



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

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### ASIP's news

#### Growing interest to join ASIP

ASIP is witnessing a growing interest in seeking membership. 42 persons have become members having satisfied the membership requirements. They come from different countries as follows:

#### From China:

Mr. Chen Pal

#### From Jordan:

1. Khaled Mohamed Arabiyat
2. Majed Haddad
3. Ahmad Mahmoud Al-Zu'bi
4. Asya Yosef Al-Najjar
5. Asma Shana'a
6. Dima Yusof
7. Nadwa Qadora
8. Shereen Abu-Huweij
9. Sakher Al-Khasawneh
10. Rawan Al-Lawzi
11. Nayef Al-Anawseh
12. Layali Al-Zu'bi
13. Mamdouh Ridwan Al-Kaseebbeh
14. Zein Ibrahim Al-Awamleh
15. Bukheitan Al-Smeran
16. Amer Ali Abu-Romman
17. Randa Rizeq Haddad
18. Ikram Hamzoka
19. Suhad Agha
20. Ahmad Ziyadat
21. Intisar Rahhal
22. Rola Deeb
23. Rula Michel Mubarak
24. Omar Al-Nu'erat

#### From Egypt:

- 1- HE Mohammed Daghash, the ambassador
- 2- Midhat Abdul-Hai
- 3- Nadya Abdullah
- 4- Fawzi Al-Rifa'i
- 5- Moahmed Abdul'al
- 6- Adel Oweidah

#### From UAE:

1. Sheikh So'ood Al-Aqasimi
2. Rashed Al-Mu'alla
3. Fatima Al-Hosani
4. Sa'eed Salman
5. Ali Al-Baloshi

#### From Iraq:

- 1- Ihsan Al-MashHadani
- 2- Zaid Al-Khattab

#### From Palestine:

Yousef Hijazi

#### From Turkey:

- 1- Rasha Al-Bakheet
- 2- Badir Badir



## This month's Roundtable

Jordan's preparations to join Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

ASIP on July 9th, 2005 held the monthly roundtable dialogue under the theme "Jordan's Preparations to Join Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)".

The dialogue was moderated by Mr. Justice Hazem Al-Simadi, Amman First Instance Court Judge and ASIP Development and Training Committee Chairman.

Attending the dialogue was ASIP Executive Vice-Director, Adv. Mutasem Al-Domoor in addition to a number of experts, specialists and ASIP members.

Keynote speaker to the dialogue, Engineer Ahmad Al-Zu'bi, the Head of the Patent Office (Ministry of Industry and Commerce) pointed out to past procedures adopted by the Jordanian patent office and reviewed the current ones referring to the pros and cons of each period of protection and the advantages of the new procedures.

Mr. Al-Zu'bi in detail touched on the patent system that is adopted in accordance with the Patent Cooperation treaty (PCT) and explained the measures followed by the competent authorities in Jordan to adjust the present position in preparation for acceding to the said treaty.



He concluded his presentation by answering the questions of the audience, which was followed by ample discussions resulting in some recommendations to affect adjustments to periods of protection and to some measures.

All attendants expressed their acceptance of Jordan's accession to PCT, noting that the draft accession draft is still pending endorsement by the Parliament since June 2004.

ASIP holds the roundtable dialogue on a monthly basis as a platform for ASIP members and IP experts to discuss issues and any recent local or international development in the field of intellectual property.

## AGIP contracts with virtual court contest winners

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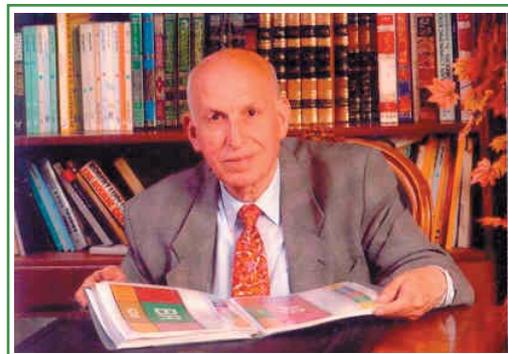
## New Jordanian Invention For Identification

Amman, June 26 (Petra)—The Italian child Lurenzo Augusto became the first child in the whole world to wear a new ID band that uses a color coding system .

The child who was born in Jordan last Wednesday and his mother wore the first unusual ID band which contains a full orchestra of colors instead of the usual written or typed names. The pattern that holds the variety of colors topped by the main alphabets features in large size the three initials of the mother. It includes 12 cells of attractive colors. It also includes an indication of the doctor and the wife nurse that are concerned. Other positions are allocated to the day of the week when the baby is born, his ranking in the family and the exact time of his birth.

The back part of this ID is in ordinary writing but using small size letters and can be read easily and can be kept as a special souvenir of the birth event.

“Farah Hospital” who adopted the new system used it for the first time on Lurenzo’s wrist and Dr. Sanad Al Kilani who delivered the baby says that the new ID forms a security factor for both the mother and the child. It cannot be replaced for



its comprehensively and unique color coding.

The new innovation is created and designed by the Jordanian Adnan Baradi who previously invented a color coding system which will soon be adopted in the birth certificates issued by the Civil Status Department.

Baradi was awarded the best invention for 2003 by Philadelphia University on inventing a color coding system for travelers bags.

## Working Paper: The protection of industrial designs in Saudi Arabia

**By: Adv. Rami Omar Al-Barghothi**  
**ASIP Member**

### Introduction:

Industrial designs and models are of great value in the field of industrial and commercial competition. This induces the one concerned to embark on painstaking work to invent such designs and models that would attract the consumer. Industry and trade people in fact do not hesitate to spend huge sums of money for the sake of coming up with beautiful and novel designs and models. This is most evident in industrial and commercial fairs that are held to propagate for industrial designs and models.

Owing to the fact that giving goods and products good trade dress would help in their popularization, many international conventions had arisen to provide for the industrial design or model owner legal protection once the requirements for this protection have been satisfied. The conventions are:

1. **Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883)**
2. **Hague Agreement on the International Deposit of In-**

- dustrial Designs and Models (1925)**
3. **Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (1968)**
4. **Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)**

The accession of Saudi Arabia to World Trade Organization (WTO) and the would be consequent binding to all international conventions held under WTO auspices, and its accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property by virtue of which it has to undertake a number of commitments and create and develop many of its systems to be comply with the provisions of all international conventions binding all member states together.

A part of intellectual property, the protection of industrial designs and models is one of these commitments necessitating the creation of a special system that would guarantee their protection and clearly state the measures and requirements for their registration. Thus came the Bylaw of Patents, Integrated Circuits Topography, Varieties and Industrial Designs.



In this modest paper, I will try first to give a definition for the industrial design then explain the requirements for duly protecting it and the authority competent with the resolution of any dispute that may arise in this respect.

### 1- The Industrial Model: Definition

Article 1 of the Bylaw of Patents, Integrated Circuits Topography, Varieties and Industrial Designs defines the industrial model as “the two or three dimensional assembly of lines or colors endowing thereby on any industrial design or traditional crafted product a special appearance (trade dress) provided that this model does not perform any functional or technical purpose. Texture designs are included in this definition.”

Perhaps you would notice when reading this article again that it considers the word “model” as inclusive of both the industrial design and the industrial model alike. The article, however, should have made a distinction between the two words in technical respects especially as the bylaw’s regulations recognized and established this distinction regarding the procedures and forms pertaining to each of the industrial design and the industrial model (Chapter 4, Bylaw’s Regulations).

Generally speaking, we can say that an industrial design is a novel pattern of lines made on the surface of the product giving it an attractive shape. A design can also be the arrangement of the lines that are shown on the product giving it a distinctive feature as in the case of texture, carpet and wall paper drawings. In contrast, the model, technically speaking, is the new outer mould of the product which makes it attractive and beautiful. Accordingly, it will be considered an industrial design the shape of the product or the production itself as in the case of the car bodies, fridge bodies, perfume bottles and the like.

In all cases, however, either of the industrial design and the industrial model is a set of special artistic and aesthetic devices and colors that applied to the product or commodity upon their manufacture with the aim to induce the consumer to prefer them to buy.

Industrial designs and models are made in one of the following ways:

- Automatically as in the case of moulds and shapes prepared by industrial machinery
- Manually as in the case of hand drawing like embroidery.
- By engraving or inscribing the commodity itself

### 2- Requirements for protecting industrial designs:

Industrial design protection falls in two categories. The first relates to objective conditions related to the model per se and the second one relates to formative conditions represented

in the procedures that should be duly followed to formally file and protect the industrial model at the competent authorities. The following is a brief about the two categories:

#### Objective Requirements:

In accordance with the Bylaw’s provisions in Chapter 5, Article 59, “A certificate of industrial model may be granted if the industrial model in question were novel and distinct from other already known ones. An industrial model shall be deemed as novel if it has not been yet disclosed to the public through spreading it in any place whatsoever, through using it, or through any other means ahead of the date of application or priority application for filing the model. The model shall not be construed to have been disclosed should it have been disclosed during the period of the priority claim. Other cases where the model shall not be considered to have been disclosed shall be dealt with by Regulations and the provisions of the Temporary Protection of Industrial Models.”

The above article provides for the following conditions:

#### 1- Novelty

The industrial model must be new as a whole, which means that it has not been known before. It is not imperative that the model is totally new as long as it is new with the majority of its components. That is to say absolute newness in the industrial model is not required.

An industrial design or model is considered to be new when it is made distinct from previous ones by virtue of its distinctive features or when it is as a whole formulates one new thing, even if some components of the model do not satisfy the novelty condition.

One question that may arise with respect to novelty is the resultant consequences of a previous publication of the industrial design, so would such previous publication deprives the model from the novelty feature and thus the protection of it?

By referring to Article 59 mentioned above, it is obvious that an industrial model is still novel if it were not disclosed through publication in any place whatsoever, in a palpable or any other means prior to the date of the filing or priority application. It will not be considered disclosure if the disclosure occurs within the priority claimed period. In other words, the industrial model will lack novelty if it is already known to the public prior to the application date for filing or priority. In contrast, if the disclosure of the industrial model takes place within the period where priority is claimed, then this will not affect the novelty feature of the industrial model.

Chapter 3 of the Bylaw’s Executive Regulations set the priority provisions in Article 29, which reads: “It shall be considered as originating a claim for priority any prior filing application that took place at any national or regional office in any member state of the Paris Convention or of any other international



convention related to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia providing for priority.” Naturally, priority may be claimed within six months in accordance with Article 10C of the Bylaw. This came in response to the provision of Article 3/c/1 of Paris Convention.

Sometimes, however, and under certain circumstances the industrial model is disclosed prior to the application date which would again question whether the novelty condition is still satisfied or not.

The Executive Regulations of the Bylaw did not overlook such cases as stipulated in Article 30:

**1. Disclosures of the invention and the industrial model shall not be considered implied by the aforementioned technicality as follows:**

**(a) should the disclosure happen within the six month prior to the date of filing or priority date by virtue of abusive manners against the applicant.**

The stipulation for this condition holds sense and is more precise in seeking justice and protection for the industrial model owner, who will not be deprived of the right to protect his model in cases of third party's infringements in the form of thefts or illegal use since this kind of disclosure is beyond the control of the owner, and is done without his prior consent. The provision however is not without constraints by imposing an obligation on the part of the applicant to file for protection within six months of the date the infringement took place. Failure to comply with this condition will indicate lack of interest on the part of the applicant to protect his model and he will thereby be construed to have withdrawn the application.

Proving the occurrence of infringement, naturally, is the task of the applicant himself if he is interested to have his model protected and to benefit from the provisions of this article.

**(b) Should the disclosure occur in an international fair that is formally recognized by a member state of the Paris Convention within the year preceding the date of application for patent or the six months preceding the application for certificate of industrial model.**

This is another case where novelty is deemed to still exist and the model designer does not lose his right to protect his design despite prior disclosure thereof. As in the case of other exceptions, this leniency is governed by a number of checks and balances which are:

- the disclosure of the model must take place in an officially recognized fair
- the fair must have been held in a Paris Convention member state

Any violation, however, of any of these conditions will deprive the model owner protection of his model in any state

of the union. In such a case, it would be recommended for the applicant to apply for temporary protection of the model during the period the model is exhibited in order to protect it against infringement and to make use of the provisions of this article should he wish to file a subsequent application for the model in the union states. If the model is disclosed in an official international fair in the union states, the applicant should, to make use of the provision of this article, present a certificate duly certified by the competent party in case the applicant wishes to have his model registered in any other state of the union (Article 30/2 Executive Regulations).

## 2. Innovativeness:

By innovation is meant that the industrial design or model should show modernity, so the condition of innovation in the design and model is so close to that of novelty even both conditions may get interlaced at sometimes. But innovativeness of the model grants the model novelty in such a way as it makes it clearly distinct from other similar product. Although innovativeness is not explicitly stipulated per se in article 59, it is implied therein anyway by stipulating that the model should have “features that make it distinct from already known industrial designs”. From a personal point of view, this statement is a further confirmation of innovativeness.

Let me explain innovativeness. Let us imagine that a given party innovated a new design or mould for a product and that a third party used the same mould but with minor modifications in size, for instance or dimensions or by adding some extra lines. The resultant model could thus be new and would differ from the prior one. It does not however embrace any innovative feature and even could be viewed as imitation in some ways.

The model does not have to be “highly” innovative, however. It would be adequate if it would add the innovative feature to the commodity or the product. Innovativeness of the design or model will also not be undermined in case it compromised an element or elements that are already known as long as the owner could make the design or model distinguished as a whole.

Worth mentioning, there are some cases where an industrial feature of innovativeness and likewise its benefit may result in a concomitant innovativeness in terms of the object and form. The question is how is such a case judged?

In a case like the above, protection should be restrictively granted to the object by means of a patent rather than to the formative innovativeness. In other words, when innovativeness has both features of a patent and an industrial model, then patenting the product will dominate when it is not possible to separate the form from object without sacrificing the industrial benefit of the product owing to the fact that the original feature of innovativeness is related to objective aspects rather than to formative ones.



### 3. Industrial capacity:

By industrial capacity is meant that the model or design is intended to be used in industrial production. In other words, it should be applicable to industrial products to the effect that it would be integrated in the products to which it is applied. This means that a design or model could be prepared for direct application in the manufacturing of goods. The industrial design or model, therefore, in the form of abstract artistic work that is not connected to application or industrial production, unlike oil paintings, promotion brochures and the models of buildings and firms, does not fall within the competence of the protection of industrial designs and models but rather in that of copyright or other literary and artistic works upon meeting the required conditions.

This condition, moreover, though not explicitly mentioned in Article 59, is implicitly indicated for the association of the "industrial feature" with the word "model" is an implication that the model is necessarily useful for industry, and naturally this cannot be the case unless it can be practicably applied to industries and goods.

### 3- Legality:

This condition is general. It is not restricted to industrial models but also covers other aspects of intellectual property. By "legal design or model" is meant the design should not violate the provisions of Islamic Shari'a laws, public order or morals or the public good. This area falls in the discretion of the administration and party in charge with the examination of the application.

### 4- Formalities:

To register an industrial design or model, the applicant must observe several formative and regulative measures, which begins with filing an application at the competent authority, which in turn examines the application and ensures it satisfies all required formative and objective conditions as a prelude to granting/non-granting a certificate of acceptance of the application. These measures are stipulated in the Executive Regulations of the Bylaw, and here is a review of it:

#### • The party to which the application is submitted:

- Who can apply and under what procedures?

According to Article 8 of the bylaw, "An application for certificate of protection should be filed at the administration headquarters in a special form, to which shall be attached the necessary documents and details specified by the Regulations. Should the application be filed by other than the one who reached the subject protection, he shall state clearly his name and make reference to the document of assigning the subject protection to the applicant. In this case, the administration may send a copy of these documents to the one who received the subject protection"

This article from the outset explains the one who is authorized to file an application. He could be the owner himself or an agent in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia working on his behalf. If the applicant is other than the owner of the industrial design then the article, observing the protection of the owner's rights, binds the applicant to produce official documents attesting to the assignment of the ownership rights pertaining to the industrial design in question so that the information regarding assignment is ascertained by the competent authority.

A question may arise in this context: How could the administration make sure that the applicant is the real owner of the industrial design? To answer this question, my feeling is that the case stipulated in Article 8 of the Bylaw applies when the industrial design owner manages to register the model in one of the union states then assigns it to a third party who applies for protection, during the priority period, in the other states of the union claiming priority. In this case, the administration can distinguish between the original owner and the assignee. This case could arise if the administration is certain, in its capacity as a competent authority, that the model applied for belongs to a third party. Finally, this case may also occur in case the applicant himself declared that he was not the original owner of the model.

As for application forms, these are available in the competent directorate. The applicant will be asked to fill in these forms appropriately. The usually required details to be filled in the form are:

- Name of applicant
- Name of agent alongside with a power of attorney duly notarized and legalized up to the Saudi Consulate, if the agent is abroad
- A deed of assignment from the inventor to the applicant (when necessary) duly notarized and legalized as above
- Testimonial that the information filled in the form is correct and claiming responsibility for any error in it
- Name of designer
- Technical details (the description of the industrial model, product kind and classification)
- Priority details (when necessary)
- Attachments

As for the filing fees, they are SR150 for individuals and SR300 for companies.

#### • Examining the application

Upon filing the application at the competent directorate, it undergoes examination only to make sure that the formalities are met. The directorate would not be in charge of examining the objective conditions like novelty, industrial feature and innovativeness. Neither would it be concerned with examining whether the applicant himself is the right owner of the industrial design and model. Disputes arising from such matters fall in the jurisdiction of an ad hoc committee.



While the administration is not bound to check the satisfaction of the objective conditions, it could however have a bird's eye's view on the application, and if any violation was spotted, it would have the right to reject the application. At any rate, the administration is supposed when detecting in the application a violation of the Bylaw, public order or public morals, it may reject it for the sake of the public good.

#### • The Protection Period:

According to Article 19/d of the Bylaw, the protection period granted by virtue of the Certificate of Registration of an Industrial Model extends to ten years as of the date of application. The model owner is entitled to a renewal of a similar period of time before the period of protection lapses. Here it is important to mention that even in cases where the period of protection is not made explicit, the related periods stipulated in international conventions must be observed. This is stipulated in Article 62 of the Bylaw stating that the protection and grace periods stipulated in this Bylaw are specified

in accordance with the provisions of international conventions. This would also mean that even in cases stipulated by the Bylaw, priority will be given to the provisions of the international conventions with respect to the specification of these periods.

#### • Consequences of Registration:

Registration of a model will be construed as lawful evidence that the one who registered the design is the owner of it. This evidence however is not final but is a simple one that can be countered. Any interested person may apply to nullify registration before the committee in charge claiming the model in question is not qualified to be registered, that it did not meet the required conditions or that the applicant did not have the right to register the design for lacking the ownership status or for violating the public order or morals.

"Next Edition: The rights of the owner of the Certificate of Registration of an Industrial Model"

## WIPO NEWS

### Member States Review Options for Future Work of The SCP

Member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) met in Geneva on June 1-3, 2005, to discuss the future work the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) in respect of the international harmonization of substantive patent law. The Committee was attended by representatives from 80 member states, 7 intergovernmental organizations and 21 non-governmental organizations.

Past work of the SCP has focused mainly on the so-called draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT), which covers a range of basic legal principles that govern the grant and validity of patents in different countries, such as the criteria for assessing whether an invention is novel and involves an inventive step, whether it is industrially applicable (or has utility) and whether it is sufficiently described in the patent application concerned, and how patent claims should be drafted and interpreted.

This meeting of the SCP was devoted solely to the considera-

tion of options for the future work of the Committee. Talks focused on whether discussions should be limited to six issues pursued in parallel processes (prior art, grace period, novelty, inventive step, sufficiency of disclosure and genetic resources) - whereby the first four would be considered in the SCP and the latter two in the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) - or whether the draft SPLT should be discussed as a whole, and also include further issues, inter alia, clauses on public interest flexibilities, transfer of technology and the disclosure, in patent applications, of the source of genetic resources.

While delegations recognized the importance of the work of the SCP and emphasized that the work on patent law harmonization should progress taking into account the interests of all parties, they did not reach agreement as to the modalities and scope of the future work of the Committee.



## WIPO's work on traditional knowledge and folklore receives broad support

Member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) have affirmed broad support for the work of the Organization on the protection of traditional knowledge (TK) and expressions of traditional cultures /folklore (TCEs) and have agreed to recommend to the WIPO General Assembly that the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) be extended to the next biennium so that work on TK, TCEs and genetic resources could continue. These were among the decisions made at the most recent session of the IGC which took place in Geneva from June 6 to 10, 2005. The session was attended by delegates from 76 member states, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 39 non-governmental organizations. The WIPO General Assembly meets in September 2005.

Significant steps were also taken to further enhance the participation in the work of the IGC by NGOs, especially those representing indigenous peoples and traditional communi-

ties. The meeting opened with a panel, chaired by indigenous leader Stanley Jones of the Tulalip Tribes, during which indigenous and traditional community representatives from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sweden, Ukraine, the United States of America and Zambia presented their communities' experiences and recommendations to the IGC. The IGC has agreed to ensure that each of its sessions should commence with such a meeting. A further 12 NGOs were accredited to the IGC, raising to over 110 the number of NGOs specially accredited to the IGC. Many of these represent the interests of indigenous peoples or traditional communities.

A proposal to establish a WIPO Voluntary Contribution Fund, to fund the participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in meetings of the IGC, was also broadly supported. A commenting and revision process was established to accommodate suggested changes discussed during the session, after which the revised proposal will be submitted for approval to the WIPO General Assembly.

## WIPO publishes series "Learn from the past, create the future" for young people

"Inventions and Patents" is the first in a new series of publications about intellectual property (IP) for school children as the creators of our future (available at [http://wipo.int/freepublications/en/patents/925/wipo\\_pub\\_925.pdf](http://wipo.int/freepublications/en/patents/925/wipo_pub_925.pdf)). The publication is part of efforts by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) – in response to numerous requests from member states – to provide practical and detailed IP curriculum materials for use in classrooms around the world.

Combining fun with facts, and packed with examples, the

publication takes its young readers on a colorful journey through the world of inventions and patents. Easy-to-follow explanations of how patents work, why we need them, and how they contribute to scientific and technological progress are combined with the stories behind successful inventions, as well as young inventors who have patented and commercialized their ideas. Inventor Profiles are drawn from around the world, and teachers may supplement these by encouraging their students to research inventions from their home country.

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<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

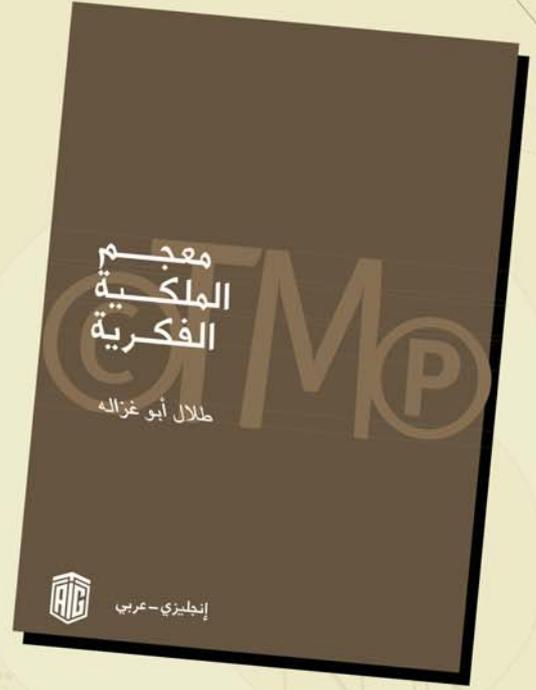
The annual Membership fees are in USDollars: 100 for Companies and 50 for Individuals. The fees are due in January of every year, and can be paid either in cash at ASIP's Liasion Office or by Check payable to **ARAB SOCEITY FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**.

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

