



The objective of Intellectual Property discipline, is the promotion of economic, social and cultural progress of society, through the development and monitoring of global rules and treaties of intellectual property rights which motivate innovation and knowledge creation.

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh

#### In this issue

- ASIP's news..... 1
  - Ten members from 5 Arab countries join ASIP
  - ASIP holds a course in adjudication in intellectual property
  - ASIP Holds the 1st Conference on Geographical Indications in the Arab Region
  - ASIP Holds the 1st Conference on Geographical Indications in the Arab Region
  - ASIP Marks IP Day
  - Misleading by imitating a product's Trade Dress: form of illegal competition
- International News..... 4
  - Hollywood settlers copyright lawsuit
  - Microsoft sued for JPEG patent
  - Creating confusion by imitating a product's Trade Dress: form of illegal competition
- WIPO's News..... 7
  - WIPO and ECLAC Discuss Joint Work Program
  - Record number of international patent filings in 2004

#### ASIP's news

### Ten members from 5 Arab countries join ASIP

ASIP is pleased to welcome new members who satisfied the membership requirements. The new members come from five Arab countries: Salam Mustafa bani Saeed, basem Abu-Afifah and Muhannad Abdul-Kareem Al-Haleeq (from Jordan), Adnan Ghassan Baranbo (from Syria), Suher kamel Abu-Sha'ban (from Palestine), Salah Aldeen Deeb (from Qatar) and Nagham Kazem Al-Akeeli, Mohammed Muhsen Al-Rabi'ee, Karam Sami Al-Sabbagh and Omar Munir Saleh (from Iraq).

### Arab Society for Intellectual Property (ASIP) Holds a Course in Adjudication in Intellectual Property

The Arab Society Association for Mediation and Arbitration in Intellectual Property holds a training course in cooperation with Abu-Ghazaleh Group for Professional Training.

#### Objectives:

To enhance the participants' understanding of the nature of adjudication in the field of intellectual property, types and procedures of appeal, the concept and types of evidence, acts of infringement and fair compensations.

#### The Rubrics:

The course will address the following issues: the decisions of the Industrial Property Office, appeal (concept, types and procedures), types of evidence, acts and types of infringement, criminal actions in case of forfeiting and forgery, infringements on patents, infringements on copyrights, infringements on trademarks, arrogation, infringements on industrial designs, fair compensation, arbitration in intellectual property related disputes and the arbitration centre affiliated with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

#### Targeted Categories:

Judges, lawyers, engineers, production managers in industrial companies, university students, practitioners of the profession, people interested in intellectual property, authors, artists, arbitrators and trademark registrars at the competent ministries.

#### Duration, Date and Venue:

. 15 training hours for five days from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m.

. The course begins on 21/5/2005 and ends on 25/5/2005 at Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Group (TAGI) headquarters (Building 2) D Amman

#### Participation:

. Course fees: JD 150 payable in cash or by a check drawn to the order of the Arab Society Association for Mediation and Arbitration in Intellectual Property.

. For registration, contact us at fax No. 5100902 or info@aspip.org, indicating the name of the participant or you may contact ASMAIP management at tel. No. 5100900 (ext. 2135) or fax number 5100902

## ASIP Holds the 1st Conference on Geographical Indications in the Arab Region

Under patronage of Her Highness Sheikha Lubna Al-Qasimi, UAE Minister of Economy and Planning, the first conference on geographical indications (GI) in the Arab region was convened in Abu-Dhabi, UAE, during the period 12-13 April 2005. The conference was organized by the Arab Society for Intellectual property (ASIP).

In her opening speech, Sheikha Lubna welcomed the participants and stressed the significance of holding such a conference in the Arab region to bring together this large number of experts. Her Highness also reiterated UAE full support to make the conference a success.

ASIP Chairman, Mr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, addressed the opening session to emphasize the desire to build "bridges of cooperation" with the advanced countries in all fields, particularly intellectual property (IP).

US diplomatic mission Vice Chair, Mr. Richard Albright voiced the interest of his country in holding such a dialogue, emphasizing US commitment to sign trade agreements with the Arab states in order to enhance investment and businesses.

Many papers and presentations were given in the two-day conference. The sessions were marked with profound and constructive dialogue with interventions and presentations tackling a number of issues on the possibility of recording and investing geographical indications in light of local legislation and international conventions effective in the Arab world.

More specific discussions examined key practical and legal challenges precluding the investment by entrepreneurs of Arab local industries of GI in the Arab world.

In line with the general trend of the conference organizers to provide full technical support to the entrepreneurs of Arab local industries in the field of goods, services or geographically indicated ones, Mr. Abu-Ghazaleh announced the launching of the first Arab initiative to hold a series of conferences in Arab capital cities with an aim to reach the fully fledged picture about the position of Arab investments and industries using GI and to get as much views on the matter as possible from the various sector in order to set up the first Arab regional plan and mobilize support from the international competent bodies.

### The conference was concluded with the following recommendations:

1. setting up a database that would incorporate all GI in the Arab World in such a manner that each state sets up its own



geographical indication database, then all databases would be integrated into one comprehensive database. ASIP is then entrusted with offering technical support to those states concerned and interested in setting up their own geographical indication databases.

2. updating/creating geographical indication laws in harmony with international standards and entrusting ASIP with the preparation of a sample draft law for GI that would be compliant with international standards and producing this draft before the competent authorities in each state of the Arab world, which would ensure utmost degree of coordination and harmony on the Arab level.

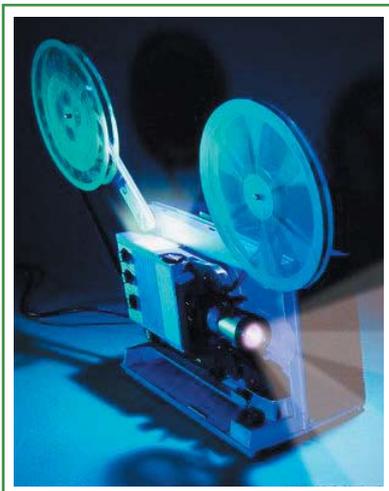
3. acceding to the international conventions pertaining to GI and the protection of IP rights in general, and working for the establishment of bilateral/ collective conventions between Arab states and other states of the world on the protection and exchange of databases of GI for a secured mutual protection between these states.

4. forging an ASIP affiliated regional committee to attend to protecting GI in the Arab world, encouraging the enacting appropriate laws, concluding relevant international agreements and building up capable bodies by citing samples in GI and IP that were successful in keeping abreast with the developments on the international arena.

5. urging the holding of conferences, workshops and seminars in the present field to promote awareness among all institutions interested in GI.

Finally, the conference participants extended their appreciation and thanks to Her Highness Sheikha Luba Al-Qasimi for patronizing, supporting and attending the conference. They also thanked ASIP (the conference organizer) and all those who contributed in making the conference a success.

## ASIP Marks IP Day



ASIP participated in marking and organizing the World Intellectual Property Day, which took place during 26-28 of April 2005. Other participants were the University of Jordan, the National Library, the Companies Control Directorate, the Royal Commission of Films, Ghotte Institute (Amman) and UNESCO.

The event, which corresponds to 26th of April 2005, was marked by holding seminars and symposiums with the theme "Legal Aspect of Arts".

ASIP executive manager, Mr. Mohammed Jameel Al-Shalabi, said ASIP's participation comes in line with the main objectives of the society in the protection of intellectual rights of creative artists and innovative assets and the rights of actors/actresses, singers and composers among others, who should "be versed enough with all matters pertaining to their rights in copyrights, audio-visual rights, heritage rights, conventional knowledge and literary rights". This knowledge is essential for them, he said, to protect their rights and put an end to piracy acts that might infringe on their works, innovations and ideas.

## ASIP holds monthly round table dialogue

ASIP held Saturday in its headquarters the monthly round table dialogue on "Consistency and Discrepancy of Intellectual Property Legislation in Jordan". The dialogue was moderated by Mr Justice Hazem Al-Simadi, the judge of Amman First Instance Court, the chairman of ASIP's training and development committee.

Attending the dialogue were ASIP executive manager Mr. Jamel Al-Shibli and ASIP technical coordinator and member Mr. Mutasem Al-Domoor in addition to a number of experts, specialists and ASIP members.

Keynote speaker Dr. Salah Al-Asmar from Al-Isra University submitted a paper on the legal nature of intellectual property in terms of conventional classification of rights and the rise of a new field of specialty alongside the already existing law departments. Dr. Al-Asmar called for founding an IP related judiciary specialisation to provide for qualified judges on IP matters.

Discussions were focused on how IP laws and other relevant ones are enacted in Jordan to accelerate Jordan's accession to WTO conventions. According to Mr. Al-Asmar, some discrepancies were spotted in already existing laws in terms of periods and penalties, which necessitates revising these laws and amending them as done in the integrated Egyptian law.



Al-Simadi also highlighted judicial applications and the ensuing IP related problems. He also referred to international treaties and conventions relevant to intellectual property like TRIPS.

Worth mentioning is that ASIP holds the round table dialogue on a monthly basis in the form of a forum for ASIP members and IP experts and specialists. The forum usually tackles up-to-date matters pertaining to intellectual property on both local and global levels.

## International News

### Hollywood settlers copyright lawsuit

Major Hollywood studios have settled a lawsuit against ESS Technology, a chip-maker that they accused of allowing its products to be used illegally in DVD copying devices.

This lawsuit was part of an on-going Hollywood campaign against hardware manufacturers Hollywood claims to assist with piracy.



### Microsoft sued for JPEG patent



Forgent Networks, owner of the technology behind the JPEG digital video file format, filed a lawsuit against Microsoft alleging infringement on JPEG patent.

The lawsuit came after a complaint raised by Microsoft that the patent was invalid and not enforceable. According to a Forgent spokesman, the two sides had been negotiating for several months before the complaint was filed. He also stressed that Forgent does own the technology and the patent.

### Creating confusion by imitating a product's Trade Dress: form of illegal competition



**By: Hams Madanat**  
**Abu-Ghazaleh for Technology Transfer Manager**  
**ASIP Member**

The outer appearance of a product usually plays an important role in attracting the attention of customers towards a certain product. It is one decisive factor leading the customer to prefer one product to another when the two products have the same price or are of the same quality. For this reason, producers invest more time, efforts and money to give their products outer appearances that would appeal to consumers. It may even have at sometimes a decisive role in determining the price of a given product.

Imitating outer appearance therefore would be a form of illegal competition that is quite common in practical life, and which is dealt with by the Jordanian legislation by virtue of

the Law of Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets No. 15 for the year 2000. In accordance with this law, "it shall be construed as an act of unfair competition any practice that may cause confusion in the mind of consumers with respect to a competitive product, its outer appearance or its presentation". This provision condemns any act that would confuse the consumer vis-à-vis competitors and their products even if the confusion had arisen unintentionally, owing to the fact that good will is irrelevant because ill intentions from the outset do not form a condition for assuming liability.

Outer appearance includes all elements that give the product a distinctive image. This could include colors, drawings, lines,



3D shapes, weight, volume, presentation and even packing. In western jurisdiction, this is referred to as "Trade Dress".

This trade dress comprises more than the outer appearance of the product or the so called "Product Shape". All outer features of the products are merely industrial designs or models mainly concerned with the shape of products regardless of their quality and usefulness. But since shaping the product in an attractive way is essential for marketing it, the law provided legal protection for the design or utility that would complement the copyright law with respect to the protection of applied and ornamenting arts, despite the obvious difference between industrial designs and artistic varieties in terms of their nature and the way they are protected.

Article 2 of the Law of Industrial Designs and Models defines the industrial design as "any make-up or arrangement of lines, which gives the product a special appearance and appeal, whether attained by use of machine, or manually". In order for the industrial design or model to be protected by the law, it must satisfy some objective and formative conditions stipulated by the law. The objective conditions are newness, innovativeness, legality and industrial applicability.

To satisfy the formative conditions, an application must be filed at the office of the registrar of industrial designs and models. A certificate of registration is then given by virtue of which a design or model may enjoy the protection of the law of industrial designs and models.

The law of unfair competition and secret trade, however, applies when the law of the industrial designs and models fails to provide for the desired protection owing either to the non-fulfillment of the formative conditions or to the expiry of its protection period. Formative conditions are not required by the law of unfair competition because top-priority protection is given to the consumer or to the competitor tradesman against any act that would confuse or mislead the consumer, and since this cannot be associated with a specific period of time, protection remains in force as long as misleading or confusing the consumer is existent or is likely to exist.

Although both laws may be involved in terms of establishing liability in a given case of unfair competition, the grounds for legal liability still differ with respect to each of the two laws.

As regards the design and model protected by the law of industrial designs and models, liability is established against the violation of the provisions of that law by imitating or counterfeiting the design or model, while in the other law liability is established when fair practices in industrial and commercial matters are violated by the creation of a state of confusion in the consumer's mind.

### Conditions of confusion

In order to protect the outer appearance of the product, be it an applied art or an industrial design or model for alleged

unfair competition on the basis of the law of unfair competition in compliance with the Trade Dress principle, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- 1- the features requested to be protected are non-functional features
- 2- the elements desired to be protected should either be inherently distinctive or have acquired secondary meaning
- 3- the infringement on these elements lead or would likely lead to confusing the public

### First Condition: non-functionality of the features

The outer appearance of a product is divided into two types: non-functional features and functional ones.

By non-functional features is meant all those ornamental and decorative elements used to decorate and beautify the outer appearance of the product. Therefore, this would include decorations, drawings, lines, colors, marks, shape and packing of the product.

As for functional features, these are those elements necessary for the product to function or those that perform a special function without which the product cannot function.

US Supreme Court defined functional elements as: "anything essential for using and operating a product or affecting the price and quality of that product." Distinguishing between functional and non-functional features is significant in the possible protection that can be granted to the outer appearance of a product by virtue of the unfair competition law since protection is restricted to non-functional features. This non-functionality requirement is due to the following reasons:

- It is the non-functional features which the consumer counts on to distinguish between products, which urges tradesmen to spend every effort and every penny to come up with an aesthetic and attractive appearance of their product. Here arises the question of deciding on the extent to which one product is distinguished from another one in terms of lines, colors, shape and other ornamental non-functional features.

By contrast, if an aspect of the purported trade dress is functional, it cannot be protected or otherwise it could prevent others from using the same aspect that may be acquired by more than one tradesman merchandising with products functioning on the basis of the same operative principle. It follows that these aspects are not a monopoly for one tradesman.

- Second, these features are the subject matter of the patent law and fall under the so-called utility patents and are thus entitled to patent protection up to twenty years. Thus legislation did not tend to prolong protection on unfair competition claims based on the law of the unfair competition of functional features, which would restrict the number of patents and their practical applications in the market owing to the exclusive rights given to patentees.



## Second Condition: Distinctive features and secondary meaning

An important condition to protect trade dress is that its outer appearance is distinctive, with the word “distinctive feature” referring in this context to newness and innovativeness. These two objective conditions are required by the law of industrial designs and models in order for such designs and models to be protected. Actually, newness and innovativeness are two concomitant conditions in most areas of intellectual property like copyrights, trademarks rights, even patent rights because all these laws commonly state that should the classified item be void of any distinctive feature, then it would be rendered void of innovative efforts or thoughts to be protected and consequently no confusion or deception will arise on the basis of identicalness or confusing similarity between the two products.

On the other hand, if protection is granted to products that do not exhibit any distinctive feature then this entails depriving other producers from the right of using these features, thus leading to a state of impermissible and unjustified monopoly, in contradiction to the free trade principle that gives everyone the right to use any feature he sees appropriate to make his trademark distinctive in outer appearance.

For this reason the law requires newness and innovativeness features, meaning the product must have a novel outer appearance not known before. Absolute newness, however, is not required, so it is not necessary for the appearance of a product to be new in all respects as long as it is new as a whole.

In view of the absence of one standardized way of assessing the newness and innovativeness of a product trade dress, this task is left to the discretion of the judge concerned.

Innovativeness, on the other hand, means the outer appearance can be easily distinguished as new in terms of its drawings and models though it is not necessary that the appearance is highly innovative. It is sufficient for the product to have its own distinctive features.

A contrast was drawn by some between inherently distinctive features and descriptive ones. The latter are those features indicating the product’s source, ingredients or its main descriptive, suggestive or generic features. These features do not play a role in making the product distinct from other ones in appearance but they are required by virtue of the nature, function or outer appearance of the product.

Not all descriptive or suggestive features are protectable under Trade Dress. Rather, the western jurisdiction established the so called “secondary meaning doctrine” which refers to all those generic, descriptive and suggestive features that do not inherently satisfy the minimum standards of protection but can acquire, under certain conditions, secondary meaning rendering it protectable.

Secondary meaning is the acquisition of non-distinctive characteristics or elements of a given feature owing to the long, extensive and exclusive use of a given product in such a way as they are associated by the consumer with a specific product. These are deemed to have acquired a distinctive status that can serve in making the product disinctive. A study by WIPO defines secondary meaning as:

“As a result of continuous and exclusive use of the mark n the market, a substantial number of consumers have become aware of it and will associate the activity carried under it with particular commentarial source”

Using the secondary meaning doctrine is indicated in Jordanian legislation in Article 7 of the trademark law, which stipulates that in order for a trademark to be registered it must be distinctive. The third paragraph stipulates that “upon settling whether a trademark is distinctive in accordance with the foregone the Registrar or Court, if the trademark is actually in use, may take into account the length of the period which rendered the use of this trademark truly distinguishable for the registered goods or the goods whose registration is intended.”

The trademark law therefore deems the long use of a trademark as a factor serving the distinctiveness of a trademark. The same would apply by analogy to the outer appearance of a product under Trade Dress. When assessing if these features have acquired secondary meaning or not, the court should take into consideration:

- length of the period during which these features/elements were used in the trade dress of the product
- the way in which these elements are exhibited in outer appearance
- the extent to which efforts were exerted thorough propaganda and advertising to establish an association in the consumer’s mind between these characteristics and the product

Secondary meaning is a must for the protection of inherently non-distinctive features under the unfair competition law. Secondary meaning however is not required in the case of inherently distinctive features, which are protectable by nature against practices that would mislead or confuse the consumers.

## Third Condition: creating confusion

The third condition is that imitating the outer appearance would or likely would confuse or mislead the consumer. This condition broadens protection since it does not require the actual creation of confusion or proving its creation. It is sufficient, rather, to decide on the liability of unfair competition if the confusion is likely to happen.

As for deciding whether confusion is created or not, this is left for the discretion of the court in question.



## WIPO NEWS

### WIPO and ECLAC Discuss Joint Work Program

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Dr. Kamil Idris, and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Dr. Jose Luis Machinea, met this week to discuss joint activities to promote intellectual property as a tool for development in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Dr. Idris praised the positive collaboration between both organizations since the working relationship was formalized in a co-operation agreement in April 2004.

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Dr. Kamil Idris, and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Dr. Jose Luis Machinea, met this week to discuss joint activities to promote intellectual property as a tool for development in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Dr.

Idris praised the positive collaboration between both organizations since the working relationship was formalized in a co-operation agreement in April 2004.

Under the terms of the agreement, WIPO and ECLAC agreed to develop research projects, methodologies, and guidelines at a national, sub-regional or regional level, particularly in areas relating to intellectual property and its impact on economic development. A number of actions, including the joint organization of training courses on intellectual property (IP) for technology managers focusing on strategies for the protection of intangible assets, valuation of IP rights, integration of IP into business strategies, IP policies for universities and public sector R&D centres, management of IP rights, and licensing and technology transfer were agreed to this end.

### WIPO and ECLAC Discuss Joint Work Program

In the same year that the international patent system marked the filing of the one millionth international patent application, a record number of applications, just over 120,000, were filed in 2004 using the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The United States of America continued to top the list of largest users, but the biggest rates of growth came from the Asian continent – namely, Japan, the Republic of Korea and China. The PCT is the cornerstone of the international patent system and offers a rapid, flexible and cost-effective way to obtain patent protection in the 126 countries that have signed up to the system.

“The international patent system has been experiencing amazing growth in recent years, expanding the pool of public knowledge and helping to spur technological progress,” said Mr. Francis Gurry, Deputy Director General responsible for the PCT. “It is noteworthy

that more and more companies in the developing world are recognizing the strategic value of patents and the PCT in their business planning as a way to bolster their competitiveness in the global marketplace” Mr. Gurry added. He said that further growth is expected from the Asian continent in the coming years, noting that if current rates of growth continue, China will overtake Australia in 2005 to become the twelfth largest user of the system.

Inventors and industry from the United States of America represented 34.9% of all applications in 2004. Applicants from Japan (16.6%), who unseated their German counterparts in 2003 for the number two spot, maintained their second place position, followed by Germany (12.4%), France (4.4%) and the United Kingdom (4.2%). Use of the PCT in Japan grew by 15% in 2004. The Republic of Korea (19.3% growth), and China (37.8% growth) also showed a significant increase in filings.

The 120,100 applications filed in 2004 (provisional estimate - WIPO continues to receive PCT applications filed with national offices in 2004 throughout the first half of the year), represents a 4.3% increase on the number filed in 2003. The Dutch multinational Philips Electronics N.V. was again the largest filer, followed by Matsushita (Japan), Siemens (Germany), Nokia (Finland), Bosch (Germany), Intel (USA), BASF (Germany), 3M (USA), Motorola (Germany) and Sony (Japan).

International patent applications received from developing countries in 2004 saw a 23% increase as compared to 2003, representing 6.3% of all international patent applications filed. The list was topped by applications from the Republic of Korea with 3,521 applications, followed by China (1,782), India (784), South Africa (416), Singapore (415), Brazil (280) and Mexico (137). Many developing countries saw double-digit increases in their use of the



PCT, notably the Republic of Korea, China, South Africa, Singapore and Brazil. Developing countries make up 56% of the membership of the PCT, representing 71 of the 126 countries that have signed up to the treaty to date.

The top ten users of the PCT from developing countries include: Samsung Electronics, (Republic of Korea), LG Electronics (Republic of Korea), Huawei Technologies (China), Ranbaxy Laboratories (India), Agency for Science, Technology and Research (Singapore), ZTE Corporation (China), LG Chem (Republic of Korea), Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (Republic of Korea), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (India), and UT-Starcom (Republic of Korea).

The main fields of technology in which PCT applications were published in 2004 are broken down according to the main technical fields of the International Patent Classification - a system designed to facilitate the retrieval of technical information found in patent documents - and are outlined in Annex I. Applications can be filed in any language and are published in one of the following seven languages: Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish.

### Developments in 2004

In January 2004, the PCT-SAFE software was launched. This software allows PCT applicants to file their PCT applications electronically over a secure internet link. (See PR/2004/374). In February 2004, WIPO's PCT receiving office (which accepts international applications from all PCT member states) made electronic filing available to applicants from all PCT member states.

WIPO's new E-Pdoc application system was also launched in 2004. This system allows WIPO to receive, process and communicate priority documents in electronic form. Priority documents enable applicants to claim as the filing date for their PCT application the date on which they first filed an application for the same invention in any given patent office. The earlier filing date further serves as the date from which protection under the PCT application, if granted by the national patent offices in question, will be valid.

In July 2004, the Canadian Intellectual Property Office began operations as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT. These authorities, now 12 in number, play a crucial role in the PCT system as they provide applicants with an opinion about the patentability of their applications enabling applicants to make more informed decisions about whether and how to proceed with their applications in the national, or grant, phase of the patenting process.

### Millionth PCT Application

In January 2005, WIPO hosted a ceremony to mark the filing of the one millionth PCT application in the presence of representatives of several big users of the system. At the ceremony, Mr. Gurry said "This milestone in the history of the patent system is testimony to the increasing importance of intellectual property at a time when wealth generation is shifting away from physical to intellectual capital." He said "The patent system is the best system that is available to encourage innovation which leads to improvement in the quality of life. Without the patent system companies would seek to retain their com-

petitive advantage through secrecy and the public domain would be the poorer." Industry representatives highlighted the importance of the PCT to their business strategies and the critical role of the intellectual property system in stimulating innovation (please see [http://www.wipo.int/edocs/prdocs/en/2005/wipo\\_pr\\_2005\\_401.html](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/prdocs/en/2005/wipo_pr_2005_401.html)).

The growth rate in the filing of PCT applications has been especially significant during the last eight years. It took 18 years from the beginning of PCT operations in 1978 to reach 250,000 total applications, but only four years to double that figure (500,000), and another four to double it again (1,000,000).

### Background

The PCT offers inventors and industry an advantageous route for obtaining patent protection internationally. By filing one "international" patent application under the PCT, protection of an invention can be sought simultaneously in each of a large number of countries. Both applicants and patent offices of PCT member states benefit from the uniform formality requirements, the international search and preliminary examination reports, and the centralized international publication provided by the PCT system. The national patent granting procedure and the related expenses are postponed, in the majority of cases, by up to 18 months (or even longer in the case of some offices) as compared with the traditional patent system. By this time, the applicant will have received important value-added information concerning the likelihood of obtaining patent protection as well as potential commercial interest in that invention.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Tel.</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
<b>Cairo</b>	+ 202 3462951	+ 202 3445729	<a href="mailto:tagco.cairo@tagi.com">tagco.cairo@tagi.com</a>
<b>Amman</b>	+ 962 6 5681585	+ 962 6 5100902	<a href="mailto:info@aspip.org">info@aspip.org</a>
<b>Beirut</b>	+ 961 1 353859	+ 961 1 350548	<a href="mailto:agip.lebanon@tagi.com">agip.lebanon@tagi.com</a>
<b>Gaza</b>	+ 970 8 2827947	+ 970 8 2824156	<a href="mailto:agip.gaza@tagi.com">agip.gaza@tagi.com</a>
<b>Ramallah</b>	+ 970 2 2989401	+ 970 2 2988150	<a href="mailto:agip.westbank@tagi.com">agip.westbank@tagi.com</a>
<b>Kuwait</b>	+ 965 2433004	+ 965 2440111	<a href="mailto:agip.kuwait@tagi.com">agip.kuwait@tagi.com</a>
<b>Jeddah</b>	+ 966 2 6685458	+ 966 2 6685415	<a href="mailto:tagco.jeddah@tagi.com">tagco.jeddah@tagi.com</a>
<b>Riyadh</b>	+ 966 1 4642936	+ 966 1 4652713	<a href="mailto:agip.ksa@tagi.com">agip.ksa@tagi.com</a>
<b>Al-Khobar</b>	+ 966 3 8820940	+ 966 3 8821032	<a href="mailto:tagco.khobar@tagi.com">tagco.khobar@tagi.com</a>
<b>Abu-Dhabi</b>	+ 971 2 6724425	+ 971 2 6723526	<a href="mailto:tagco.abudhabi@tagi.com">tagco.abudhabi@tagi.com</a>
<b>Ras Al- Khaimah</b>	+ 971 7 2288427	+ 971 7 2285929	<a href="mailto:tagco.rak@tagi.com">tagco.rak@tagi.com</a>
<b>Dubai</b>	+ 971 4 2663368	+ 971 4 2665132	<a href="mailto:tagco.dubai@tagi.com">tagco.dubai@tagi.com</a>
<b>Al-Sharjah</b>	+ 971 6 5563484	+ 971 6 5562947	<a href="mailto:tagco.sharjah@tagi.com">tagco.sharjah@tagi.com</a>
<b>Oman</b>	+ 968 562467	+ 968 563249	<a href="mailto:agip.oman@tagi.com">agip.oman@tagi.com</a>
<b>Qatar</b>	+ 974 4424023	+ 974 4355175	<a href="mailto:tagco.qatar@tagi.com">tagco.qatar@tagi.com</a>
<b>Bahrain</b>	+ 973 215464	+ 973 216322	<a href="mailto:agip.bahrain@tagi.com">agip.bahrain@tagi.com</a>
<b>Sana'a</b>	+ 967 1 240899	+ 967 1 263053	<a href="mailto:agip.yemen@tagi.com">agip.yemen@tagi.com</a>
<b>Algeria</b>	+ 213 21 748989	+ 213 21 749292	<a href="mailto:agip.algeria@tagi.com">agip.algeria@tagi.com</a>
<b>Morocco</b>	+ 212 2 2451946	+ 212 2 2448394	<a href="mailto:agip.morocco@tagi.com">agip.morocco@tagi.com</a>
<b>Syria</b>	+ 963 11 2316052	+ 963 11 2312870	<a href="mailto:agip.Syria@tagi.com">agip.Syria@tagi.com</a>
<b>Turkey</b>	+ 90 312 4686356	+ 90 312 4686358	<a href="mailto:agip.turkey@tagi.com">agip.turkey@tagi.com</a>
<b>Tunisia</b>	+ 216 71848499	+ 216 71849665	<a href="mailto:agip.tunisia@tagi.com">agip.tunisia@tagi.com</a>
<b>Iraq</b>	+ 9641 7470527	+ 964 1 7726367	<a href="mailto:agip.iraq@tagi.com">agip.iraq@tagi.com</a>
<b>Libya</b>			<a href="mailto:agip.libya@tagi.com">agip.libya@tagi.com</a>
<b>Sudan</b>	+ 249 1 765771	+ 249 1 765772	<a href="mailto:agip.sudan@tagi.com">agip.sudan@tagi.com</a>
<b>Pakistan</b>	+ 92 21 4388113	+ 92 21 4388115	<a href="mailto:agip.pakistan@tagi.com">agip.pakistan@tagi.com</a>
<b>China</b>	+ 8621 68762682	+ 8621 58355336	<a href="mailto:agip.china@tagi.com">agip.china@tagi.com</a>



## Membership Enrollment Form طلب انتساب للعضوية

Applicant مقدم الطلب

Membership Category: نوع الاشتراك:

Individual  Company  فرد  مؤسسة

Academic Qualifications (Individual) / Form of Company المؤهلات العلمية ( للفرد ) / نوع الشركة

Profession /Primary Business or Service المهنة / مجال العمل الرئيسي

Experience and/or interests in IP issues مجال الخبرة و/أو الاهتمام في موضوعات الملكية الفكرية

Nationality / Head Office الجنسية / المقر

Postal Address العنوان البريدي

Tel. هاتف Fax فاكس

E-mail and Webpage (if applicable) البريد الالكتروني والموقع الالكتروني ( إن وجد )

Are you or have you ever been, a member of another organization with similar goals and activities, please name. هل أنت - أو سبق أن كنت - عضوا في منظمة أخرى لها غايات و أعمال ماثلة، الرجاء تسميتها.

References: المعارف:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ١. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ٢. \_\_\_\_\_

I have read the ASIP Articles of Association (published on the website). And wish to join in order to benefit from and participate in ASIP's work, events and activities. لقد أطلعت على النظام الاساسي للمجمع (المنشور على الموقع الالكتروني). وأرغب بالانضمام للإستفادة من والمشاركة بالأعمال والفعاليات والنشاطات التي يقوم بها.

Date التاريخ Signature التوقيع

Return To: **Arab Society For Intellectual Property**

P.O. Box 921100 Amman - Jordan

Tel.: 00962 6 5100 900 / Fax: 00962 6 5100 902

Or by e-mail to: info@aspip.org

يرسل الطلب إلى : المجمع العربي للملكية الفكرية

ص.ب ٩٢١١٠٠ عمان - الأردن

هاتف: ٠٠٩٦٢ ٦ ٥١٠٠ ٩٠٢ فاكس: ٠٠٩٦٢ ٦ ٥١٠٠ ٩٠٢

بالبريد الالكتروني إلى info@aspip.org

The annual Membership fees are in USDollars: 100 for Companies and 50 for Individuals. The fees are due in January of every year, and can be paid either in cash at ASIP's Liasion Office or by Check payable to **ARAB SOCEITY FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**.

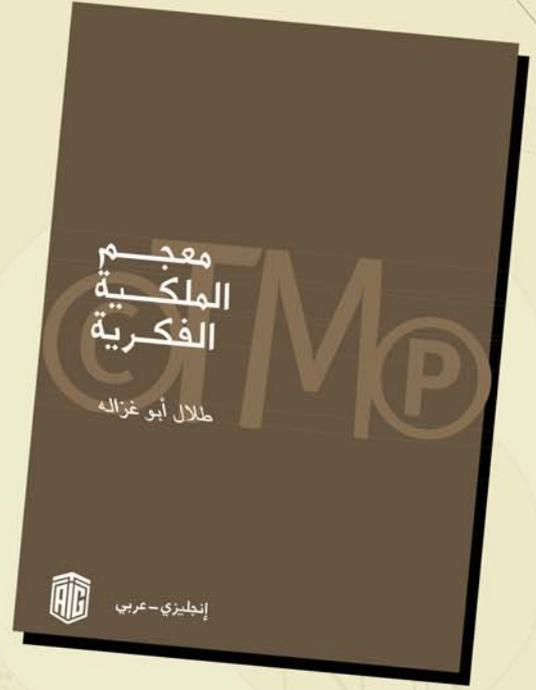
رسوم العضوية سنوية وهي بالدولار الأمريكي : ١٠٠ للمؤسسات و ٥٠ للأفراد. تستحق الرسوم في بداية شهر كانون الثاني (يناير) من كل سنة، ويمكن الدفع نقدا لدى مكتب الاتصال أو بموجب شيك باسم المجمع العربي للملكية الفكرية.

إصدار ( ٢٠٠١ )

سعر المعجم لأعضاء المجمع  
\$ ١٠ فقط

# معجم أبوغزاله للملكية الفكرية

ستة آلاف كلمة و مصطلح  
يغطي مصطلحات الملكية الفكرية  
(العلامات التجارية، براءات الاختراعات،  
حقوق المؤلف، الرسوم والنماذج الصناعية  
تقنية المعلومات و الإتصالات الأساسية  
و التجارة الإلكترونية، نظام التجارة الدولية،  
نظام العولمة ، المعاهدات و الإتفاقيات الدولية)



لطلب القاموس يرجى تعبئة النموذج وإرساله مع شيك بالقيمة المطلوبة على العنوان التالي أو على أي من مكاتب تمثيل المجمع في الوطن العربي:

الإسم

الشركة

العنوان

بريد إلكتروني

هاتف

فاكس

لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بإدارة المجمع العربي للملكية الفكرية:

هاتف: ٩٠٠ ٩٦٢٦٥١٠٠ ١ فاكس: ٩٠٢ ٩٦٢٦٥١٠٠ ١ بريد إلكتروني: info@aspip.org \ موقع إلكتروني: www.aspip.org

