



Supporting Nepal's implementation of its WTO commitments and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (WTO/EIF-SP)

Training on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

1–2 March 2012, Dhokaima Café, Patan Dhoka

Day 1: 1 March 2012		
1.	Dr. Posh Raj Pandey, Executive Chairman, SAWTEE, presented on the general issues of IPR. He defined the scope, nature, context and types of IPRs.	(Annex 1)
2.	Mr. Ratnakar Adhikari, Chief Executive Director, SAWTEE, presented on Patents.	(Annex 2)
3.	Mr. Sajjan Bar Singh Thapa, Advocate, Supreme Court, presented on Trademark.	(Annex 3)
4.	Mr. Raj Kumar Suwal, Executive Director, Centre for Intellectual Property Nepal Pvt. Ltd., presented on Industrial design and trade secrets.	
Day 2: 2 March 2012		
1.	Mr. Bisu Kumar KC, Registrar, Nepal Copyright Registrar's Office, presented on Copyright.	(Annex 4)
2.	Mr. Puspa Sharma, Research Director, SAWTEE, presented on Geographical Indication (GI).	(Annex 5) (Annex 6)
3.	Mr. Dhruva Rajbanshi, Director General, Department of Industry, presented on Enforcement Mechanism.	(Annex 7)
4.	<p>Group Work:</p> <p>The participants were divided into two groups to identify relevant IPR in case of Nepal for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and silver jewellery. The group members were as follows:</p> <p>Group A: MAPs stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. Kashinath Poudel ○ Dr. Haridev Yadav ○ Mr. Yuvraz Subedi ○ Mr. Devendra Pd. Dhakal ○ Mr. Arjun Pd. Pandey ○ Mr. V.N. Sharma <p>According to Group A, the most appropriate IPR for MAPs sector is GI. For this, there should be an effective regulatory body for MAPs sector. (Similar to the National Tea and Coffee Development Board (NTCDB) for the tea sector). This regulatory body should be responsible to formulate plans and policies for the development of the MAPs sector as well as lobby the Government of Nepal. In addition, it should be able to strengthen the public, private and other stakeholders involved in it.</p> <p>Apart from this, the activities in the MAPs Action plan are also to be considered and implemented.</p>	(Annex 8)



	<p>Group B: Silver Jewellery stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. Rabin Shakya ○ Mr. Naresh Bajracharya ○ Mr. Balkrishna Asharpati ○ Mr. Suman R Dhakhwa ○ Mr. Hari Sinchuri ○ Mr. Badri Adhikari <p><i>Patent:</i> It is necessary for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Copper oxidise mark: a technique to remove, with chemical or by developing a new alloy ○ Invent new tools or technology eg. Curve or round drill machine (technically viable) <p><i>Trademark:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of a product and a company ○ Sharing logo's effect (e.g. Valhalla Enterprise could not use the name 'Valhalla' in Japan because it was already registered there. So, they had to use a different name to market and sell their products in Japan.) ○ Timely registration in Nepal as well as other international market is essential. ○ Responsibility-Quality Control , warranty <p><i>Industrial Design:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Must register the design if we need protection from people copying it. <p><i>Trade secrets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is applicable but it depends on the founder's objectives to register as a patent or trade secret. ○ If it is possible then, certain jewellery can be registered as a patent as well as a trade secret. <p><i>Geographical Indication:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Keeping a record of designs of different cultures, religions, regions, and society can be helpful in registering the design of jewellery itself as GI. 	
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