons in total for 3 years from 2009 to 2011.

II. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

5. As the provision of good-quality medicines form the foundation of healthcare, it has become a important task to establish a system that can consistently ensure the availability of quality, safe and efficacious medicines in developing countries.

6. Furthermore, the spread of substandard/spurious/falsely-labelled/falsified/counterfeit (SSFFC) pharmaceutical products is a great public health problem, as it not only threatens the health of individual users but also leads to waste of public resources and/or to the risk of spawning drug-resistant strains of bacteria. As such, strengthening measures to combat the distribution of SSFFC pharmaceutical products is also of great importance.

7. From these perspectives, the Government of Japan, through the JICA and Japan International Corporation of Welfare Services (JICWELS), conducts the following training programmes in order to develop and reinforce specialist personnel engaged in pharmaceutical regulatory services:

Training Programme for Good Governance of Medicines for Pharmaceutical Regulatory Authorities in Developing Countries

8. This training programme is to develop human resources in the planning and implementation of pharmaceutical administration in the respective countries referring to the system and experiences by Japan and information from attending countries. The programme includes presentations on pharmaceutical administration and related services in Japan, study visits to related facilities and lectures, with an aim of building up pharmaceutical administration in developing countries as well as information sharing among participants to promote mutual understanding in the field of pharmaceutical administration. In FY 2011, Japan welcomed nine participants from six different developing countries: China, Iraq, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Malaysia.

Training Programme on Manufacturing Control of Essential Medicines - GMP Course

9. This training programme is to develop human resources in the planning and administration of quality control in line with the GMP concept and the quality assurance of essential medicines in the respective countries referring to the system and experiences by Japan and information from attending countries. The programme includes lectures on the Japanese pharmaceutical administration, GMP legislation, the Japanese pharmacopoeia and the pharmaceutical inspection in Japan. The programme also includes study visits to the related facilities to provide more concrete information as well as information sharing among participants to promote mutual understanding in the field of quality control, in line with the GMP concept, and the quality assurance of essential medicines. In FY 2011, Japan welcomed eight participants from four different developing countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

10. In addition to these programmes, the Government of Japan, through the JICA and Japan International Medical Technology Foundation (JIMTEF), conducts training for hospital pharmacists engaged in management of medicines in core hospitals in developing countries. This training provides an opportunity to acquire practical knowledge and skills necessary for hospital pharmacists through understanding the management of medicines of Japanese hospitals. Furthermore, the Government of Japan in cooperation with Japanese Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (JPMA) contributes to improvement of pharmaceutical regulations through participation in international conferences and makes efforts to disseminate the outcomes to developing countries in Asian region.

III. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

A. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

11. The Japan Patent Office (JPO) has been holding group training courses on intellectual property rights (IPRs) for government officials, in cooperation with the WIPO and the Asia-Pacific Industrial Property Center (APIC) of the Japan Institute for Promoting Invention and Innovation (JIPII). In FY 2011, the following five group training courses were held, and 84 participants in total received training.

Training Courses	Target	Organizer
Training Course on the Use of Information Technology in IP Administration under WIPO FIT/JP	senior officials of IP offices responsible for information technology matters	WIPO and JPO
Training Course on the Enforcement of IPR under WIPO FIT/JP	senior officials engaged in the enforcement of IPR in enforcement-related government agencies	WIPO and JPO
Training Course on the Examination Practices of Industrial Property (Basic Programme) under WIPO FIT/JP	patent examiners and trademark examiners	WIPO and JPO
Training Course on IP Management and the Formulation and Implementation of Results-Based IP Office Plans under WIPO	senior officials who are responsible for formulation of IP policies	WIPO and JPO
The JPO/IPR Training Course on the Patent Examination Practices for ASEAN Member Countries	patent examiner in IP offices of ASEAN member countries	JPO

12. The JPO has also been holding the following group training course on industrial property rights for trainees from the private sector: In FY 2011, the following group training course was held, and 16 participants received training:

Training Course	Target	Organizer
The JPO/IPR Training Course for IP Trainers	employees at universities or research institutions involved in education on the IP system and those engaged in the dissemination of IPR at IP assistance organizations	JPO

13. The dispatch of experts is one of the WIPO Funds-in-Trust/Japan programmes and has been executed according to the request from developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region with the purpose of providing foreign IP offices with necessary instructions and advice. The dispatched experts contribute to increasing the efficiency of foreign IP offices to grant industrial property rights, and streamlining IP administration through rationalization of administrative procedures. Since 2008, the Government of Japan has also made annual contributions to WIPO (i.e., WIPO Funds-in-Trust/Japan for Africa and the LDC) on a voluntary basis to promote technology transfer in Africa, and in 2009, the JPO began to dispatch its experts to Africa utilizing the contributions, as well as providing equipment and scholarships to African University in Zimbabwe and the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon.

WIPO Seminar on Successful Experiences Linking Intellectual Property and Business

14. Aiming to support intellectual property development in Africa, the JPO sent experts to the *WIPO Seminar* in Pretoria, South Africa in May 2009. The seminar had 60 participants from 35 African countries (Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros,

Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, ARIPO) and was the first event utilizing the WIPO funds-in-trust/Japan for Africa and the LDCs.

WIPO Regional Forum on the Role of National Design Councils for the Effective Promotion and Protection of Industrial Design

15. The forum was held in Vientiane, Lao PDR in August 2009 and provided each country with the opportunity to share information on the protection and promotion of industrial designs and to discuss effective methods of protecting and utilizing industrial designs. The JPO dispatched experts to the forum to share Japan's experience and knowledge. The forum had 50 participants from 15 countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam and Lao PDR.)

WIPO National Workshop on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) for Law Enforcement Agencies

16. In order to discuss IPR enforcement issues including the importance of enforcement in Cambodia, the necessity of a legal framework to realize enforcement, and cooperation between the intellectual property office and the enforcement organization, the JPO dispatched an expert to the national workshop in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in October 2009. The workshop had 50 local participants from governmental agencies and the private sector.

WIPO Regional Workshop on Technology Transfer Based on the Strategic Use of Intellectual Property

17. The workshop was held in Casablanca, Morocco in April 2010 and provided participants with the opportunity to share information and to exchange views on the strategic use of IPR in the process of technology transfer including the role of technology management offices (TMOs). The JPO dispatched experts to the workshop. The seminar had about 30 participants from 26 African countries/organizations. (Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, ARIPO, OAPI).

WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Centers Workshop on Patent Information

18. This seminar was held in Casablanca, Morocco in June 2010. The workshop was attended by approximately 50 participants, including representatives of universities, public research organizations, business associations, and Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC). The meeting provided participants with an overview of patent information and its uses, specific technology databases, issues in transfer of technology, and best practices in establishing technology and innovation support networks.

WIPO Study Programme on Innovation and Transfer of Technology

19. Aiming to provide an opportunity to discuss experiences, best practices and policy options with senior officials of member states, which have either developed or are in process of developing innovation support centres, the JPO sent experts to Casablanca, Morocco in April 2011. The study programme had about 20 participants from 12 African countries/organizations (Congo, Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia).

WIPO Policy Dialogue on the Role of IP for Economic, Social and Cultural Development

20. This forum was held in Lusaka, Zambia in May 2011 and provided a platform for dialogue between senior officials from the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and high level officials of countries of the region in charge of IP policy including heads of Intellectual Property (IP) offices, on IP and innovation policy issues and their impact on economic, social and cultural development. The JPO sent experts to the forum to share Japan's experiences and knowledge. The forum had 50 participants from African countries and RECs (Botswana, Congo, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, COMESA, EAC, UEMOA, ARIPO, OAPI).

WIPO Regional Seminar on Realizing the Development Potential of ICT-Based Business Services

21. This seminar was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in May 2011 to discuss the growth potential of ICT and IP technology-based business services. The seminar brought together 33 IP officials from 17 countries in the African region (Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe). The participants exchanged views on the importance of developing ICT infrastructures and how to improve the efficiency and quality of ICT-based businesses. The JPO sent an expert to the seminar and introduced its IP information services and how to make use of such information.

WIPO Seminar on Innovation Support through Access to Technological Knowledge and the establishment of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), ARIPO member states

22. This seminar was held in Harare, Zimbabwe in June 2011 and enhanced the capabilities of the member states to retrieve information on patent and technology from databases, demonstrate the practical advantages of using intellectual property (IP) information, and exchange experiences in developing innovation support networks. The JPO sent an expert to the seminar to share Japan's experiences and knowledge. The forum had 50 participants from 21 African countries (Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe).

WIPO National Workshop on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

23. This workshop was held in Cambodia in September 2011 with the aim of deepening the understanding of the connection between enforcement of intellectual property rights and economic development, focusing on building capacity to improve border enforcement. This workshop had 60 participants including government officials involved in intellectual property rights enforcement such as customs, police and chamber of commerce. The JPO sent two experts to this workshop and introduced a global overview of counterfeiting/piracy and support on enhancing strategic public cooperation, including private sector support.

WIPO Study Programme on Innovation and Transfer of Technology

24. This seminar was held from November, 28 2011 to December 2, 2011 in Tunis, Tunisia. The objectives of the study visit were to provide an opportunity to senior officials of member states that have developed or are in the process of developing innovation support centers to undertake a study visit in Technology, IP and in innovation awareness in the context of a more technology advanced African country. The study programme had about 14 participants from 11 African countries

(Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe).

WIPO Regional Workshop for the LDCs of Asia and the Pacific Region on the Use of Intellectual Property for Enhancing Economic Competitiveness and Development

25. This workshop was held in Bhutan in December 2011 for the purpose of raising awareness of the importance of IP for economic development for LDCs in the Asia-Pacific region and sharing information on business activities and various measures effectively utilizing IP. About 30 participants brought together from seven countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa) attended the workshop. The JPO sent an expert to this workshop and introduced Japanese experience on how intellectual property functions as a tool for economic growth and business competitiveness.

JICA Group Training Course

26. JICA provides various IP training programmes by inviting government officials from various countries to Japan. Under such programmes, participants are expected to acquire general and basic knowledge through lectures, discussion and site observation, etc. and to share the knowledge among participants from various countries. "Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights" courses were held in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. The courses had many participants from Myanmar, Cambodia, Gambia, Uganda, and Tanzania.

B. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF COPYRIGHTS

27. The Japan Copyright Office (JCO) has been planning and carrying out the following programmes in order to develop copyright systems in developing countries and to strengthen regional cooperation among Asia Pacific countries:

APACE Programme

28. Since its establishment in 1993, Asia-Pacific Copyright Systems Enhancement (APACE) Programme has contributed to the development of copyright systems in Asia-Pacific countries in cooperation with WIPO. The APACE programme mainly consists of several activities such as Annual Regional Symposium, National Seminar, Training Programme, and Experts Missions.

The Asia-Pacific Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Seminar

29. This programme has been organized once a year since 1997 in order to provide opportunities for exchanging information and views on copyright and neighbouring rights issues with copyright officials from Asia-Pacific countries. The title was changed to 'Asia Copyright Conference' in 2010.

JICA Group Training Course

30. This training course has been organized since 1998 in cooperation with the JICA for the development of copyright systems and its enforcement in developing countries. In FY 2010, five trainees were accepted from four countries in Asia.

C. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

31. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan has been planning and implementing the following activities with the purpose of facilitating establishment and international harmonization of PVP systems in developing countries, especially in East Asian countries.

JICA Group Training Course

32. This JICA training course started in 2000 in cooperation with MAFF and the National Center for Seed and Seedlings (NCSS) to contribute to protection of plant breeders' rights. In FY 2011, six trainees were accepted from four countries in Asia.

Cooperation Activities under the East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum

33. The East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum was set up in 2008 with participation of ASEAN countries, China, Republic of Korea and Japan. Various cooperative activities proposed in this forum were implemented. Japan has provided training courses in Japan, experts to support in-country training courses, and held workshops and seminars.

IV. ACTIVITIES TAKEN BY TECHNICAL COOPERATION ORGANIZATIONS

A. JICA

34. JICA provides technical cooperation through ODA and techniques and technologies are transferred through such technical cooperation. The technical cooperation projects aim to provide support for training of personnel required to achieve social and economic progress in developing countries and help the development and diffusion of technology and skills. Elements such as the dispatch of experts, acceptance of technical training participants and the provision of equipment are systematically linked and integrated into each and every aspect of technical cooperation projects - from the formulation of plans to their execution and evaluation. Such technical cooperation are varied - support for sustainable development of developing countries such as support for socio-economic infrastructure and information and communication technology (ICT), support for social/economic development such as agricultural and rural support, fisheries, health, addressing global issues such as environmental issues, resources and energy, infectious diseases. The budget for technical cooperation through JICA amounts to approximately JPY168.8 billion for FY2010. Some examples of technical cooperation for LDC Members are listed below:

- Madagascar: The Project for Rice Productivity Improvement in Central Highland (2009-2014);
- Mozambique: Sustainable Production of Biodiesel from Jatropha in Mozambique (2011-2016);
- Afghanistan: The Project for the Development of Wheat Breeding Materials for Sustainable Food Production (2011-2016);
- Sierra Leone: Sustainable Rice Development Project (2010-2014);
- Benin: Project for the Extension of Inland Aquaculture (2010-2013);
- Bangladesh: Safe Motherhood Promotion Project (Phase 2) (2011-2016)
- Uganda: The Technical Assistant Support to Improve the National Capacity of Animal Disease Diagnoses and Control (2010-2013)
- Rwanda: The Project for RECO's Capacity Building for Efficient Power System Development (2011-2013)
- Senegal: Project on Improvement of Rice Productivity for Irrigation Schemes in the Valley of Senegal (2010-2013)

- Tanzania: Study on Water Resources Management and Development in Wami/Ruvu Basin (2010-2013)

35. As the funding agency for science and technology, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) cooperates with JICA and promotes international joint research projects with developing countries, aiming at resolving the global issues¹, called Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS). JST supports the Japanese research institutions/researchers for the project activities in Japan. JICA supports project implementation in the developing countries, such as dispatch of Japanese experts (researchers), provision of equipment and training of personnel, and other supports related to the project in the developing countries under the framework of ODA technical cooperation. SATREPS projects implemented with LDC members are listed below:

- Burkina Faso: Improving Sustainable Water and Sanitation Systems in Sahel Region in Africa: Case of Burkina Faso (FY2009-2014)
- Sudan: Improvement of Food Security in Semi-arid Regions of Sudan through Management of Root Parasitic Weeds (FY2009-2014)
- Zambia: Establishment of Rapid Diagnostic Tools for Tuberculosis and Trypanosomiasis and Screening of Candidate Compounds for Trypanosomiasis (FY2008-2012)
- Zambia: Surveillance of viral zoonoses in Africa (FY2012-2017)
- Afghanistan: Project for the Development of Wheat Breeding Materials for Sustainable Food Production (FY2010-2015)
- Bangladesh: Research and Development of Prevention and Diagnosis for Neglected Tropical Diseases, Especially Kala-Azar (FY2010-2015)
- Bhutan: Study on GLOFs (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods) in the Bhutan Himalayas (FY2008-2011)
- Tuvalu: Eco-technological Management of Tuvalu against Sea Level Rise (FY2008-2013)

B. HIDA

36. The Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA) is an organization for human resources development in developing countries to promote technical cooperation through training, experts dispatch and other programs. Those programmes aim at contributing to economic growth of developing countries. (The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) and Japan Overseas Development Corporation (JODC) merged into The Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA))

Training programmes in Japan

(a) Technical Training

37. Training is conducted for engineers and managers invited to Japan from developing countries as trainees. Its programmes include practical trainings implemented by private-sector companies, which allows trainees to acquire the skills or techniques in specific fields.

¹ Global issues: Issues which are problematic for countries or regions and which require common engagement by the international community.

- Afghanistan, Cambodia and Lao PDR,: training on knowledge and management of telecommunication project (2011).
- Cambodia and Ethiopia: Training on human resource development in automotive industry(2011)
- Cambodia: Training on knowledge and technical skills of CAD (Computer Aided Design) for design of buildings (2011)
- Nepal: Training on knowledge and technical skills of Mobile Mapping (2011).

(b) Management training

38. Engineers as well as middle and top managers, etc., from developing countries are invited to Japan to acquire skills and techniques in business or factory management through understanding management concepts and observing real examples of their usage.

- Afghanistan, Nepal, Ethiopia and Sudan: Training on Practical Corporate Management (2011)
- Afghanistan, Nepal and Sudan: Production management training for executives and managers (2011)
- Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Sudan: Management training for water supply business operation (2011)
- Bangladesh, Nepal and Sudan: Project management training for Infrastructure sector (2011)
- Myanmar: Management and operation training for Methanol and DME production plant (2011)

39. HIDA experts provide technical guidance and advice to local companies, and contribute for improvements in areas such as manufacturing technologies and business management skills.

- Myanmar: Technical instruction on information processing (2011)
- Bangladesh: Technical instruction on manufacturing of footwear (2011)

C. JETRO

40. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) was established by the Japanese Government in 1958 as the nation's principal organization for the comprehensive implementation of trade policy.

(a) Dispatch of Experts to the Private Sector - Dispatch of Experts to Improve the Business Environment of Developing Countries to Promote Trade and Investment.

41. JETRO is engaged in the dispatching of experts to assist developing countries in the establishment of various rules and institutions necessary to create a business environment conducive to trade and investment. More specifically, at the requests of private sector bodies and other entities from developing countries, experts in such fields as standard and conformity assessment, and logistics are dispatched from Japan to provide advice and assistance to the entities making the requests.

- Myanmar: Support for human resource development on production management technology in sewing industry (2008-2010).

(b) Dispatch of Experts to the Private Sector - Support For Export Industries

42. JETRO helps developing countries achieve the expansion of its export to Japan and self-sustainable economic growth, through the dispatch of experts to identify and develop promising export products. Experts give advice and guidance on improving products design, production techniques and marketing strategies, etc. These activities include some projects as part of its assistance for "One Village One Product (OVOP)" campaigns implemented by developing countries.

(c) Demonstration Program for Trade Development

43. The "Demonstration Program for Trade Development" is a project to give a support, including a financial one, to Japanese companies for the purpose of developing industries and contributing to economic activities in a developing country, preferably in a least developed country, in order to give them an incentive to take a risk. They seek to locate promising products in developing countries, develop products in accordance with the needs in the Japanese market, and import them to Japan. Such supports will also be conducive to the nurturing of industries, and eventually to economic growth in developing countries. JETRO is using this scheme to provide support to motivated Japanese companies and to build a business model in developing countries.

- Malawi: Production of fermented tea material of high quality Puerh tea (2007)
- Uganda: Ethiopia, Madagascar: Development of spice and food material (2008)
- Tanzania: Development of mix spice (2008)
- Ghana: Sustainable Cacao Beans from Designated Farms (2009)
- Uganda: Organic Cotton Products and Shea Butter Soap (2009)
- Kenya: Tea from Designated Production Areas (2009)
- Rwanda: Traditional Handicrafts (eg.Baskets) (2009-2010)
- Uganda: Dried Fruits and Gingers (2010-2011)
- Morocco: Chili Peppers (2010-2011)
- Egypt: Herbs (2010)
- Cambodia: Silk Products (2010)
- Bangladesh/Nepal: Natural Soaps (2010)
- Bangladesh: Bean Sprout Seeds (2010)
- Madagascar: Cotton Products (Bed linen, Towels) (2011)
- Sierra Leone: Cacao and Cacao mass (2011)
- African countries: Natural Organic Cosmetic Products (2011)
- Cambodia: Palm sugar (2011)
- Bangladesh/Nepal: Natural Soaps (2011)

D. NEDO

44. Research cooperation differs from technical cooperation in that it takes the form of research and development that are adapted to the technological development issues (technological needs) being addressed at the developing countries. Assistance is provided indirectly through New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) to research institutions in developing countries and other bodies working jointly with them.

45. NEDO, established in 1980, is Japan's largest public management organization promoting research and development as well as the dissemination of industrial, energy and environmental technologies.

46. The assistance is in the form of the dispatch of research staff and technicians and the conduct of joint research through the acceptance of research personnel from the countries concerned. In addition, joint research is carried out through various activities including the production of materials and equipment necessary for research cooperation, the installation of such materials and equipment in recipient countries, and integrated operation and conduct of research.

- Cambodia: Removing Arsenic from Ground Water Using High Performance Iron Adsorbent (2010-2012)
 - Myanmar: Cooperative Research Project on Utilization of Rice Husks as Biomass Fuels(2010-2012)
 - Myanmar: Development of the Nonfood Biomass Fuel production Technology (2011-2012)
-