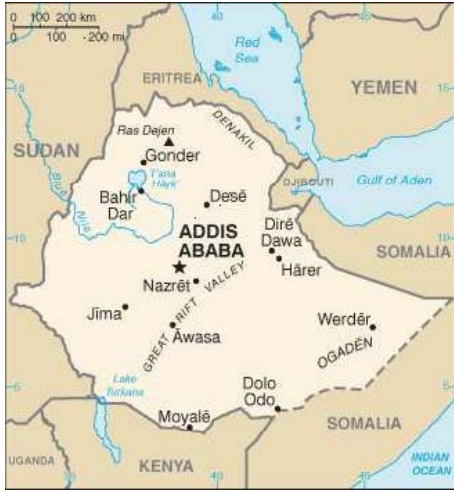


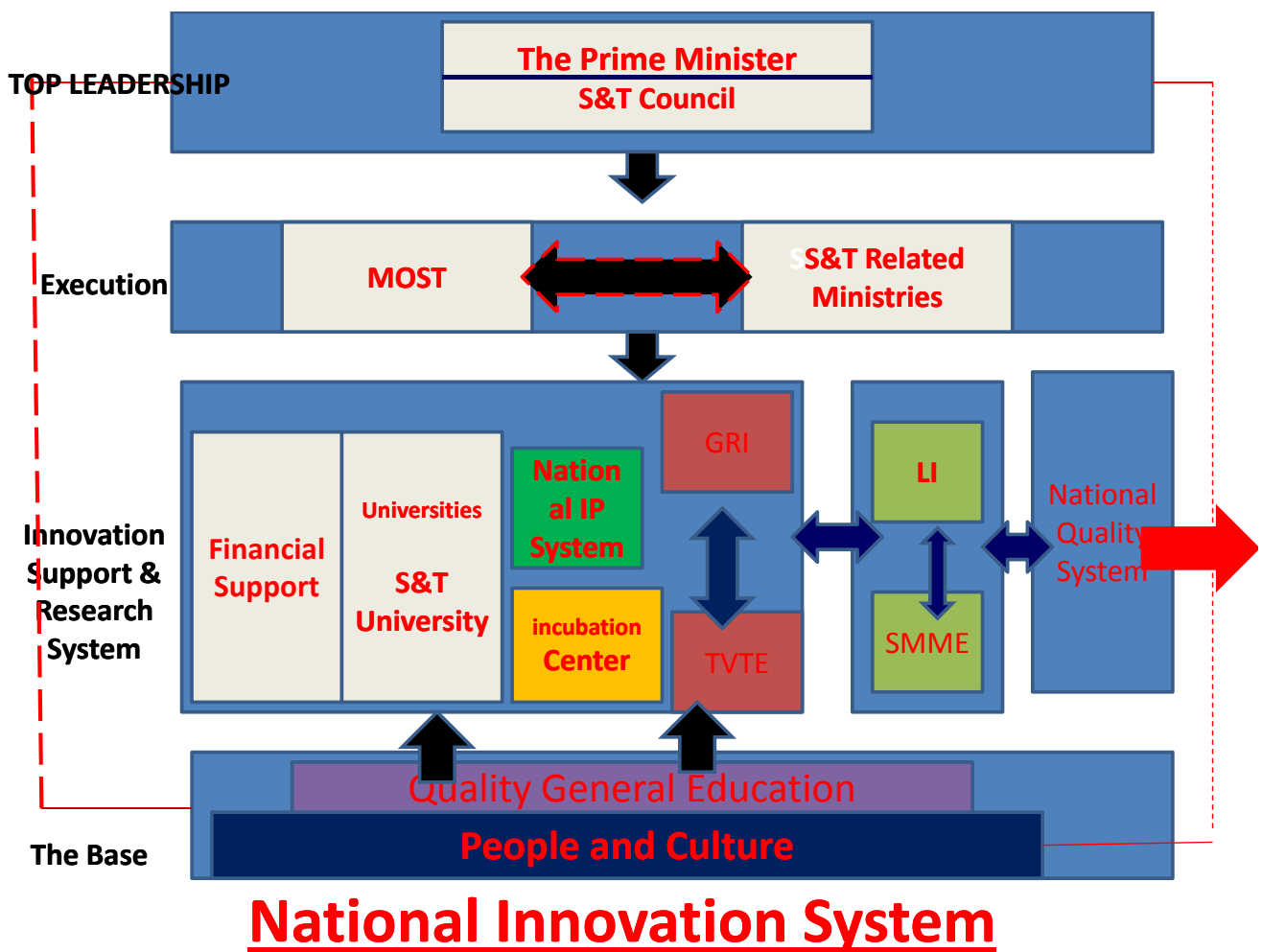
I. Introduction



- Ethiopia is a country located in east Africa and is bordered by Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya and Sudan.
- It is the second most populous country in Africa: with estimated population of 85,000,000

In the field of Science & Technology Critical policy issues identified by the Government

- NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEM
- TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
- HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
- RESEARCH DIRECTION
- FINANCING AND INCENTIVES
- NATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE
- UNIVERSITY-RESEARCH-INDUSTRY LINKAGE
- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



IP POLICY and Legal Framework

- THE PROTECTION OF IP WAS RECOGNIZED BY THE 1994 CONSTITUTION OF THE **FDRE**
Articles 51(19) and 77(6)
- Patent ,Utility Model and Industrial Designs are protected by Proclamation Concerning Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs law and regulation
Proc.No 123/1995 and Regu.No12/1997
- Trade Practice Law
Proc.No.329/2003
- Copyright and Related Rights Protection Law
Proc.No.410/2004

➤ **The Plant Breeders' Right Law**

Proc.No.418/2006

➤ **Trade Mark Registration and Protection Law**

Proc.No.501/2006

**Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and
Community Rights**

Proc.No.482/2006

Acceded to world Intellectual Property Organization in 1998

Acce.Proc.No.90/1997

On going Process toward membership of WTO as of 2003

**Despite the various policies issued by government clearly
recognizes the importance of IP no comprehensive national IP
Policy Document issued**

IP Institutional frame work

➤ **Prior 2003 IP Administration in Ethiopia was Fragmented**

❖ **Patent was administrated by the then Science and Technology
Commission**

❖ **Copyright related matter was Administrated by the former Youth, Sport
and Culture Ministry**

❖ **Management of Trade mark was handled by the then Ministry of Trade
and Industry**

➤ **Ethiopian intellectual property office was established by law in 2003**

➤ **During FY 2009 EIPO carried Business Process Engineering(BPR) studies across the
organization to harmonize its Mission with the National Development Agenda and
has started its implementation in 2010 to achieve superior Performance**

EIPO's vision

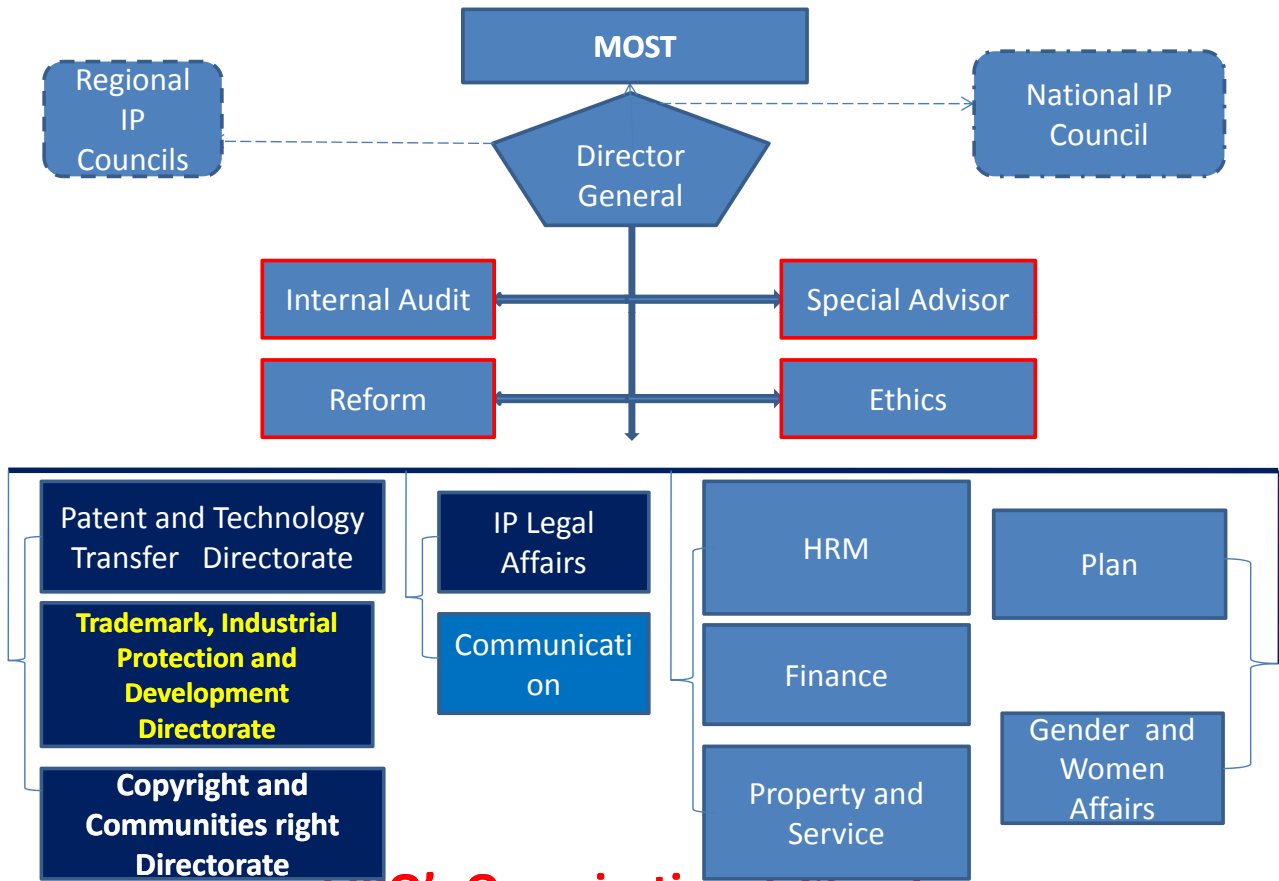
**TO BE A MODEL DEVELOPMENT ORIENTED
NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP)
OFFICE
THAT STIMULATES & FACILITATES
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, LOCAL
CREATIVE, INVENTIVE AND INNOVATIVE
ACTIVITIES.**

➤ **TO PROMOTE THE WIDER EXPLOITATION of IP TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION PARTICULARLY TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN PATENT DOCUMENTS TO MEET THE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS IN THE PRIORITY AREAS SET BY THE GOVERNMENT**

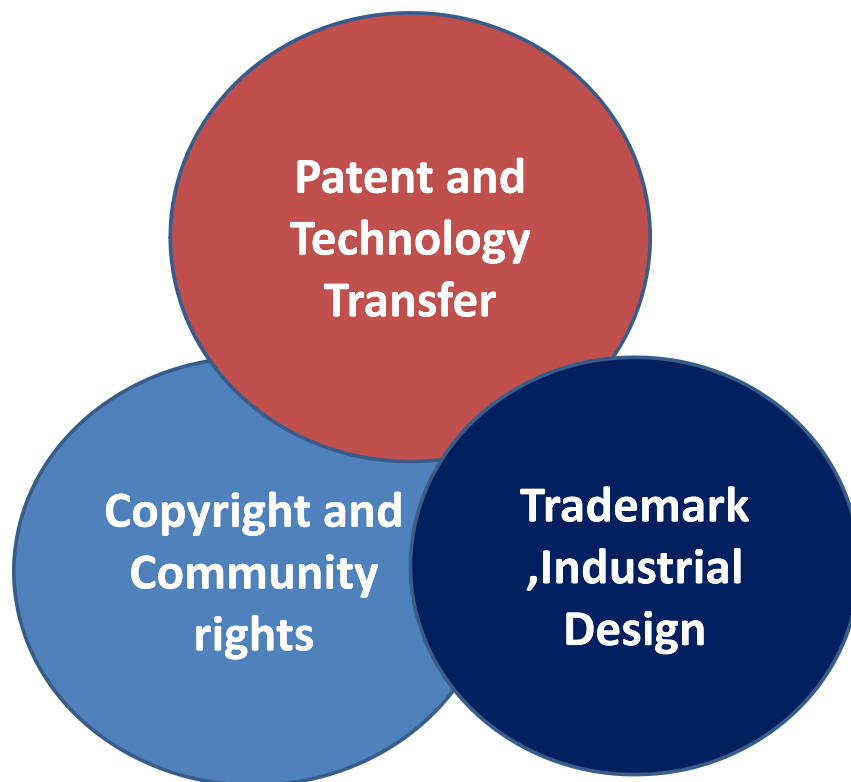
➤ **TO PROVIDE AN EFFICIENT & EFFECTIVE IP PROTECTION THAT ENHANCES THE GENERATION AND UTILIZATION OF IP ASSET**

➤ **TO UPHOLD THE CULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL VALUE OF NATIONAL IP ASSET THAT SUSTAINABLY SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT EFFORT OF THE Nation**

MISSION



EIPO's Organizational Structure

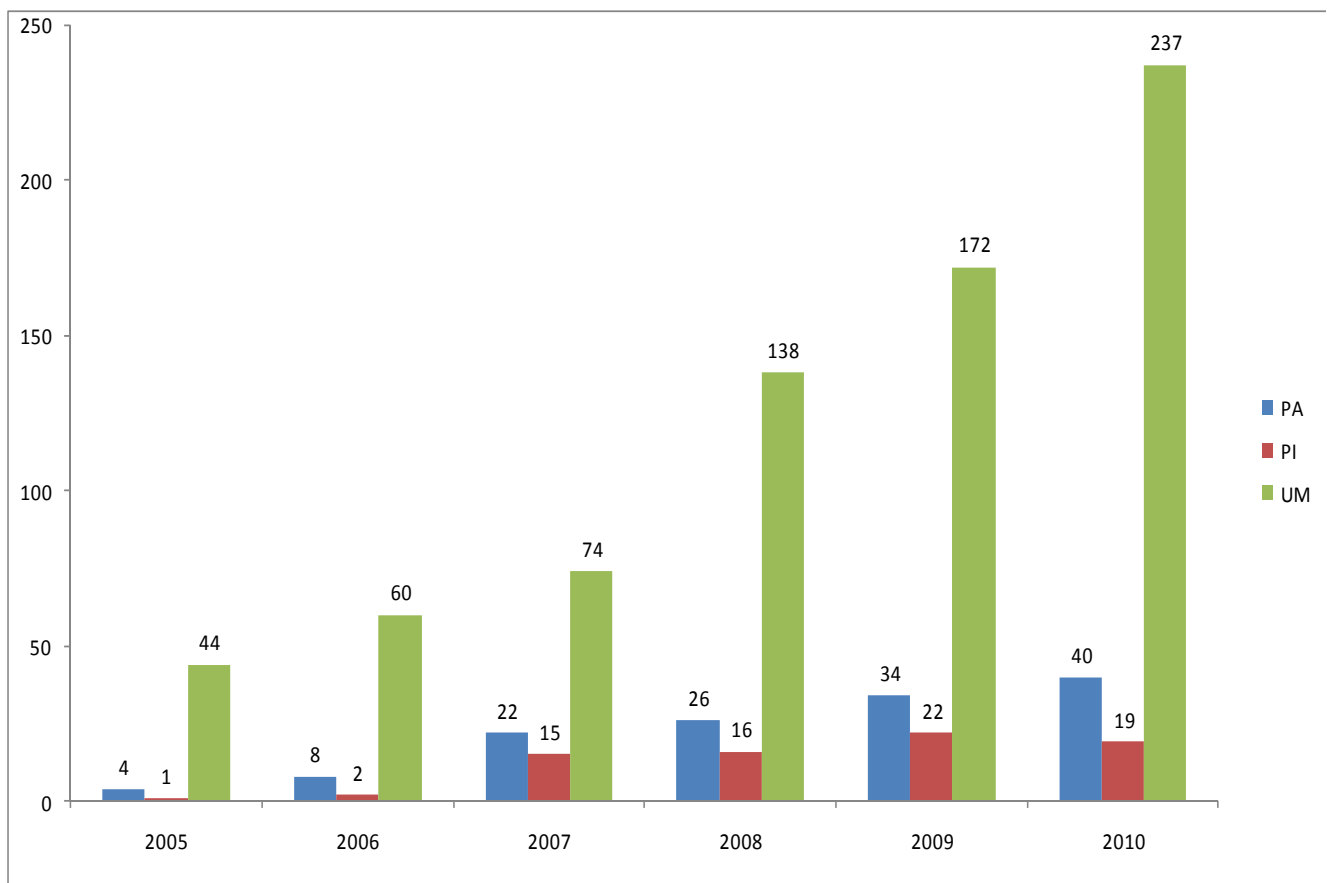


THE CORE PROCESS OF EIPO's

Patent and Technology Transfer

Achievements

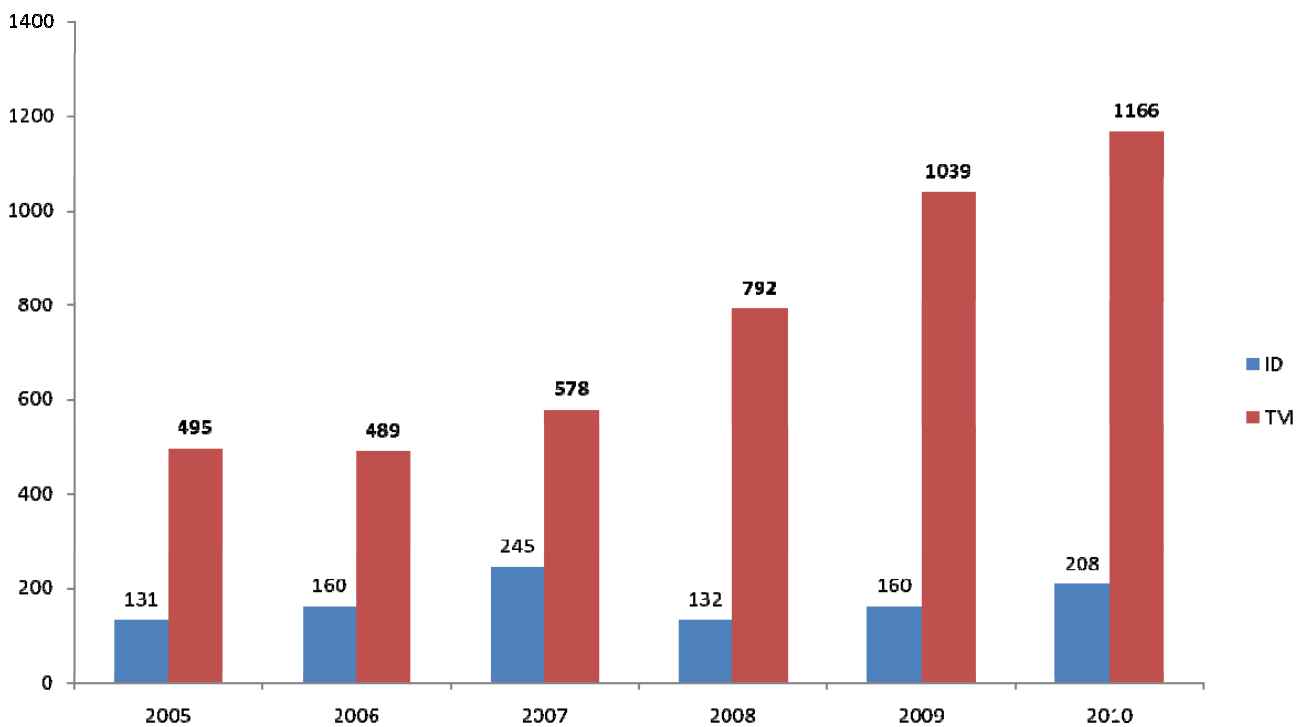
Increasing Patent Applications Filing Trend(2005-2010)



**TRADEMARK, IN
DUSTRIAL
DESIGN
PROTECTION
AND
DEVELOPMENT
CORE PROCESS**

Achievements

Increasing Trademark and Industrial Design Applications Filing Trend (2005-2010)



The Ethiopian Specialty Fine Coffee Trade marking and Licensing was effective in increasing export prices to Ethiopia for three fine coffees, known in world retail markets as Yirgacheffe, Harar and Sidamo

Sub logo



The government of Ethiopia worked with Ethiopian coffee stakeholders and international Supporters from early 2004 and secured trademarks in Europe, Canada, Japan and the U.S., effectively taking control of the brands.

Ethiopia signed up more than 110 distributors, including Starbucks, all of whom explicitly acknowledge that they sell the 3 fine coffees only with permission from Ethiopia.

COPYRIGHT,COM
MUNITIES RIGHT
PROTECTION
AND
DEVELOPMENT
CORE PROCESS

Achievements

- **Audiovisual Producing company are flourishing**
From 50to217/2007
- **The production of Audiovisual work released to the public increase**
300 per one year
- **Previously unknown Ethiopian Film industry is created (Etwood)**
With an annual production of about 134

-
- **Investment in the Entertainment Industry encouraged**
 - **payment to performer and revenue to the government substantially improved**
 - **Concept Paper for Protection and Development of Folklore and Medicinal knowledge is prepared**

II. MAJOR CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

Despite the government commitment and success stories of the system still there are challenges :

**Low level of EIPO's Capacity in Human and Institutional
Weak IP Societies and Coordination**

Enforcement Agency lack Practical Experience in IP Cases

**Low Level of Awareness among the public and use by
SME's**

MAJOR CHALLENGES

There are policy and legal gaps

National IP POLICY

Legal Framework not yet Comprehensive

**The National IP System not fully linked with THE
INTERNATIONAL IP SYSTEM**

Lack of IP Financing Schemes and Market Outlet

Absence of financial initiatives

**Limited t Exhibition and event to commercialize the
work of Local Inventors**

III. WTO Accession Plan and Progress

- Ethiopia had an observer status at the WTO since 1997
- It formally started its accession process to the WTO in January 2003 with submission of its membership request/ application.
- The accession process fairly progressed with the establishment of a Working Party in February 2003

- The first document for starting the Accession Negotiation was the **Memorandum on Ethiopia's Foreign Trade Regime (MFTR)**, which was submitted in December 2006
- Two rounds of questions have been received from WTO members: USA, EU and Canada in 2008 and 2009 and replies have been submitted to the WTO secretariat for circulation to the members.

- **The 1st and 2nd Working Party meetings were held in May 2008 & 2011 respectively.**
- **Ethiopia was requested to prepare and submit additional documents:**
 - **ACC 9 (Checklist on TRIPS),**
 - **ACC 4 (Agricultural Domestic Support),**
 - **ACC 5 (Services) and**
 - **ACC 8 (SPS & TBT) for the accession process.**
- **Of which ACC 4 , ACC 8 & ACC 9 have already been submitted.**

- **Ethiopia received the third round of questions from WTO member countries and currently is preparing the replies.**
- **Various other documents necessary for the run up of the third working party meeting are being prepared:**
 - **Initial offer on goods and services,**
 - **revised Legislative Action Plan, (submitted)**
 - **updated ACC documents which have been prepared and submitted earlier.**

IV. The Need to Accede to International Agreements

1. Membership in International Treaties

- **Ethiopia is a member of WIPO since 1997.**
- **Joined the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol in 1981.**
- **member of the Treaty establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) which was formed in 1994.**

Membership in International Treaties (Continued)

- **Member of the Partnership Agreement between members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of states and the European Union (EU).**
- **Applied to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and negotiation will start in the near future.**

. The Need to Accede to International Agreements: special emphasis to the Madrid system.

- In the Globalization era Ethiopia could not isolate itself from the rest of the world.
- ✓ To facilitate Technology transfer.
- ✓ To encourage FDI.
- ✓ To facilitate the international registration of Ethiopian Fine Coffee and other products
- ✓ To preserve and protect Genetic resources.

The Need to Accede to International Agreements: special emphasis to the Madrid system.(continued)

- The Madrid system simplifies the application of Trade Marks internationally,
- The Madrid Protocol will provide EIPO and Ethiopian applicants' access to the trademark database of WIPO,
- The Madrid System has the potential to contribute to Ethiopia's branding efforts,

Generally:

- Accession to Madrid System is included in the revised Legislative Action Plan, submitted to the WTO Secretariat.
- Accession to the Madrid system by Ethiopia is linked to the decision on accession to WTO.

Registered Foreign and Local Trademarks in EIPO

Year	Application Filed		Status				Grand Total
			Granted		Rejected		
	Residents	Foreigners	Residents	Foreigners	Residents	Foreigners	
1986/87	30	113	27	111	3	2	143
1987/88	31	272	28	28	3	2	303
1988/89	35	474	31	270	4	3	509
1989/90	102	301	80	294	22	7	403
1990/91	125	260	99	252	26	8	385
1991/92	201	155	185	145	16	10	356
1992/93	175	125	165	118	10	7	300
1993/94	125	145	116	136	9	9	270
1994/95	300	115	185	107	15	8	415
1995/96	274	14	242	138	32	10	422
1996/97	287	220	254	206	33	14	507
1997/98	498	473	454	453	44	20	971

Registered Foreign and Local Trademarks in EIPO

1998/99	324	368	289	353	35	15	692
1999/2000	302	377	266	359	36	18	679
2000/2001	346	313	309	297	37	16	659
2001/2002	283	305	251	291	32	14	588
2002/2003	355	398	321	381	34	17	753
2003/2004	227	275	172	275	55	18	520
2004/2005	321	174	259	174	62	15	510
2005/2006	200	289	155	274	45	15	489
2006/2007	223	355	211	345	12	10	578
2007/2008	514	278	323	265	191	13	792
2008/2009	539	500	326	395	480	20	1039
2009/2010	718	448	375	420	343	28	1166
2010/2011	616	709	504	677	112	32	1325
Total	7151	7456	5627	6764	1691	331	14,413
Grand total	14,607		12,391		2022		

THANK YOU