



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM

FINDINGS REPORT



Circular - Textile - Fashion





Executive Summary

Based on Egyptian laws and international agreements in which Egypt participates, We will talk in general about the Egyptian legislations covering IPRs and then focus on the innovation and IPR system in relation to the textile and clothing sector.

First, we would like to explain the Egyptian community's situation regarding The IPRs. In the past, the Egyptian community used careless IPRs in several industries mainly in textiles although the textile and apparel industry is the second-largest sector, next to agro, and plays a major role in shaping the Egyptian economy.

Second, IPRs were seen as relatively unimportant for their business. Due to the development of the industry fields and the international agreements in which Egypt participated, there was a slight development in interest in intellectual property, and this is due to several reasons, mainly Egypt's journey towards innovation, international trade, and foreign investment. But still, the use of IPRs is so limited in the textile industry, this is due to several reasons mainly can be summed up by this reason that the lack of interest in the textile industry and the failure to develop public companies operating in the field since the fifties of The last century led to the decline of this industry and then Egypt incurred losses that exceeded 3 billion pounds annually. But In 2016; the textile sector was among the five industries selected by the Ministry of Trade & Industry to be the backbone of the Egyptian economy.

This report is a desk review of the intellectual property laws and practices in Egypt– specifically the patent and trademark fields.

Egypt's strategy on sustainable development in 2030 , known as Egypt's Vision 2030, to a competitive, balanced and diversified economy, based on knowledge, innovation and scientific research to create a creative and innovative society that produces science, technology and knowledge. one of the most important priorities of strategy 2030 develop the IPR system

Industry Overview:

The Egyptian textile industry is very ancient dating back to the age of the pharaohs. The country is the pivot for the vertically integrated textile industry in the Middle Eastern region. The country involves a complete production process right from the cultivation of cotton, to the making of yarns, fabrics, and ready made apparel. The textile and apparel industry is the second-largest sector, next to agro, and plays a major role in shaping the Egyptian economy.

The apparel sector plays an extremely important role in the Egyptian economy and it has seen a rebound and a new spurt of growth in recent years.

Egypt has more than 2,500 apparel factories and it is considered to be the first sector in terms of the labor force, which recorded 1.5 million workers, 50 % of which are women.

With about \$1.6 billion exports in 2018, the apparel sector is the country's most important industrial sector; it represents 6.5 % of total non-petroleum exports.

Apparel exports reached \$1.604 billion for 2018 compared to \$1.459 billion in 2017, achieving a rise of 10

% of which 50 % of the apparel production was exported to the U.S. and 30 % to Europe. The Egyptian apparel sector enjoys many advantage%.

Cotton cultivated in Egypt has an international appreciation for its excellence that called white gold of Egypt.

The Textile Sector .. Rising Present & Promising Future

With evidence of the textile industry emerging in Ancient Egypt since 5500 BC; The Egyptian textile industry has been geared to be a major supplier of primary textile materials to the garment, home textiles manufacturers, and many other applications nationally and worldwide.

In 2016; the textile sector was among the five industries selected by the Ministry of Trade & Industry to be the backbone of the Egyptian economy. In conformity with the "Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030" industry stakeholders are working to achieve three main targets; deepen the industry, rationalize imports and increase exports.

Within this framework; Egypt is set to complete 13 industrial complexes in 2019, according to the Minister of Trade and Industry . The government aims to build a total of 22 complexes by 2020.

The complexes will be completed in 12 governorates and will have 4,300 industrial units. Currently; the ministry is to begin work on the first phase of a textile industry zone in Sadat City and an industrial zone in Abu Zenaïma, South Sinai governorate.

Egypt has allocated an amount of 21 billion pounds to develop Textile industry and increase the rates and quality of their production by replacing and renewing these companies and merging some of them, in addition to establishing



the largest spinning and weaving factory in the world in Mahalla on an area of 62 thousand square meters with the aim of supporting exports and increasing the competitiveness of the Egyptian product externally. This factory will serve as the basic infrastructure for the export of textiles and ready-made garments in line with the state's plan to increase and double Egyptian exports over the next few years in cooperation with the private sector, and Egypt's return once again to its leadership in this field.

The Egyptian government worked on multiple policy initiatives to Help Drive Apparel Sector Growth. In May 2017, the Ministry of investment issued the New Egyptian Investment Law No. 72 of the year 2017, this law attracted investors for the incentives, guarantees, facilitation, and advantages provided in it.

According to the above, and mainly the remarkable development in the textile sector in Egypt, more attention has begun to intellectual property mainly the trademark to be able to join the global markets and create their brands to face off other brands as the new example:

In 2021, Egyptian cotton products carried a new trademark known as **Nit** have recently been exported to Turkey, Italy, and Denmark.

The new mark is used for products of the Cotton and Textile Industries Holding Company (CTIHC). It was developed by the Egyptian Cotton Hub (ECH), a company created and owned by the CTIHC specifically to market and sell the products of affiliate companies and open new markets locally and abroad for their products.

Earlier this month, the ECH carried out its first export operations under the new brand, with a total 86.5 tons of yarn sent to Turkey in addition to 78,000 home textile pieces sent to Denmark and Italy.

The ECH planned to open its many stores under the name Nit to join the world markets, and now Nit display its products in Debenhams store in England on 4th June 2022

Nit is an entirely new concept in which private-sector executives are managing a public-sector business in order to promote Egyptian cotton. so the main objective is to reinstate the status of Egyptian cotton in the global market.



Overview the Egyptian regulation

Egypt is a civil law country such as the French system . Civil law systems differ from common law systems.

Civil code systems place a greater emphasis on the written law, courts also take a greater role in fact finding, often relying on an expert body to advise the court. To know his technical opinion in IPR infringement case.

Overview of IPR in Egypt :

Starting with Law No. 132/1949, there have been several amendments in the course of developing Egypt's IP legal system and now Law No. 82/2002

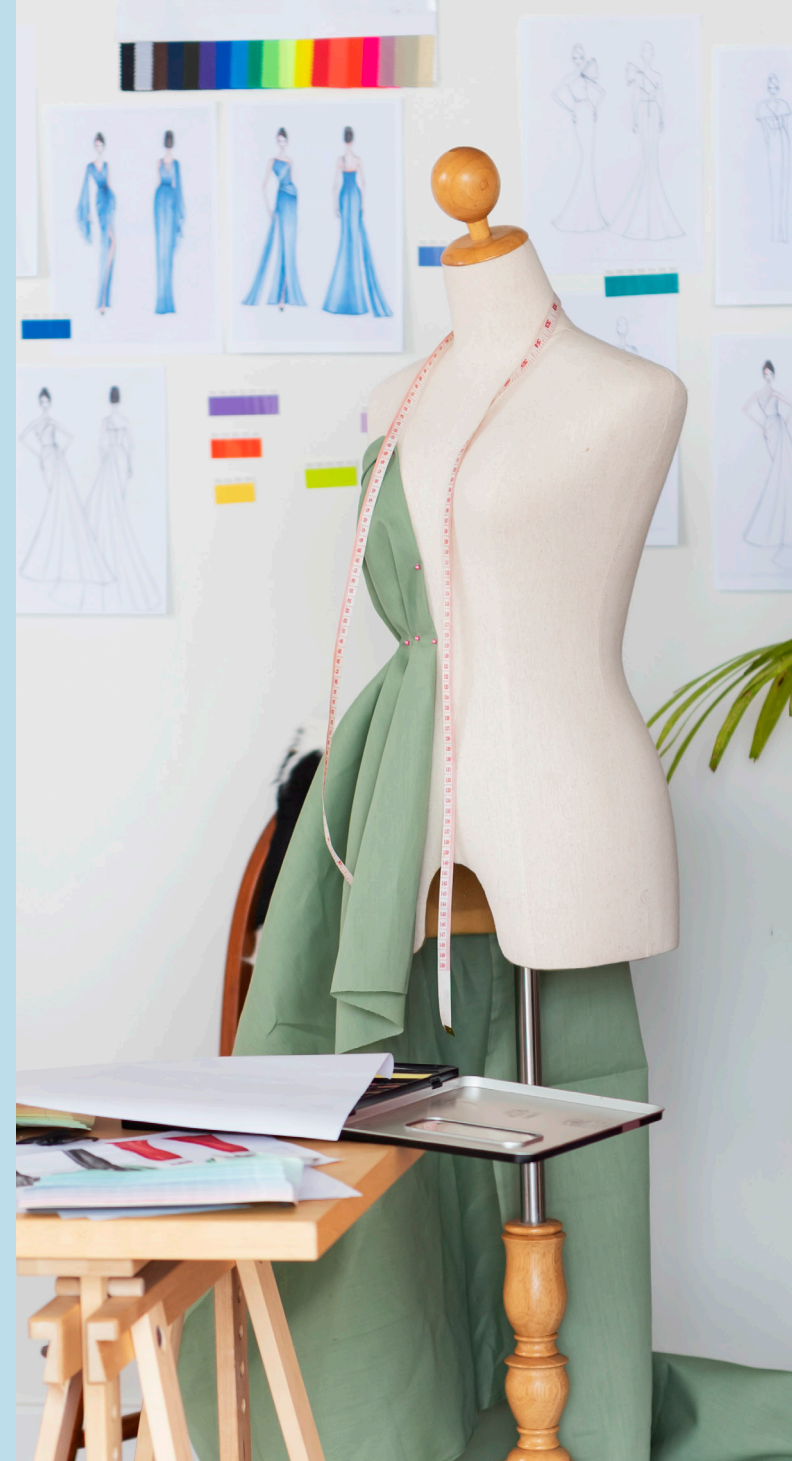
The law includes new code address patents, integrated circuit designs, undisclosed information, trademarks, geographical indications, trade statements, industrial designs, copyright and related rights, and plant variety protection.

Law 82/2002 generally attempts to mirror the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)

International agreements that Egypt is party, as below :

- Berne Convention , In force June 7, 1977
- Hague Agreement, In force July 1, 1952
- Madrid Agreement, In force July 1, 1952
- Madrid Agreement , In force (Marks)July 1, 1952
- Madrid Protocol, In force September 3, 2009
- Nairobi Treaty , In force October 1, 1982
- Nice Agreement, In force June 18, 2005
- Paris Convention, In force July 1, 1951
- Patent Cooperation Treaty, In forceSeptember 6, 2003
- Phonograms Convention , In force April 23, 1978
- Strasbourg Agreement , In force October 17, 1975
- Trademark Law Treaty , In force October 7, 1999
- UPOV Convention, In force December 1, 2019
- WIPO Convention, In force April 21, 1975
- Washington Treaty , In force July 26, 1990
- PCT 2003

In addition to Law 82/2002, international agreements to which Egypt is a party are considered to be Egyptian law.



Trademarks

Egypt is a party to the Madrid Protocol Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The international classification of goods and services for the purpose of the registration of marks (Nice Classification) is followed in Egypt, and the revision of class 42 with the creation of classes 43 to 45 has been adopted as of January 1, 2002.

Once a trademark application is filed, the trademark is examined as to its registrability. Applications filed in classes 02, 05, 08, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 can claim all the goods the classes cover, whereas the remaining classes must omit at least one good. Should the application lack any requirement as provided for in the law and its regulations, the examiner will reject the application.

The applicant may appeal such a rejection within thirty days from the date of receiving the relevant official notification. Trademark applications approved by the Registrar are published in the Official Gazette. There is a two-month period from the date of publication during which any interested party may file an opposition notice. An opposition to the registration of a published trademark may be prosecuted by either

a trademark attorney or an applicant before the Registrar. The opposition case is referred to the competent tribunal if not settled by the Registrar or if either party objects to the decision issued by the Registrar. In the absence of opposition, a published trademark is registered and the registration certificate is issued.

A trademark registration is valid for ten years from the date of filing the trademark application. Thereafter, a trademark registration is renewable for periods of ten years upon application and payment of the prescribed renewal fees. The Trademark Office serves a written notice to the registered owner of a trademark at the address noted in the register. The notice, which is served during the month following the expiry of the validity term, indicates the date on which the renewal fees should have been paid and calls for payment during the grace period. If the registrant fails to apply for renewal during the six month grace period following the expiry of the stipulated protection period, the Trademark Office will ex officio cancel such registration, which will eventually be removed from the register.

The assignment of a trademark should be recorded with the Trademark Office. Unless it is published in the Official Gazette and entered in the records of the Trademark Office, an assignment shall not be effective

vis-à-vis third parties. A trademark may be assigned with or without the establishment associated with that mark. Changes in the name and/or address of a registrant must be recorded.

Use of trademarks in Egypt is not compulsory for filing applications for registration or for maintaining trademark registrations in force. However, a trademark registration is vulnerable to cancellation for lack of use by a third party through a court proceeding. A cancellation action relies on establishing sufficient grounds that the trademark in question has not been used seriously for a period of five consecutive years. A trademark registration will be canceled unless the owner pro-

ves that non-use of the trademark was for reasonable cause of which the court approves. The Trademark Office or any concerned party is entitled to demand cancellation of any trademark registered in bad faith.

Any infringement or unauthorized use of a registered trademark is punishable under the provisions of the current Trademark Law.



Requirements

Trademark / Service Mark / Collective Mark / Certification Mark Applications

1. A notarized or legalized Power of Attorney certified by an Egyptian Consulate. (to be submitted with the filing of the application).
2. Ten prints of the trademark for each class.
3. A list of the goods and services to be covered by the application. Applications filed in Classes 02, 05, 08, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 can claim all the goods the classes cover, whereas the remaining classes must omit at least one good.
4. A certified extract of the entry of the applicant company in the commercial register or a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation, which includes the name, address, nationality, legal status and profession or nature of the business of the applicant, certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
5. A certified copy of the priority document must be submitted within six months of filing, if priority is claimed. According to the new Egyptian regulations, documents mentioned in items 4 and 5 must be filed within six months from the filing date. If the documents are not filed by the due date, the above captioned trademark application will lapse.

Renewal of Trademark / Service Mark / Collective and Certification Mark Registration

1. A notarized Power of Attorney certified by an Egyptian Consulate. The power must be available upon filing the renewal application.
2. An application for renewal.

Assignment Applications

1. A notarized Power of Attorney signed by the assignee and certified by an Egyptian Consulate (to be submitted with the filing of the application).
2. An extract of the entry of the assignee company in the commercial register or a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
3. A deed of assignment duly signed by both parties and certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
4. A completed application form including name, address, nationality, legal status and profession or nature of business of the assignee.

License Applications

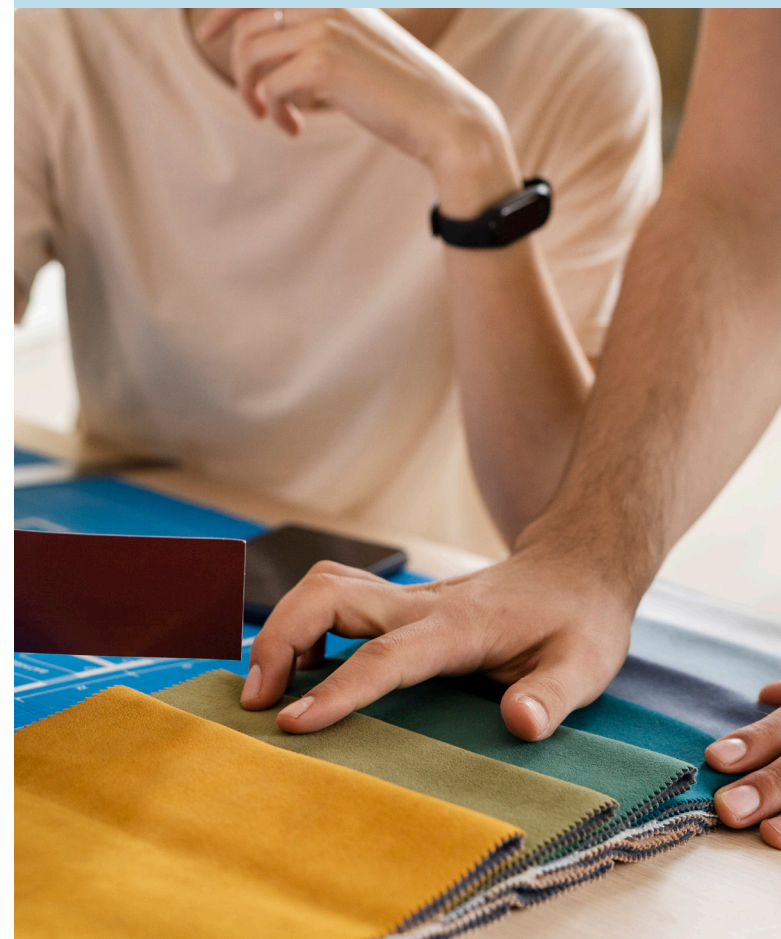
1. A license agreement certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
2. A notarized Power of Attorney by the licensee and licensor certified by an Egyptian Consulate (to be submitted with the filing of the application).
3. An extract of the entry of the licensee company in the commercial register, or a certified copy of the certificate of incor-

poration certified by an Egyptian Consulate

4. A completed application form, including the name, address, nationality, and profession or nature of business of the licensee.

Contact Information:

Head of the Commercial Registry Office and Trademark Office Makram Ebaid Street, Nasr City Tele: +20 (2) 6720452; 2759812 Fax: +20 (2) 6720453



The Trademark in Egypt:

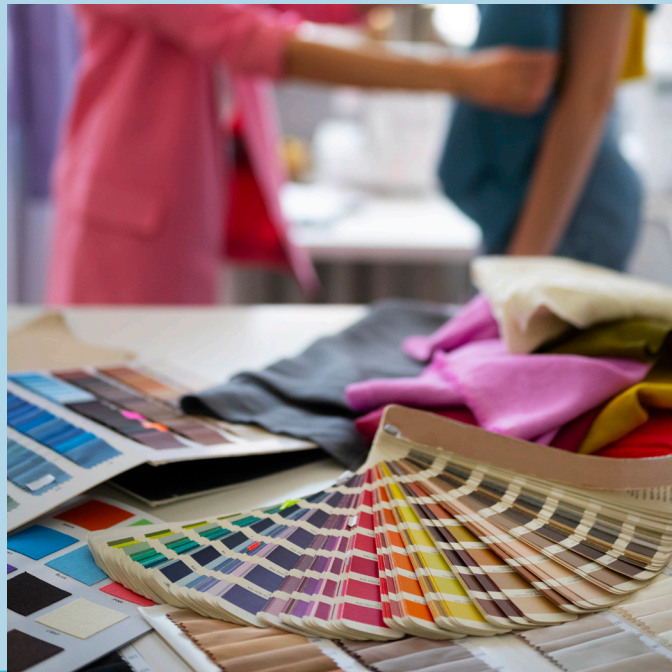
Egypt is one of the first countries concerned with the protection and preservation of intellectual property rights. There are judicial rulings on trademarks in 1924 and thereafter. Then the government legalized trademark registration by enacting Law 57 of 1939, which included how to register trademarks, and then set penalties for those who infringe on me. Registered marks, whether by imitation, forgery, possession, or dealing in goods or services bearing a registered trademark. Then the matter developed, with Egypt acceding to all international agreements related to the protection of trademarks, starting with the Paris Agreement, which was approved on 9/9/1883, and Egypt joined it, as well as the Madrid Union for the International Registration of Trademarks, with its two means of the international registration, whether under the Agreement (Madrid Agreement) or Under the Madrid Protocol, Egypt joined the Union with both parts of the agreement and the protocol together, as well as Egypt, signed the GATT agreement, including the Agreement on Aspects Related to Intellectual Property (TRIPS), and finally, Egypt signed the initials to join the Singapore Trademark Agreement.

Increasing awareness of the importance of trademark registration in Egypt

According to official data issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Egypt ranked first in the world with the most trademarks in 2017, from the Egyptian Trademark Office, followed by the United States of America.

The head of the Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises Investors and Vice-President of the Investors Union indicated that the year 2020 witnessed an increase in trademark registration applications by 5.5%, bringing the number of applications to 18,735, compared to 17 thousand applications in 2019, which confirms that there is a demand for legal and professional work to preserve intellectual property rights and ensure continuity. and steady growth in the market.

Because of the rights resulting from trademark registration in the event of a violation of a more important matter and contribute to attracting foreign investments, «in addition to its role in protecting the consumer from counterfeit goods, which often pose a threat to his life or health, as the scope of trademark imitation includes all goods including medicines, cigarettes, auto parts, building materials, clothing, and medical devices.



Patent

Patents Once an application for the grant of a patent is filed, it is examined with respect to compliance with the formalities and patentability provided under Law 82/2002. The Patent Office may require amendments necessary to bring the application into conformity with the law. A patent application must be filed before the invention has become known through disclosure or use worldwide. Novelty is evaluated on the basis of the filing date in Egypt or the application's priority document if applicable. The Patent Office currently receives many published patents worldwide and requires absolute novelty when examining the patent application.

Patent applications are examined for novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability. Once the application is accepted it is automatically published in the Official Gazette. Any interested party may oppose the grant of a patent within 60 days as from the date of publication. The opposition notice is submitted to the competent committee.

It takes an average of three years from the filing date for a patent to be granted or finally refused. Annuities are to be paid every year as from the filing date of the application even before the patent is granted. However, according to the current patent law, there is a one-year grace period from the due date with a late fine to settle payment of an annuity.

An applicant is entitled to appeal the requirements and conditions of the Patent Office by means of submitting a petition to the competent committee within thirty days as from the

receipt of the notice, served to him by the Patent Office. Approved applications are published in the Official Gazette and are rendered open for public inspection.

The patent term is 20 years starting from the date of filing the application. Annuities should be paid until the expiry of the patent protection period.

The rights to a patent may be assigned or transferred through succession. The assignment of patent applications and granted patents must be made in writing. An assignment shall have no effect against third parties unless it has been published in the Official Gazette and duly entered in the relevant records of the Patent Office.

Working of the patent is compulsory in Egypt. In the event that the owner of a patented invention does not satisfy the working requirements within three years as from the date of the grant, or within four years from the filing date, whichever of the two periods is longer, or if working ceases for one year without an acceptable reason, then the patent will be subject to compulsory licensing under the provisions of the law. If within two years from the grant of the compulsory license, the licensee does not exploit the patented invention, any interested party may apply to the Patent Office demanding the cancellation of the subject patent for non-working.

The rights conferred by a patent lapse, with the end of the protection period as prescribed by the laws, abandoning of patent rights, final court decision to this effect, non-payment of a due annuity within one year after the respective due date or failing to respond to an official action. **Infringement of the rights of a patentee is punishable under the provi-**

sions of Law 82/2002. Egypt signed the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.



Requirements

Patent Applications

1. A legalized power of attorney certified by an Egyptian Consulate
2. A deed of assignment certified by an Egyptian Consulate (not required for PCT National phase applications).
3. The name, address, nationality, and profession or nature of business of both the applicant(s) and the inventor(s).
4. The application's specification may be initially submitted in any language. The specification **MUST** be subdivided as follows: Prior Art; Drawbacks of the prior art; What is new about the invention (improvements); Detailed description; Mode of exploitation of the invention.
5. A summary of the invention (abstract) in English and Arabic (about 100 words). 6. One set of the formal engineering drawings, if drawings are present.
6. An extract of the entry of the applicant company in the commercial register, or a copy of the certificate of incorporation. The document in either form should be duly certified by an Egyptian Consulate (not required for PCT National phase applications).
7. A certified copy of the priority document must be submitted within three months in case priority is claimed.
8. Where the invention involves biological, plant or animal products, or traditional medicinal, agriculture, industrial

or handicraft knowledge, or cultural or environmental heritage, the inventor should disclose the legitimate source thereof

9. Examination fees as appropriate. Note: The Arabic translation of the specification must be submitted within six months of the filing date otherwise the application will lapse. The priority document must be filed within three months from the filing date to preserve priority rights.

Assignment Applications

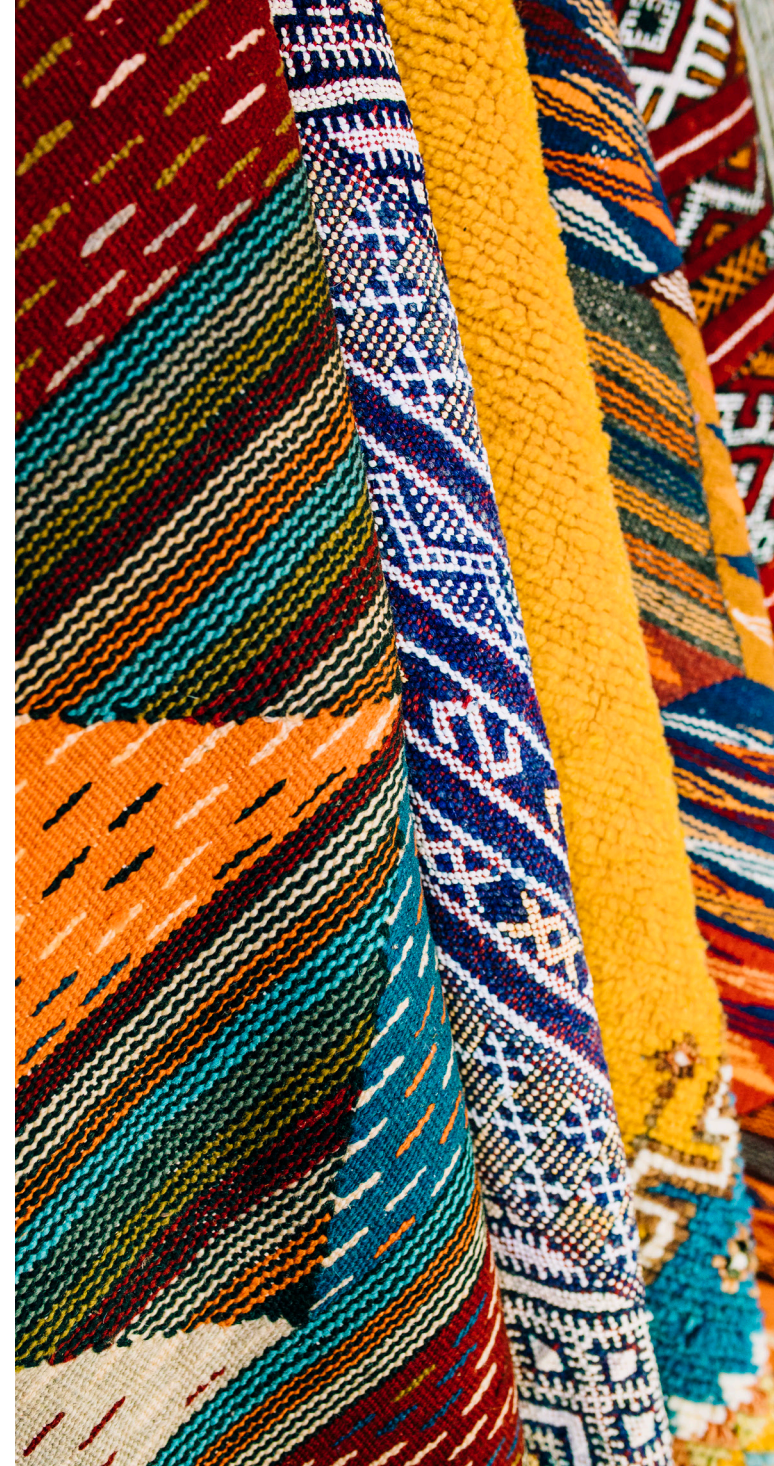
1. A notarized power of attorney signed by the assignee and certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
2. An extract of the entry of the assignee company in the commercial register or a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
3. A deed of assignment from the assignor(s) to the assignee(s) certified by an Egyptian Consulate. License Applications
4. A license agreement certified by an Egyptian Consulate.
5. An extract of the entry of the licensee company in the commercial register or copy of the certificate of incorporation certified by an Egyptian Consulate.

Contact Information:

Egyptian Patent Office (EGPO) 101 Kasr Al-Aini St., Cairo, Egypt
Tel.: +20 (2) 7921323; 7921324; 7921291 Fax: +20 (2) 7921325; 7921273

EGPO in Egypt

- Since issuing Egypt IPR law (82) in 2002, sincere efforts have been done to improve the legal framework for IPR protection and enforcement, with the aim to attract more investment
- Establishment of the Economic Court in 2008 has significantly affected the development in the area of IPR
- After 2011 Revolution, and as a result of political instability, the governmental focus on IPR file has been significantly reduced
- In 2014, Egypt started to regain its stability back and the government took decisive actions to boost technology transfer and commercialization and targeting knowledge based economy
- Issuing of Egypt law for STI incentives (law no.23) in 2018 can be considered as one of the main decisive actions towards creating enabling environment for innovation, better utilization of IPR and technology transfer
- EGPO was established in 1951, became an affiliated organization under the ASRT since 1971
- Deals mainly with patents and utility models
- EGPO is active in Egypt's joining of various international agreements, for example:
 - Paris convention in 1951
 - PCT in 2003
 - WIPO in 1975
- In 2013, EGPO was the first office in the Arab region to be appointed as an ISA and IPEA



IP Development Strategy - Egypt Vision 2030

A. Background Information

IP development strategy was established for following purposes:

- Promote and strengthen the technological capacity of local industries for economic and societal benefits
- Provide key recommendations for reinforcing exclusive rights and promoting public domain simultaneously
- Suggest efficient operational plan for different types of IP rights (patents, utility models, trade secrets, etc.)

Enhance the usability of IP in Egyptian national industrial sectors

- Create protection system for traditional knowledge in order to promote Egypt's potential in traditional medicines and agriculture
- Improve IP administration and ensure appropriate enforcement
- Modernize of IP administration by collective management system and institutional changes enhance client orientation level of IP services

B. Objectives

Nurturing enabling environment for the localization of technology and production of knowledge

- Develop and promote an integrated national innovation system
- Connect knowledge and the innovation outputs with country priorities

C. Expected Benefits in Economic Growth

- Increasing competitiveness
- Providing new job opportunities.
- Improve Egypt's position on the global market
- Increase exports

IP Development Strategy : ASRT role

The main public supporter of innovation and IPR, as the main drivers of technology transfer in Egypt through:

EGPO

- The sole government organization that receives, examines and registers patent applications •Cooperates with WIPO to protect IP and create an environment for better IP protection
- IPR awareness and capacity building

TICO

- Helps in marketing IP so that it can create real value and become commercially useful
- Provides ideation and prototyping seed fund
- Offer technological and innovative solutions based on research findings

INTILAC

National network of 17 general and specialized technological incubators in partnership with Universities, research institutions, NGOs and private sector

www.eib.eg

- Electronic portal of innovation

- Online marketplace for Inventors, Innovators, Bankers, Funding Organization, VCs, Investors,Business men, Industry...

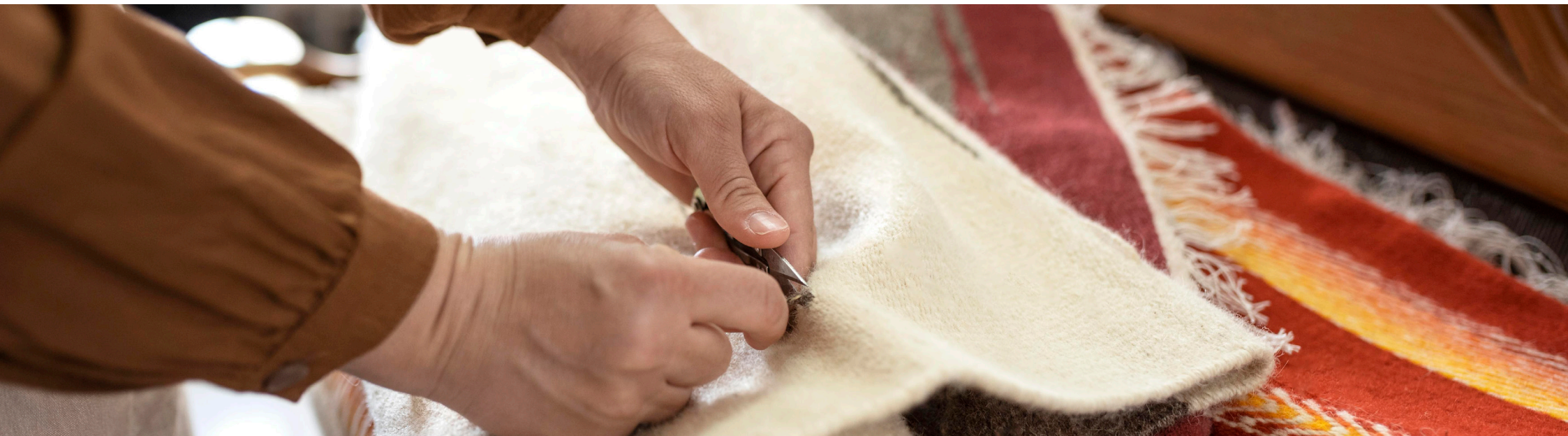
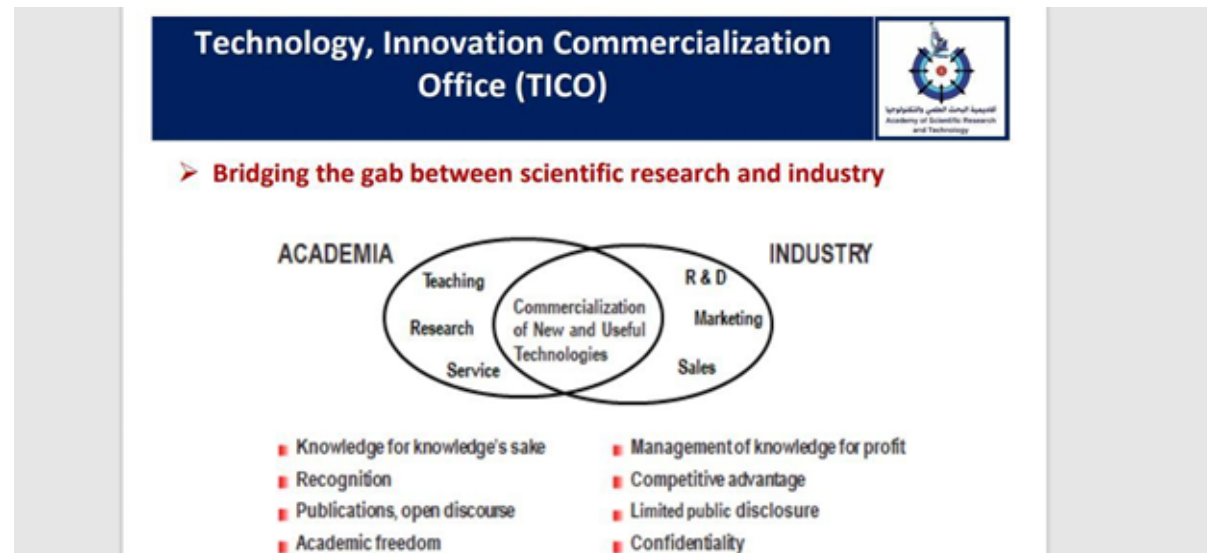


ASRT supports Conducting of research to develop & transfer solutions to real problems of high national priority.

Through TICOs network it:

- Facilitate partnerships between academia and industry to allow adoption of research outcomes for society benefit
- Protect intellectual property to enhance adoption of research outcomes and generation of income
- Helps in marketing of IP to create real value
- Provides ideation and prototyping seed fund at the institutional levels
- Offers technological and innovative solutions based on research findings

By 43 Office in Egypt



TICO Vision:

- Activate the role of scientific research, and connect it with industry, agriculture and services in a relationship based on trust for the purpose of finding solutions for problems and issues related to the demands (Demand & Delivery).
- Support innovation and technology in the areas that, according to the national vision, down to entrepreneurship by developing the business of existing firms (spin off), and establish small and medium projects.
- All of that were the main motives behind the initiative of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) to create a network consisting of specialized offices aiming to support innovation, technology transfer and commercialization (TICO) in industry, agricultural and services communities.

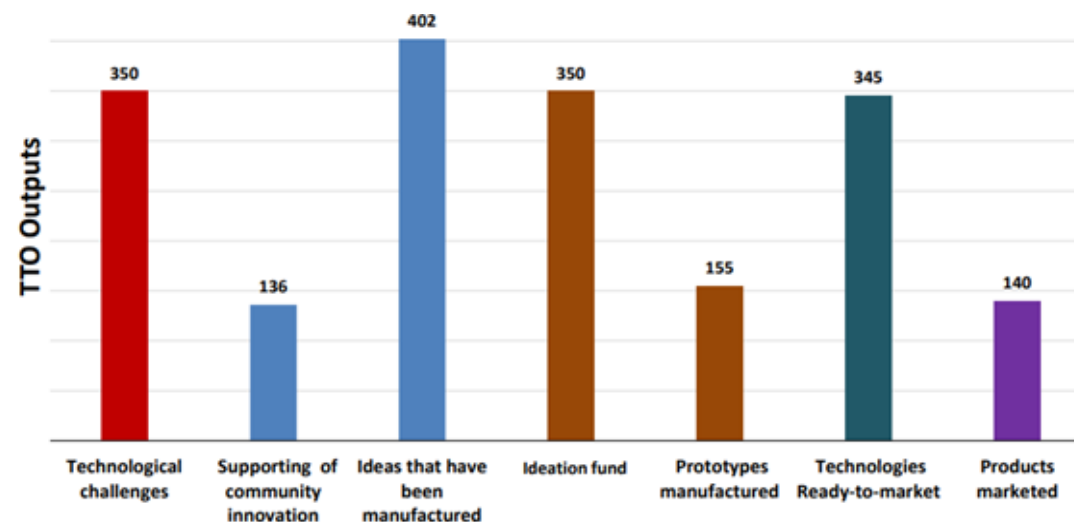
This network includes:

- Technology Transfer Office, TTO.
- Grant and International Cooperation Office, GICO.
- Technology Innovation Support Center, TISC (This office is responsible for helping the community inside the Egyptian universities in the IPR registration process).

TICOs activities also includes:

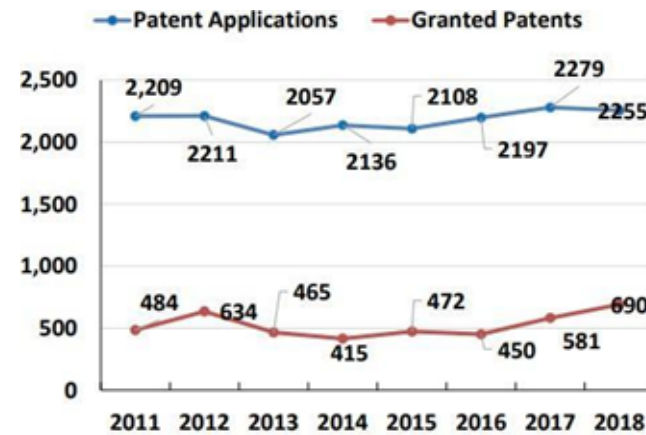


Technology Transfer Office achievements, TTO From 2013 to 2018

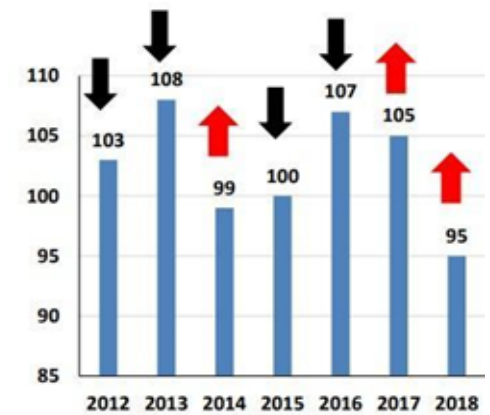




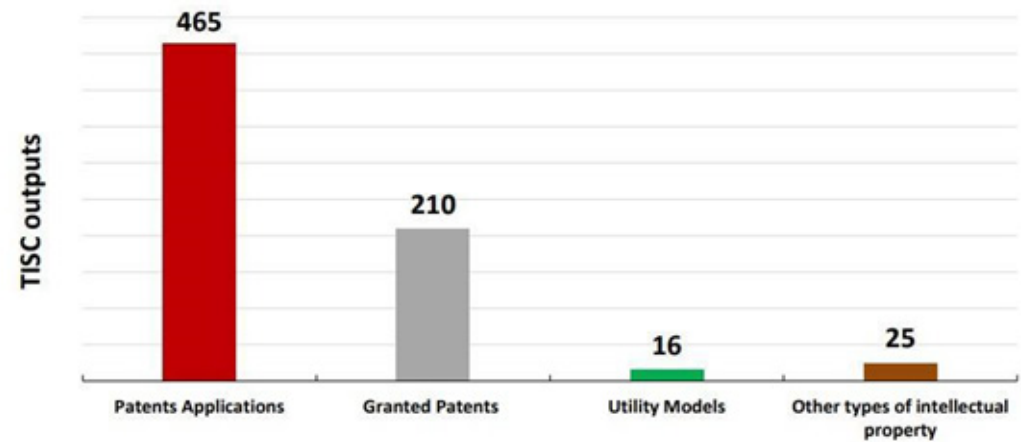
Impact of Technology Innovation Support Center, TISC



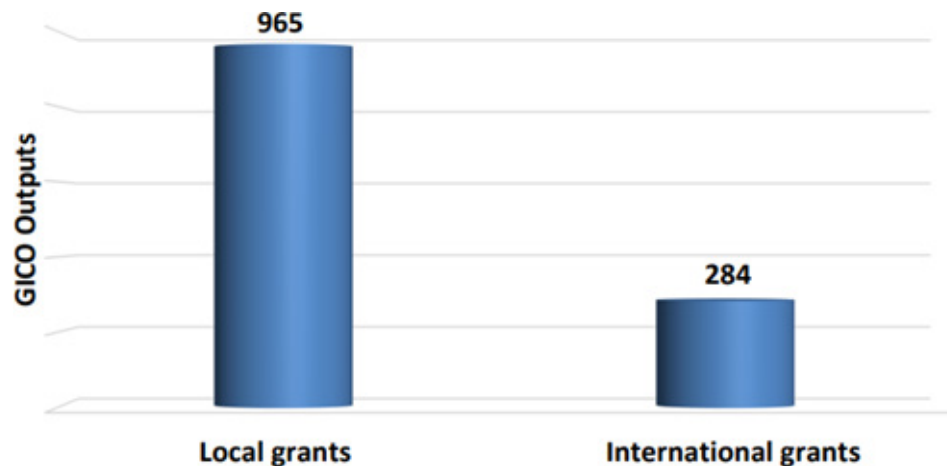
Trends of Egyptian Patent



Technology Innovation Support Center Achievements, TISC



Grant and International Cooperation Office, GICO



INTILAC is:

The largest national, governmental and multidisciplinary network of technological Incubators (17 branches), targeting undergraduate and postgraduate students and their graduation projects, the entrepreneurs in their early steps, the researchers in Universities and Research Centers and social innovators

Vision: Boosting the innovation ecosystem in Egypt through establishing a public national network of general and specialized technological Incubators all over Egypt, capable of accommodating and transforming innovative ideas into final commercial products (Startup/Spinoff) .

Mission: Incubate, accelerate, spin, technology push and create jobs



INTILAC Branches

Référence	Thème	Nbr de brevets	Adress
1	Bedaya-Cairo	General	Bedaya Center — General Authority for Investments and Free Zones — Nasr City
2	Bedaya- Sohag	General	ASRT Regional Center — Karman - Sohag
3	GESR - Cairo	General	Mokattam - Cairo
4	Ice- Alex	General	Alexandria
5	Suez	General	ASRT Regional Center — Suez University
6	Hemma	General	Assuit University
7	Rawak	General	Faculty of Engineering — Al-Azhur University - Quena
8	Heliopolis	General	Heliopolis University
9	Tech Space	Artificial Intelligence & Block	Nile Universitychain
10	Tareek	IT	Electronics Research Institute
11	Ed venture	Education	Nahdet Masr Foundation
12	Tafaneen	Design and Jewelers	Fashion Technology Center
13	Ebdaa	Augmented & Virtual Reality	Chamber of Information Technology
14	Ebni - Cairo	Internet of Things	Etisal
15	Ebni - Borg El-Arab	Internet of Things	Etisal
16	Naseej	Textile	ASRT Regional Center - Tanta
17	Wathba	Furniture	ASRT Regional Center — Damietta



EGYPTIAN INNOVATION BANK

Towards a competitive, knowledge-based economy based on the values of innovation and development.

Vision

The Egyptian Innovation Bank at the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology contributes to technological development based on innovation and invention.

Mission

A forum for the inventor, investor, industrialists, civil society and donors to contribute to the activation of science and technology systems and innovations and inventions marketing.

Goals

Inventory, rating and classification of registered/patented inventions and innovations as well as innovative technological ideas and outputs in various fields, and hosting them on the bank's website.

Granted Patents by Egyptian Patent Office (2006 – 2016):

The Central Agency for Statistics and General Statistics has issued a report in 2018, the report monitored the total number of patents granted by the Egyptian Patent Office during the period from 2006 to 2016, invention, including 783 patents granted to Egyptians, 3,569 patents granted to foreigners.

Scientific Research & Invention Patents

البحث العلمي وبراءات الاختراع

البراءات الممنوحة من مكتب البراءات المصري والأهمية النسبية خلال الفترة (٢٠١٦ - ٢٠٠٦)

Granted Patents by Egyptian Patent Office & Relative Importance(06 - 2016)

الإجمالي	البراءات الممنوحة للأجانب	البراءات الممنوحة للمصريين	البراءات الممنوحة للمصريين	البراءات الممنوحة للمصريين	السنة
	Patents granted to Foreigners	Patents granted to Egyptians	Patents granted to Egyptians	Patents granted to Egyptians	
	%	العدد No.	%	العدد No.	
Total	%	العدد No.	%	العدد No.	Year
130	55.4	72	44.6	58	2006
299	72.9	218	27.1	81	2007
361	77.6	280	22.4	81	2008
321	82.9	266	17.1	55	2009
321	88.2	283	11.8	38	2010
484	87.4	423	12.6	61	2011
634	85.5	542	14.5	92	2012
465	81.5	379	18.5	86	2013
415	84.1	349	15.9	66	2014
472	80.5	380	19.5	92	2015
450	83.8	377	16.2	73	2016

البراءات الممنوحة من مكتب براءات الاختراع وفقاً للتصنيف الدولي للبراءات والجنسية عام ٢٠١٦

Granted Patents By Patent Office by International Patent Classification & Nationality 2016

Unit:No.

الوحدة : بالعدد

Item	المجموع Total	أجانب Foreigners	مصريون Egyptians	البيان	التصنيف (١) Classification
Humanitarian Needs	88	66	22	الإحتياجات الإنسانية	A
Forming Processes and Transport	81	75	6	عمليات التشكيل والنقل	B
Chemistry and Metals	124	102	22	الكيمياء والفلزات	C
Textile and Paper	10	6	4	النسيج والورق	D
Building Fixed	37	29	8	المباني الثابتة	E
Mechanical Engineering	48	44	4	الهندسة الميكانيكية	F
Physics and Nuclears	38	37	1	الفيزياء والنوويات	G
Electricity & Communication	24	18	6	الكهرباء والاتصالات	H
Total	450	377	73	الإجمالي	

(1) Symbols according to the International Standard Classification of Patents (IPC)

(١) الرموز طبقاً للتصنيف الدولي الموحد للبراءات (IPC)

Source : Egyptian Patent Office

المصدر: مكتب البراءات المصري

Egypt in Figures 2018

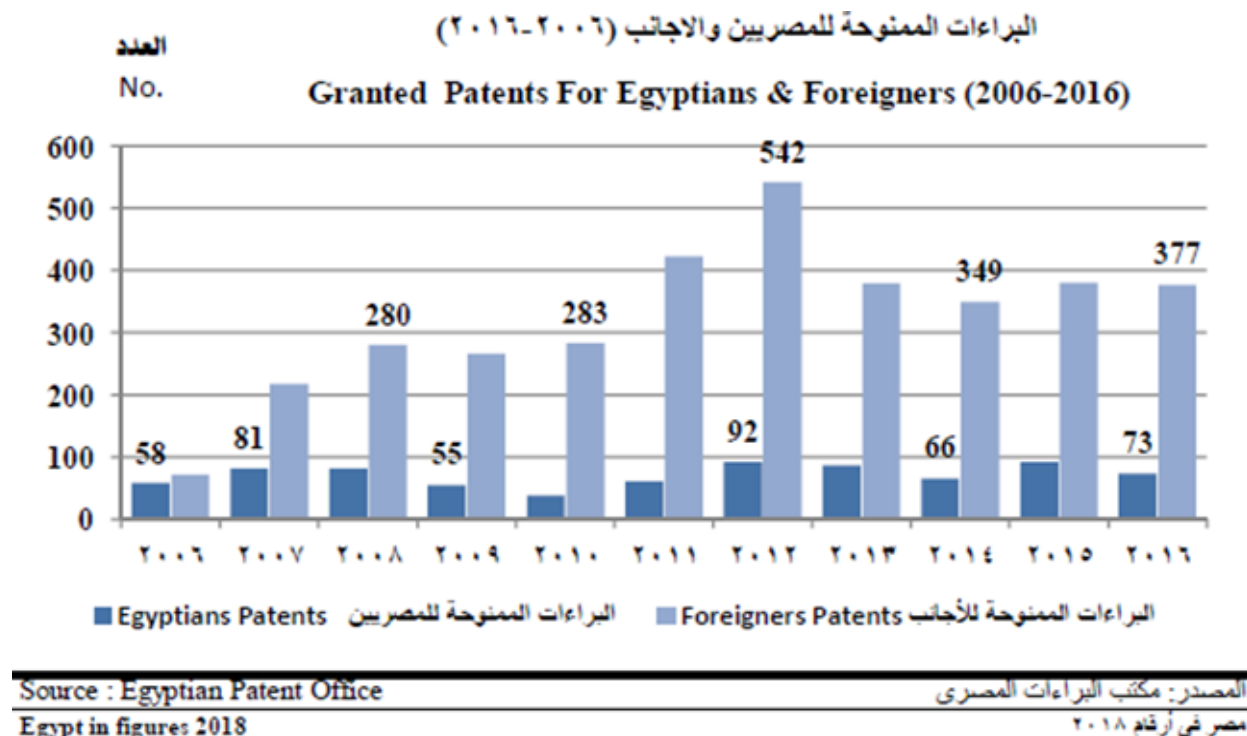
مصر في أرقام ٢٠١٨

The statistical report also included a monitoring of the most prominent areas in which patents were granted during 2016. These areas were represented in the field of human needs and 88 patents were granted (22 for Egyptians and 66 for foreigners), and in the field of chemistry and metals, 124 patents (102 patents) were granted for foreigners, and 22 for Egyptians.

The fields for which patents were granted was the least, is the textile and paper field, where the Egyptian Patent Office granted 10 patents in this field, «4 for Egyptians, and 6 for foreigners.» As for the field of electricity and communications, the office granted 24 patents, including 6 for Egyptians. And 18 patents for foreigners. In the field of nature and nuclear, Egyptians obtained only one patent, compared to 37 patents granted in this field to foreigners

In addition, the report stated that, the Egyptian patents that were transferred to the Innovation Development Agency and what was marketed from them, as it was mentioned that the year 2016 witnessed the transfer of 7 patents out of the total patents granted during it, and the 7 patents were marketed by 100%, and in the period from 2008-2016. The year (2015) witnessed a great commercialization of inventions that were transformed into the Innovation Development Authority.

The year (2010) witnessed the lowest percentage of inventions being marketed during, 2010 was the year when 76 Egyptian patents were transferred to the Innovation Development Office, but only 3 of these innovations were marketed, with a rate of 3.9%, followed by 2011, during which 72 patents were transferred, of which only 4 were marketed, or 5.6%.



The Role of Textiles Protected Products in Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic In Egypt:

In 2020 and because of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, The Egyptian Patent Office has decided to make available patent information on certain **antimicrobial treatments in textiles**. The office shared certain applications in Egyptian patent databases, filed for textile patents, which have fallen into the public domain and which may serve the purposes of research and experimentation to combat the emerging corona virus and provide some protection for medical workers' clothing. For more details about the position of protecting any of these applications, it is necessary to refer to the Egyptian Patent Office to conduct special research in this regard.

Patent Application Title	Thème	
Pharmaceutical dressings with anti-microbial activity for single use	EG1997060546	<p>The invention relates to dry, single-use antimicrobial polymeric products having the ability to release microbes, the product consisting of a polymeric material selected from natural or synthetic polymers or mixtures thereof in the form of nonwoven fibers, yarn, fabric, knotted fibers, strips, or layers, as well as an agent Antimicrobial in the form of an amino salt, the polymeric material is impregnated with or covered</p> <p>with a releasable antibiotic</p>
Mild antimicrobial wipes	EG/P/1998/610	<p>An antimicrobial wipe (towel) that includes a porous or absorbent pad impregnated with an antimicrobial disinfection composition where the disinfectant microbicidal composition includes from 0.001 to 5% by weight of the antimicrobial disinfection composition and an active antimicrobial substance and from 0.05% to 10% by weight of the disinfectant composition The antimicrobial is from an anionic surfactant and from 0.1% to 10% by weight of the antimicrobial disinfectant composition of the proton-donating agent and from 3% to 99.85 by weight of the antimicrobial disinfectant composition and water where the composition is adjusted (acidic number) 3 to 6 and where the composition An antimicrobial disinfectant has a gram-positive residual activity index greater than 0.5 and where the antiseptic antimicrobial composition has a modulus of less than 0.3 for an antimicrobial drying wipe impregnated by an antimicrobial disinfection composition having a residual activity coefficient of 0.5, as for an antimicrobial</p> <p>wipe Microbes impregnated by means of an antimicrobial disinfection installation having an immediate bactericidal reduction factor in a single wash that is greater than 1.3 It also includes methods for cleaning and disinfecting the skin and to provide residual efficacy against positive bacteria e grams using these products.</p>

Anhydrous skin lotions containing antimicrobial ingredients for use in tissue products that soothe inflammatory skin conditions.	EG/P/226/1999	Anhydrous lotion composition to kill viruses and bacteria, in addition to a smooth, slippery, lotion-like texture when placed on a tissue, and a paper tissue treated with these compositions is also included. such as triclosan.
Textile disinfection process Textile disinfection process	EG1999040452A1 EG/P/1999/452	Cleaning and disinfecting a type of cloth that is contaminated with one or more microbial substances (microbes) and the process steps include: placing the cloth in a steam jet bag with a cleaning installation and exposing the steam bag to a heat source that provides sufficient heat to evaporate the water, and this process results in at least 50% killing of microbes and preferably includes at least one antimicrobial agent selected from the group consisting of 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol, trichlorocarbanide hydrogen peroxide, dimethyl phenol, iodophor/iodine, chlorhexidine, phenols, Phospholipids, Thymol, Eugenol, Geraniol, Lemongrass Oil
Method for treating antimicrobial fabrics	EG2002040425A1 EG/P/2002/425 EG 23368A	Cleaning and disinfection of a type of fabric that is contaminated with one or more microbial substances (microbes) and steps A method is used to treat antimicrobial fabrics, in the framework of this method a solution is formed from a fluid and an antimicrobial agent such as 3-trimethoxysilyl polyoctamethyldimethylammonium chloride. Cellulose with the solution inside the mixing device to form a liquid suspension so that the antimicrobial agent becomes integrated with the cellulosic fibrous material so that a tissue is formed from the fibrous cellulosic material treated against microbes.



Contact Information for Governmental Agencies that are responsible for IP registration in Egypt:

The support includes registration and training on IPRs such as (Patent Writing -Patent Search Techniques).

Entity Name	Contact Information
Egyptian Patent Office (EGPO)	<p>Contact Information: Egyptian Patent Office 101 Kasr Al-Aini St., Cairo, Egypt Tel.: +20 (2) 7921323; 7921324; 7921291 Fax: +20 (2) 7921325; 7921273</p> <p>More information and application forms are available at: http://www.egypo.gov.eg/english/default.htm</p>
Copyright Registration	<p>There are different entities which are receiving the registration of a copyright in Egypt based on the type of the copyrighted work.</p> <p>Contact Information:</p> <p>National Library and Archives Copyright Office Ramlet Bolak, Corniche El Nile, Cairo Tele: + 20 (2) 5750886-5751078 Fax: + 20 (2) 5789547</p> <p>Software Registration</p> <p>Intellectual Property Protection Office Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA) Smart Village Building (B5) Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road Giza, Egypt 12577 Tele: +20 (2) 3534 2000 Fax: +20 (2) 3534 5102</p>
Trademark Registration	<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>Head of the Commercial Registry Office and Trademark Office Makram Ebaid Street, Nasr City Tele: +20 (2) 6720452; 2759812 Fax: +20 (2) 6720453</p>
Industrial Design Registration	<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>Head of the Commercial Registry Office and Trademark Office Makram Ebaid Street, Nasr City Tele: +20 (2) 6720452; 2759812 Fax: +20 (2) 6720453</p>

Positive Impact of intellectual property rights in economic, social and environmental development:

The business sectors that rely on intellectual property protection represent an important and growing part of the modern economy. Sectors that depend on IPR represent a significant part of developing economies in terms of (GDP, employment and strategic importance). IPR also promotes foreign direct investment and technology transfers in developed and developing countries. As per International Chamber of Commerce report, in the G8 countries, copyright-based industries and interdependent sectors alone account for approximately 4-11% of Gross Domestic Product— 4.7% in Canada, 6.9% in the EU, and 11.09% in the US.

These sectors also produce a substantial number of jobs—approximately 3-8% of all employment within the G8—3.0% of all domestic employment in Canada, 6.5% in the EU, and 8.53% in the US. Patent-dependent sectors play a similarly important role in the overall economy. IPRs generate substantial economic activity, job creation and growth in developing as well as developed countries.

There are two central economic goals of any system of IP protection. The first is to encourage investments in knowledge creation and business innovation by establishing, for example; exclusive rights to use and sell new developed technologies (Products or Services).

The absence of these rights, economically valuable information could be appropriated without compensation by competitive rivals. Companies would not be willing to sustain the costs of investing in research and commercialization activities.

From an economic perspective, weak intellectual property rights create a negative dynamic externality.

The second goal is to promote diffusion of new knowledge by inspiring rights holders to execute their inventions and ideas on the market. From an economic perspective, it is socially efficient to provide access to new technologies, products and services.



Economists identify several ways through which intellectual property rights can encourage economic development and growth as following:

- **Generate substantial economic activity, job creation and growth in developing as well as developed countries.**
- **Encourage innovation and product development.**
- **Boost R&D in technologies and products needed in developing countries.**
- **Stimulate acquisition and diffusion of new information.**
- **Support markets for international knowledge transfer and diffusion.**
- **Improve consumer guarantees of product origin.**
- **Build and support domestic and global markets for creativity.**
- **Facilitate beneficial price differentiation.**
- **Offer more scope for protecting and developing traditional knowledge.**
- **Patents, trade secrets and copyrights can play useful roles in facilitating rights sharing and technology diffusion.**
- **Trademark protection can help build product markets in developing economies**

SUMMARY OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM:

Strengths of the IP system in Egypt:

Egypt has one of the best intellectual property systems in Africa. The main source of the intellectual property laws in Egypt is (Law 82/2002). The main strengths of the IP system in Egypt:

- Egypt Vision 2030 is a national agenda launched in February 2016 that mirrors Egypt's long-term strategic plan to achieve the goals of sustainable development in all areas. Egypt Vision 2030 reflects the three dimensions of sustainable development (the economic, the social, and the environmental dimensions). One of the main goals that is related to innovation is to make Egypt one of the top 20 countries in terms of number of patent applications and one of top 40 countries in terms of innovation and quality of research institutions.
- Egypt is a party in the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), PCT helps the applicants in looking for patent protection internationally for their inventions. The Egyptian Patent Office website has a complete guide for filing PCT Patent Application, in addition to PCT application formats, international filing processing and Patent PCT Application Fees. We can find all these forms in this link. <http://www.egypo.gov.eg/page.aspx?id=25&lang=en>.
- Changes in Law 82/2002 have been made; it introduced for the first time a system of protection of integrated circuits, geographical indications, and the new plant varieties. In

addition, it extended trademark protection to include well-known marks. Patent protection was available only for chemical processes for foods and pharmaceuticals but not for the resulting final products reference to the earlier patent law.

- The changes in Law 82/2002 include also the expansion of the types of protection available in Egypt, Law 82/2002 supported the intellectual property system by mandating the full examination system for patents and industrial designs.
- Law 82/2002 attempts to reflect the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The Law is not only fulfilling with the TRIPS measures, the law is also including provisions to match standards of the other intellectual property rights treaties where Egypt is a member. For example, the TRIPS does not include any provisions concerning the relationship between patents and rules of governing access to (genetic resources and traditional knowledge) as provided by the CBD. The Egyptian Law complies with CBD by involving patentability to disclosure of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- The Egyptian Patent Office was established in 1951, it is a part of Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT). The EGPO joined several international collaborations and agreements: Paris Convention (1951) – WIPO (1975) – PCT (2003). In addition, ASRT established The National IPR Academy to help in promoting IPRs among faculty members and researchers by providing several training and workshops about IP. EGPO website: <http://www.egypo.gov.eg/default.aspx?lang=en>

- The Egyptian Patent Office has offices in several Egyptian universities to collect the applications from the professors and researchers in their governorates.
- The Egyptian Patent Office launched recently (EGPO – SES) (Search and E- service System) <https://test-eservice.egpo.gov.eg/#/main> . EGPO – SES helps the applicant to:

Online application for the patent.

Online Payment for application fees.

Follow Up the status of the patent application.

- The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) established Technology, Innovation and Commercialization Offices (TICO) in more than 50 universities and research centers. Each office is consisting of three offices as following:

Technology Transfer Office, TTO.

Grant and International Cooperation Office, GICO.

Technology Innovation Support Center, TISC.

The role of TICO inside the universities:

Work closely with researchers to commercialize their research results and to connect their research interests with industry and community problems. This includes support through the process of Intellectual Property protection. The office also works with industry to identify their research/development problems

and to match them with the relevant researchers and with venture capitalists to alert them to potential investment opportunities.

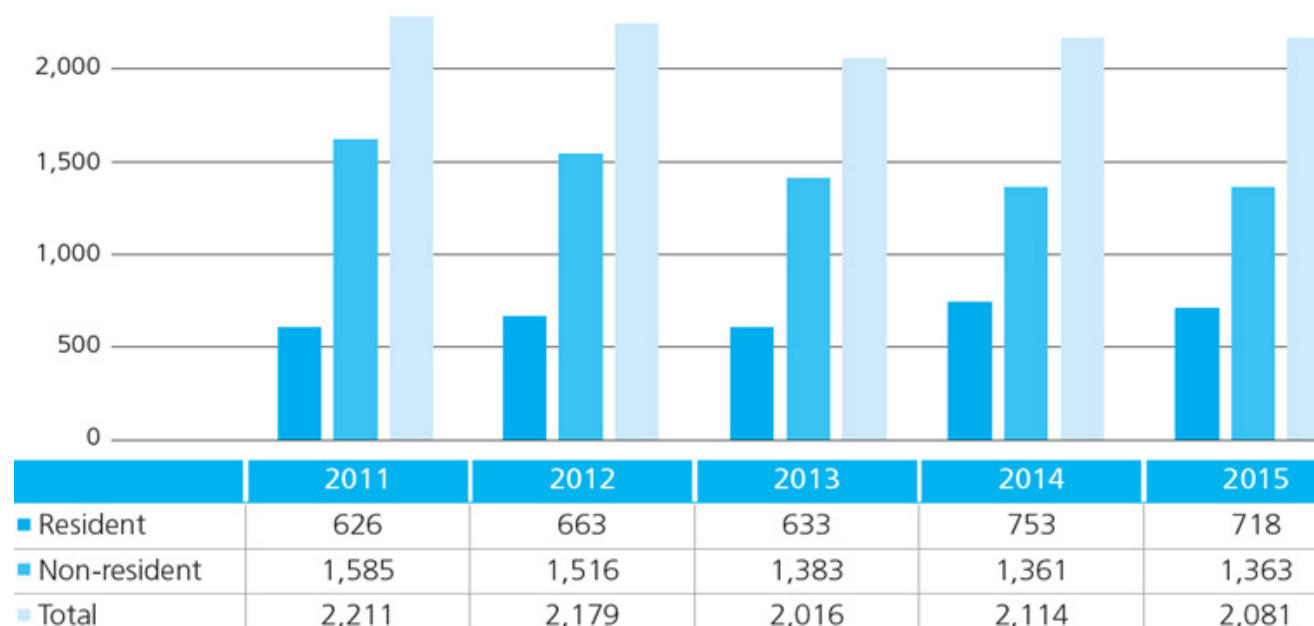
- Egypt has several programs that support the patent application fees such as the ITAC program which is run by Information Technology Industry Development Agency ITIDA which is a part of the Ministry of Commutation and Information Technology. The ITAC program can fund the application fees up to 10.000 EGP.

Challenges of the IP System in Egypt:

- Intellectual property law (82/2002) did not change since 2002 despite all the changes that happened in all scientific and technological aspects.
- The gap between the number of patent applications by residents and by non-residents is not even close. Reference to the EGPO, the number of total applications in 2015 was 2,081(residents 718, non-residents 1,363). The following figure shows the number of patent applications in Egypt from 2011 – 2015:
- Challenges related to the lack of awareness of IPRs among professors and researchers inside the universities and research centers. Despite the existence of TICO's inside the universities, a small number of researchers know about the role of these offices.
- There is a huge gap between the number of researchers in Egypt and the number of patent and utility model applications.

Number of Patent Applications in Egypt from 2011 – 2015

The figure shows the gap between the number of patent applications by residents and by non-residents.



- Challenges related to the equity of the IPR between the IP owner and university or company. Very few Egyptian universities and startups have IP policies.
- The Egyptian Patent Office manages only patent and utility model rights, while other trademarks, design rights and copyrights are controlled by different agencies. For example, according to the latest copyright regulations, there are several ministries and government authorities that are responsible for copyright enforcement such as:



The Ministry of Culture, Central Department for Audio-visual Censorship for copyright and neighboring rights for music, films, possibly software and theater performances; the Ministry of Culture does not enforce literary works, databases and broadcasting rights.

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Information Technology Industry Development Authority (ITIDA) for software and databases.

The Ministry of Trade for counterfeits.

The Cyber Investigation Unit of the Ministry of Interior Affairs for internet copyright infringement.

The Artistic Works Anti-Piracy Unit of the Ministry of Interior Affairs for artistic works.

- The Egyptian law does not provide specific remedies or rights for the online and digital context.

Criminal Action Roadmap for IPR infringement:

Items that IP owner needs to submit to most enforcement authorities:

1. Proof that the IPR is registered in Egypt. Usually, a copy of the IPR registration document is enough.
2. A formal complaint directed to the competent Ministry with as much information as possible about the nature, location, extent and identity of the parties involved in the infringing activity.

3. A power of attorney authenticated by the Notary Public, if the complainant is not the IP owner, i.e. his lawyer or agent.
4. One or more genuine samples of the infringed goods. The enforcement authority usually sends their inspectors to collect a sample of the genuine goods from the registered premises of the IP owner or of the IP owner's agents.

Enforcement Steps:

1. Submit a complaint with supporting documents as provided above to the competent enforcement authority as specified below.
2. The authority will maintain an original sample of the product that is the subject of the complaint (encompassing the IP), and will also seize a sample of the complaint against the product from the premises specified in the complaint.
3. Both samples are sent to an expert body for a determination of infringement. Expert bodies are the Patent Office for patents, the Trademark Office for trademarks and industrial designs, the Ministry of Culture for copyrighted audio-visual, artistic and literary works, and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for copyrighted software. The expert body submits its findings on infringement to the authority.
4. If the findings confirm infringement of IP, the authority refers the matter to the District Attorney with recommendations to press charges. 5. If the District Attorney decides to press charges, the matter will be referred to the Misdemeanor Court to decide on the guilt of the accused. The IP

owner can join the proceedings at this stage as a civil claimant aggrieved by the offense. The IP owner's involvement is usually very critical in explaining to the court the nature of IP infringement and strengthening the prosecutor's case

Civil actions for compensation for IP infringement

Civil actions seeking damages for IP infringement are carried out under the general legal principle that a wrongdoer should compensate the aggrieved party for the actual losses, lost opportunities and moral harm sustained as a result of the wrongdoing. However, despite this clear procedure parties seeking civil damages face the following hurdles:

The Egyptian courts often refer IP matters to government experts, who then write their own analysis and make the appropriate recommendations to the court. This procedure delays the judicial process and is highly susceptible to influence. In addition, in many cases the court simply affirms the order recommended by the report. Courts usually award very low damages compared to the sums requested.

- It may take up to four years for a decision to be rendered.
- It is very difficult to execute civil judgments relating to the confiscation or destruction of infringing goods, since the court bailiffs are often unable due to a lack of resources
- Civil actions are another area in need of urgent reform.



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<https://www.darelhilal.com/News/1319851.aspx>

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STAND Up!

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