



ARAB REPUBLIC
OF EGYPT



WORLD INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION
GENEVA



ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY (AEPP)



ARAB FEDERATION
FOR PROTECTION OF
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY RIGHTS
(AFPIPR)



INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY (AIPPI)

WIPO/AEPP INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY

organized by
the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
and the Egyptian Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AEPP)
under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Government of Egypt

in cooperation with

The International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI),
and
The Arab Federation for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (AFPIPR)

Marriott Hotel, Cairo, December 2 and 3, 2007

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO

Sunday, December 2, 2007

8.30 – 9.30

Registration

9.30 – 10.30

Opening Ceremony

Welcome addresses by:

Mrs. Hoda A. Serageldine, President of the Egyptian Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AEPPI), Cairo

His Excellency Eng. Rachid Mohamed Rachid, Minister for Trade and Industry, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Government of Egypt, Cairo

Mr. Sherif Saadallah, Executive Director, Office of Strategic Use of Intellectual Property for Development, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva

Mr. Thierry Mollet-Viéville, Vice President of the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI), Cairo

Dr. Nader Riad, Head of the Arab Federation for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Reporter: Mrs. Nadia Haroun, Partner, Haroun & Haroun Patent Attorneys, Egyptian Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AEPPI), Cairo

10.30 – 11.00

Coffee Break

11.00 – 13.15

Theme 1

Intellectual Property and Emerging Global Challenges: Getting the Balance Right

Chairman/
Moderator:

Dr. Samiha Fawzi, First Assistant to His Excellency the Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister of Trade and Industry, Government of Egypt, Cairo

Reporters:

Mr. Tamer El Hennawi, Helmy & Hamza Law Firm, Cairo

Topic:

Balancing Incentive with Access: Integrating Intellectual Property with other Areas of Public Policy

Speaker:

Mr. Pushpendra Rai, Acting Director, Intellectual Property and Economic Development Division, WIPO

Topic: Intellectual Property Provisions in Free Trade Agreements

Speakers: Mr. Nuno Pires de Carvalho, Acting Director, Division for Legislation, Public Policy and Development, WIPO, Geneva

Mr. Edmund Saums, former Director for Middle East Affairs in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Washington, DC

Topic: Intellectual Property and Competition Policy

Speaker: Mr. Dariusz Szleper, Assistant to the Reporter General, Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI), Paris

Discussion

13.15 – 14.15

Lunch Break

14.15 – 17.00

Theme 2: Brand Protection and Consumer Protection

Chairman/
Moderator: Mr. Ahmed Abou Ali, Secretary General AEPPI, Hassouna & Abou Ali Law Firm, Cairo

Reporter: Ms. Heba El Toukhy, Helmy & Hamza Law Firm, Cairo

Topic: The Negative Economic Impact on Egypt's Economy from Dealing in Counterfeits and Illicit Trade

Speaker: Mr. Khaled Hegazi, President, Brand Protection Group (Egypt) (BPG), Cairo

Topic: Counterfeiting in the Arab World

Speaker: Ms. Abir Hussein, Saba & Co IP Dubai, APPIMAF

Coffee Break

Topic: Strategies for Dealing with Trade Marks Infringement: Latest Trends in Egypt, Africa and the Arab World

Speakers: Dr. Moustafa Abou El Enein, Head, Commercial, Register, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Government of Egypt, Cairo

Ms. Schuyla Goodson, Africa Group IP Counsel, the
Coca Cola Company

Dr. Maha Bakhit, Head, Intellectual Property Rights
(IPRs) Unit, Arab League, Cairo

Discussion

Monday, December 3, 2007

9.00 – 11.00

Theme 3

Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and
Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

Chairman/
Moderator:

Mr. Sherif Saadallah

Reporter:

Ms. Eman Abdel Rahman, National Law
Commission, AEPPI, Cairo

Topic:

Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge in
International Conventions

Speaker:

Mr. Thierry Calame, Deputy Reporter General,
AIPPI

Topic:

Cultural Diversity and Traditional Knowledge

Speaker:

Dr. Hossam Loutfi, Professor of Law, Consultant
Shalakany Law Firm, Cairo

Topic:

Economic Impact of Protecting Traditional
Knowledge in Developing Countries

Speaker:

Mr. Nuno Pires de Carvalho

Discussion

11.00 – 11.30

Coffee Break

11.30 – 13.00

Theme 4:

Intellectual Property, Innovation and
Technological Development

Chairman/
Moderator:

Mr. Michael Brunner, Secretary General, AIPPI

Reporter:

Mr. Hamdi Gaber, Hoda Abdel Hadi & Partners,
AEPPI

Topic:

Intellectual Property and Innovation Development

Speaker: Mrs. Patricia Simao-Sartorius, Program Officer,
Intellectual Property and Economic Development
Division, WIPO

Topic: IPRs and Technological Development with
Sectoral Focus on Software

Speakers: Mr. Mohamed Hegazi – Manager, Intellectual
Property Office - Information Technology
Industry Development Agency (ITIDA), Ministry
of Communications & Information Technology

Dr. Sherif El-Kassas, Deputy Director, Centre for
Academic Computing, The American University
in Cairo, Cairo

13.15 – 14.15

Lunch

14.15 – 17.30

Theme 5

IPRs and the WIPO Development Agenda: Issues
and Perspectives

Chairman/
Moderator:

Mr. Samir Hamza, Vice-President of the Egyptian
Association for the Protection of Intellectual
Property (AEPPI)

Reporter:

Mrs. Magda Saad, A. Sadek Elias Law Office,
Cairo

Topic:

WIPO Development Agenda: Issues and
Perspectives

Speakers:

Mr. Pushpendra Rai

Counselor Hisham Ragab, Senior Advisor to the
Minister for Trade and Industry, Ministry of Trade
and Industry, Government of Egypt, Cairo

Topic:

IPRs and Entrepreneurship

Speaker:

Mr. Helmy Abul Eish, Chairman of the Egyptian
Competitiveness Council – (CIPE)

Topic:

The Arab Federation for the Protection of
Intellectual Property Rights; Its aims, functions
and future role (short presentation)

Speaker:

Mrs. Dalia Khalil, Head of the Cultural
Committee, AFIPR, Cairo

Topic:

Regional Cooperation and IPR's

Speaker:

Dr. Nader Riad, Head of the Arab Federation for
Protection of Intellectual Property Rights
(AFPIPR)

Coffee Break

Closing Remarks and Recommendations

Chairman/
Moderator:
Panel:

Mrs. Hoda Serageldine, President, AEPPI, Cairo

Mr. Sherif Saadallah

Mr. Thierry Mollet-Viéville

Mr. Samir Hamza, Vice President, AEPPI, Cairo

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**SYMPOSIUM
ON THE CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE
FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY**

By

Dr. Eng. Nader Riad

**Chairman of the Arab Federation for Intellectual Property
&
Vice Chairman of the Egyptian Association for Intellectual Property**

**Inauguration of
WIPO/AEPPI INTERNATIONAL
Symposium on Intellectual
Property: Challenges for
Developing countries in
A Global Economy**

Mariott Hotel – Cairo
2-3 December 2007

Opening Speech

Ladies and Gentlemen:

First, I would like to welcome you, especially,

H.E. Minister of Trade & Industry, Engineer Rashid Mohamed Rashid,
represented by H .E.Dr.Samiha Fauzy first deputy .

Mr. Sherif Saad Allah ,The Representative of WIPPO

Mr. Moulet Veville, The Vice Chairman of AIPPI,

Mrs Hoda Serag Eldin Chairman of the AEPPI and President of the
Symposium.

Dear Guests:

It gives me great pleasure to be among you today as Chairman of the Arab federation for Intellectual Property (AFPIPR) and as Vice Chairman of The Egyptian Association for Intellectual Property (AEPPI). It is an honor to witness this special group that is interested in intellectual property which constitutes the meeting of The Egyptian Association for Intellectual Property Protection and the Arab Confederation For The Protection of Intellectual Property. This is essential in order to work together to support and develop the safeguarding of finтеллектуал property in developing countries in general and Arab countries in particular.

Whoever walks along the path of intellectual property notices that there were major stops which mark importance. These stops bear the names of capitals of states who have contributed in one or another field for the development of intellectual property protection.

The Paris Stop meant the Agreement for the Protection of industrial Property in 1883. The Bern Stop meant the Agreement for the Protection of the Author's Rights in 1886. The Rome Stop meant the Agreement for the Protection of The Author's Annexed Rights, which is called the Rome Agreement for the Protection of Performing Artists, Voice Recordings Producers and Broadcasting Corporations in 1961.

The Geneva Stop includedt the Agreement of Upov of 1961 for the protection of new plant varieties, and the Association of Intellectual Property of 1967. And the Washington Stop meant the Agreement for the Protection of Complete Blueprints in 1989.

This last stop which we are witnessing here is Cairo, where we will have discussions of protecting intellectual property in light of the challenges it faces in developing countries in a global economy and new economic blocs.

I wish all participants a fruitful symposium leading to increased cooperation between states to safeguard intellectual property rights of their national inventors and scientists, as well as to provide security for world investments in the field of intellectual property in our country.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the Egyptian Association for Intellectual Property rights their excellent organization of this symposium.

Thank you

*Dr. Eng.
Nader Riad*

**SYMPOSIUM
ON THE CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE
FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY**

Dr. Eng. Nader Riad

**Chairman of the Arab federation for Intellectual Property
&
Vice Chairman of the Egyptian Association for Intellectual Property**

Closing speech

**In the Inauguration of
WIPO/AEPPI INTERNATIONAL
Symposium on Intellectual
Property: Challenges for
Developing countries in
A Global Economy**

**Marriott Hotel – Cairo
2-3 December 2007**

Closing speech

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Man is different from other species because of the mind, without which, imitations and storytelling would be at the expense of creativity and innovation. Modern scientists have spoken a lot about the mind as the source for knowledge and information and it is a fact that the thought process is responsible for the progress of mankind and its development.

The French Philosopher, Descartes, considered thought as expressive of man's soul in his famous quote "I think, therefore I am".

The importance of intellectual property rights came to surface during the industrial revolution when there was a large increase in inventions, creations and technological developments that affected the industry in very positive ways. This was the main reason for the first agreement for the protection of industrial property was the industrial revolution, making the passage for The Paris Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property, which was concluded on March 20, 1883.

It was this revolution and its repercussions such as abstention of many inventors from presenting their inventions, lest they get copies in the absence of real security measures. Accordingly, countries came together to find a solution to encourage researchers to continue developing their creations and inventions, until the Paris Agreement for Industrial Property was concluded.

That Agreement included many clauses on industrial property rights of patents and trademarks. However, it did not address the penalties on countries which did not abide by these clauses. As was the case in industrial properties, so it was with copyright infringements with writers and authors.

After the printing press and copy machines were invented, reproducing books became a phenomenon due to the accuracy and speed with which it was done. This represented a major threat to authors because of the ease of reproduction as compared to traditional copying methods which required the copier to re-write what the author wrote in his own hand.

Therefore, because reproduction took only moments to produce, an international legal framework had to be developed. These concerns would ultimately lead us to the Berne Agreement for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Properties in 1886 and the Paris Agreement of 1971, and the WIPO in 1967 which aims at encouraging and developing protection of intellectual property rights in all countries of the world, and the Agreement on TRIPS.

Arab countries showed early interest in matters involving intellectual property rights, and some contributed to the international effort for intellectual property protection as early as the 19th century.

A number of Arab countries were founding members in a number of international intellectual property protection agreements.

The Arab world's response to the protection of intellectual properties seems high if we look at the waves of legislations, which were adopted.

In the 1950's, a wide range of legislation took place in the Arab countries for the protection of patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

In the 1980's and 1990's, another wave of legislation happened in the field of copyright protection for writers and authors., along with several laws were passed or amended to protect computer programs and data bases.

From this point, the Council for Arab Economic Unity stated that it was necessary to have intellectual property protection, in implementation of the meaning and content of the Agreement for Arab Economic Unity. There had to be a strong entity within the specialized Arab unions to protect the Arab identity, Arab minds and their inventions from theft.

Thus, the Arab Federation for Intellectual Property was established by Resolution No. D82/1292, based in Cairo with strong support from Dr. Ahmed el Goweily, Secretary General of the Council on Arab Economic Unity, to be the main line of defense for producers, creators, inventors and thinkers of the Arab world.

It would also protect them against assault on their works, since the pool of Arab thought, as represented in the Arab Federation for Intellectual Property aims at:

- Developing and coordinating its members field of work and strengthening ties between them

- Contributing to a comprehensive economic unity between Arab states by practicing its profession and experience in consolidating and developing a system for the protection of intellectual property rights by various means of awareness to influencing the national economy in all Arab countries.
- Improving legislation applied in Arab states with regards to intellectual property rights.
- Contributing to a system of protecting owners of intellectual property and creating the legal environment to encourage inventions, creations, economic development and investment in all Arab countries

Thank You.

**WIPO/ AEPPI INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY
Marriott Hotel, Cairo 2 & 3 December 2007**

List of Participants

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. Samiha Fawzi	First Assistant of the Minister of Trade & Industry
Mr. Hisham Ragab	Consultant of the Minister of Trade & Industry
Mr. Mustafa Abou El Einein	Head of the Commercial Registry
Mr. Amr Hegazi	Operations Manager Commercial Registry
Mr. Salah Moewad	Head of the Seeds Central Department
Mr. Gamal Eissa	Head of the Plant Variety Office
Dr. Mohsen Choukry	Acting President of the Academy for Scientific Research & Technology
Eng. Nadia Abdallah	Head of the Egyptian Patent Office
General Mohamed Abou Shady	Head of the Anti-Counterfeiting Police
Ms. Silvia Sami Hatem	Ministry of Trade & Industry – Trade Agreements Sector
Mr. Ahmed Mahmoud El-Tantawi	Central Administration for WTO at the Ministry of Trade & Industry
Mr. Tamer Mohamed Salah El-Dine Hegazy	Central Administration for WTO at the Ministry of Trade & Industry
Mr. Sherif Hazem Mohamed	Central Administration for WTO at the Ministry of Trade & Industry
Mrs. Rania Shedid	Head of Consumer Protection Authority
Mrs. Bataa Ahmed	Head of Industrial Designs Department
Mrs. Mona Ahmed	Head of Trade Marks Department
Mr. Fawzan Shalaby	Commercial Registry
Mr. Ahmed El-Zorkany	Commercial Registry
Mr. Mohamed Abdel Fatath	Commercial Registry
Mr. Morched Mohamed Abdel Naim	Commercial Registry
Mrs. Tahany Abdel Latif El	Academy for Scientific Research & Technology

Sayed Ibrahim	(Patent Office)
Ms. Neval Mohamed Nabil Hafez	Academy for Scientific Research & Technology (Patent Office)
Mrs. Nadia Mohamed Said Adam	Academy for Scientific Research & Technology (Patent Office)

WIPO REPRESENTATIVES

Dr. Sherif Saadallah	Executive Director / WIPO
Mr. Pushpendra Rai	Acting Director, IP and Economic Development Division / WIPO
Mr. Nuno Pires de Carvalho	Acting Director, Division for Legislation, Public Policy and Development / WIPO
Mrs. Patricia Simao - Sartorius	Program Officer / WIPO

AIPPI REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Thierry Mollet-Viéville	Secretary General of AIPPI
Mr. Michael Brunner	Vice President of AIPPI
Mr. Thierry Calame	Deputy Reporter General AIPPI
Mr. Dariusz Szleper	Deputy Reporter General AIPPI

TAPR II PROJECT / U.S. AID/ U.S. EMBASSY

Ms. Jaleen Moroney	Team Leader TAPRII Project
Mrs. Tahany Osman	IPR Advisor - TAPRII Project
Mr. Ahmed Lutfy	Public Awareness Advisor
Ms. Minna Moezie	IPR Attaché - U.S. Commercial Service
Mr. John Buzbee	Economic Section U.S. Embassy
Mrs. Manal El-Samadony	Senior Economist USAID/EG/SPP

APPIMAF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Kamal Berti	President of APPIMAF
Mr. Hisham Zahr	Treasurer of APPIMAF

GUEST SPEAKERS

Mr. Edmund Saums	Director for the Middle East Affairs in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative , Washington DC
Mr. Khaled Hegazi	President of the Brand Protection Group in Egypt - BPG.
Ms. Abir Hussein	Saba IP Dubai, APPIMAF
Ms Schuyla Goodson	Africa Group IP Counsel, the Coca-Cola Company
Dr. Maha Bekhit	Head, Intellectual Property Unit, Cabinet of the Secretary General, League of Arab State
Dr. Mohamed Hegazy	Manager, Intellectual Property Office - Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA)
Dr. Sherif El Kassas	Deputy Director, Center for Academic Computing, AUC / WIPO
Mr. Helmy Abul Eish,	Chairman of the Egyptian Competitiveness Council - CIPE
Mrs. Dalia Khalil,	Head of the Cultural Committee, AFPIPR

AEPPI REPORTERS

Mr.Tamer El Hennawi	Helmy & Hamza Law Firm - AEPPI
Ms. Heba El Tqukhy	Helmy & Hamza Law Firm - AEPPI
Ms. Eman Abdel Rahman	National Law Commission - AEPPI
Mr. Hamdi Gaber	Hoda Abdel Hadi & Partners - AEPPI

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Hoda A. Serageldine	President / AEPPI
Dr. Nader Riad	Head of AFPIPR
Mr. Samir Hamza	Vice - President / AEPPI
Mr. Ahmed Abou Ali	Secretary / AEPPI
Mr. Tarek Abou Ragab	Treasurer / AEPPI
Mrs. Hoda Abdel Hadi	Board Member / AEPPI
Dr. Ahmed El Hakim	Board Member / AEPPI

Dr. Negad Shaarawi	Board Member / AEPPI
Dr. Hossam Loutfi	Board Member / AEPPI
Mrs. Magda Saad	Board Member / AEPPI
Mrs. Nadia Haroun	Board Member / AEPPI

PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Yassin Ghanim	Saba & Co. IP- Saudi Arabia
Mr. Daniel Abboud	INDEVCO S.A.L. - Lebanon
Mr. Hatem Mohamedin	Niletechna Firm-Sudan
Dr. Ekram Al-Haq Baker	Adv. Dr. Ekram Al-Haq Baker Attorney Office - Iraq
Mr. Khader Wakileh	Philadelphia Industrial Property Office - Jordan
Mr. Nader Qumsieh	Senior Partner - NJO & Associates - Jordan
Mrs. Rouba Chalabi	Janssen Cilag - Lebanon
Mr. Fouad Ghannouchi	Lawyer - Tunis
Mrs. Alexandra Pechhold	Foreign Student
Mr. Joe Hakim	Saba Co. IP-Head Office - Lebanon
Mrs. Zeina Salameh	Saba Co. IP- Head Office - Lebanon
Mr. Ali Awwad	Saba & Co - Head Office - Lebanon
Mr. Saad El-Enzi	Saba & Co - Head Office - Lebanon
Mr. Mohamed Masri	Saba Co. IP - Kuwait
Mr. Tal Band	Lawyer - S. Horowitz & Co - Israel
Ms. Mayssam Sijaan	Head of IP Department - Grant Thornton Lebanon
Mr. Hazem Rezkana	Helmy, Hamza & Partners
Mr. Mohamed Talaat	Helmy, Hamza & Partners
Mr. Sami J. Tuqan	United Distributors
Mr. Mohamed Selim Zaki	ESAN Standard Egypt
Mrs. Mona Hamdi Abbas	Saba & Co IP Egypt
Mr. Mostafa Shehata	Saba & Co IP Egypt
Saba & Co IP Egypt	Saba & Co IP Egypt
Saba & Co IP Egypt	Saba & Co IP Egypt
Dr. Mohamed S. Roushdi	Regional Director - Pfizer Middle East
Mr. Hazem Sayed Badr	Regional Legal Director - Pfizer Middle East
Mrs. Asmaa Khalil Saleh	EIPICO

Dr. Anne Nassef George	EIPICO
Dr. Ahmed M. Tharwat	EIPICO
Dr. Mustafa Awadalla Hassan	Vice President Middle East-Bristol Myers Squibb
Dr. Ziad N. Zarka	Legal Director Middle East-Bristol Myers Squibb
Hoda Abdel Hadi Office	Hoda Abdel Hadi Office
Hoda Abdel Hadi Office	Hoda Abdel Hadi Office
El Dib Lawyers	El Dib Lawyers
El Dib Lawyers	El Dib Lawyers
Mrs. Nahed Helmy	Lawyer & Patent Attorney
A. Sadek Elias Office	A. Sadek Elias Office
A. Sadek Elias Office	A. Sadek Elias Office
Mr. Mohamed M. Selim Zaki	Household Cleaning Product Co. of Egypt
Mr. Ahmed Magdi Barakat	Sarwat Abdel Shahid Office
Mrs. Dina Salah Imam	Shalakany Law Office
Mr. Mahmoud El-Omda	Shalakany Law Office
Mr. Farouk Mubarak	Farouk Mubarak & partners
Mr. Galal Hussein Mahrous	Scientific Translator
Mr. Hazem Ahmed Fathi	Hassouna & Abou Ali Law Firm
Mr. Bassem Bayoumy	Hassouna & Abou Ali Law Firm
Hassouna & Abou Ali Office	Hassouna & Abou Ali Law Firm
Mr. Youssef Anwar Youssef	Edita for Food Industries
Mr. Amin Hassan Moustafa	Edita for Food Industries
Dr. Philip Iskandar	Wyeth Egypt
Mr. Mohamed El-Sayed Emam	Ragail El Dekki & Partners
Mr. Mahmoud Ragail El Dekki	Ragail El Dekki & Partners
Mrs. Reham Ragail El Dekki	Ragail El Dekki & Partners
Mr. Wael R. Halim	Halim & Associates
Mrs. Mary Mahrous	Halim & Associates
Mrs. Magda Haroun	Haroun & Haroun
Mrs. Shahinaz El-Guindi	Haroun & Haroun
Mrs. Nevine Raafat	Janssen-Cilag
Dr. Ayman Hassan	Eli Lilly - Egypt
Dr. Samia Gamal	Eli Lilly - Egypt
Dr. Assem El Akabawi	AstraZeneca

Dr. Hussein El Arini	AstraZeneca
Mr. Sobhy Salah	AstraZeneca
Mr. Hazim Mahmoud Moussa	Vice President (AFPIPR)
Mr. Ezzat Aziz Moawad	AFPIPR Member
Mr. Magdi Gamil Fahmi	AFPIPR Member
Mr. Sayed Abdallah Hassanein	AFPIPR Member
Mr. Ahmed Ismail El Emary)	AFPIPR Member- Iraq
Mr. Hassan Bata	AFPIPR President of Media Committee
Consultant Shawki Afifi	AFPIPR President of Training Committee
Consultant Essam El Kassas	AFPIPR Member
Consultant Rashid Gamil	AFPIPR Member - Syria
Consultant Ali Orebi	AFPIPR Member
AFPIPR	AFPIPR
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AFPIPR	AFPIPR
AFPIPR	AFPIPR
Mr. Alaa Amer	Emirates Capital Corporation, Egypt CIPE
Mr. Abdel Moeti Lotfy	Federation for Economic Development of Associations (FEDA)
Mr. Ayman Salah	Egyptian Junior Business Association CIPE
Mr. Heba Hafez	Center for International Private Enterprise - CIPE
Mr. Mohsen Gad	Small Industries Association - CIPE
Mrs. Maha Hashem	Center for International Private Enterprise - CIPE
Mr. Hani Tawfik	Naeem Holding (CIPE)
Mr. Hassan El Khatib	Egyptian Junior Business Association (CIPE)
Mr. Fouad Thabet	Federation for Economic Development of Associations (FEDA)
Mr. Mohamed Soliman	Federation for Economic Development of Associations (FEDA)
Mr. Salem Wahbi	Vice President of Ahram Newspaper & Deputy Editor
Mr. Ahmad Magdy Hussain	Tharwat Abdel-Shahed Law Firm
Mr. Mohamed Abdel-Halim Zaki	Oriental Weavers

Mrs. Hebattalah El-Ghazel	Coca-Cola Company
Mr. Ali Ben Abdelsam	Coca-Cola Company
Mr. Nadim Ben-Abdallah	PMI (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. Wael Gad	Olymic Group (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. Rafik Nassralla	Elios (The Brand Protection Group)
Mrs. Amany El Zayaty	P & G (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. Walid Nagy	Mansour Group (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. Seif el Batanouni	Mansour Group (The Brand Protection Group)
Mrs. Nada El-Sayed Amr	Unilever Mashrek
Mr. Tarek Hassan Massoud	Unilever Mashrek
Mr. Moataz El Shorbagy	Nestle (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. NaelYahia	Nestle (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. Ihab Yousuf	BAT (The Brand Protection Group)
Mr. Eric Jones	BAT
Mr. Beverly Spencer	BAT
Mohamed Ahmad Abdel Aal Mahmoud	Lawyer

PRESS & MEDIA

Mr. Mahmoud Diab	Al-Ahram
Mr. Raafat Soliman	Al-Ahram
Mr. Mohamed El-Bana	Al-Akhbar
Mrs. Heba Hussein	Akhbar El-Yom
Mr. Hisham Yassin	Al-Masry Al-Yom
Mrs. Maha Abdel Tawab	TV Alexandria
Mr. Mohamed El Bittar	TV ESC
Mr. Mohamed Negm	October



**Arab Federation
Protection of Intellectual
Property Rights
(AFPIPR)**

AFPIPR

- Established in 2005
- Under the auspices of the Arab Council for Economic Unity
- Located in Cairo



Objectives:-

1. Disseminate the culture of intellectual property in the Arab nations
2. Facilitate the exchange of information among all interested parties in the intellectual culture
3. Participate and conduct training programs
4. Publish specialized journals
5. Organize seminars, workshops and conferences to promote IP culture and understanding



Achievements 2006 - 2007



First: Economical Studies

1. Intellectual Property Rights Protection (included a set of GATT agreement, the World Trade Organization, and definitions on Intellectual Property Rights Protection)
2. Arab Pharmaceutical Industry and Intellectual Property
3. Arab Agriculture and Intellectual Property
4. Author's Rights and its legislation in the Arab world
5. Branding and its legislation in the Arab world
6. Patent and its legislation in the Arab world



Future plans:

- Arab Agricultural Economical Integration in the regional and international changes
- Rights of Neighboring Composer's Rights (Performance Artists – Sound Recordings Producer – Radio institution)
- Maintain the issuance of the special studies in Intellectual Property with vital topics



Second: Journals

AFPIPR issued nine journals including Arab and international news about Intellectual Property organizations.

Future Plans:

- Maintain the issuance of the Federation's periodical journals during the first half of 2008
- Issue a specialized magazine



Third: Conferences and Workshops

Textile Industry and Export Opportunities in Egypt under the Protection Law of Intellectual Property Right Workshop, Center for Studies of Scientific Heritage, Cairo University

The Fifth Annual Scientific Conference on the Transfer and Development of Technology in the Legal, Economic and Scientific Fields, Faculty of Law, Helwan University

The Arab Federation Conference for Medicine Producers and Medical Supplies, Sharm El-Sheikh

Third: Conferences and Workshops

International Law Symposium, Egyptian Association for
International Law

Intellectual Property in the Information Age Symposium,
General Assembly Arab League

Second Conference of the Arab Specialized Federations on
Transportation's Role in the Development of Arab Trade

Sessions of the Arab Council for Economic Unity

International Day of Intellectual Property in the Arab League

The Arab Federation Conference for Textile Industries,
National Research Center

The Eleventh Conference "Financial and Administrative
Innovations for the Future's Organization"

Third Conference of the Arab Specialized Federation about
the Small Enterprise Role in developing the Arab Industry

In cooperation with the Commercial Registration Association, Ministry of Trade and Industry in Egypt, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) held the Regional WIPO Symposium to encourage the Arab countries to join the Madrid System and International Mark Registration

The Innovation Management and Support Creative Activity and Inventions Workshop, Intellectual Property Unit, the Arab league and Industrial Development and Mining Organization



Future plans

- 1- An International Annual Conference in cooperation with WIPO
- 2- A symposium in cooperation with the Center for Economic Studies, the Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University
- 3- A symposium in cooperation with the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce to solve the Intellectual Property problems in the region

The federation is looking forward to participating in all conferences, workshops and seminars, which will be held in the Arab specialized Federation in side and/or outside Egypt.

Fourth: Training



- 12 members (10 are board members) have participated in the training program on IP organized by the Arab Economical Unity Council and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- In collaboration with the Egyptian International Chamber for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration, the federation held a training session for approximately 120 people from different countries. The session was held at the Training and Study Center in the Unity Council
- In collaborative with the National News Agency in Iraq, the federation held a training on the International Computer Driving Licenses (ICDL)

Future plans



- 3 training programs on Intellectual Property for members and the public
- Specialized training programs for professionals and legal personnel on the Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights in order to solve the intellectual property's problems

Fifth: Agreements



In the field of training, the federation signed a protocol with the Egyptian International Chamber for Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration and National Iraqi News Agency-Luna

Sixth: Membership



The federation started with 50 members from 4 Arab countries. Now the number of members of the general assembly is about 745

- 632 Members from Egypt
- 113 Members from Arab countries
- 16 Arab countries

The federation is communicating with Arab countries to join the federation and achieve its membership objectives

Seventh: Regional Branches



The federation approved two regional branches in Kuwait and Jordan

Future Plans:

In 2008, the federation is looking forward to open 2 branches in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Libyan Arab Republic



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND THE COMPETITION POLICY

1) Difficulty of the question:

The question on the relations between intellectual property and the competition policy and rules is amongst the most challenging topics in today's developed economies;

And there are various reasons for which the subject is particularly difficult to treat:

-At first there is a natural contradiction between the monopolies conferred by the intellectual property rights and the competition rules which aim to maintain the free market in order to allow the enterprises to compete freely for the consumers;

- Secondly, both systems of the legal rules are relatively recent:

- The statutory provisions on patents and copyright were initially adopted at the end of the eighteenth century in US and France and after spread to other countries

- The first rules proclaiming the freedom of commerce and of industry were adopted at the same time in France during the French Revolution,

- But the question of the competition rules was raised only one century ago at first as the reaction to the monopoly of the John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil and conducted to the adoption on July 2nd 1890 of The Sherman Antitrust Act which was the first United States government action to limit cartels and monopolies,

which means that there are still numerous points on which both systems of rules are in constant development and modification.

- And lastly, the continuous development of the new technologies creating the new markets obliges the lawmakers and the judges to review the existing law system.

2) The AIPPI studies:

Being at the seminar co organised by the AIPPI I should start with the presentation of the achievement of the AIPPI on the issue.

The question was at several occasions discussed within the AIPPI:

a) In the sixties and seventies:

- On the occasion of the Congress of Berlin in 1963, the AIPPI studied Question Q37B relating to the incidence on the rights of industrial property of the national or international provisions guaranteeing free competition.

And the Congress of Berlin adopted a position of principle under the terms of which AIPPI considered that the normal exercise of the patent rights was legitimate and was not to be hampered by the regulations designed to ensure freedom of competition.

The Congress of Berlin also expressed the conviction that the protection of industrial property is an essential means of furthering progress, since the exclusive rights of industrial property stimulate research and encourage the investments necessary to technical development.

At the same time, the Congress of Berlin decided to maintain this Question on the agenda of work of AIPPI in order to follow its development.

- It is in this context that Question Q37B was again discussed twelve years later during the Congress of San Francisco of May 1975,.

At the time of this Congress, AIPPI adopted a Resolution, which reaffirms that industrial property rights and the rules relating to economic freedom are not in conflict, but on the contrary jointly serve economic progress and the public interest.

In addition, AIPPI considered that the regulation of economic freedom should not impair the exercise of the industrial property rights, if this exercise remains within the normal framework of the object and the ends of these rights.

Thus, twice, AIPPI confirmed compatibility between industrial property rights and the principles of freedom of competition, in particular with regard to the effect that the two systems of legal provisions have on economic progress and consequently on the wellbeing of the society.

b) In the XXI century:

More recently the AIPPI had twice occasion to treat the question.

- At first the issue was incidentally debated in 2001 within the framework of the study of the Question Q157 AIPPI examined the relationship existing between the standards and the patents.

In its resolution the AIPPI decided in favour of a system in which it should be possible to obtain a licence by every interested party under reasonable and non discriminatory conditions.

AIPPI however, recognised in the Resolution adopted at the time of the Congress of Melbourne, that in absence of such a licence, the patent concerned could not be used and the standard was to be modified or withdrawn.

- And secondly the question was studied under the perspective of the “Limitations on exclusive IP Rights by competition law” in 2004/2005.

And the AIPPI adopted in Berlin in September 2005 during its EXCO the resolution which states that:

1) The AIPPI reconfirms its view that competition law (the rules which are intended to safeguard free and fair competition) and intellectual property (IP) law are not in conflict but, on the contrary, both contribute to economic progress and serve the public interest.

2) The granting of IP rights shall be ruled by IP laws and regulations only.

With respect to such granting competition law should not be applicable.

The necessity of free and fair competition should be taken into consideration during the establishment of IP laws and regulations, which provide for such IP rights.

3) The laws and the regulations governing the IP rights should provide for an efficient mechanism to challenge the validity of IP rights which have been granted without fulfilling the conditions set out in IP law.

This mechanism should in all cases include the possibility of judicial review.

This will assist in the prevention of possible adverse effects on competition.

4) The rules of competition law may apply to the exercise of IP rights.

If in particular case, the exercise of IP rights contravenes competition law, then the law should allow for the necessary remedies.

However, the application of such law must not affect the existence of the IP right and it should be accepted as a governing principle that IP rights convey exclusive rights.

Decisions by a government agency should always be open to independent judicial review.

5) The general public should be informed about the usefulness and value of IP for society and the balance struck between the IP law and competition law regimes.

Governments, NGO's and professional IP organizations should be actively involved in this process.

c) Conclusion:

One can observe that through more than forty years the AIPPI didn't make to much progress and mainly repeated the same general statement.

Such an opinion will be probably unfair since the resolutions addressed the dialectics between them and managed to precise the mutual relations between two systems of legal rules.

But they also show once more how difficult the question is.

3a) The double nature of the dialectics between IP Rights and the Competition policy :

How therefore one could present with efficiency the issue of the IP rights and the Competition policy, since it seems that if we try to discuss some general principals we can only achieve what was already obtained through the debate within the AIPPI?

They are many possible approaches to discuss the question, due also to the fact that the notion of the competition policy has at least two meanings:

- the first which could be called conventional or legal and which is about the application of the competition law as it currently stands to the existence and the exercise of the Intellectual Property Rights (and it is in this sense of the question that the AIPPI managed its up to date work)

- and the second, which can be called non conventional or economics, which is to try to study how the IP system is performing in terms of economic efficiency on more general, macroeconomic scale then just on case by case base as it is done in the conventional approach.

If we were to study the first approach, it seems that the most appropriate way will be:

- at first to remind what are the Competition rules

- secondly to present the situations where the exercise of the IP rights gave place to he application of the Competition rules at the level of the European Union

In the second approach which is about the general economic efficiency of the IP laws one should mention the discussion which exists currently in the OECD Countries on the problem.

And finally in the conclusion one should try to suggest some guidelines or recommendations for the future or at least to mention what are the points where the future changes may occur.

In order to have a complete picture of what may happen in the next decades; one has to add the reflexion on the globalisation of the economy which certainly will create the demand for regional or continental IP Rights if not for the global ones.

And this dialectics between national and regional or continental protection for IP Rights may have an impact the treatment of these rights from the perspective of the Competition policy.

4) Conventional approach: study of Competition rules when applied to IP Rights:

Two main competition rules of European Union which interest intellectual property rights are:

- Article 81 of the Treaty of the European Community (TEC) which prohibits cartels, or control of collusion and other anti-competitive practices which has an effect on the EU market
- Article 82 of the same Treaty which tackles the abuse of firms' dominant market positions.

There are other rules related to the competition (state aids, mergers) but they in general didn't give place to the examination of the exercise of the IP rights.

Therefore I will quote some examples of the problems which were treated under the rules prohibiting the anti-competition practices and the abuse of the dominant position in the market in relation to the intellectual Property rights.

And it should be underlined that it is an important part of the activities of the European Commission since more than 25% of all cases of the application of the Competition rules which were treated by the EU Commission were cases related to the IP Rights of all nature.

Anti competition agreements or behaviors:

Examples of the case law and statutory rules

a) Licensing of IP rights:

EU Commission controls the validity of the clauses of the agreements related to the transfer of the technology and considers that several clauses which were frequently adopted in the past have anti competing effect.

For example the clauses prohibiting the licensee to contest the validity of the rights which are transferred, or the clauses which oblige the licensee to transfer to the licensor the ownership of the technology which was obtained through the use of the license.

One can observe however that the position of the Competition authorities in the European Union had significantly change since the middle of the seventies of the XX century and the first decisions in the case AOIP/ Beyrard were many more types of the clauses in the license contract were considered as contrary to the competition rules.

This also shows how dynamics are the relations between those two systems of legal rules.

b) Exhaustion of IP rights in EU

The adoption of the theory of the national exhaustion of the effects of an IP rights to the whole European market.

Since the first cases related to the trademarks in 1960, the EU Commission and after the ECJ progressively adopted starting by the case called **Grundig/Costen** in 1966 prohibited all

restrictions based on IP rights as long as the product was put on the European market by the IP right owner or with his agreement.

However this effect only applies to the products put for the first time on the European market and doesn't concern the imported products from outside of the EU even if these products were put on these external market by the IP Right owner or with his agreement.

Abuse of the dominant position:

a) Refuse to licence an IP right was examined by the EU authorities at the light of the theory of the essential facilities which was elaborated by the US jurisprudence in 1912 at the occasion of the case called Terminal railroad,

For the first time the question was treated by the European Court of Justice in 1988 in the Volvo decision, where the Court consider that it could be argued that the exercise of an IP rights can lead to the abuse of the dominant position, without however limiting these rights.

In 1995 the ECJ in Magill decision sanctioned as the abuse of the dominant position the refuse to licence, in the specific circumstances, the copyright protected matter to other parties.

And more recently the ECJ on April 29 2004 in the case called IMS Health précised the rules on the question of a possible grant of licence to use a format of data.

In this case which is in conformity of the Magill case law, the European court of Justice specified the circumstances which can lead to the granting of such a licence and which are:

- the dominant position of the IP Right owner on the market,
- the access to the infrastructure covert by the IP Right in necessary to exercise an activity complementary to the activity of the IP Right owner;
- the infrastructure cannot be reproduced at the reasonable conditions by the competitors
- the IP Right owner refuses, without any objective justifications, to licence the protected infrastructure,
- and by this behaviour the IP Right owner reserves for himself the complementary market excluding all competition on this market.

b) Bundled sales:

One can quote the recent Microsoft case which concerned among others questions the sale to the consumers of the Windows system bundled with the Windows Media Player software and therefore conducted, according to the European Commission and the ECJ to the elimination of the competitors which offered the software devoted to the media

This behaviour was considered as anti competitive.

Conclusion:

In these decisions the EU competition authorities seem not only to sanction the anti competition exercise of the IP rights, but go deeper into the relation between the IP exclusivity and the Competition rules and even limit the existence of IP rights by imposing on an IP rights owner a behaviour destroying the exclusivity of his rights.

6) Macroeconomics approach: the general efficiency of The IP rights System:

The discussion which occurs in today's world treats essentially about the economic efficiency of the IP Rights.

And the question is if these rights serve the economic progress and development being a useful incentive to create and to innovate or if they are rather the burden for the economy putting on the enterprises who want to compete a costly blockade by obliging them to spend a huge amount of their resources to study what is possible to do instead of simply doing it;

This question didn't receive any definitive answer but there are studies which present arguments against IP protection for some types of intellectual creations.

The most significant proposals come from US and concern the software and the medicine drugs protection, others discuss in Europe the question of the limits of design protection when it comes to cars.

a) Software:

This year Nobel prize winner Mr Eric S. Maskin wrote in his study on "Sequential innovation, patents and imitation" published in November 1999, that

"Intellectual property appears to be one of those areas where results that seem secure in the context of a static model are overturned in a dynamic model.

Imitation invariably inhibits innovation in a static world; in a dynamic world, imitators can provide benefit to both the original innovator and to society as a whole.

Patents preserve innovation incentives in a static world; in a dynamic world, firms may have plenty of incentive to innovate without patents and patents may constrict complementary innovation.

This suggests a cautionary note regarding intellectual property protection.

The reflexive view that "stronger is always better" is incorrect; rather a balanced approach is required.

The ideal patent policy limits "knock-off" imitation, but allows developers who make similar, but potentially valuable complementary contributions.

In this sense, copyright protection for software programs (which has gone through its own evolution over the last decade) may have achieved a better balance than patent protection.

In particular, industry participants complain that software patents have been too broad and too obvious, leading to holdup problems [USTPO].

Also in this regard, patent systems that limit patent breadth, such as the Japanese system, may offer a better balance.

Thus our model suggests another, different rationale for narrow patent breadth than the recent economic literature on this subject."

b) Medicine drugs

Similar remarks and proposals were formulated in the field of drugs where some authors like professors Earl L. Grinols and James W. Henderson, suggest replacing patents by an award called "*intertemporal bounty*" given to the inventor of the new drug which could be freely shared by the entire community.

The reason for their proposal is that the drugs market is faked by the intervention of the insurance companies which eliminates the conditions for the normal behaviour of the consumers.

c) Automobile spare parts:

Another debate which runs currently in Europe is aimed on the question of protection by designs and models of the detached elements and exterior spare parts of the automobiles.

It appears that the monopoly given to car producers on the parts of the embodiment of the vehicles eliminates the competition at the stage of the reparation and is not beneficial for the consumers.

To this aspect one can add the issue of the local work force which is preserved for the repair of cars, even if their genuine manufacturing is delocalised to other countries or even continents.

And it raises the question of putting a limit on the rights on designs allowing the repair even if the design covers the spare part itself.

d) The increasing number of the IP rights:

In addition, one can note the appearance of new phenomena such as the considerable increase in the number of delivered patents or registered trademarks.

This situation exposes the enterprises to additional costs of research and analysis of the rights of the third parties, without a guarantee of legal safety being able to be obtained.

Thus the question of the economic utility of a system, which easily allows protection by delivering massively patents and granting others IP rights, without guaranteeing, at the same time, that this protection is obtained by observing the strict conditions of the deliverance of these rights, arises.

7) The possible future:

The dialectics between IP and Competition will continue mainly under the impact of two factors:

- globalisation of the economy and creation of the regional or continental IP rights (and the European experience shows that this brings inevitably new approach to the IP rights)
- and the appearance of the new technologies which will once more put into question the principles of IP.

Here are some examples of the possible future issues to discuss:

- the international exhaustion specifically for trademarks and copyrights,
- the right to recycle or to repair in the ecologically oriented economy,
- the pandemic diseases.

And these issues perceived in the perspective of the general interest will probably create supplementary limitations to the IP rights transforming them from the exclusivity rights to the royalty rights

But before going to such a transformation, the first and necessary, even if not sufficient remedy, will be to exercise a stronger control on the validity conditions of the IP rights, as it was particularly emphasised by the AIPPI resolution from Berlin EXCO in 2005.

This however can only be obtained by the enhancement of the awareness and the knowledge of the Intellectual Property laws and rules, which can only be achieved by the continuous educational process in which we all shall, as we do today, participate.

**WIPO/AEPPI International Symposium on
Intellectual Property: Challenges for
Developing Countries in a Global Economy**

***WIPO Development Agenda:
Issues and Perspectives***

Pushpendra Rai
World Intellectual Property Organization

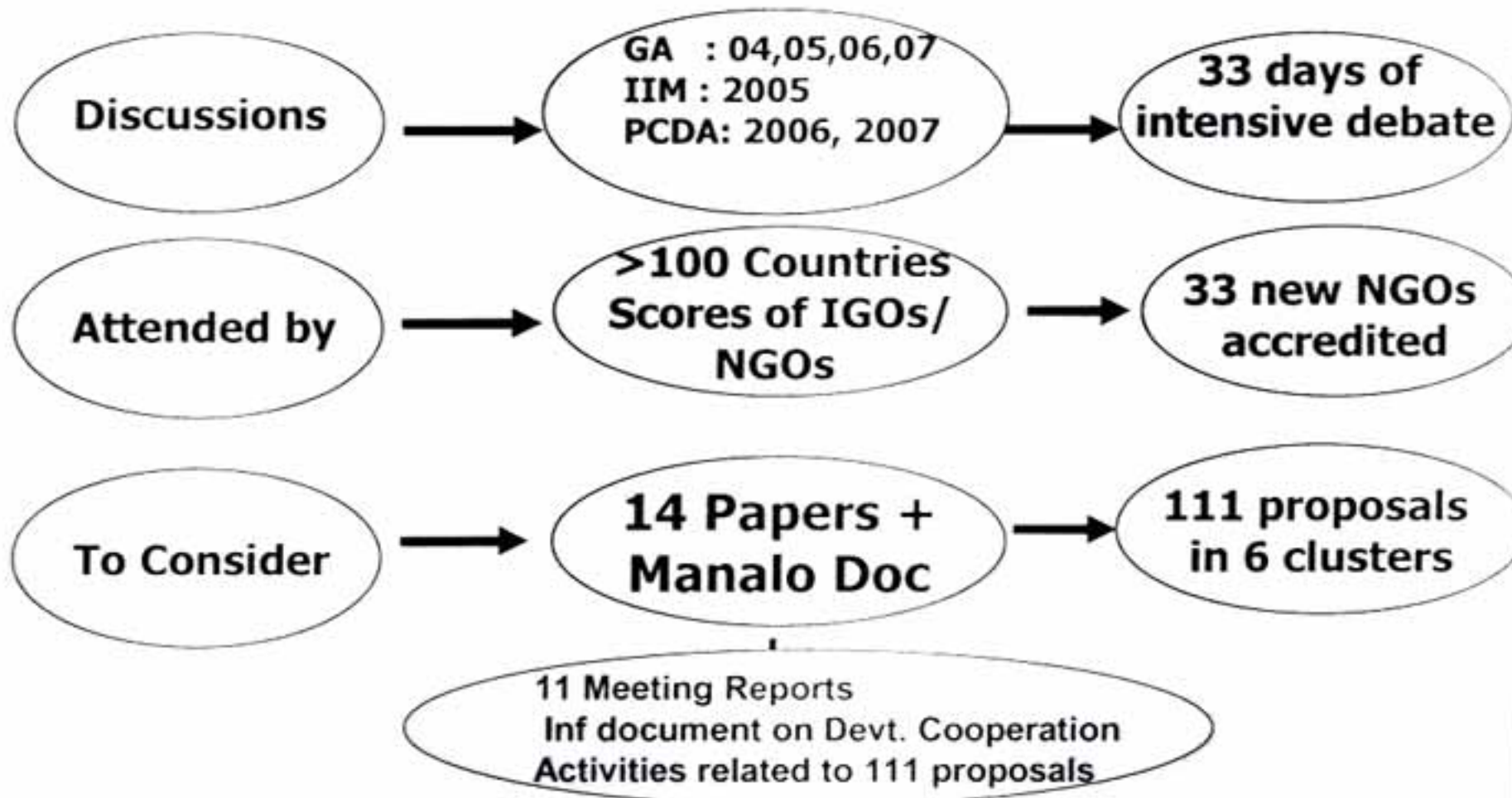
Cairo
December 2 and 3, 2007

***WIPO Development Agenda:
The Origins***

- Basic concern - ensure that WIPO activities and discussions lead to development-oriented results
- IP not end in itself, but as a means for promoting public interest, innovation and access to S&T
- Misconception that development dimension of IP synonymous with technical assistance
- Credibility of IP system undermined by promoting benefits of protection, without acknowledging public policy concerns
- Integrating development dimension will strengthen credibility and encourage its acceptance as a tool for innovation, creativity and development
- Hence, the need for a WIPO Development Agenda

WIPO Development Agenda:

The Debate



WIPO Development Agenda:

The Decision

**45 proposals adopted for action –
of which 19 for immediate implementation**

Placed in Six Clusters

- Technical Assistance and Capacity Building
- Norm-Setting, Flexibilities, Public Policy and Public Domain
- Technology Transfer, ICT and Access to Knowledge
- Assessments, Evaluation and Impact Studies
- Institutional Matters including Mandate and Governance
- Other Issues

- **Committee on Development and IP**
established to:
 - develop a work-program for implementation
 - monitor, assess, discuss and report on the implementation of all recommendations adopted
 - discuss IP and development related issues as agreed by the Committee, as well as those decided by the General Assembly
- First meeting of Committee in early 2008

WIPO Development Agenda:

The Implementation - Three Categories

- **Existing WIPO activities**, which need to be
 - strengthened/adapted to adequately meet with expressed challenges/concerns or
 - mainstreamed into all programs and not implemented in isolation
- **General principles/objectives**, to be considered while implementing current activities/embarking on fresh initiatives by:
 - reinforcing existing ones or
 - adopting fresh ones
- **New concerns**, which seek resolution by -
 - stressing WIPO's mandate or
 - launching new projects/programs/activities

Existing WIPO activities

3. Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, *inter alia*, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP

Genl principles/ objectives

1. WIPO technical assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific

New concerns

16. Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain

Existing WIPO activities

25. To explore IP-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate

Genl principles/ objectives

17. In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs

New concerns

26. To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs

WIPO Development Agenda:

Immediate Implementation

- 19 proposals conforming to the following parameters to be implemented immediately:
 - WIPO is **already implementing** related activities, which could be appropriately modified/strengthened to meet with the specific concern
 - it is not considered necessary, at this stage, to develop a **detailed work program**, before initiating implementation of the proposal
 - the proposal does not require the engagement of **additional human resources** at this stage, and the activity can be implemented with the existing staff
 - the proposal does not require the allocation of **additional financial resources** at this stage, and the activity can be implemented within the existing allocations

Some Examples

4. Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP
18. To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments
21. WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs
42. To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review

***Focus now shifts to
the work of the CDIP in
2008...***

***Chair has initiated
consultations to
prepare working
documents***

Thank you



Anti-counterfeiting in the Arab World

Abir Hosseini

Saba & Co.
Intellectual Property

Bahrain

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- GCC Unified Trademarks and Customs Laws
- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Madrid Protocol
- Patent Cooperation Treaty
- Trademarks: Legislative Decrees No. 10 of 1991 and No.11 of 2006
- Copyright and neighboring rights: Law No. 22 of 2006
- Patents, Design and Trade Marks Regulation of 1955

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 1,300 – 10,500)
- Imprisonment (3 – 12 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO, GCC

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- Patent and trademark offices conferred by the Ministry of Justice in 2006 to combat the crimes of IP offenders and to tackle the threats posed by these crimes. They are entitled to SEIZE, FORFEIT, and DESTROY counterfeit product, pirated goods and all other equipment and material used to produce them.
- Customs: the customs have adopted the *ex-officio* system in 2006 as part of the new measures. The system helps avoid the delays associated with seeking judicial action.

Jordan

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Trademarks: Law no. 33 of 1952 and its amendments
- Copyright: Law No. 22 of 1992 and its amendments
- Patents and Design: Law No. 22 of 1953
- Goods Mark Law No. 19 of 1953 and its amendments
- Customs Law No. 20 and its amendments
- The Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law of 2000

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 70 – 2,100)
- Imprisonment (3 – 12 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- Customs: an IPR Unit was founded to practice INTERCEPTING and CONFISCATING shipments of counterfeit products. Legal proceedings should be initiated by the trademark owner within a period of eight days otherwise the goods will be released. The IPR Unit has direct access to the database of the PTO.

Kuwait

A- Relevant Laws:

- GCC Unified Trademarks and Customs Laws
- Trademarks: Law No. 68 of 1980
- Patents: Law No. 4 of 1962

B- Punishments:

- Fine (up to approximately US\$ 2,000)
- Imprisonment (up to 36 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO, GCC

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- The government took significant enforcement actions between 2006 and 2007 against IP piracy and counterfeiting, including sustained RAIDS on *ex-officio* basis against retail outlets, street vendors, and pirate cable operators, with subsequent referrals of criminal cases for prosecution.
- A new IP Committee was formed. It included officers from the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Information, and Commerce and Industry.

Lebanon

A- Relevant Laws and Conventions:

- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Trademarks and Industrial Design: Resolution No. 2385/24 of 1924, amended by law of 31/1946
- Copyright: Law No. 75/99 of 1999
- Patents: Law No. 240 of 2000
- Criminal Code: Decree No. 340 of 1943
- Consumer Protection Law No. 659 of 2005
- Customs Law: Decree No. 4461 of 2000
- TV and Radio Broadcasting Law No. 353 of 1994

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 3,000 – 33,000)
- Imprisonment (3 – 36 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO (Observer status)

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- In 2006, an Information Technology and Intellectual Property Rights Law Enforcement Office was established as a new section within the judiciary police department. The office falls under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor.
- Customs authorities INTERCEPT and SEIZE shipments of counterfeit products. The products are kept in the stores until they are destroyed by a court order.
- Summary court: takes the decision of seizure based on a complaint. Injunctive relief is available.

Oman

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- GCC Unified Trademarks and Customs Laws
- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Patent Cooperation Treaty
- Trademarks, Descriptions and Secrets and Protection from Unfair Competition: Royal Decree No. 38 of 2000
- Copyrights: Royal Decree No. 47 of 1996

B- Punishments:

- Fine (up to approximately US\$ 5,000)
- Imprisonment (up to 24 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO, GCC

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- Customs: Only take action with a court order
- Intellectual Property Department: Only take action with a court order, even though, are entitled to take decisions and transfer the same to the customs and other enforcement bodies to stop counterfeit products as per the complaint submitted to them.
- Commercial Court and/or Criminal Court: takes the decision of seizure based on a complaint and transfer the same to the Police to take action. The court then continues with the procedures till destruction.

Qatar

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- GCC Unified Trademarks and Customs Laws
- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Trademarks: Law No. 3 of 1978
- Copyrights and neighboring rights: Law No. 7 of 2002
- Intellectual Works and Copyrights Amiri Law No. 25 of 1995
- Trademarks, commercial transactions, trade names, geographical indications and industrial designs: Law No. 9 of 2002
- Patents: Law No. 30 of 2006

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 2,500 – 5,500)
- Imprisonment (up to 24 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO, GCC

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

A draft law on Boarder Measures related to Intellectual Property Rights has been forwarded to the competent authorities for approval. The law is expected to contain provisions on customs activities related to the protection of intellectual property in the field of import and export of goods. The law aims at strengthening boarder control measures and is expected to be consistent with the framework of the WTO.

Saudi Arabia

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- GCC Unified Trademarks and Customs Laws
- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Trademarks: Law No. 21
- Copyrights: Law No. M/11 of 1989

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 5,000 – 66,500)
- Imprisonment (up to 3 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO, GCC

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- Commercial Anti-Fraud Department: the authorities are enabled by the Commercial Anti Fraud Law to impose numerous sanctions for the production of counterfeit articles.
- Customs: Joint efforts were introduced between the Commercial Anti-Fraud Department And the Customs to suspend the entry of counterfeit products.

Syria

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Madrid Agreement & Protocol
- Patent Cooperation Treaty
- Trademarks, Geographical Indications, and Industrial Models and Designs :
New Law No. 8 of 2007 (replacing the old Legislative Decree No. 47 of 1946)
- Patents: Law No. 47 of 1946, will be replaced by the new Patent Law

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 6,000 – 19,500)
- Imprisonment (3 – 24 months)

C- Bodies:

- WIPO

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

Under Law No. 8 of 2007, it is possible for a rights holder, who has valid grounds to suspect that the importation of counterfeit goods may take place, to lodge an application with the customs authorities for the SUSPENSION of the release of the products into free circulation. Legal proceedings should be initiated after the suspension by the rights holder within a period of ten days otherwise the seizure procedures will be lifted.

United Arab Emirates

A- Relevant Laws and convention:

- GCC Unified Trademarks and Customs Laws
- Paris Convention
- Berne Convention
- Patent Cooperation agreement
- Patents and Property Rights: Law No. 17 of 2002, amended by Law No. 31 of 2006
- Copyright and related rights: Law No. 7 of 2002, amended by Law No. 32 of 2006
- Commercial Transactions: Law No. 18 of 1993
- Anti-Fraud and Cheating: Law No. 4 of 1979
- Customs Law

B- Punishments:

- Fine (approximately US\$ 2,500 – 8,500)
- Imprisonment (up to 12 months)

C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO, GCC

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- Economic Departments / Consumer Protection Departments: The naming differs from each emirate. These departments have the authority to SIEZE and DESTROY counterfeit products and impose fines on the offenders.
- Police: Through a complaint the police may proceed with a raid and confiscation of the products and forwarding the case to the Public Prosecutor. The Public Prosecutor may indict the offenders and transfer the case to the criminal courts.
- Customs: Established IPR Units in Dubai and Sharjah as part of the boarder Control measures. Customs may INTERCEPT shipments, SEIZE and DESTROY counterfeit products as well as fine the offenders.

Seizure and destruction 10,900 training shoes pairs UAE March 2007



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Yemen

A- Relevant Laws and conventions:

- Paris Convention
- Intellectual Property Law No. 19 of 1994

B- Punishments:

- Fine (starting from approximately US\$ 50)
- Imprisonment (up to 6 months)

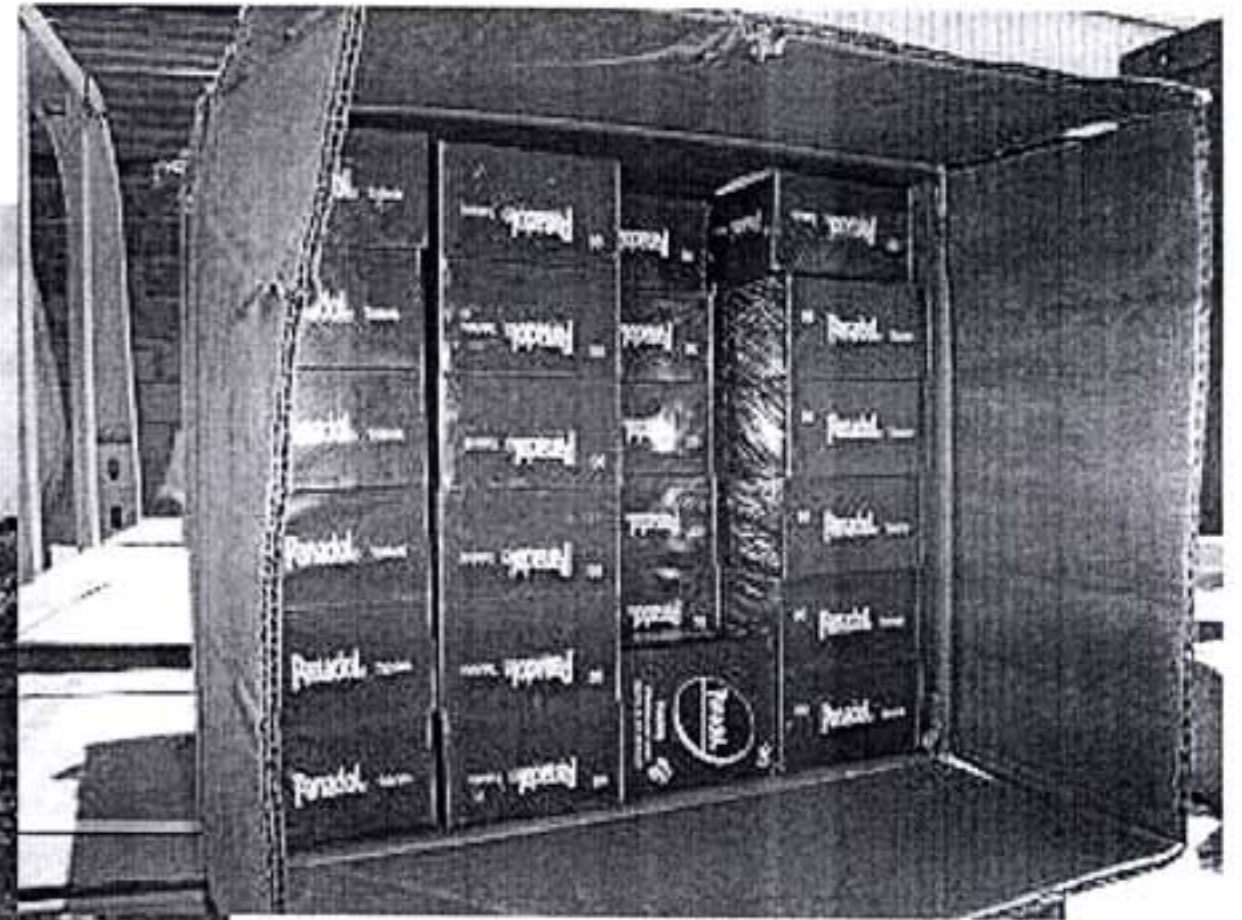
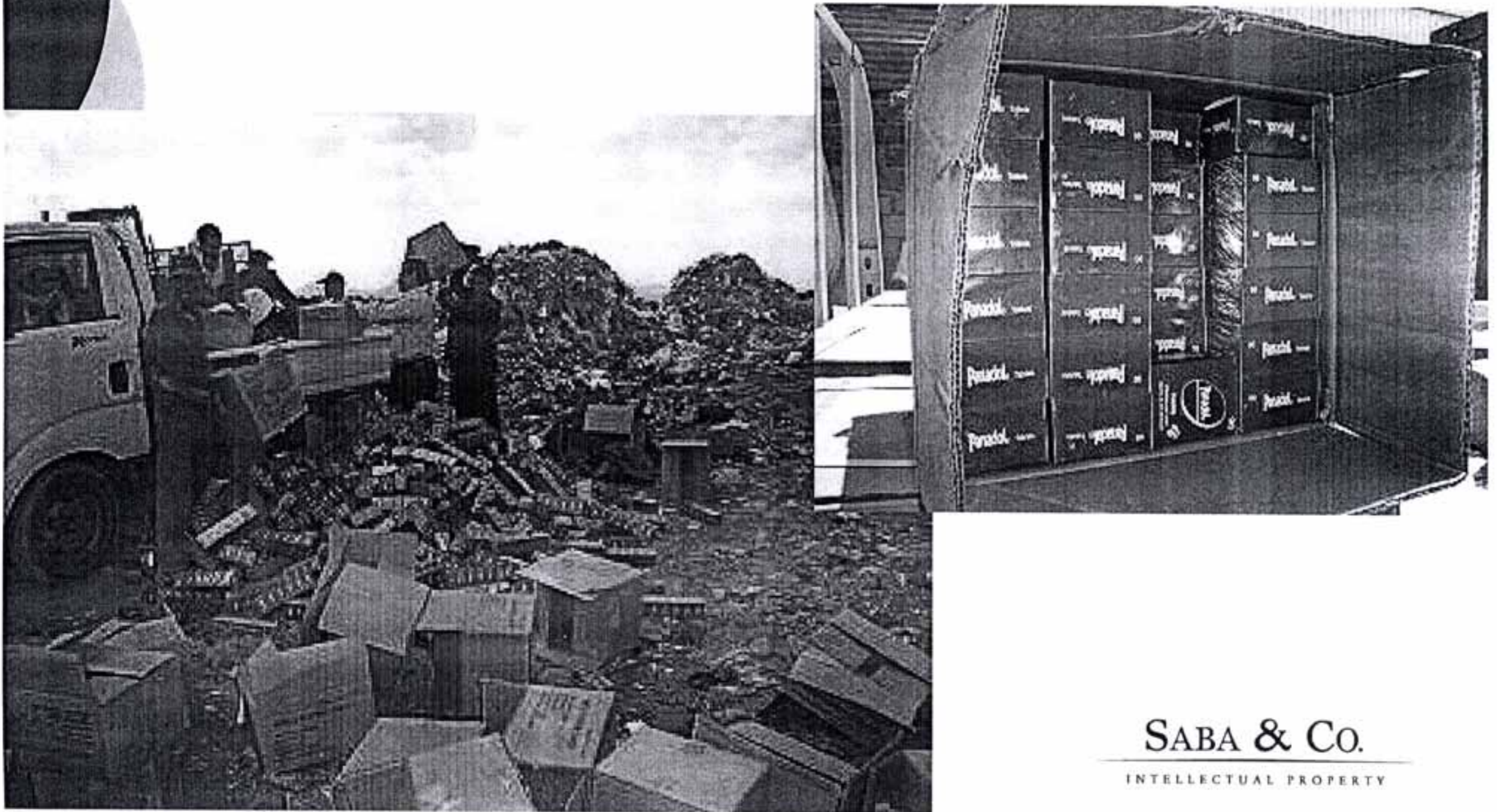
C- Bodies:

WIPO, WTO (observer status)

D- Enforcement and Border measures:

- Ministry of Industry and Trade: accept complaints and make RAIDS and SUSPEND the products. They are entitled to interrogate the offender, however will transfer the file to the Violations court for the decision.
- customs: accept complaints and take decision for the suspension of the goods and will transfer the file to the Violation Court.
- Violation courts: take the decisions pertaining to the fate of the products and decide on the sanctions to be imposed

Seizure and destruction one million pills Yemen September 2007



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and IPR bilateral agreements

- TRIPS contains provisions which lay down universal minimum standards for each protected branch of intellectual property rights including protection of copyrights, patents, trademarks, geographical indications, layout-designs, trade secrets and unfair competition.
- Developed countries were awarded one year to implement the TRIPS Agreement while developing and least-developed countries respectively were granted Five and ten year transition periods to, bring their IPR protection into conformity with TRIPS standards.
- The Arab Countries had to undertake legislative changes in their IPR regime which resulted in upgrading their IPR laws to meet with the levels of protection as required under the TRIPS Agreement.
- Bilateral free trade and association agreements with some Arab countries that increase the levels of protection to higher than the requested by the TRIPS ex. US and Jordan, US and Bahrain, EU and Syria, EU and Egypt, EU and Jordan...

Types of Counterfeits

- A counterfeit product is an imitation that is made usually with the intent to deceptively represent its content or origins
- low-priced imitations: cheap counterfeit product that features the name of a prestigious brand, but lacks its design and functions; i.e. targeting the trademark itself
- Counterfeits designed to resemble the original; i.e. design or trademark infringement
- Design infringement with modifications to make the final product better than the genuine product

Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics

- Products without active ingredients
- Products with incorrect quantities of active ingredients
- Products with wrong ingredients
- Products with correct quantities of active ingredients but with fake packaging
- Copies of an original product
- Products with high levels of impurities and contaminants
- Products with Bacteria
- Products with poisonous components, example: recently discovered toxic fake toothpastes
- Products with incorrect barcodes and indication of origin



Foods, Beverages and Cigarettes

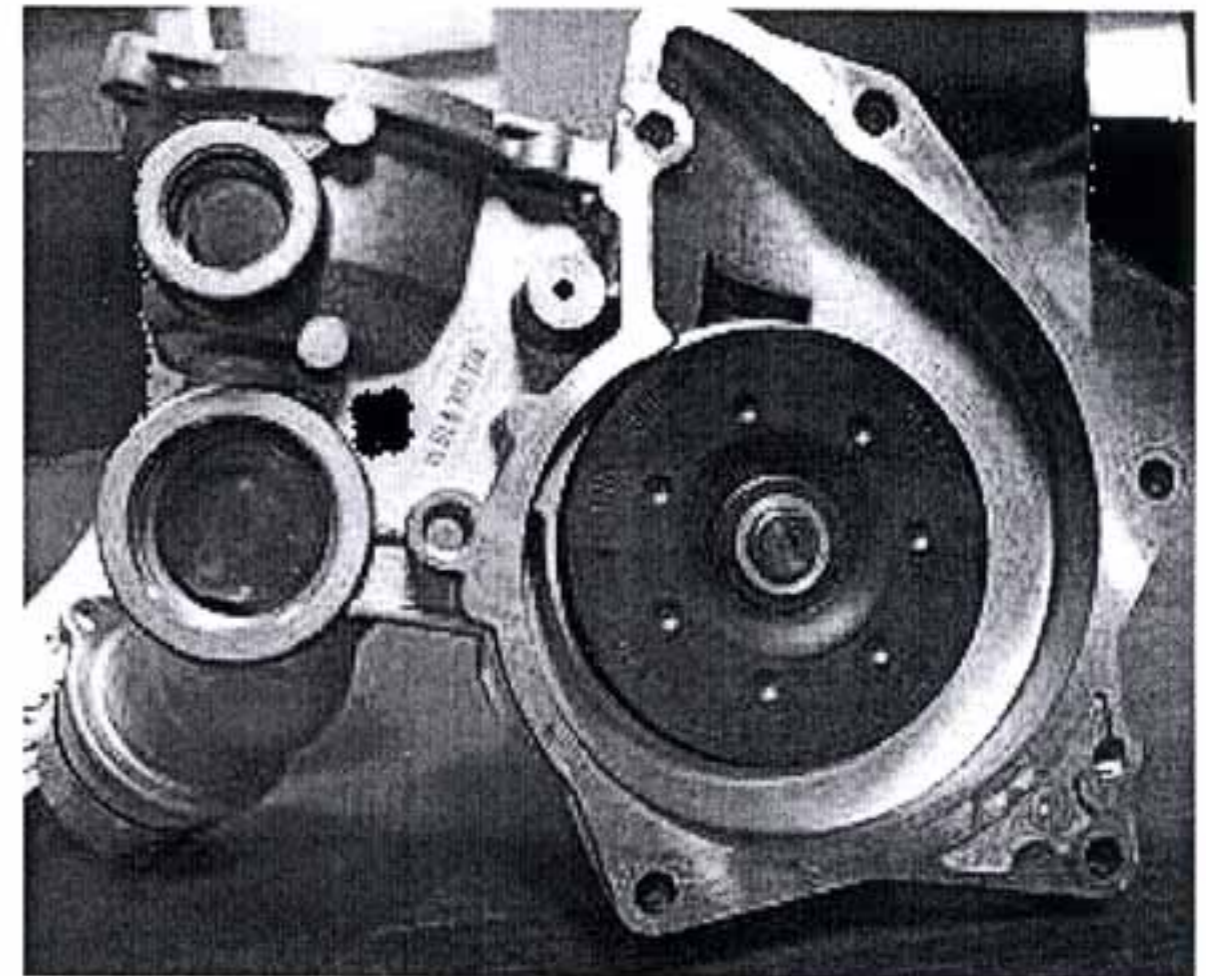
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- High quality Trade dress infringements
- Different ingredients and ingredient percentages than on the labeling
- Inaccurate and/or incorrect indication of the nutrition facts and value



Automobile Spare Parts

- Entirely counterfeit Spare Parts
- One or more components of the part itself are brand owner 'rejects'
- Parts of low quality that fit specific automobiles
- Labeling with correct part numbers on fake parts



Household Items and Electronics

- Low quality material
- Ineffective detergents and insecticides
- Flammable components
 - in refrigerant gases
- Unsafe wiring in the Household appliances



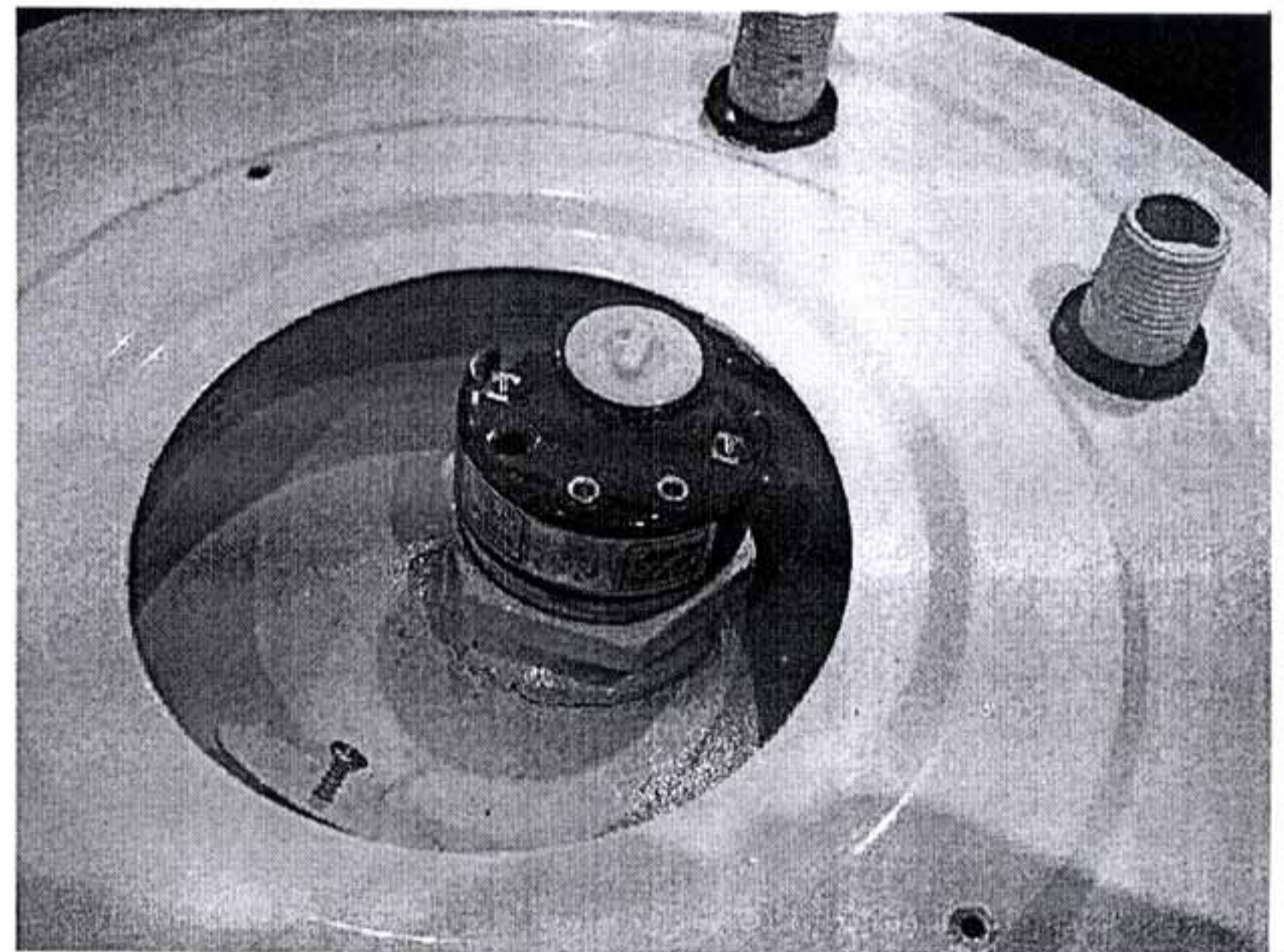
Counterfeiters

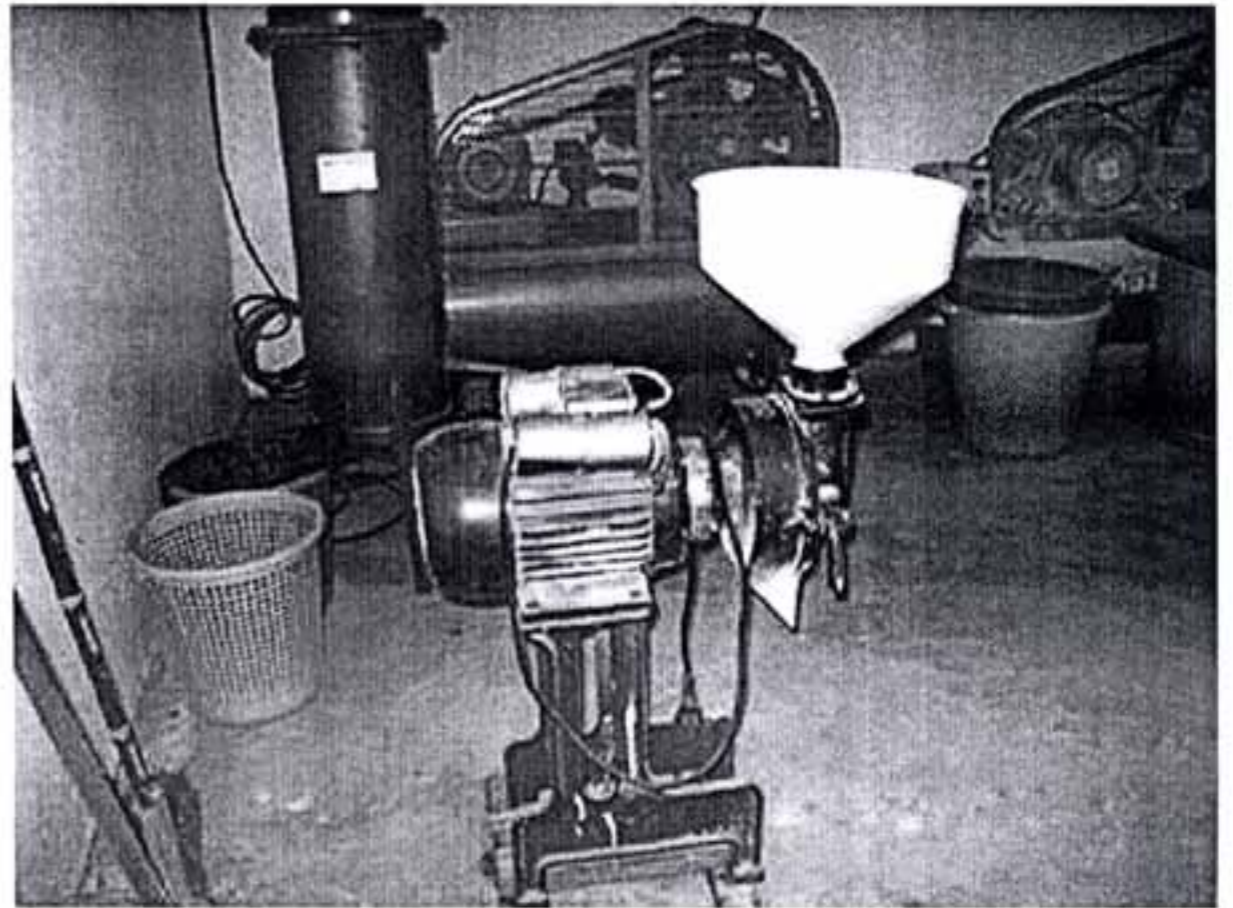
- Counterfeiters mostly aim at manufacturing:
 - Fast moving items within a specific industry
 - Brands that are very expensive, in high demand brands, or that can be cheaply reproduced
- Counterfeiters are introducing new techniques to produce and bring in the counterfeits into the markets as the anti-counterfeiting laws and enforcement procedures develop. These techniques aim at manipulating the authorities, swindling the end traders and deceiving the consumers. Counterfeiters can be divided into the following categories:
 - manufacturers
 - importers/distributors
 - retailers

Manufacturers

Counterfeiting techniques used by the manufacturers:

- Locate their factories underground
- Hire young / uneducated workers (sweat shops)
- Smuggle factory 'rejects' and using the 'reject' parts in assembling the final product
- Provide unlabeled final products
- Provide unpacked / unbottled final products





Importers / Distributors

Counterfeiting techniques used by the manufacturers:

- Smuggle unlabeled products and then label the same in their warehouses
- Hide counterfeit products in containers contain different products
- Operate more than one warehouse
- Mix genuine and counterfeit products
- Import bulk products and bottle / pack them in genuine bottles / packages
- Price counterfeit products higher than genuine products
- Display genuine products in shops and provide counterfeits when delivering
- Store Products in countries with more tolerant protection laws and import them in batches into the country when needed

Recommendations

- Tougher sentences, imprisonment sentences
- Keep records in the judicial authorities and enforcement bodies to help identify recurrences
- Organize Public awareness campaigns and encourage the public to report counterfeits
- Educate the public and official authorities on the seriousness of the crime of counterfeiting
- Intensify coordination and communication between customs, border control and follow up on re-exported containers
- Give administrative authorities rights of questioning and forcing caught counterfeiters to produce necessary documents
- Establish Customs IPR Units in the remaining Arab Countries
- Educate authorized officers ; more training sessions on Intellectual property rights
- Raise the ceiling of fines imposed by non-judicial authorities; example, Customs IPR Units, economic departments and other enforcement government bodies
- Empower more administrative authorities
- *Ex Officio* raids and seizures by the government authorities; ex. Police, economic departments...etc
- Black list traders with a record and making sudden inspections
- Raising the levels of transparency and anti-corruption methods



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Thank You

*Dr. Eng.
Nader Riad*

**WIPO / AEPPI International
Symposium über intellektuelles Eigentum:
Herausforderungen der Entwicklungsländer in einer globalen
Wirtschaft**

**Die Rede von
Dr. Ing. Nader Riad
Präsident des Arabischen Bundes für den Schutz des intellektuellen
Eigentums
Stellvertretender Präsident der ägyptischen Gesellschaft für den Schutz des
intellektuellen Eigentums**

**Marriott Hotel - Kairo
2. und 3. Dezember 2007**

Eröffnungsrede

Meine Damen und Herren

Zu Beginn möchte ich Sie alle willkommen heißen, insbesondere

- unseren Industrie- und Handelsminister Ing. Rashid Mohamed Rashid; stellvertretend für seine Exzellenz ist heute Dr. Samiha Fawzy, erste Stellvertreterin des Industrie- und Handelsministers;
- Herrn / Sherif Saad Allah, Vertreter der internationalen Organisation für intellektuelles Eigentum (WIPO);
- Herrn / Molee Vivelle / Stellvertreter des Präsidenten der internationalen Gesellschaft für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums (AIPPI)
- Frau / Hoda Serag El-Din, Präsidentin der ägyptischen Gesellschaft für intellektuelles Eigentum (AEPPI) und Vorsitzende des Symposiums
- Sehr geehrte Anwesenden

Es freut mich sehr heute bei Ihnen sein zu dürfen, und zwar sowohl in meiner Eigenschaft als Präsident des Arabischen Bundes für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums (AFPIPR), als auch in meiner Eigenschaft als stellvertretender Präsident der ägyptischen Gesellschaft für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums (AEPPI), um diesem Treffen der Interessenten an der Thematik "Intellektuelles Eigentum" beizuwohnen. Es ist ein Treffen der ägyptischen Gesellschaft für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums, des Arabischen Bundes für den Schutz der Rechte auf intellektuelles Eigentum sowie der internationalen Organisation für intellektuelles Eigentum, um die Zusammenarbeit zur Unterstützung und Weiterentwicklung der Erhaltung von Rechten im Zusammenhang mit intellektuellem Eigentum in den

Entwicklungsländern allgemein und insbesondere in den arabischen Ländern zu fördern. Wer den langen Weg des intellektuellen Eigentums nachschreitet, bemerkt wichtige Meilensteine entlang der Route. Diese Meilensteine tragen die Namen der Hauptstädte, die in verschiedenen Bereichen bei der Weiterentwicklung des Schutzes für intellektuelles Eigentum mitgewirkt haben. Der Meilenstein Paris deutet auf das Schutzabkommen des Jahres 1883 im Zusammenhang mit den Rechten des industriellen Eigentums, während die Bern-Station im Jahre 1886 sich mit Leistungsschutzrechten sowie dem Schutz der Rechte von Autoren befasst hat.

In Rom wurde 1961 ein Abkommen abgeschlossen für Rechte parallel zum Autorenrecht; es wird auch das Rom-Abkommen zum Schutz der künstlerischen Wiedergabe, Produzenten phonetischer Aufnahmen und Radiosender genannt.

Ebenfalls im Jahre 1961 setzte das Abkommen UPOV in Genf einen weiteren Meilenstein; dabei ging es um den Schutz neuer Pflanzenarten. Dann kam die internationale Organisation für intellektuelles Eigentum im Jahre 1967. Als nächstes wurde 1989 in Washington ein Abkommen im Zusammenhang mit dem Schutz der "Design-Pläne für sich ergänzende Kreise" abgeschlossen.

Unser Meilenstein hier in Kairo ist ein Treffpunkt zur Diskussion des Schutzes von intelektuellem Eigentum angesichts der Herausforderungen, mit denen die Entwicklungsländer im Rahmen der internationalen Wirtschaft und der neuen Wirtschaftsballungen konfrontiert werden.

Ich wünsche allen Teilnehmern ein bereicherndes Symposium, das die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Ländern fördert sowie den Schutz der Rechte ihrer Bürger, u.a. Erfinder, Wissenschaftler, gewährleistet. Darüber hinaus sollen Welt-Investitionen im Bereich des intellektuellen Eigentums in unserem Lande geschützt werden.

Ich möchte die Chance nicht versäumen, mich bei der ägyptischen Gesellschaft für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums für die hervorragende Organisation dieses Symposiums zu bedanken.

Vielen Dank

**Die Rede von
Dr. Ing. Nader Riad
Präsident des Arabischen Bundes für den Schutz des
intellektuellen Eigentums
sowie Stellvertretender Präsident der ägyptischen Gesellschaft für
den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums**

**Zum Abschluss des Symposiums über intellektuelles Eigentum:
Herausforderungen der Entwicklungsländer in einer globalen Wirtschaft**

**Marriott Hotel - Kairo
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Abschiedsrede

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

Was den Menschen von anderen Lebewesen unterscheidet, ist sein Verstand, ohne den blinde Nachahmung auf Kosten von Kreativität und schöpferischen Fähigkeiten Überhand nehmen würde. Unter den Wissenschaftlern wird der Verstand für die Quelle des Wissens gehalten.

Es ist kein Geheimnis, dass der Intellekt für den Fortschritt der Menschheit und deren Wohlstand verantwortlich ist. Deshalb hält der französische Philosoph “Decart” den Intellekt für den Kern des Menschen; daher die berühmte Aussage “Ich denke, also existiere ich!”.

Der Begriff “intellektuelles Eigentums” gewann nach der industriellen Revolution und den begleitenden Erfindungen, Entdeckungen und technischen Weiterentwicklungen zunehmend an Bedeutung. Vielleicht ist dies auch der Hauptgrund, warum es zu einem Abkommen kam, das die Rechte industriellen Eigentums regelt (Pariser Abkommen für den Schutz des industriellen Eigentums, abgeschlossen am 20.März 1883).

Im Zeitalter der industriellen Revolution weigerten sich viele Erfinder ihre Werke zu präsentieren, in der Sorge, sie würden kopiert oder nachgeahmt, sollten keine Regelungen bestehen, die vor solch einem Vorgehen schützen. Aufgrunddessen trafen sich die Länder, um einen Ausweg zu finden, der die Erfinder ermutigt weiterhin ihre Erfindungen und Entdeckungen vorzustellen, bis das Pariser Abkommen für die Rechte industriellen Eigentums abgeschlossen wurde.

Das Abkommen beinhaltete viele Bestimmungen im Zusammenhang mit den Rechten des industriellen Eigentums (Patente – Zeichen....), ohne irgendwelche Strafen zu verhängen, wenn Länder sich nicht an die Bestimmungen halten. Ähnlich wie es beim industriellen Eigentum abgelaufen ist, war es im Bereich der Autorenrechte und den Leistungsschutzrechten. Nach der Erfindung der Druck- und Kopiermaschinen wuchs das Phänomen der Vervielfältigung von Büchern, da dies schnell und akkurat funktioniert.

Auf die schöpferischen Leistungen von Autoren hatte dies einen negativen Einfluss, da man viele Raubkopien anfertigen konnte, die vorher der Autor erst mühsam per Hand schreiben musste. Nun handelt es sich bei der Anfertigung einer Raubkopie manchmal um Minuten. Es musste ein internationaler rechtlicher Rahmen für den Schutz gefunden werden. Dies war der Anlass für das Berliner Abkommen zum Schutz literarischer und künstlerischer Werke 1886, Abfassung Paris 1971).

Dann kam das Abkommen der internationalen Organisation für intellektuelles Eigentum (WIPO) 1967, die eine Förderung und Entwicklung des Schutzes dieser Rechte in allen Ländern der Welt zum Ziel hatte sowie das Abkommen über intellektuelles Eigentum im Zusammenhang mit dem Handel.(TRIPS).

Die arabischen Länder haben sich relativ früh mit dem Thema des intellektuellen Eigentums befasst; sie haben sogar schon im 19.Jahrhundert zu den internationalen Bemühungen zum Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums beigetragen. Außerdem gehörten einige arabischen Länder zu den wichtigen Parteien bei internationalen Abkommen für intellektuelles Eigentum.

Der Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums hat bei den arabischen Ländern eine starke Resonanz erfahren, die durch die Wellen der neuen Gesetzgebung deutlich

zum Ausdruck gekommen ist. Die Fünfzigerjahre bezeugten eine umfangreiche Welle der Gesetzgebung in den meisten arabischen Ländern; und zwar im Bereich des Schutzes von Patenten, Handelszeichen und industriellen Designs. Später in den Achtziger- und Neunzigerjahren handelte es sich bei den neuen Gesetzgebungen um Autoren- und Leistungsschutzrechte, während man sich am Anfang der Neunzigerjahre mit dem Ausbau und den Änderungen der existierenden Gesetze im Bereich der Informatik und dem Datenschutz beschäftigte.

Daher kam die Einladung von dem arabischen Wirtschaftsrat zum Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums, um damit die Ziele und Absichten der arabischen Wirtschaftsabkommen zu verfolgen. Aus diesem Grunde ist es wichtig, dass die arabischen Bunde in den verschiedenen Fachbereichen eine starke Präsenz aufweisen, die dazu beiträgt die arabische Identität zu erhalten und das arabische Gedankengut und die Kreationen vor fremder Aneignung zu schützen. So wurde der arabische Bund zum Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums unter den Bunden für verschiedene Fachbereiche mit dem Beschluss Nr. 1292 / d 82 gegründet. Der Sitz dieses Bundes ist in Kairo und wird stark von Dr. Ahmed El-Guwely, Generalsekretär des arabischen Wirtschaftsrates unterstützt. Es soll die erste Verteidigungsfront für Produzenten, Denker und kreative Künstler unter den Bürgern des arabischen Heimatlandes sein sowie ein Schutz gegen Übergriffe auf ihre Werke und Kreationen, da sich der arabische Intellekt eher ergänzt.

So hat der arabische Bund für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums in erster Linie das Ziel:

- Entwicklung, Weiterentwicklung sowie Koordination der verschiedenen Arbeitsbereiche seiner Mitglieder und die Festigung der Verbindungen unter ihnen

- Der Beitrag zur Förderung einer sich gegenseitig ergänzenden Wirtschaft unter den arabischen Staaten durch die Erfüllung seiner Aufgaben und durch die Anwendung seines Wissens und seiner Erfahrungen zur Festigung sowie Weiterentwicklung des Systems für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums. Methoden zur Aufklärung und Bildung werden angewandt, die den Stellenwert des intellektuellen Eigentums und dessen tiefgreifenden Effekt auf die nationale Wirtschaft in allen arabischen Staaten verdeutlichen.
- Die Verbesserung der Einheit für rechtliche Gesetzgebung, die in den arabischen Ländern im Zusammenhang mit intellektuellem Eigentum angewandt wird.
- Der Beitrag zur Weiterentwicklung des Systems für den Schutz von Berechtigten im Zusammenhang mit intellektuellem Eigentum, um eine angemessene rechtliche Umwelt zu kreieren, die Erfindungen, Kreationen, Wirtschaftswachstum, und Investitionen in allen arabischen Ländern fördert.

Ich wünsche dem Symposium viel Erfolg und hoffe, dass man effektive Empfehlungen formulieren kann, die die Gegensätze zwischen armen und reichen Ländern auf dem Weg zum Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums und der Förderung der internationalen Zusammenarbeit behebt.

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Möge Gott Euch mit Erfolg segnen