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CHAPTER I

Intoroduction and Proceedings

Introduction

The “National Seminar and Workshop for Copyright Awareness and the Production and Utilisation of the Indonesian Version of Asian Copyright Handbook (hereinafter called Seminar and Workshop)” was co-organised by the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) and Indonesian Book Publishers Association (IKAPI), in co-operation with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO and the Japan Copyright Office (JCO) of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Prior to this workshop, ACCU, since its inception in 1971, has been promoting copyright among publishers and creators in Asia and the Pacific through training programmes and by providing latest information through magazines and websites. Under these circumstances, ACCU and Japan Copyright Office (JCO) produced a handbook entitled “Asian Copyright Handbook (hereinafter called Handbook)” in English in 2004 for those engaged in book production such as writers, illustrators, editors and publishers in Asia, to disseminate basic information about copyright.

For the effective utilisation and dissemination of the Handbook and to promote copyright awareness to all concerned, ACCU holds national workshops to draft its local versions with additions to suit local situations and needs. The Seminar and Workshop is the third one following the one in Viet Nam in March 2005 and Myanmar in September 2005 which have been conducted under this scheme.

The objectives of the Seminar and Workshop were to promote copyright awareness through “Asian Copyright Handbook” among the people concerned in Indonesia, as well as promote copyright awareness in the country. In particular, it aimed:

- 1) To promote copyright awareness to all concerned in Indonesia
- 2) To share information about the current situation and problems regarding copyright protection in Indonesia;
- 3) To share information about the current situation and problems regarding copyright protection in countries in Asia;
- 4) To introduce and promote better understanding of the handbook by reviewing a draft Indonesian version and to identify points and sections where more explanation would be necessary for the handbook to be useful in Indonesia;

- 5) To draft an additional explanation for the points and sections identified above, which will be appended as a supplement to the Indonesian version of the handbook,
- 6) To develop an action plan, including an activity schedule and responsible organizations, for compilation, publication, distribution and utilization of the handbook in Indonesia; and
- 7) To develop action plans for promotion of copyright awareness programmes in Indonesia.

More than 100 participants and observers, including publishers, editors, scholars, administrators and representatives from concerned parties shared information and eagerly discussed the issues and problems Indonesia face today. Resource persons including copyright experts from UNESCO, Australia, Indonesia and Japan, a writer in Malaysia, an expert from Japan Copyright Office (JCO), Agency for Cultural Affairs, provided useful information. In the latter half of the Seminar and Workshop, about 50 participants were selected to attend the group work sessions, where they were divided into 3 groups and actively discussed issues concerning how to utilise the Indonesian version of the Handbook and formulated action plans to promote copyright awareness with the assistance of international and national resource persons.

Proceedings

Day 1: January 23, 2006

The first day of the National Seminar and Workshop for Copyright Awareness and the Production and Utilisation of the Indonesian Version of the Asian Copyright Handbook began with the addresses of guests and organizers at the Opening Ceremony. Mr. Nakanishi Koji, Director General, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), opened the two-day national seminar followed by a two-day workshop at 9:30 in the Diamond Room, Hotel Nikko Jakarta.

In front of more than 100 participants and journalists, he stated that copyright is intended to protect cultural works. Copyright offers financial support and respect to creators, to assure them to concentrate on their creative activities. He said that copyright served as a foundation for the cultural development of all humankind today. In the interest of fostering copyright protection, it is imperative that every citizen have an awareness and deep understanding of copyright issues.

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The master of ceremonies then invited Mr. Makfudin Wirya Atmadja, the President of the Indonesian Book Publishers Association (IKAPI), to deliver his speech. He said that IKAPI is strongly aware of copyright protection issues and commented on problems IKAPI faces pertaining to copyright protection. This seminar and workshop is very important for IKAPI and for the people of Indonesia, as it provides a starting point for a paradigmatic change and for a new point of views of looking at the situation for society as a whole.

Next, Ms. Petya Totcharova delivered her speech. As a Legal Advisor of Cultural Enterprise and Copyright Section, Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprises, Culture Sector of UNESCO, she told the audience that UNESCO has been active in the promotion of intellectual property rights. UNESCO supports the encouragement of creativity and the development of new ideas. UNESCO has trained copyright experts with all actors involved. UNESCO encourages awareness of copyright and fights against piracy, otherwise piracy will destroy cultural development and local creators will lose their potential. Ms. Totcharova felt happy with the emergence of Indonesian Copyright Law No. 19, 2002.

Mr. Arief Rachman, Executive Chairman of the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, as the next speaker, stressed that copyright is a protection that covers published and non-published literary, scientific, and artistic work, whatever the form of expression is, provided such works are fixed in a tangible or material form. Copyright laws grant the creator the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display the work publicly. Copyright is an important issue because it could protect the rights of those who express themselves creatively, it could serve to stabilize the economic situation of the producers, and it could serve as a foundation for cultural development in a country.

Mr. Tanaka Kentaro, Deputy Director of the International Affairs Division, Japan Copyright Office (JCO), Agency for Cultural Affairs, emphasized that copyright stimulates and encourages creativity; therefore it is important not only for the creator but also for ordinary people to have a basic knowledge of copyright.

Next was the keynote speaker, Mr. Hamid Awaluddin, the Minister of Law and Human Rights. He stated that research shows that 93% of one's success is gained through one's own efforts. Efforts closely relate to education, and education closely relates to reading. Therefore, we need to support the creation process, including books, by legal enforcement. Legal enforcement of copyright will encourage the competition that will result in enhancing individual creativity and originality. He then

officially declared to open the Seminar and Workshop.

Then followed a photo session. All of the committee members and participants had their photos taken with the Minister.

The first speaker at the seminar was Ms. Totcharova. Mr. Mula Harahap moderated the session. Based in Paris, UNESCO deals with all issues related to copyright. Ms. Totcharova said that, although people could use the creation of the mind at any place at any time and it was not confined by a country's boundaries, copyright law has no effect outside its respective territory (*rule of territory*). As a result, copyrights of one country have not enough protection in others. Thus she explained the origin of today's international protection system, and introduced six important international treaties and conventions of today, as follows:

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886) latest revision 1971 (Paris Act)
- Universal Copyright Convention (1952), latest revision 1971
- Rome Convention for Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms, and Broadcasting Organizations (1961)
- TRIPs Agreement (1994)
- WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996)
- WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty (1996)

Following her presentation, the moderator invited questions from the participants.

Q. In many Asian countries, law enforcement is one of the most serious issues. Can you share with us your experience of law enforcement in Eastern Europe?

A. In order to have a good copyright system, there must exist three conditions: good copyright law, legal enforcement and public awareness. To be effective, law enforcement needs strong commitment from the government. Partnership with the private sector is also needed. In Europe all parties work together and have a strong commitment to law enforcement.

Q. The Convention is important for Indonesian law. Can you tell us the mechanism to impose the convention?

A. The answer to this question is again "enforcement". The country which implements the copyright convention also could learn from other countries which have experience in that field.

Next Mr. Tantowi Yahya, Managing Director, P. T. Ciptadya Prestasi gave a lecture entitled, '*Law Supremacy against Piracy in the Field of Recording which has Become a very Serious Problem in Indonesia*'. Mr. Dion Sihotang moderated the session.

Mr. Yahya first stated that the problem of copyright is a public problem. The problem of piracy in Indonesia especially in the music industry field has become a very serious problem and has not become the government's priority to solve. Data from Association of Indonesian Sound Recording Industries (ASIRI) shows that more than 80 percent of sound recording product is local genre or product of Indonesia sound recording. In developed countries, a creator is able to make a living from the royalty he or she receives, but this has not happened yet in Indonesia. He then described the current situation of the recording industry, and then went on to explain about intellectual property rights and copyrights.

Mr. Sobirin from Jogjakarta, Baskoro, a song writer, and Mr. Aris from PPMB made comments and added some inputs to Mr. Yahya's presentation. Mr. Yahya agreed with their comments and concluded that enforcement and education are important factors in the copyright system.

After lunch break, the seminar resumed with the presentation by Ms. Caroline Morgan, General Manager, Corporate Services Division, Copyright Agency Limited, Australia. Mr. Achmad Mukhlis Yusuf moderated the session.

In her presentation entitled '*Intellectual Property Rights and Book Publishing*', she stressed the importance of the publishing industry. She first explained about the Copyright Agency Limited (CAL) and International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organization (IFFRO). The publishing industry faces challenges such as technology and internet, globalization to reach the global audience, consumer behavior, piracy, and rights management. She then explained about copyright, its exceptions, collective management and the education and communication campaigns. She presented examples from Taiwan, Singapore, Denmark, France, Columbia and Canada.

Ms. Dairaku Mitsue was the last presenter on the first day of the seminar. As a professor of law from Hokuriku University, Japan, she elaborated her thoughts on '*Publishing and Copyright in Today's Digital Age*'. Mr. Mula Harahap moderated the session.

She underlined that the number of Internet users has increased year by year. The ratio of broadband

user households has also grown significantly. Digital technology also enabled people to make copies easily, quickly, and without any deterioration in quality. It is a great advancement in technology, but on the other hand, it has brought us a serious headache: the problem of piracy. She then presented ways to tackle the piracy problem and some good news that digital technology has brought to business people.

Following her presentation, the moderator invited questions from the participants.

Q. How does the law stand on the selling of a pirated product?

A. Under the Japanese Copyright Law, anyone selling pirated products will be punished. Criminal sanction is given for making a pirated program. One who infringes program copyright will be sued and the copyright holder can stop the infringement action.

Q. Is there any collaboration between publishers and software industries to combat piracy?

A. There is no specific case of this collaboration. Instead, there is a big scale of action in fighting against piracy in computer software, music, publishing and other copyright industries. Often, this joint cooperation is assisted by the government, including JCO. It is important and helpful to fight against piracy in collaboration with several industries.

Q. Digital development in Indonesia caused many problems. It is different from Japan where you can make any changes in the law. Indonesia needs a long time to update the law, and meanwhile development goes rapidly ahead. What can we do?

A. Japan has excellent public officers. But the amendment of law is promoted by strong requests from the industry people. Strong collaboration between industry and the government enables changes. The Japanese government always respects the voice from the industry.

Q. Do you have any study course on 'Copyright' for the law students in your university?

A. Many universities hold classes which cover patent, design, copyright, etc. There are also intellectual property rights courses in general.

Q. In conducting law enforcement, do we need judges, lawyers, public prosecutors, etc. to be specially educated? Do you have any programme, because the copyright issue is new for all judges, lawyers, and law prosecutors in Indonesia?

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A. In Japan, judges, lawyers, public prosecutors have the same training course of 5 years so there are many judges specializing in copyright.

Q. Can you share how the Japanese Parliament takes part in handling the copyright issues?

A. In the copyright field, Japanese Parliament has produced many amendments.

Mr. Tanaka Kentaro added some explanations on how Japanese law is updated. In Japan, there is a council comprised of representatives of artists, lawyers, publishers, film makers, etc. They continually discuss current issues and problems. Every year, they add some lines to adjust the copyright law to the latest situation. Japanese authorities utilise the knowledge of the experts. They keep in touch with the specialists.

Q. Will it be possible to implement such robot that indicate piracy in Indonesia? How expensive is this robot?

A. This robot searches any illegal uses of music. It is not expensive. Australia also uses this technology in music association. I think Indonesia can develop this program by itself.

Q. I once bought an original CD, changed it into MP3, and then I use it as a ring tone. When my friends want to copy it, should I say it infringes the copyright?

A. The Japanese rule on limitation of copyright in the case of private use is as follows; usually a copy can be used for private use. If you use it for your own or for limited scope it is okay. But if you let the song used by your friends, it is beyond the scope of your right to use the CD. Also, the Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers (JASRAC) has some regulation/standard for the use of ring tones to get authorization to sell your ring tones.

At the end of the first day, the participants submitted questions related to the themes delivered by speakers in written form. The committee will classify the questions and they will be answered in the group work sessions. Some Japanese copyright campaign videos were shown to the participants while they waited for the reception dinner party.

In the evening, all participants and VIPs were invited to join a welcome dinner, hosted by ACCU and IKAPI in the Diamond Room from 18:30.

Day Two: 24 January 2006

The second day of the seminar started with the presentation by Ms. Dairaku Mitsue, on the Japanese Experience in Enforcement and Promotion of Copyright. Ms. Alinda Medrial Zain moderated this session.

In her presentation, Ms. Dairaku explained that perfect copyright legislation does not guarantee a perfect copyright system, because to give life to and teach the legislation we need enforcement and promotion of copyright. She explained that Japan has a good system for enforcing its copyright legislation: a well-functioning court system, police system, and customs office.

The system consists of infrastructures and statistics of enforcement and the enforcement measures. The infrastructure and statistics of enforcement are supported by the court system in Japan, the police system, and the customs office. Meanwhile, the enforcement measures are controlled by, first, the obligations of member countries under TRIPS (Part III: Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights), and secondly, the available measures under the Japanese Copyright system. The Japanese Copyright system regulates criminal sanctions in the forms of fines and imprisonment. There are also civil measures including compensation for damages, permanent injunction, recovery of honour, etc., and provisional measures. Thirdly, there are border measures in the form of the customs tariff law.

In promoting copyright, the Japanese government makes international efforts as well as domestic ones. In Japan, governmental sector and private sector work together on promoting copyright internationally. In promoting copyright domestically, the Japanese government involves all related government bodies, education institutions (including universities, high school, junior high school, and primary school), and related organizations such as Copyright Research and Information Center (CRIC), Society for Administration of Remuneration for Audio Home Recording (SARAH), Society for Administration of Remuneration for Video Home Recording (SARVH), National Institute for Media Education (NIME), and various rights holder organizations.

After her presentation, the moderator invited questions and comments from the participants.

Q. Article 41 paragraph 2 of TRIPS is unfamiliar to Indonesians. How does Japan implement this article in its court systems?

A. Principally, we create shorter and easier procedures for injunctions.

Q. Who arranges the curriculum for the copyright subject in the education institution?

A. There is no specific person to decide copyright material for the students of elementary and secondary school. However, there is a subject on “General Study” where the teachers have the opportunity to teach about copyrights.

Q. How do the teachers arrange their copyright material teaching?

A. Teachers are free to choose the material on copyright for their class. The teachers may prepare material such as pamphlet, film; etc for the copyright subject.

Q. How does the Japanese government control the home user of software. It is hard to control illegal home users of software since their operation is not in the Internet networks.

A. It is very difficult to control home users of software. Nevertheless, in Japan there is a prominent organization, such as BSA (Business Service Alliance), which fights against illegal use of software. There is also a copyrights society, which gives seminars and education through comics, television etc. to control home users of software.

The moderator concluded this session.

After coffee break, Mr. Satrio Soemantri Brodjonegoro, Director-General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education, gave his presentation on “*How to Educate People in Copyright Awareness*”. Ms. Alinda Medrial Zain also moderated this session.

He said that the essence of copyright is protection of works by an individual or a group. This protection will increase motivation and creativity for creating a work; ensure the originality of their work, increase the accountability of the creator of a work, and ensure that the creator will receive a benefit from his/her work.

He explained that today’s copyright infringement rate in Indonesia is very high. Meanwhile, the awareness of the importance of copyright is very low. He suggested that the key to increase copyright awareness among Indonesian people is by developing the culture of reading. Culture of reading, he further explained, will make people open their mind and have wide perspective. Culture of reading will also improve curiosity, imagination, and develop people’s ideas. People who read a lot will have rich ideas, and in turn will be stimulated to write to articulate their ideas.

According to Mr. Satrio Soemantri, reading habits will lead to writing habits and these are the basis for developing creativity. When a culture of creativity is established, society will develop the habit of appreciating the works of others. The habit of appreciating works of others is the key to developing of copyright awareness.

He suggested that habits of reading, writing, creating, and appreciating works of others should be cultivated through education institutions from elementary schools to universities.

He was concerned about copyright infringement in Indonesia, especially plagiaristic practices in higher education institutions. He found many cases of plagiarism in theses and dissertations. He suggested, therefore, education about copyrights is very important, besides strong protection through law enforcement.

Following his presentation was a question-and-answer session.

Q. What programs have you carried out on copyright education?

A. In Indonesia there is no formal education about copyright. Nevertheless, protecting copyright is very important, and we have to develop it.

Q. How should our law enforcers be informed about copyright to make them more effective in doing their job? Are you involved in educating them to increase their copyright awareness?

A. Law enforcement is not our responsibility. Our job is to increase copyright awareness through education institutions.

Q. Imported textbooks are luxury goods, but we need them. Are there any possibilities for the government to grant licenses to print textbooks so they are affordable for the students?

A. To get a printing license, you must get information from the publisher of the textbook.

Q. If a lecturer assists a student in analyzing data, does the lecturer have any rights to the data?

A. Even though the lecturer may have contributed to in analyzing the data, the student who did the experiment or research is still the owner of the data. However, the lecturer could put his/her name to his/her contribution.

Ms. Dairaku Mitsue commented that the lecturer does not have the right to copy their students’ data just by giving funding.

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Q. Please give a concrete explanation about quotation and citation.

A. You could quote the whole paper or only use the theory by mentioning the title and the author of the quotation source.

The moderator wrapped up this session before the lunch break.

After lunch break, Ms. Sasaki Mariko, Deputy-Director of Culture Division of ACCU, gave her presentation on “*ACCU Activities in Copyright*”. Ms. Vu Thi Quynh Lien from Kim Dong Publishing House of Viet Nam, who presented “*National Workshop of Asian Copyright Handbook-Vietnam Version*” and Dr. Tin Tun Oo from Myanmar, who presented “*National Workshop of Asian Copyright Handbook-Myanmar Version*” accompanied her. Mr. Mula Harahap moderated this session.

Ms. Sasaki explained that ACCU is a nonprofit, independent organization whose programs and activities align with UNESCO principles. She explained that ACCU has three fields of activities, namely cultural cooperation, educational cooperation, and personnel exchange. These fields of activities operate in three program categories: materials production, training, and networking. ACCU programs in the educational cooperation fields aim to help provide education for all people. The programs include literacy materials development, workshops for Non-formal Education (NFE) personnel, Literacy Resource Centres for Women (LRC), Asia-Pacific Database on literacy and others. The programs under Personnel Cooperation fields aim to provide people from different cultures with opportunities to meet and learn from each other. One of the main programs is student and teacher exchange among Asian and Pacific countries. The programs under the cultural cooperation field include activities on protection of intangible cultural heritage, contest for children’s book illustrations, book development, etc.

Regarding the publication of the Asian Copyright Handbook, Ms. Sasaki explained that ACCU encourages information exchange in the Asia-Pacific region with copyright promotion activities. The Asian Copyright Handbook is expected to be adapted to Asian and Pacific countries. Working together with local partners, ACCU has successfully co-organized workshops and helped the co-organisers publish national versions of the Handbook in Viet Nam and Myanmar.

Ms. Vu Thi Quynh Lien explained that Kim Dong Publishing House had co-organized the workshop in

Hanoi from 15 –18 March 2005. More than 100 participants from publishing and administration attended the workshop from organizations implementing copyright. The workshop was very successful.

Mr. Tin Tun Oo explained the Myanmar experience in conducting the workshop on the Handbook in Yangon from 7 – 9 September 2005. More than 80 publishers, administrators, and other industries dealing with copyright attended this workshop. This workshop had enthusiastic responses from the participants. The evaluation showed that the workshop was successful.

The fourth session of the second day of the seminar featured Mr. Karim Raslan, a Malaysian writer. Mr. Dion P. Sihotang presided over this session.

In his experience-sharing, Mr. Karim Raslan explained that one of the Malaysian writers’ concerns is copyright infringements. Copyright infringements would not stop writers from writing and producing works of arts, he said, but this would place writers to be under frustrating conditions, as they would hesitate to publish and distribute the works to the readers. He also stated the difficulty of making a living solely by being a writer in Malaysia. He concluded the session by stating that he would not stop writing and would be waiting for better implementation of copyright legislations.

After Mr. Karim Raslan’s experience sharing, the moderator opened the question and answer session.

Q. What is the impact of Indonesian reform on freedom in Malaysia?

A. Indonesian reform in 1998 had a deep impact in Malaysia, but for Anwar Ibrahim it was a negative impact.

Q. What can Malaysia learn from media freedom in Indonesia?

A. Media in Jakarta are too free. In Malaysia, they cannot present news as freely as in Indonesia.

Q. How is the Malaysian experience in importing books?

Q. Imported books in Malaysia are very expensive. In Indonesia, there are many translated books, but in contrast, there are not many in Malaysia. Malaysian people who speak only Malay language cannot have access to literature of the world.

Q. How is the interaction among the library, bookstore, librarian, and writer in Malaysia?

A. Interaction among editors, writers, and publishers is not harmonious. For example, I do not have any agency. I have to contact the Indonesian publisher directly to publish my book in Indonesia.

Q. Most pirated DVDs/VCDs have subtitles in Malaysian language. What about DVD/VCD piracy in Malaysia?

A. I don't know about DVD/VCD piracy in Indonesia. Regarding the copyright law enforcement in Malaysia, there is more copyright awareness in Malaysia. Law enforcement is quite strong.

Day 3: January 25, 2006

The third day began with an orientation of the Group Work. Ms. Sasaki Mariko explained how the discussions at the group work session would go. Then, members of the three groups were announced by the organiser. It was announced that a facilitator, an international resource person, one Indonesian resource person, and two rapporteurs would assist each group and the discussion would be conducted bilingually.

After the orientation, each group went to their designated room. The participants introduced themselves and first, made comments about the Indonesian version of the Handbook. Next, each participant wrote down questions and problems about copyright they face in their work. The questions had to be very focused and clear. The questions were collected and categorized into groups and answered by international and national resource persons while discussions went on. These questions, answers, and suggestions resulting from the group work would be later selected and corrected by experts in Indonesia to be included in the handbook.

The committee also requested participants to form action plans to promote copyright awareness in visible and practicable ways so that the government, academics, publishers, common people, and other related parties could actualize it easily.

For activities and results of Day 3, please see Chapter III: Group Work.

Day Four: 26 January 2006

The fourth day started with a presentation of questions on copyright issues identified by each group in Day Three. Mr. Herman Sudrajad moderated this session.

Mr. Awod Said, facilitator of Group C, had the first opportunity to present his group result.

Mr. Dion P. Sihotang, facilitator of Group A, presented his group result next.

Mr. Herman Sudrajad, facilitator of Group B, presented his group result last.

After each group presented their questions, the moderator asked resources persons to give feedback or comment about the Day Three discussion session.

After coffee break, the next session invited suggestions from participants for action plans for utilization and dissemination of the Indonesian version of the Handbook. Mr. Makfudin Wirya Atmaja moderated this session.

Participants shared their views and various suggestions to promote the Handbook were delivered.

At the end of the session Mr. Makfudin Wirya Atmaja, as the moderator, said that the comments and suggestions would be very useful to the process of making the Indonesian version of the Handbook, the distribution, the socialization and the utilization.

Next, the speeches for the closing ceremony were started by Mr. Makfudin Wirya Atmaja. He saluted the progress of the participants' knowledge on copyright during the Workshop. He said that copyright is about how to make a nation independent. He hoped the participants would bring the Workshop spirit into their daily life.

He then invited the four international resources persons to share opinions about the workshop.

Ms. Petya Totcharova said that she was very impressed with the lively participation of all the participants, including the quality of their questions.

Ms. Dairaku Mitsue expressed her happy feeling for being able to participate in the seminar.

Ms. Caroline Morgan said that she learnt much about copyright, history and Indonesian politics.

Mr. Eddy Damian concluded the session by calling for cooperation on copyright law enforcement to guard the national identity .

Mr. Edy Wardoyo from the police headquarters expressed his appreciation to the workshop. The workshop was helpful for the police to handle piracy problems.

Mr. Rifai said that in the last four days there had been several changes in his point of view regarding copyright. As the concrete follow-up, he had written

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three articles on copyrights in local newspapers in South Sumatra and would bring all the material and his understanding as teaching material in the law faculty.

Ms. Sasaki, in her closing speech said that she was very impressed with the heated discussion during the workshop, but she felt sad because there was unfinished discussion due to lack of time. She said that ACCU hopes Indonesia will play a major role in supporting copyright awareness in other countries.

The four-day seminar and workshop came to a successful end at 13:15.

After the closing ceremony, participants, resource persons and the organizing committee enjoyed a farewell lunch in the adjacent room.