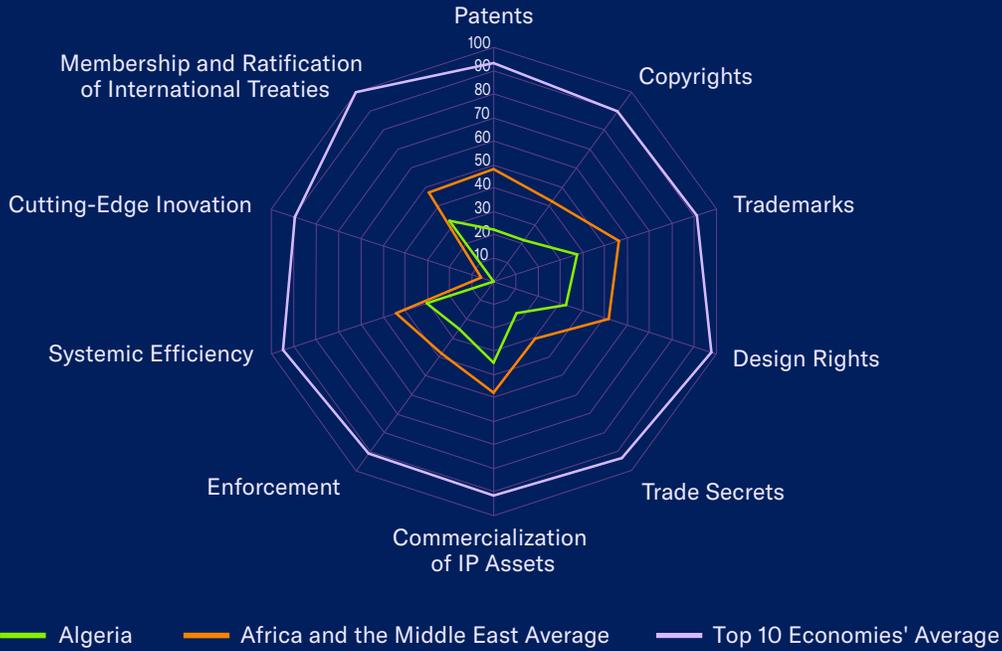




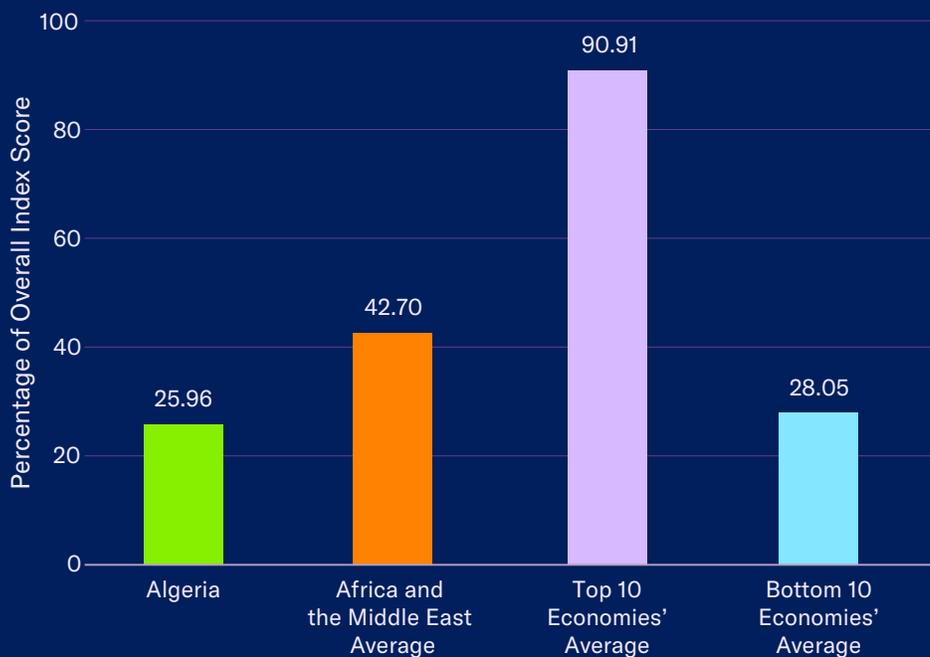
# Algeria

Rank  
53/55

## Category Scores



## Overall Score in Comparison





## Key Areas of Strength

- 2025 launch of new IP initiative targeting SMEs
- New R&D specific tax incentives
- Judicial reforms and the introduction of new ‘specialized commercial courts’
- Reforms in 2019 and 2020 removed 51-49% local ownership rule and could amount to a sea-change in Algeria’s openness to and relationship with foreign investment
- Basic framework for IP protection in place
- Contracting party to WIPO Internet Treaties, Patent Cooperation Treaty, Patent Law Treaty and Madrid Protocol

## Key Areas of Weakness

- No special IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development
- Historically a difficult localization policy environment with import substitution, bans and local ownership requirements — 2021 Finance Law reinstated some of these requirements
- Continued lack of clarity on local ownership requirements for biopharmaceutical industry
- Weak patenting environment with basic rights missing
- Major holes in the copyright framework — limited coverage and applicability of existing framework to online environment
- High rates of piracy
- Not a WTO member or TRIPS signatory

Indicator	Score	Indicator	Score
<b>Category 1: Patents Rights and Limitations</b>	<b>2.00</b>	29. Direct Government intervention in setting licensing terms	0.25
1. Term of protection	1.00	30. IP as an economic asset	0.33
2. Patentability requirements	0.00	31. Tax incentives for the creation of IP assets	1.75
3. Patentability of CII	0.00	<b>Category 7: Enforcement</b>	<b>0.32</b>
4. Plant variety protection	1.00	32. Physical counterfeiting rates	0.18
5. Pharmaceutical-related enforcement	0.00	33. Software piracy rates	0.25
6. Legislative criteria and active use of compulsory licensing	0.00	34. Civil and procedural remedies	0.25
7. Pharmaceutical patent term restoration	0.00	35. Pre-established damages	0.25
8. Membership of a Patent Prosecution Highway	0.00	36. Criminal standards	0.25
9. Patent Opposition	0.00	37. Effective border measures	0.25
<b>Category 2: Copyrights and Limitations</b>	<b>1.53</b>	38. Transparency and public reporting by Customs	1.50
10. Term of protection	0.53	<b>Category 8: Systemic Efficiency</b>	<b>0.50</b>
11. Exclusive rights	0.25	39. Coordination of IP rights enforcement	0.00
12. Expeditious legal remedies disabling access to infringing content online	0.00	40. Consultation with stakeholders during IP policy formation	0.50
13. Cooperative action against online piracy	0.00	41. Educational campaigns and awareness raising	0.50
14. Limitations and exceptions	0.50	42. Targeted incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs	0.00
15. TPM and DRM	0.00	43. IP-intensive industries, national economic impact analysis	0.00
16. Government use of licensed software	0.25	<b>Category 9: Cutting-Edge Innovation</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Category 3: Trademarks Rights and Limitations</b>	<b>1.50</b>	44. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
17. Term of protection	1.00	45. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development, term of protection	0.00
18. Protection of well-known marks	0.25	46. Restrictions on the effective use of existing IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
19. Exclusive rights, trademarks	0.25	<b>Category 10: Membership and Ratification of International Treaties</b>	<b>2.25</b>
20. Frameworks against online sale of counterfeit goods	0.00	47. WIPO Internet Treaties	1.00
<b>Category 4: Design Rights and Limitations</b>	<b>0.65</b>	48. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	0.50
21. Industrial Design Term of Protection	0.40	49. Patent Law Treaty and Patent Cooperation Treaty	0.75
22. Exclusive rights, industrial design rights	0.25	50. Membership of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, act of 1991	0.00
<b>Category 5: Trade Secrets and the Protection of Confidential Information</b>	<b>0.50</b>	51. Membership of the Convention on Cybercrime, 2001	0.00
23. Protection of trade secrets (Civil Remedies)	0.25	52. The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs	0.00
24. Protection of trade secrets (Criminal Sanctions)	0.25	53. Post-TRIPS FTA	0.00
25. Regulatory data protection term	0.00		
<b>Category 6: Commercialization of IP Assets</b>	<b>2.08</b>		
26. Barriers to market access	0.25		
27. Barriers to technology transfer	0.25		
28. Registration and disclosure requirements of licensing deals	0.50		

**Total Score: 13.76**

# Spotlight on the National IP Environment

## Past Editions versus Current Score

Algeria's overall score has increased from 13.51 out of 53 indicators in the 13th edition to 13.76. This reflects a score increase on indicator 42.

## Area of Note

The Algerian Government is currently reforming its national IP environment. In 2024, the Prime Minister launched a commission to study and develop a new national IP Strategy. The commission is to work with WIPO and within the remit of existing cooperation mechanisms. In a separate development, the Ministry of Justice announced in late 2024 the development of a new national strategy to protect Algerian trademarks. Encouragingly, this strategy explicitly targets counterfeiting.

These positive developments illustrate a recognition by the Algerian Government of the critical importance of IP-intensive industries to Algeria's economic development, and the need for IP reforms. As noted throughout the Index, the bulk of Algeria's IP laws are almost a quarter of a century old and predate globalization and the advent of the knowledge-based economy. Consequently, Algeria's national IP environment lacks many fundamental IP rights and incentives: patentability standards continue to be outside of international norms, especially for biopharmaceuticals and CII; the protection of copyright remains underdeveloped and ill-suited to the challenges of the internet-era; levels of physical and online counterfeit goods remain high, but relevant enforcement mechanisms are weak and non-deterrent. Rights holders also face basic challenges with respect to technology transfer, licensing the use of IP assets, and the commercialization of IP assets.

As the Algerian Government pursues a program of national IP rights reforms, we encourage them to use the Index and the accompanying Statistical Annex as a guide in 2026 and beyond.

## Systemic Efficiency

*39. Coordination of IP rights enforcement efforts:* As part of the Government's 2025 celebration of World IP Day, both the Finance Minister, Abdelkrim Bouzred, and the head of the Algerian Customs Authority, Major General Abdelhafid Bakhouché, called not only for increased enforcement against IP rights infringement and counterfeiting, but for greater cross-government coordination and unification of these enforcement efforts.

As documented throughout the Index, there is no dedicated body or part of the Algerian Government that sets and coordinates IP rights enforcement. There are, however, examples of ad hoc coordination occurring, both between public agencies and the public and private sectors. For example, in 2012, the National Office of Copyrights and Related Rights Ministry of Culture (ONDA) signed a cooperation agreement with the Directorate General for National Security to deepen the coordination mechanisms established by a 2003 Ordinance. Under this ordinance, ONDA officials retain the right to take active enforcement measures against suspected counterfeiting activities.

There have also been instances of direct cooperation between the Algerian authorities and the private sector on enforcement and awareness-raising activities. For example, in 2014, Microsoft signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ONDA regarding both awareness-raising activities and cooperation on IP enforcement.

It is a positive sign that the Government has now recognized not only the need for stronger IP enforcement, but also the necessity of greater government coordination of these efforts. The introduction and implementation of a cross-governmental body or mechanism to coordinate and streamline the enforcement of IP rights in Algeria would result in a score increase on this indicator. The Index will monitor these developments in 2026.

*42. Targeted Incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs:*

In 2025, a new IP initiative targeting SMEs was introduced. Launched by the Ministry of Industry in early 2025, the “Nadjahi” program will offer a select group of SMEs bespoke technical assistance and advice on how to develop, protect, and commercialize their IP assets. The National Institute of Industrial Property (INAPI) will administer the program, with support from the regional WIPO office in Algeria. This is a positive development, as Algeria, for many years, lacked any special IP programs for SMEs.

The INAPI has not offered any special incentives, such as fast-track registration procedures or reduced filing fees, for registering IP. And the only technical support programs have come through the WIPO-backed TISC network of support centers. These centers provide university researchers and institutions with technical support and expertise in IP registration and commercialization, but they do not focus on SMEs. At the time of the research, the “Nadjahi” program was fully operational, and as a result, the score on this indicator increased by 0.25.