

Research Paper on the Current Teaching and
Learning
in the Field of IP
in
Thailand

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I. General Data

Thailand is located in South East Asia and shares boarder with Myanmar , Laos , Cambodia and Malaysia. The Population is about 60,000,000. Since the last trade policy review in 1999, two years after the 1997 economic and financial crisis, Thailand has continued its efforts to stabilize the economy towards full recovery and sustainable growth. The Royal Thai Government has implemented ambitious domestic reforms in the areas of financial sector restructuring, institutional capacity building and human resource development so as to increase the level of productivity and efficiency of market participants, especially small and medium enterprises. The external sector also plays an important role in speeding up the recovery. Since 2001, the current government has pursued a dual-track economic policy in which a new emphasis on tackling poverty, boosting domestic demand, strengthening the grass-roots domestic economy is coupled with promoting Thailand's traditional openness to international trade and investment.

Competition for foreign and domestic markets has increased in Thailand and in other countries around the region. Thailand is in the midst of rapid industrialization, making the transition from an agricultural which stimulates economic growth. The value of such advanced technology has become widely accepted in Thailand and plays an integral part in the Industrialization process.

1.1 Foreign Direct Investment

Due to low levels of investments during the post-crisis years in which excess capacity was prevalent, Thailand is now facing capacity constraints in many producing sectors and has to invest a lot in basic infrastructure, plant and equipment and housing facility. On 3 March 2000, a new investment legislation (the 1999 Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542) has been enacted to replace the 1972 Alien Business Law. This Act opens door for foreign investment in Thailand. Foreign equity participation is allowed up to 60% and, on a case-by case basis, up to 75%. Foreign investment is an activity requires cabinet approval through the Minister of Commerce.

In 2004 investments at current market prices by government entities and state owned enterprise account for about 25.6% of total gross fixed capital formation while private sector investments account for the remaining 74.4%. A breakdown of the private sector capital investments is about 21.8% for the largest foreign companies, 5% for the top multinational corporations engaging mostly in the protection of automobiles electrical and electronic products, oil and staple consumer goods distribution, 20% for residential housing investments and the largest of them all, the remaining 53.2% for about 1.7 million small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) scattered all around the country.

A) Manufacturing Industry

Under the Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520 (1977), the Border Organization Investment (BOI) continues to have wide-ranging influence on the formulation and implementation of trade and investment policies. The BOI, inter alia, authorizes the granting of tax and non-tax measures; main tax incentives include reduction of import duties and corporate tax exemptions, and main non-tax measures include permission to be majority foreign-owned and permission to own land, to approved investments, domestic or foreign.¹ In the last 7 years, more than 50% approved investment in the manufacturing industry were from foreign sources.² Thus, Intellectual Property plays an important role in the development of Manufacturing Industry.

Since 1999, the number of Thai industrial standards (ISO) based on international standards has increased. Thailand has also introduced various amendments to its laws related to quarantine requirements. Various laws have been introduced to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights, and the Government has taken actions to enforce intellectual property rights protection.

¹ The BOI also offers promoted investments legislative guarantees against: expropriation without adequate compensation; competition from new state enterprises; state monopolization of the sale of products similar to those produced by the promoted project; price controls; tax-exempt imports (by government agencies or state enterprises) of products competing with those produced by the promoted project; and imposition of export restrictions.

² Please see, The Secretariat. "Trade Policy Review Thailand Report." [WT/TPR/S/123](#)
15 October 2003

B) Information and Communication Technology

Thailand's economic growth has been very impressive. In fact, one of the fastest in the world. To sustain and even further expand such growth, the country needs increasing amounts of high technology and know-how. With the political stability presently existing in Thailand, the expansion and growth of business transactions and technological cooperation, both in the private and public sectors, are inevitable. This underlines the country's future need for high technology and know-how. The value of such advanced technology has become widely accepted in Thailand and plays an integral part in industrialization process.

1.2 Foreign Trade

Thailand has a free-enterprise economy and welcomes foreign investment. Exports feature textiles and footwear, fishery products, rice, rubber, jewelry, automobiles, computers and electrical appliances. Thailand has recovered from the 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis and was one of East Asia's best performers in 2002. Increased consumption and investment spending and strong export growth pushed GDP growth up to 6.3% in 2003. Further the government has formulated an expansionist policy, including major support of village economic development.

The principal exports of Thailand to ASEAN are automatic data processing machines, refined fuels, electronic integrated circuits, chemical products, electronic motors and generators whereas the principal exports to the US were automatic data processing machines, garments, prepared or preserved fish, radio-broadcast receivers, television receiver and parts thereof, and electronic integrated circuits.³

While much of the liberalization which has occurred in Thailand has been driven by multilateral commitments, Thailand has recently decided to expand the scope of its bilateral and regional agreements either individually or through ASEAN. Thailand believes that bilateral/regional trade arrangements are complementary to the multilateral trade goals towards free trade.

³Please see , The Secretariat. "Trade Policy Review Thailand Report." [WT/TPR/S/123](#)
15 October 2003, p.7

For Thailand, the multilateral trading system remains a priority. At the same time regional cooperation is seen as an important instrument in complementing one another's strengths and cushioning regional economies from external shocks. Thailand views free trade agreements as stepping stones towards free trade at the multilateral level as it allows gradual increase in market access for FTA partners, while granting domestic industries time to adjust and exposure to gradual increase in the level of competition.

Thailand has taken a pro-active approach in strengthening trade ties with its major trading partners. It has been engaging in negotiations to establish bilateral free trade areas with India, Australia, Bahrain, China, and Japan. It also participates in the negotiations of regional FTAs (as a Member of ASEAN) with China, India, Peru and Japan.

1.3 IP legislation and practice

(1) National Legislation

a. Industrial Property

Patents:

- Patent Act No.2 , B.E. 2535, September 1992 , as last amended by Patent Act No.3, B.E. 2542, March 1999 in force since September 1999.

Trade Marks:

- Trademark Act, B.E.2534, February 1991, as last amended by the Trademark Act No.2, B.E. 2543 (A.D.2000) , in force since June 2000.

Industrial Designs:

- As above , under Patents.

b. Copyright and Related Rights

Copyright:

- Copyright Act B.E.2537 (A.D.1994), in force since March 1995.

Related Rights:

- Performers' rights are protected under Chapter 2 of the Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (A.D.1994) (Section 44 to 53)

c. Other Country-Specific Legislation or Activities

Utility Models:

- As above , under Patents.

Appellations of Origin / Geographical Indications / Indications of Source:

- Act Prohibiting the Importation of Goods Bearing False Indication of Original, B.E.2481 of 1939.
- The Protection of Geographical Indications Act came into effect in April 2004.

Transfer of Technology

- The Electronics Transaction Act B.E. 2544 (A.D. 2001) which came into force on April 2, 2002

Protection of Undisclosed Information:

- Trade Secrets Act 2002 which came into force on July 22, 2002.

Layout Designs (Topographics) of Integrated Circuits:

- Protection of Layout Designs (Topographics) of Integrated Circuits Act B.E. 2543 (A.D.2000) , in force August 20, 2000.

Plant Variety Protection:

- Plant Varieties Protection Act, B.E. 2542 of 1999.

(2) Membership in International Bodies

- WIPO Convention, since 1989.
- The World Trade Organization (WTO) and signatory to TRIPS Agreement, since 1995
- Berne Convention (The Protection of Literary and Article Work, at Berne) in September 1886, revised at Berlin on November 13 ,1908 and completed by the Additional Protocol signed at Berne on March 20 , 1914. Thailand had been member since 1995
- Member APEC since 1989
- Member ASEAN since 1967

(3) Copyright Trademark and Patent Registrations

Copyright

Department of Intellectual Property received 9,709 applications in 2001, 12,714 application in 2002, 16,310 application in 2003 and 14,301 application in 2004.⁴

Trademark

In 2001, The Department of Intellectual Property received 19,937 applications, 11,453 of which were local applications and 8,484 were foreign application. Of the 19,937 application, 16,895 were for trade marks, 3,027 for service marks, 13 for certification mark, and 2 for collective marks.

In 2002, The Department of Intellectual Property received 23,146 applications, 13,281 of which were local applications and 9,865 were foreign application. Of the 23,146 application, 19,357 were for trade marks, 3,776 for service marks, 2 for certification mark, and 11 for collective marks.

In 2003, The Department of Intellectual Property received 17,389 applications, 11,192 of which were local applications and 8,484 were foreign application. Of the 17,389 application, 15,886 were for trade marks, 1,482 for service marks, 9 for certification mark, and 12 for collective marks.

In 2004, The Department of Intellectual Property received 21,201 applications, 14,373 of which were local applications and 6,828 were foreign application. Of the 21,201 application, 18,782 were for trade marks, 2,356 for service marks, 21 for certification mark, and 42 for collective marks.⁵

⁴ http://www.ipthailand.org/Upload/Statistics/2007.47_88.xls

⁵ <http://www.ipthailand.org/Thai/ShowStatistics.aspx?StatisticsID=70> and
<http://www.ipthailand.org/Thai/ShowStatistics.aspx?StatisticsID=74>

Patent

In 2001, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 1,516 applications, 418 of which were local applications and 1,098 were foreign application. Of the 1,516 application, 796 were for inventions, and 720 for product designs.

In 2002, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 2,466 applications, 635 of which were local applications and 1,831 were foreign application. Of the 2,466 application, 1,102 were for inventions, and 1,364 for product designs.

In 2003, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 2,581 applications, 786 of which were local applications and 1,795 were foreign application. Of the 2,581 application, 1,154 were for inventions, and 1,427 for product designs.

In 2004, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 1,935 applications, 864 of which were local applications and 1,071 were foreign application. Of the 1,935 application, 670 were for inventions, and 1,265 for product designs.⁶

Petty Patent

In 2001, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 392 applications, 341 of which were local applications and 51 were foreign application.

In 2002, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 389 applications, 376 of which were local applications and 13 were foreign application.

In 2003, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 487 applications, 476 of which were local applications and 11 were foreign application.

In 2004, The Director General of Department of Intellectual Property received 314 applications, 355 of which were local applications and 27 were foreign application.⁷

⁶ <http://www.ipthailand.org/Upload/Statistics/79.xls>
and <http://www.ipthailand.org/Upload/Statistics/82.xls>

(4) Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

Dispute regarding Intellectual Property Right have been significantly increasing in Thailand. This has a critical impact on Thailand's administration and the development of an effective intellectual property regime. There are two mode of disputes settlement in Thailand namely the court and through arbitration and conciliation process.

A) Settlement of disputes out of court ⁸

The Department of Intellectual Property (DPI) under the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, is in charged of the administration and protection of intellectual property. The DPI provides avenue to assist in ending IP related disputes through arbitration and conciliation. For this purpose two sets of rules has been established namely the Rules on the Conciliation of Intellectual Property Dispute and Rules on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Dispute. These measures will make the settlement process more effective, prompt, economic and fair. The above-mentioned measures, which were designed to deal with intellectual property disputes that can be settled out of court, will reduce the backlog on the intellectual property and International Trade Court (IP&IT Court) by screening and preventing certain intellectual property disputes from reaching the IP&IT Court.

In November 2002 to December 15, 2004, the dispute conciliation department has received 48 copyright disputes, 2 cases on Trademark, 4 on patent issue and 1 on trade secret dispute. The arbitrator for IP Disputes has this far received 1 copyright case.⁹

B) Intellectual Property and International Trade Court¹⁰

To enforce Intellectual Property's rights in Thailand, there are essentially two alternatives to proceed to take legal action against an infringer: a criminal and/or a civil action.¹¹ Thailand has a

⁷ <http://www.ipthailand.org/Thai/ShowStatistics.aspx?StatisticsID=87>

⁸ Woranuch Periera and Edward J. Kelly. "New Conciliation and Arbitration Initiative for IP Disputes". *Thai American Business*, May-June 2003

⁹ Pease see, <http://www.ipthailand.org/English/ShowStatistics.aspx?StatisticsID=94>

¹⁰ Pease see, , <http://www.thailawforum.com/articles/ipvichai.html>

special court that is known as the central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court in the courts of justice system. The central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases regarding intellectual property and international trade, including claims under foreign laws. Judges in the Intellectual Property and International Trade Court are judicial officer with special training in intellectual property or international trade.

In 2001, The Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court received 3,557 cases, 2,065 cases which were Trademarks, 1,467 cases were copyrights and 25 cases were patents. The damages claimed amounted to 752,669,568.04 baths (around € 14,750,000)

In 2002, The Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court received 4,033 cases, 2,452 cases which were Trademarks, 1,498 cases were copyrights, 82 cases were patents and 1 case were other about IP. The damages claimed amounted to 390,657,163.44 baths (around € 7,650,000)

In 2002, The Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court received 4,543 cases, 2,288 cases which were Trademarks, 2,151 cases were copyrights, 102 cases were patents and 2 cases were trade secrets. The damages claimed amounted to 1,969,059,020.66 baths (around € 38,600,000)¹²

In an effort to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall intellectual property rights violation suppression in Thailand, 13 government agencies have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation of Relevant Government Agencies regarding the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights. One of the important objectives is the utilization of other non-IP legislation and measures to strengthen the overall suppression efforts. These 13 government agencies are: the Royal Thai Police, the Office of Consumer Protection Board, the Customs Department, the Revenue Department, the Excise Department, the Department of Industrial Works, the Department of Foreign Trade, the Department of Internal Trade, the Department of Business Development, the

¹¹Please see statistic of suppression of intellectual property rights violation in, <http://www.ipthailand.org/Thai/ShowStatistics.aspx?StatisticsID=89>

¹²Please see, http://www.cipitc.or.th/stat/yearly/stat_th_2547.pdf
http://www.cipitc.or.th/stat/yearly/stat_th_2546.pdf and <http://www.cipitc.or.th/stat/yearly/stat45.pdf>

Department of Intellectual Property, the Special Investigation Department, the Metropolitan Electricity Authority, and the Provincial Electricity Authority.

II. IP Education in Particular

The literacy rate in Thailand is over 93%, and there are approximately 24.7 personal computers per 1000 people in the country.¹³

Universities in Thailand are divided into public and private university. Nowadays, public universities are going to separate freely from the government's control. They will set up their own policy, discipline, rules by themselves. The government will be only a caretaker and supporter of some part of budget. About private universities, in Thailand we have about 30 private universities. They are free for management. Their policy is set up by their administer. But the government will always check the standard of education.

1. Education Institution Teaching Intellectual property

Studying intellectual property laws are put into the curriculum of faculty of law of both public or private universities. This is to harmonized with the policy requirement from the Thai Bar. Most newly graduated lawyers intend to be trained in Thai Bar and every lawyer who is trained here has to pass the test of intellectual property laws course. That is why every university set up intellectual property laws course. This course is an elective subject for students taking up major in international laws. For undergraduate, this course is offered in the third and fourth year of study. This far about ninety percent of the law students undertake to study IP Law.

At all university, the study of intellectual property laws is conducted in one semester. Students will study 3 hours per week for 15 weeks, which is 45 hours in total. IP law education in a university in Thailand has comprehensive subject matter in basic copyright, patent and trademark. No practical aspect of IP matters is taught to the students. The main problem faced by the lecturer is limitation of time because the subject is compressed in one semester teaching only.

¹³ <http://www.thailawforum.com/articles/takingcopyright6.html>

For assessment purposes, the students are normally required to take examination. However in certain circumstances the students are allowed to write a report on intellectual property laws as assigned by the lecturer. Thus the method of evaluation differs from one university to other.

Intellectual property laws are also put into the curriculum of master degree level. We have this course in public universities such as Thammasart university, Chulalongkorn university, Chiang Mai university, Ramkhamhaeng university and we have it in private university such as Sri Pratoom university, Thurakit Bundit and Eastern Asia university.

For master degree level, students are exposed to some practical aspect of IP and expansion of the law from bachelor's level. It is taught for 3 hours a week. Due to the constraint of time it is difficult to teach all aspect of intellectual property laws. Realising this, some university in Thai encourage students to write thesis on IP laws.

If we consider the quality of students who have studied intellectual property laws in bachelor degree level, we can say that these students have some background knowledge about copyright, patent and trademark and on how to apply intellectual property laws. But they are still lacking in the knowledge about technology, fact searching, excellent witness and evidence hearing in litigation process.

For master degree level, law students who choose to study intellectual property laws will understand it in both theory and practice more than undergraduate students. The problem is we have little number of master degree students graduating each year, because intellectual property laws course is only an elective in the major of international laws. So students who study this course are only international laws major students. That is why they are in a small number. However, students who study this course in master degree level still can't understand everything about intellectual property laws very well because they have the same problem with bachelor degree level; the limit of time. So we depends on the lecturer of this course, the one who set up the detail of lecture.

At public university such as Chulalongkorn university, Thammasart university, Chiang Mai university, Naresoun university, Mae Fa Luang university, Songklanakarin university Kasetsart university, Ramkhamhaeng university and Sukhothai Thammathirat university, most lecturers of intellectual property laws course graduated in master or professional degree from America, England and other European countries. It's because these lecturer have a scholarship from the government to study abroad. So, the quality of lecturers who teach this course in universities is sufficient. Besides, we have invited experts to teach the students.

For private universities, nowadays we have more and more private universities established in many part of our country. There are many new private universities. This brings us more educational market competition. That's why each university tries to support lecturers or instructors in the faculty of law to study abroad and return to teach intellectual property laws course. But this depends on each university's policy.

2. Intellectual Property Curriculum

Intellectual property is legal right that is set according to productivity of human intelligence. To set the intellectual property protection by giving only exclusive right to creator, inventor or intellectual property owner will cause some effect to economics unavoidably, because it will give monopoly power to those people. But not to give this power to them will cause more problems that are:

First, it will cause anyone the lack of motivation in creating anything because they know even though how hard they try to do their best in creating something new, they will be taken advantage of by other people who make use from it or profit of using it without paying them.

Second, when anyone creates new product, he does not want to invest their money to bring their product to consumers. Counterfeiters will fight for market share until the creator will realize that it's not worth investing at all. The real losers are the public who miss the opportunity to use those products.

So each country, which sees the important of this intellectual property protection ,set up intellectual property protection laws in their country and also in their international communication; both economics and politics. We can say that now the world is connected into one because of the communication system and hi-technology that are non-stop developed. This leads the spread out of what creators create from their own intelligence more convenient and quicker. But at the same time, a right of products owners are effect. That's why we have an idea that each country should pay respect to creativity of each other and we should have scientific exchange without causing any effect to the benefit that each product owner should have. Now, intellectual property protection is more and more important.

Nowadays, educational development is an important part of every regions of Thailand. Our country will be good developed, if people in our country have good education. And because of more and more advance in hi-technology, intellectual property becomes more and more serious problem. Especially where there are more intellectual property violations.

You will see that intellectual property law was set up to first use in 1991 and the department of intellectual property and the court of intellectual property were established in 1996. But the statistic of cases in the court of intellectual property and international business found out that there are more and more intellectual property cases. This indicates that people still lack of the knowledge about intellectual property and its affect in using piracy product.

So to make intellectual property laws more spread out and effective, we divided the curriculum of intellectual property laws course into

1. Studying in university level
2. Training intellectual property laws

2.1 IP Education at Thai University

Thammasat University

The faculty of law in Thammasat University is the famous in Thailand. The law faculty has taught characteristics of intellectual property law, namely the law on patent, trade mark, copyright and others including procedure of intellectual property law. The course also discuss on the problems of intellectual property protection in Thailand and other developing countries. It also analyst the current and potential problems in the future and proposed suggestion for appropriate solution.

Chiangmai University

School of Law of Chiangmai University have taught Comparative Intellectual Property Law that covers development, concepts and characteristics of intellectual property law, namely the law on patent, trade mark, copyright and other intellectual property as part of the Domestic law and international law on intellectual property. Intellectual property law in other countries such as the European Patent Convention, intellectual property law of countries in the European Union and the United States are also taught. The course includes problems of intellectual property protection in Thailand and other developing countries and analysis of actual problems at present and potential problems in the future as well as suggestion for appropriate solution.

Chulalongkorn University

The faculty of law of Chulalongkorn University taught Intellectual Property law in the European Union and Abroad and International Economic Law. The subject matter are Legal protection of intellectual property rights; practice of the member states; law in force in the ASEAN countries, the United States and Japan; effects of intellectual property and patent law on trading partners of the European Union. Associate Professor Dhajjai Subhapholsiri who teach at the faculty of law in Chulalongkorn University, written a book on the Intellectual Property System of Thailand. His book has clearly lays down the Intellectual Property system of Thailand.¹⁴

2.2 IP training

(1) IP training for administrator / judges

However, intellectual property laws are not only studied at the university. We have set up short training curriculum about intellectual property laws at Thammasart University and Thai Bar for enforcement authority and lawyers. This course will take 100 hours, on Saturdays and Sundays. At the Thai Bar, they have taught students for 3 generations. It helps lawyers understand and gives expertise about intellectual property laws reasonably. However, this short training is very expensive, so most attendances are people who relates to or have responsibility about intellectual property. In addition, The Department of Intellectual Property has set up short training, meeting and seminars for promotion of intellectual property knowledge.

At present, there is no institutionalized education for patent examiner and administrator in Thailand. The government sent them to be trained in foreign countries such as in UK, US and the European countries. The judges in IP court are trained in the institution of Court.

There seminar conducted for judge, enforcement authority and lawyers. :

1) The seminar on "IP valuation and commercialization for SME", Bangkok, 17-18 March 2004. This seminar is one of the first public for in the field new to Thailand, the event attracted over 220 participants from businesses, bank, consultancy firms, government agencies dealing with research and development at law firm.

¹⁴ Please see, <http://www.ipthailand.org/Thai/Ipinformation.aspx>

2) The seminar on “Brands, trade mark and designs : your export strategies” ,Bangkok ,29-30 March 2004.This forum attended by over 250 participants, who were Thai business people, exporters, lawyers as well as members of the EU-IPR Network in Thailand. They share knowledge on how to enhance exports through the use and protection of IP.

(2) IP training for people

Many people do not have a very clear idea about the role of intellectual property law in encouraging creativity and the importance of intellectual property to the national economic. Users must learn enough about this topic to appreciate just what respect for intellectual property laws can do for them, and why a seemingly harmless transaction on a computer network may have a great effect on the benefits they get from the intellectual property system. Users are likely creators, too. In that role they will benefit directly from being able to decide how and under what conditions other users will be able to use their works. It may be that a user will decide to dedicate his or her work to the community at large and not assert the rights that the law grants. Others may choose to assert their rights in a general way and mark their works available on a good faith “pay if you like it” basis like much of the shareware available today. Others may insist on strict enforcement of their rights and allow only specified access on limited terms and conditions. The point is that all users should understand the law sufficiently to know that they all of these options available to them. Copyright is the body of law that lets such a system work. It appropriates to intangible goods-copyrighted works-the characteristics of tangible property. This is what lets the information marketplace work. Therefore to create public awareness about IP rights and protection, the government has conducted various seminars on this aspect.

III Conclusion

Although Thailand has developed IP laws for more than 10 year, there are still many infringement of IP law in Thailand. Due to the lack of being well-informed and not having enough knowledge and understanding about the direct and indirect problems and effects from violating intellectual property among the local communities in the regional provinces, it often causes Thai people to lose the opportunity to initiate the copy rights, patents or trademarks for their own products made by their ability and local knowledge. Sometimes, some people have committed a crime against the intellectual property without intention or due to insufficient knowledge and understanding about the rights, laws and effects from violating intellectual property. That is why there are a lot of products

violating the law of copy right, patent and trademark in many markets along the borderline. In order to prevent the local communities from committing the crimes against the law of copy right, patents and trademark and to encourage the local residents to create new products and pay attention to the effect of the law of trademark for developing the community. We should promote the knowledge about the intellectual property to the local communities. The local residents will have the knowledge and be able to use this knowledge to develop the jobs in the community, to create the connection for performing the work system, to prevent the local residents from being taken advantages of, and to effectively implement the law of intellectual property.

University education on intellectual property law in Thailand is sufficient but the following could further help creating IP awareness:

1. To develop the knowledge on Intellectual Property and apply such knowledge to improve teaching and studying the law of Intellectual Property as well as the law of IT in the university more effectively.

2. To encourage more academic and social activities through seminar or workshop, society to have the knowledge and understanding about the law of Intellectual Property understanding on the problem and effect from violation on the law of Intellectual Property for the society.

3. To create work-connection in order to promote the knowledge about the Intellectual Property to the local resident in Thailand to have thorough knowledge, so they can be able to protect themselves from being taken advantage.

4. To create work-connection between the government, private individuals, academics and other organizations related to Intellectual Property in Thailand and among the International countries.

5. To apply this knowledge for further research analysis process in the current situation of the problem and the measurement in solving such problem, for creating the policy-suggestion, law or practice direction to the offices or related organization both in the nation and among the International countries.