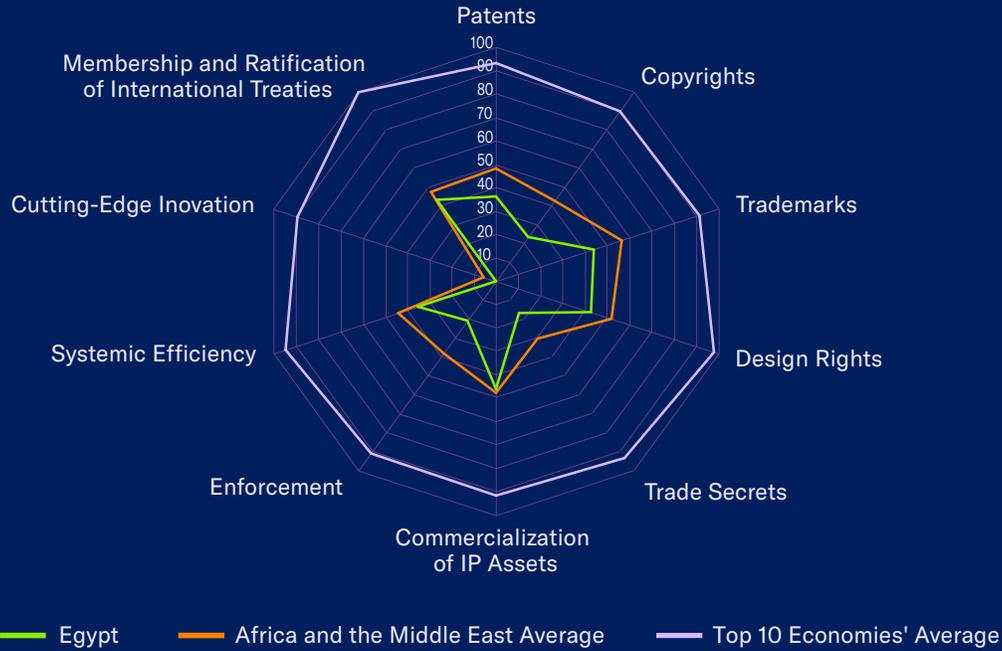




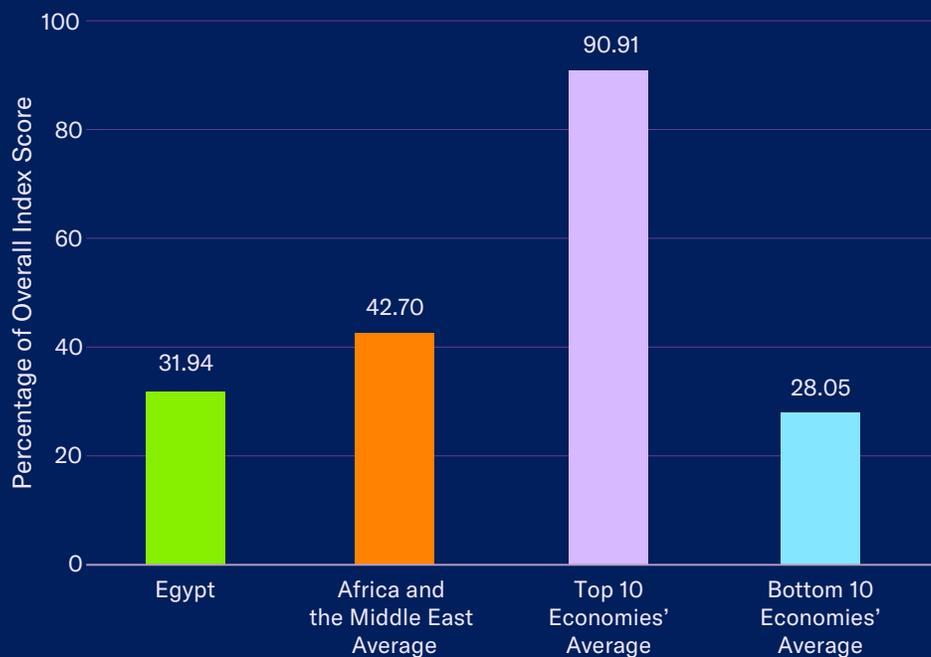
Egypt

Rank
48/55

Category Scores



Overall Score in Comparison





Key Areas of Strength

- Member of the 1991 UPOV agreement
- Since 2015, a PPH has been in place with the JPO
- Relative freedom to patent CIIIs and support from government agencies
- Relatively strong push from government to raise awareness of counterfeit products, particularly medicines

Key Areas of Weakness

- No special IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development
- 2020 data protection law will potentially impose new localization requirements
- 2020 compulsory license decree and establishing of new Ministerial Committee with expansive powers to override IP rights
- Limited framework for the protection of life sciences IP rights
- Gaps in copyright law and framework, particularly with regards to protection of content online
- High levels of piracy — BSA estimated 59% software piracy rate
- Challenging enforcement environment and lack of border measures

Indicator	Score	Indicator	Score
Category 1: Patents Rights and Limitations		3.25	
1. Term of protection	1.00	29. Direct Government intervention in setting licensing terms	0.50
2. Patentability requirements	0.25	30. IP as an economic asset	0.50
3. Patentability of CII	0.50	31. Tax incentives for the creation of IP assets	0.00
4. Plant variety protection	1.00	Category 7: Enforcement	
5. Pharmaceutical-related enforcement	0.00	1.45	
6. Legislative criteria and active use of compulsory licensing	0.00	32. Physical counterfeiting rates	0.29
7. Pharmaceutical patent term restoration	0.00	33. Software piracy rates	0.41
8. Membership of a Patent Prosecution Highway	0.50	34. Civil and procedural remedies	0.25
9. Patent Opposition	0.00	35. Pre-established damages	0.00
Category 2: Copyrights and Limitations		1.63	
10. Term of protection	0.38	36. Criminal standards	0.50
11. Exclusive rights	0.25	37. Effective border measures	0.00
12. Expeditious legal remedies disabling access to infringing content online	0.25	38. Transparency and public reporting by Customs	0.00
13. Cooperative action against online piracy	0.00	Category 8: Systemic Efficiency	
14. Limitations and exceptions	0.50	1.75	
15. TPM and DRM	0.25	39. Coordination of IP rights enforcement	0.50
16. Government use of licensed software	0.00	40. Consultation with stakeholders during IP policy formation	0.25
Category 3: Trademarks Rights and Limitations		1.75	
17. Term of protection	1.00	41. Educational campaigns and awareness raising	0.25
18. Protection of well-known marks	0.25	42. Targeted incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs	0.50
19. Exclusive rights, trademarks	0.25	43. IP-intensive industries, national economic impact analysis	0.25
20. Frameworks against online sale of counterfeit goods	0.25	Category 9: Cutting-Edge Innovation	
Category 4: Design Rights and Limitations		0.85	
21. Industrial Design Term of Protection	0.60	0.00	
22. Exclusive rights, industrial design rights	0.25	44. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
Category 5: Trade Secrets and the Protection of Confidential Information		0.50	
23. Protection of trade secrets (Civil Remedies)	0.25	45. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development, term of protection	0.00
24. Protection of trade secrets (Criminal Sanctions)	0.25	46. Restrictions on the effective use of existing IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
25. Regulatory data protection term	0.00	Category 10: Membership and Ratification of International Treaties	
Category 6: Commercialization of IP Assets		3.00	
26. Barriers to market access	0.75	47. WIPO Internet Treaties	0.00
27. Barriers to technology transfer	0.50	48. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	0.50
28. Registration and disclosure requirements of licensing deals	0.50	49. Patent Law Treaty and Patent Cooperation Treaty	0.50
		50. Membership of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, act of 1991	1.00
		51. Membership of the Convention on Cybercrime, 2001	0.00
		52. The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs	1.00
		53. Post-TRIPS FTA	0.00

Total Score: 16.93

Spotlight on the National IP Environment

Past Editions versus Current Score

Egypt's overall score has decreased from 16.94 out of 53 indicators in the 13th edition to 16.93. This reflects a score decrease on indicator 32.

Patent Rights and Limitations; Enforcement

5. Pharmaceutical-related patent enforcement and resolution mechanism; and 34. Civil and procedural remedies:

In a positive development, the WIPO-sponsored training program for Egyptian judges concluded in 2025. At a ceremony held at the Ministry of Justice on World IP Day, the Egyptian Minister of Justice, Adnan Al-Fangari, announced that 128 judges had attended and been certified in this training course. As noted throughout the Index, IP enforcement in Egypt is notoriously difficult because Egypt's court system is overburdened, and many judges lack expertise and experience in IP matters. More broadly, litigation in Egypt is common and largely paper-based, resulting in a large backlog of cases and slow-moving court proceedings. It can take years to reach a verdict. This is particularly harmful for biopharmaceutical rights holders, who are unable to seek effective redress through the judiciary for the unlawful launch and marketing of follow-on products.

Industry reports suggest that over the last decade, several follow-on products have been granted market authorization by Egyptian health authorities, even though the reference product remains under patent protection. Rights holders struggle to protect their IP because there is no administrative system that connects the market authorization of follow-on biopharmaceutical products with the exclusivity status of the original reference product.

Linking the approval of follow-on biopharmaceutical products to the exclusivity status of a reference product is an effective way to balance the protection of pharmaceutical exclusivity with the early market entry of follow-on generic products. Given the difficulties in enforcing IP rights through the Egyptian court system, the lack of such a linkage mechanism means rights holders have a very limited ability to protect and defend their IP from infringement. The introduction of a clearly defined and formalized linkage mechanism in Egypt would improve Egypt's biopharmaceutical IP environment and could increase the score for this indicator. The Index will continue to monitor these developments in 2026.

Systemic Efficiency

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

Egypt has historically offered only some IP incentives targeting SMEs. For example, the Egyptian Patent Office has reduced the filing fee for patent and utility model applications by 50% for individuals and microenterprises (with fewer than 10 staff members). Similarly, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) has issued periodic plans and national strategies on the development and use of IP assets in the ICT sector, including small businesses. This includes the Information Technology Industry Development Agency, which has directly supported and sponsored the filing of patents for CIIIs by small businesses and has hosted technical workshops, provided assistance, and conducted awareness-raising activities throughout Egypt.

Egypt is also a regional leader in providing on-the-ground technical support through its network of TISC (Technology and Innovation Support Centers). These centers offer researchers and institutions technical support and expertise on the registration and commercialization of IP assets. WIPO first developed the TISC concept in the late 2000s. As of 2025, there were nearly 1,700 support centers across 93 economies worldwide, including 59 in Egypt. The last few years have seen Egypt bolster these efforts. The 2020 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Law, along with subsequent amendments, builds on the existing fee-reduction scheme offered by the Patent Office and now provides qualifying entities with a 100% fee reduction for IP registration. Similarly, the Egyptian Financial Regulatory Authority has introduced new policies to support SMEs' use of IP assets to secure credit. Most recently, in 2025, the newly formed Egyptian Intellectual Property Authority (EIPA) emphasized the integral role that SMEs will play in Egypt's economic development, including in the national plan Vision 2030.

At the time of the research, no new IP programs or incentives for SMEs had been announced by the EIPA. However, if the Egyptian Government, through the EIPA or other agencies, strengthens the existing IP support system for SMEs, this will result in a higher score on this indicator. The Index will continue to monitor these developments in 2026.