

## News Update

• the promotion of initiatives on the education of parents, children, teachers and other Internet users or workers;

• the representation of public interest in international debates on intellectual property law;

• a study of the actual economic cost of piracy on the Internet and the degree to which the resulting disincentive has reduced supply on the Internet of work desired by the public;

• the establishment of an international and a regional group of experts to monitor



development in, and the implementation of, the cyberspace principles;

the establishment of an international and a regional study group to carry out or commission the proposed studies; and
the establishment of a group of experts to further consider cyberspace issues.

'The adoption by UNESCO of a statement of universal principles for the governance of cyberspace is but one step in the many processes that are in train, and these can



Participants at the Asia–Pacific Regional Experts Meeting on a Legal Framework for Cyberspace

complement each other, ensuring that principles pursued in one process are consistent with those being pursued in others,' Mr Grainger said after the Monte Carlo meeting.

Mr Grainger's papers presented at the Asia– Pacific Regional Experts Meeting in Seoul, and UNESCO's Experts Meeting on Cyberspace Law in Monte Carlo are on the ABA web site <www.aba.gov.au>

## Cooperation agreement with NZ

During the Asia-Pacific Regulatory Roundtable meeting in Seoul, Korea, the ABA and the New Zealand Broadcasting Standards Authority took advantage of the opportunity to formalise relations by entering into a cooperation agreement on 15 September 1998. The cooperation agreement was signed by



Professor Flint (I) with Mr Sam Maling, after signing the cooperation agreement between the ABA and the New Zealand Broadcasting Standards Council.

Professor David Flint, Chairman, on behalf of the ABA and Mr Sam Maling, Chairperson, on behalf of the BSA.

The BSA is the independent broadcasting standards regulator in New Zealand and has legislative responsibilities which are similar to those of the ABA. For example, the BSA develops new codes and approves codes of broadcasting practice developed by broadcasters; it determines formal complaints on program standards; it publicises its findings and procedures; and it conducts research.

In entering into the cooperation agreement, the ABA and the BSA affirmed that they would continue to exchange information and collaborate in the development of activities which are of mutual benefit. Moreover, the ABA and the BSA reaffirmed their support of continued cooperation in sharing concerns about broadcasting issues.