



Draft Intellectual Property Policy & Strategy



Presentation Outline

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Introduction to IP

- Intellectual Property refers to creations of the mind,
- such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce



About IPRs



- Enforceable property rights over the creations of the mind
 - Set of exclusive rights enabling the owner to exclude others from access to and/or use of protected subject matter
 - Time-bound
- IP rights give the creator the right to prevent others from making unauthorized use of their property for a limited period, in exchange of the disclosure of the creative work.





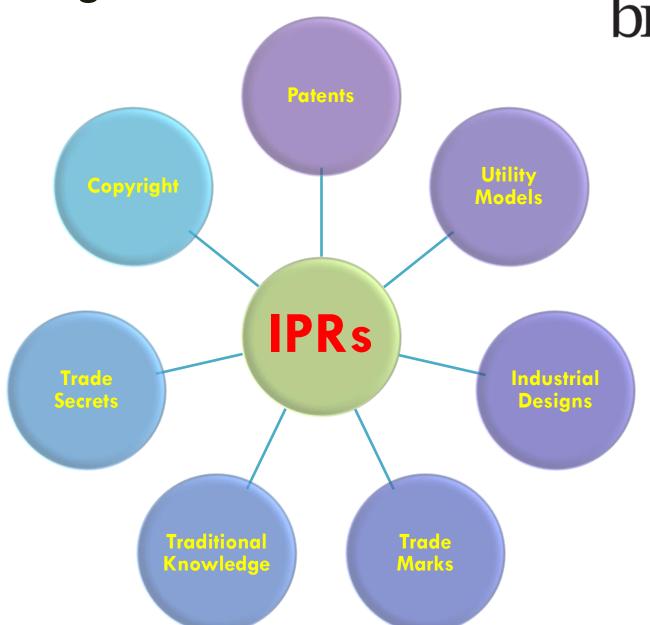
Copyright and related rights – rights afforded to authors of original literary and artistic works (e.g., writings, musical compositions, films, paintings and computer programs)

Industrial property rights – protect useful inventions, industrial designs, trade secrets, geographical indications and other distinctive signs used in commerce



Principal Categories









Types of IP Rights (1)



LIBERTY		Protecting Entrepreneurship and Innovation
Copyright	Patent	Trade Mark
➤ Definition: Monopoly granted to an author by the State to encourage the creation of expressive works and thus to promote, enrich and disseminate national cultural heritage	➤ Definition: Right granted by the State to an inventor to exclude others from commercially exploiting an invention for a limited period in return for its disclosure	➤ Definition: Protection for distinctive non- functional names and dress extended by the State in order to improve the quality of information in the marketplace
Coverage: Original works of authorship in the literary, scientific and artistic	Coverage: Inventions (products or processes) in all fields of technology that are	Coverage: Any sign, or any combination of signs, capable of distinguishing the

domain, whatever may be the mode or form of their expression

(i) new (novel), (ii) exhibit a sufficient "inventive step" (are nonobvious) and (iii) industrially applicable (useful),

> Examples:

Literary works; musical works; dramatic works; pantomimes and choreographic works; pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works; audiovisual works; sound recordings; architectural works

> Examples:

Process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or any combination thereof

> Examples:

undertakings

goods or services of one

undertaking from those of other

Words (including personal names), letters, numerals, figurative elements and combinations of colors

Types of IP Rights (2)



	Protecting Entrepreneursnip and Innovation
IPR	Overview
Utility Models	 "Petty patent" Available for all inventions "with the exclusion of a process, a microbiological process and the products of a microbiological process." Namibia Industrial Property Act (NIPA), Art. 86(1) The technological progress ("inventive step") required to obtain a UM is smaller than the technological progress required in the case of a patented invention. Term of protection is generally shorter than the term of protection provided for a patented invention (Namibia – 7 years for UMs/20 years for patents).
Industrial Designs	Any feature or combination of features of form or shape or configuration, or any feature or combination of features of pattern or ornamentation, including any composition of lines or colours, applied to an article to give it an appearance having such features discernable by the eye, but does not include any feature serving solely to obtain a functional or technical result.

Rationale for IP Protection



1. Moral/natural rights rationale

- Social contract theory
- Protection of human creativity and personality from unfair exploitation
- Social origin of creativity/inventions and technological interdependence

2. Economic rationale

- IPRs provide economic incentives for creators/inventors that result in benefits for society as a whole
 - Incentive to invent, be creative and innovate
 - Incentive to use and allocate resources more efficiently
 - Incentive to disclose ideas to the public



Rationale for IP Protection

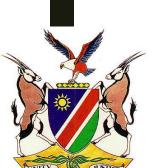


3. Enhanced competition and protection of entrepreneurship

- Industrial development and social welfare is achieved through competition and/or protection of entrepreneurial talent
- Property rights on ideas are the most efficient means to stimulate competitiveness

4. Economic rationale of organizing science, technology and creativity — increased information spillover

 Rationale of increased information, increased spillover and better advice





IP Formulation Background

Stakeholders consultations in 2015

IP audit exercise held in 2015-2016

Formulation of IP Policy in 2016

Stakeholders consultations in 2016

Draft IP
Policy and
Strategy
developed,
legal scrutiny
received
from AG in
2017

Submission to Cabinet in 2018





IP Audit Findings

Lack of IP Policy

Inadequate integration of IP into National and Sectoral development policies

Inadequate institutional mechanism to ensure policy coherence and coordination

Lack of or adequate Institutional IP policy and management framework

Inadequate use of IP in areas where Namibia has comparative advantage

Insufficient awareness of IP





IP Audit Findings (2)

Inadequate enforcement of IPRs

Lack of guidance on promotion of the creative Industry

Absence of laws and mechanisms:

- - To protect traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions;
- - To implement the ARIPO Swakopmund Protocol on the protection of traditional knowledge and expressions of folklore;
- - To address concerns related to misappropriation and sharing of benefits.



About the Policy



- Establishes the framework conducive for innovation and competitiveness through IP education, protection and commercialization.
- Defines the parameters of the use of IP as a strategic catalyst to accelerate transformational growth at home.
- Sets Namibia's vision for IP, identifies objectives and key strategies and establishes an institutional framework to serve as the coordinating body in IP related policy and strategic matters.
- Places an obligation on the state to ensure that all forms of intellectual property rights are recognized, protected and valued.
- effective policy tool to:
 - unlock local creative, inventive and innovative potential;
 - stimulate the transfer and use of technologies and creative works;
 - encourage fair competition thereby promoting the creation of wealth;
 and
 - foster national social, cultural and economic development.



About the Policy (2)

- facilitate the integration of intellectual property into national and sectoral development policies and strategies;
- ensure the setting up of development oriented IP systems;
- foster the use of IP as a tool for development; and
- facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the IP system.
- ensures the use of IP system as a tool for:
 - meeting development policy goals; and
 - encouraging the generation, protection and exploitation of intellectual property assets;
- provide guidance in the strengthening of the IP legal and institutional framework;
- Aligns the national IP system with the applicable international IP system



Policy Guidelines

BUSINESS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AUTHORITY

Protecting Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Effective
utilization of IP as
an instrument for
socio-economic
development

Promote a balanced IP protection approach

Extend IP
protection to
Traditional
Knowledge
and
Expression
of Folklore

Improve IP legal framework





Policy Vision

An IP system that is utilized effectively to contribute towards the realization of vision 2030.





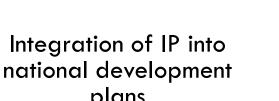
To create an enabling environment-

for setting up a balanced, effective and accessible intellectual property system that:

- will encourage creative, cultural, inventive and innovative activities,
- facilitate protection and commercialization of intellectual property assets (IPAs),
- stimulate transfer of technology,
- promote fair trade,
- improve IP awareness,
- enhance respect for intellectual property rights and
- strengthen competitiveness of Namibian industries and businesses.



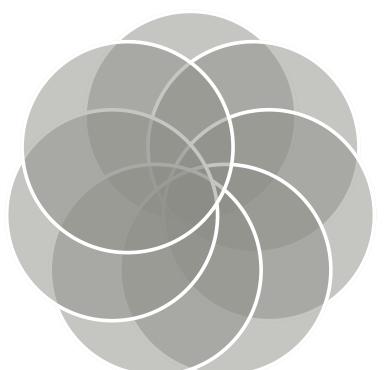
Policy Goals





Maximize benefits from Regional & International legal instruments

awareness of intellectual property



plans

Use of intellectual property as a tool for socio-economic development;

> The generation, protection, management and commercialization of IP assets in Namibia;

Build and strengthen capacity

balanced and accessible IP infrastructure



Policy Objectives



BUSINESS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AUTHORITY

Protecting Entrepreneurship and Innovation

IP integration national development plans and sectoral development

Effective mechanism for policy coherence and coordination

Institutional Policies

Effective and comprehensive IP legal framework

promote cooperation in the field of IP

Strengthen institutional framework

Promote generation of IP assets

Effective protection of IP rights

Support the commercialization of IP assets

Improve IP awareness

Strengthen enforcement of IP rights

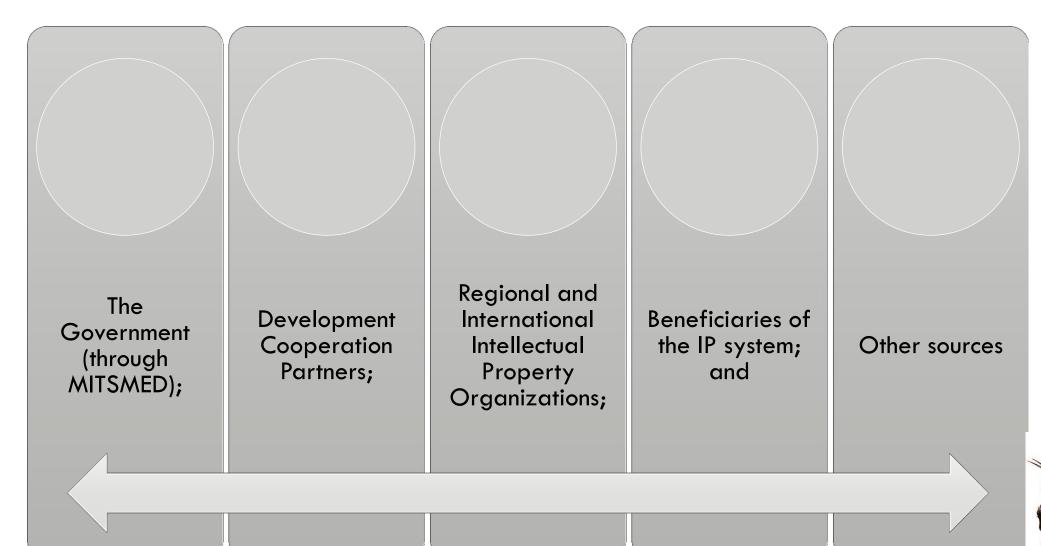
Protection for Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

Value addition through IP













BIPA-responsible for coordination of the IP implementation



■ THANK YOU

