







Sri Lanka at a Glance ...



Official Name Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Commercial Capital -Colombo (pop. - 1.3 million) **Capital Cities**

Officially designated capital - Sri Jayewardenepura-Kotte (It is the site of

Parliament, but it is currently only an administrative center)

Kandy (150,000), Galle (110,000), Jaffna (100,000) **Other Cities**

09 Provinces, 24 Administrative districts

People Nationality - Sri Lankan Population - 19.4 million

Annual population growth rate - 0.79% Ethnic groups - Sinhalese (74%), Tamils (18%), Muslims (7%), others (1%). Religions - Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity

Sinhala and Tamil (official), English Languages

Sri Lanka Rupee (SLR) Currency

Education Years compulsory--to age 14.

Primary school attendance--96.5%.

Literacy--92%.

Health Infant mortality rate--15/1,000

Life expectancy -71 yrs. (male), 76 yrs. (female)

Work force 7.2 million



Sri Lanka's Features and Climate



- Situated in the Indian Ocean
- Between 5^o 55^o & 9^o 50^o North Latitude
- Between 79^o 42' & 81^o 53' East Longitude
- Area 65,610 km² (water 2905 km²)
- Coastline 1,340 km
 - Maximum breadth 224 km
- Maximum length 432 km
- Tropical Climate
- Hills and mountains in south-central Sri Lanka rise to more than 2,133 meters (7,000 ft.).

History



- The Sinhalese have a fascinating documented history over 2500 years of Civilization.
- Buddhism was introduced beginning in about the mid-third century B.C.
- Was an important trade port and oasis of nature for sea farers of China, Arabia and Europe of the ancient times.
- The most valuable source of knowledge for the legends and historical heritage of Sri Lanka is the Mahavansa (Great Genealogy or Dynasty), a chronicle compiled in Pali, in the sixth century.
- Occupied by
 - the Portuguese in the 16th century
 - the Dutch in the 17th century
 - the British in 1796 and was united under British rule by 1815
- As Ceylon, it became independent in 1948
- Its name was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972



Sri Lanka has been famous through the centuries, because of

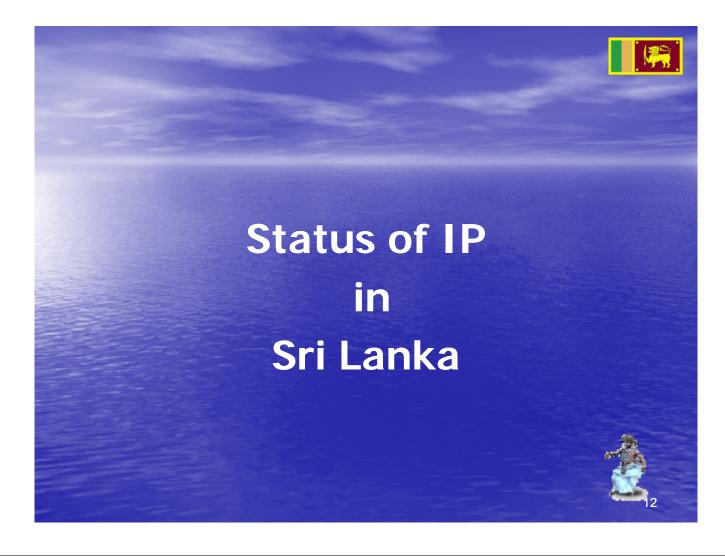
- Natural beauty
- Economically valuable resources
 e.g.: gems, spices, ivory
- Salubrious climate
- Abundant water resource
- Fertile soils
- Valuable Minerals
- And friendly people with a rich cultural heritag













The IP Policy Framework

Vision: IP and Economic Growth

Back Ground:

- Commenced in the year 1860
- Governed by the Intellectual Property Act No 36 of 2003 which of TRIPS compliance.
- Comes under the Ministry of Trade Marketing Development, cooperatives and Consumer Affairs.

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IP Education



(1) Law: The Law of IP is taught in the Sri Lanka Law Collage and the University of Colombo Sri Lanka Law College also conduct a post diploma on IP law for the Practicing lawyers.

(2) Management: –The University of Moratuwa teaches IP in a course leading to the Master of Technology Management. Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration has a module on IP and development for the degree in master of Public Management. The University of Kelaniya teaches IP in the dept. of Fine Arts.

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Training

Target group:

- Customs
- Police
- Judges and Lawyers in the dept. of Attorney generals
- Science and technological communities
- Business communities
- Artiest

Donors:

- WIPO
- US
- Republic of Korea
- Japan
- European Patent Office



Awareness Building

Public out reach programs

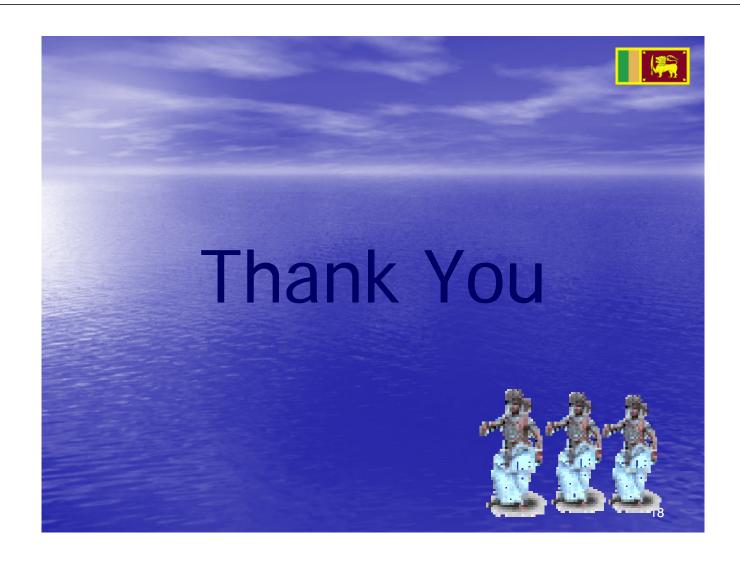
- TV and Radio programs
- Public lectures
- News paper advertisements
- Dissemination and distribution of informationParticipation in Educational and Trade exhibitions



Future Perspectives: • Expand Programs through National Science

- Expand Programs through National Science Foundation and Universities
- Extend IP teaching in school
- Strengthened of training activities
- Establish an IP academy with the assistance of WIPO
- Help universities and R & D institutes for the HR developments and for developing IP policies
- Develop a three year strategy on IP training, education and public awareness, including the establishment of a national steering committee on IP with the participation of different stake holders.







Sri Jayewardenepura-Kotte