

Advisory Committee on Enforcement

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NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EXPERIENCES WITH THE ADAPTATION OF WIPO'S TRAINING MATERIALS *INVESTIGATING AND PROSECUTING IP CRIME*

Contributions prepared by Jordan, South Africa and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization

1. At the twelfth session of the ACE, held on September 4 to 6, 2017, the Committee agreed to consider, at its thirteenth session, among other topics the “exchange of success stories on capacity building and support from WIPO for training activities at national and regional levels for Agencies and national officials in line with relevant Development Agenda Recommendations and the ACE mandate”. Within this framework, this document introduces the contributions of two Member States (Jordan and South Africa) and one Observer (the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)) on their experiences with adapting the WIPO training materials *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime* for local use in training law enforcement authorities and prosecutors.
2. The contributions underscore the importance of capacity building as an effective approach to empowering authorities to undertake successful intellectual property (IP) enforcement activities. The contributions stress the utility of the customized WIPO training materials in providing law enforcers with the necessary understanding and knowledge to target counterfeiting and piracy at the national level. They further illustrate the experiences of Jordan, South Africa and ARIPO in integrating the customized training materials into various capacity-building activities, including within the curricula of police colleges and judicial institutes and in “training the trainers” workshops at the national or regional level.

3. The contributions are in the following order:

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[Contributions follow]

THE CUSTOMIZATION OF THE WIPO TRAINING MATERIALS *INVESTIGATING AND PROSECUTING IP CRIME* FOR THE USE BY JUDGES, PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND IP LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS IN JORDAN

*Contribution prepared by Dr. Nehad Al-Husban, Judge, Amman Appeal Court, Jordan**

ABSTRACT

In 2017, the WIPO Training Materials *Investigating and Prosecuting Intellectual Property Crime* were customized for use in Jordan. The customization resulted in the publication of a Training Manual entitled *Investigation and Prosecution of IP Crimes for Judges, Public Prosecutors and IP Law Enforcement Officials in Jordan*, which is becoming an invaluable reference. It provides the target audience with the information to develop the skills necessary to effectively enforce IP rights. Furthermore, as each IP right is governed by a separate law under Jordanian legislations, the training manual facilitates the work of the Jordanian enforcement authorities by grouping the enforcement provisions in one booklet, namely the Training Manual.

The Training Manual is considered a main reference material within the Jordanian Judicial Institute and is used as a training resource to teach students enrolled in the Jordanian Judicial Institute Diploma and in training courses.

I. BACKGROUND: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE JORDANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

1. In Jordan and the vast majority of Arab countries, law is not taught in school but at undergraduate level in the first instance. Consequently, the vast majority of Jordanians do not acquire any legal knowledge through educational institutions before reaching university, and even then only provided that they decide to pursue a bachelor's degree in a law-related field.
2. For a long time, Jordan's faculties of law did not include intellectual property law as a compulsory subject in their curricula. Therefore, students were not familiar with this subject matter. This situation recently changed as a general course on intellectual property (IP) was introduced as a compulsory subject for three credit hours, with specialized courses on industrial property and copyright and related rights being offered as optional subjects. However, this still means that the vast majority of law graduates from Jordanian universities only acquire general information on IP rights (IPRs)

II. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS IN JORDAN

3. In addition, there is no uniform policy on developing IP legislation in the Arab Region. Indeed, some countries regulate IPRs under a single law entitled "Intellectual Property Rights Law" which is divided into sections that include the substantive provisions for each IPR. However, this is not the case in Jordan where such an umbrella for IPRs laws does not exist.

* The views expressed in this document are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Secretariat or of the Member States of WIPO.

Instead, there is a law¹ for every IP right and relevant provisions are also contained in related laws, which makes it more difficult for readers to be aware of all IP rights unless they are sufficiently familiar with the subject matter of IP to know that there are various IPRs.

III. THE CUSTOMIZED WIPO TRAINING MANUAL

4. In the above-outlined context, the WIPO Training Materials *Investigating and Prosecuting Intellectual Property Crime* were customized for use in Jordan, which resulted in the publication of a Training Manual entitled *Investigation and Prosecution of IP Crimes for Judges, Public Prosecutors and IP Law Enforcement Officials in Jordan*. In addition to IP law enforcement officials and public prosecutors, the Training Manual also targets judges as there is no parallel route for judges and general prosecutors in Jordan. In fact, a judge can be appointed as a general prosecutor and vice versa.

5. The Training Manual constitutes an indispensable resource that is characterized by the following:

- The Training Manual clarifies the minimum standards for the enforcement of IPRs required by Part III of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), particularly as they relate to the implementation of Article 61 on “Criminal Procedures”. The manual also makes a clear distinction between trademark and copyright infringements and trademark counterfeiting and copyright piracy. Thus, the information contained in the Training Manual is considered very useful to law enforcement officials, particularly those who do not have a legal background but are entrusted with enforcing the Jordanian IP laws.
- The Training Manual outlines the basic elements of IPR infringement, reviewing the needs of prosecutors, judges and IP law enforcement officials in Jordan to effectively prosecute IP infringers. The Training Manual also outlines prosecution procedures, evidentiary rules and other issues that may arise during IP crimes investigations and prosecutions.
- The Training Manual is based on the Jordanian legislation governing IPRs, which also provides for criminal procedures for IPR enforcement². The Training Manual also draws upon the general rules set forth in laws governing jurisdiction, civil and criminal procedures and the evidentiary system, since such issues are not covered by IP-related legislation but the applicable general rules.
- The Training Manual specifies that, under Jordanian law, duly signed or ratified international conventions prevail over national laws. Therefore, in case of conflict, Jordanian courts must implement the provisions of such conventions. In the absence of national implementing provisions, courts must directly rely on the text and provisions of the international conventions.

¹ In Jordan, a specific law governs each aspect of IP as follows: (i) Law on the Protection of Copyright and Related Rights; (ii) Law on Trademarks; (iii) Law on Patents; (iv) Law on Industrial Designs and Models; (v) Law on Geographical Indications; (vi) Law for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants; (vii) Law on Trade Names; (viii) Law on the Protection of Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits; (ix) Law on Audiovisual Media; and (x) Law on Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets, as well as complementary laws, such as the Food and Drug Administration Law, Food Control Law, Drug and Pharmacy Law and Public Health Law.

² Specifically, these laws are Law No. 22 of 1992 on the Protection of Copyright and Related Rights; Trademark Law No. 33 of 1952 and its Amendments; Patent Law No. 32 of 1999 and its Amendments; and Law No. 09 of 2006 on Trade Names.

IV. USES OF THE TRAINING MANUAL

6. The Training Manual was completed in April 2017 and it has been used as a training resource for a number of purposes and activities, such as the following:

- Use as a training resource on topics related to IP protection for students enrolled in the Jordanian Judicial Institute Diploma course during the first semester of the 2017/2018 academic year. Following their graduation, the students were appointed as judges or general prosecutors in the Jordanian judiciary.
- Use as a training resource for capacity-building workshops, such as a course organized at the Jordanian Judicial Institute from April 16 to 18, 2018, for Palestinian General Prosecutors. As Jordanian and Palestinian IP legislation is very similar, the Training Manual constituted an important reference to help the prosecutors resolve issues that they faced during IP investigations.
- Use as a training resource for expert sessions on IP provided during training courses organized by the Talal Abu-Ghazaleh University in 2017 and 2018.

V. CONCLUSION

7. The customization of WIPO's Training Materials *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime* led to positive developments in Jordan. The Training Manual explains how to build legally sound cases against infringers for the purposes of investigation and evidence collection. As such, the Training Manual, published and distributed to Jordanian judges, prosecutors and IP law enforcement officials, facilitates the prosecution and conviction of IP infringers and thus contributes towards deterrence from infringing IP.

THE VALUE OF A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES USING CUSTOMIZED TRAINING MATERIALS

*Contribution prepared by Ms. Amanda Lothingen, Senior Manager Copyright and Intellectual Property Enforcement, Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, Pretoria, South Africa**

ABSTRACT

South Africa has long realized the importance of training and capacity building in the value chain of enforcing intellectual property rights (IPRs). Targeting all parties through a holistic approach, with the deployment of the customized training manual, delivered multiple benefits. The South African Training Manual, offered through a holistic approach to law enforcement officials, delivered the benefits for an effective and efficient enforcement of IPRs. When training is done holistically, the specific role of each party is clearly identified and national cooperation between various enforcement authorities becomes critical for effective enforcement of IP.

Co-operation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) made it possible for South Africa to customize the existing training material that WIPO makes available to all WIPO Member States by adapting the *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime Training Materials for Law Enforcement Authorities and Prosecutors* into a customized tool that is perfect and uniquely shaped for the South African enforcement landscape. The importance of effective training materials and joint training sessions is therefore a cornerstone of promoting respect for IPRs on all levels in South Africa. At a time when scrutiny of law enforcement officers is on the rise, training them appropriately is essential to minimize errors and make today's enforcement officials the best they can be.

I. HOLISTIC APPROACH TO TRAINING

1. A holistic approach is common when designing and developing training materials. It is often used across disciplines as an effective tool that takes into account the total wellbeing of individuals, groups, and societies at all levels and in all aspects. When training law enforcement officials it is important to recognize the specific role each official plays in the value chain that ensures successful enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPRs). In South Africa the enforcement of IPRs is supported by political will at the highest level as it is recognized for the important role it plays in economic and social growth.

2. Article 61 of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ("TRIPS Agreement") requires member states of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to "provide for criminal procedures and penalties to be applied at least in cases of wilful trade mark counterfeiting or copyright piracy on a commercial scale". South Africa, in consequence, adopted the Counterfeit Goods Act 37 of 1997 (hereafter referred to as "CGA"), which deals with both subjects in great detail. Though the CGA is the main tool to ensure effective and efficient enforcement, other relevant laws of general nature have to be taken into account when dealing with intellectual property (IP) enforcement.

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3. The South African Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime (the South African Training Manual) is a joint effort of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)¹ and WIPO. The booklet is an adapted version of the training materials entitled *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime – Training Material for Law Enforcement Authorities and Prosecutors* by Hon. Justice Louis Harms² written for WIPO in 2015. The South African customized version was written by Hon. Justice Harms, with the kind consent of WIPO. The South African Training Manual that was printed as a pocket-size guide is a perfect tool for training law enforcement officials. It covers every aspect of IPRs enforcement, and the role of each and every enforcement authority, such as training academy officers involved in the administration of a “Train the Trainer” approach, designing curricula and training operationally relevant law enforcement officers, all forming a vital part in the enforcement value chain.

4. The South African Training Manual assists prosecutors and law enforcement officers in investigating and prosecuting criminal infringements of IPRs. It seeks to identify the essential elements of trademark counterfeiting and copyright piracy and analyze the requirements for successful prosecution. It further attempts to explain the elements of the crime and potential evidential issues that may arise.

II. THE COUNTERFEIT GOODS ACT, NO. 37 OF 1997 COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

5. Different countries have implemented different national laws as provided for in Article 1.1 of the TRIPS Agreement. This Article states that member states are free to determine the appropriate method of implementing the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement within their own legal systems and practice, and may provide more extensive protection, provided that such protection does not contravene the TRIPS Agreement³.

6. Internationally, WTO member states have to comply with the minimum requirements of the TRIPS Agreement, and, in doing so, the trend is to comply with the provisions related to counterfeiting and piracy by means of certain provisions in trademark and copyright laws. The issues related to criminal and civil procedures are then dealt with in other laws, rules and general principles. Customs-related matters, such as border measures, are left to customs laws. South Africa has chosen to deal with it differently and, accordingly, promulgated the CGA in 1997 in which counterfeiting and piracy are criminalized. This Act sought to deal with all these matters comprehensively in one statute and, in this regard, it is rather unique.

7. One of the main priority areas for the South African Government is to confront the loss of revenue caused to businesses, the creative industry sector and the economy in general, by copyright piracy and counterfeit goods. The trade in counterfeit goods does not only harm the South African economy, it also misleads consumers into believing that they are getting a good deal.

¹ CIPC was established in May 2011 and was initiated to give life to the Companies Act. The Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008) aimed to establish a modern, effective and enabling environment for companies to create jobs, whilst simultaneously promoting economic growth and reducing inequality. CIPC is responsible for administering legislation relating to corporate and IP regulation. Its key mandate encompasses companies, close corporations, co-operatives, trademarks, patents, designs, aspects of copyright legislation and enforcement of rules and regulations in most of these areas of law.

² *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime – Training Material for Law Enforcement Authorities and Prosecutors* by LTC Harms (WIPO 2015).

³ Article 1.1, Part I TRIPS Agreement. See http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/text.jsp?file_id=305907.

8. In the past, the counterfeit trade focused mainly on luxury clothing and apparel items, but lately there has been an increase in the supply of non-luxury consumer goods. It became necessary to strengthen the enforcement regime through capacity building and training to achieve excellence.

III. THE LAUNCH OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRAINING MANUAL ON INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTING IP CRIME FOR SENIOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

9. CIPC launched the South African Training Manual in August 2016, while conducting a two and a half day training workshop with a focus on the approach of “Train the Trainers” for the Police Training Academy and various different government departments and institutions responsible for the enforcement of IPRs. Having a comprehensive South African Training Manual that takes into account the requirements of the TRIPS Agreement and the requirements of the local laws when enforcing IPRs was the “tipping point”⁴.

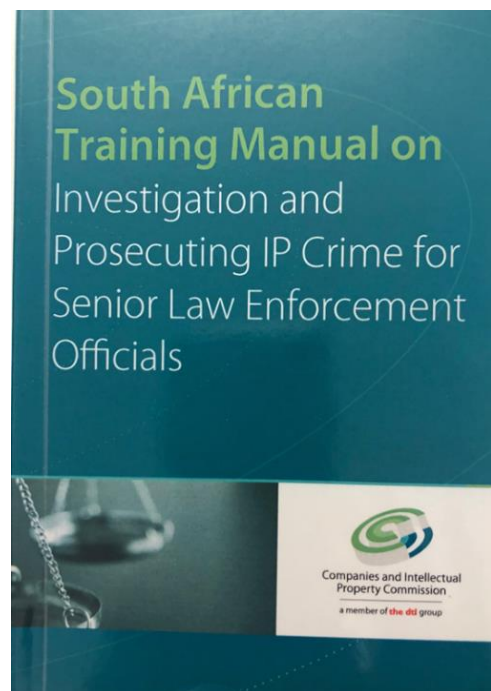
10. Customization meant that the complex nature of IPRs was simplified to ensure that it speaks to the local audience in the local enforcement *lingo*. The success of a project of this magnitude must be attributed to the close collaboration between CIPC’s Enforcement Unit and WIPO’s Building Respect for IP Division (BRIP).

11. The Launch specifically targeted senior law enforcement officials from different departments and training institutions. It was held in Pretoria, South Africa, and met all of its objectives which were guided by WIPO Strategic Goal VI and Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda.

12. The main purpose of the Launch was to introduce the customized training manual to investigate and prosecute IP crime. Through the South African Training Manual, trainers of the law enforcement training institutions were sensitized to the social and economic impact of trademark counterfeiting and copyright piracy, and were also equipped to deal with IP and related crimes in a manner conducive to the implementation of Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda.

13. Hon. Justice Harms, former Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa and author of the WIPO training materials, was involved as one of the main lecturers. Hon. Justice Harms contributed to the tremendous success of the South African Training Manual. The launch only catered for limited attendees and participation was limited to 40 delegates. The delegates were carefully selected from senior Commercial Court prosecutors and senior police officers from the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, representing most of the nine Provinces of South Africa.

14. The holistic approach meant that the aim was to increase capacity building and foster inter-agency cooperation as the cornerstones of effective enforcement of IPRs in South Africa. Building partnerships and leveraging on the expertise of such partners greatly assisted CIPC to



⁴ *The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference*, by Malcolm Gladwell, first published by Little, Brown, 2000.

strengthen the regulatory environment and efforts geared at combating trade mark counterfeiting and copyright piracy. The South African Training Manual indeed became an instrument to ease the day-to-day administrative tasks of law enforcement officials and led to effective and efficient enforcement.

15. The trainees were experienced, high-ranking, law enforcement officials (investigators and prosecutors) and had ample experience also in relation to IP crime investigation. They had been exposed to the CGA, the Criminal Procedure Act, and both the Trade Marks and Copyright Acts, making them perfect candidates to take the message back to their respective offices.

16. Support from high ranking officials and political will drove the success of the South African Training Manual even higher and the Commissioner of CIPC, Adv. Rory Voller emphasized how collaboration, especially in the area of training and education initiatives, is crucial to successful enforcement.

VI. CONTINUING TO BUILD ON THE SUCCESSES

17. Due to an increased demand for training, additional sessions took place and WIPO's support through participation was solicited. Workshops with the support of WIPO were held in Cape Town, Durban and Nelspruit, thereby covering all the major economic cities and harbor towns. Workshops without the support of WIPO were held in Bloemfontein and Paarl. Having similar representation in these workshops as at the launch ensured that the content was well-received and it further resulted in a lively exchange of information. Part of the winning recipe was highlighted to be the cooperation between investigators and prosecutors, as the crucial element of successful criminal prosecution.

18. At all of the WIPO/CIPC training sessions, the knowledge of the trainees was properly tested through both written and oral examinations. The results of the written examinations in all cases were excellent. One could safely say that all the candidates had successfully demonstrated sufficient knowledge to be declared competent to enforce IPRs. Having a certificate issued to each successful candidate contributed greatly to the value of the training.



Adv. Rory Voller and Ms. Nomonde Maimela with a successful delegate

V. CONCLUSION

19. The South African Training Manual came at a time when scrutiny of law enforcement officers was on the rise, and training law enforcement officers was essential to minimize errors and make today's enforcement officials the best that they can be.

20. This project demonstrates clearly how the commitment of the South African Government to empower law enforcement officials is bearing fruit. Demonstrating the linkages between effective enforcement of IPRs and economic value was crucial to its success.

21. The accolades of the South African Training Manual are still growing as well as the demand for this coveted booklet and for valuable training workshops. South Africa was the first WIPO Member State to adopt a customized version of the WIPO Training Manual on IP Crime Prosecution for Law Enforcement Agencies and Prosecutors, creating the South African Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime for Senior Law Enforcement Officials. South Africa is now reaping the benefits.

THE USE OF THE ADAPTED WIPO TRAINING MATERIALS *INVESTIGATING AND PROSECUTING IP CRIME* IN ARIPO MEMBER STATES

*Contribution prepared by Mr. Fernando dos Santos, Director General, African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), Harare, Zimbabwe**

ABSTRACT

The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) recognizes the importance of building respect for intellectual property (IP) in the African region. In 2013, ARIPO adopted a strategy for building respect for IP, which it is implementing in cooperation with international organizations and its Member States. As a result of a regional workshop organized in July 2014 by ARIPO and WIPO in Harare, Zimbabwe, to encourage the teaching of IP in police colleges, WIPO undertook the preparation of the training materials *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime* for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors (Training Manual). The Training Manual was launched at a further such workshop in 2015, stimulating increased teaching activity on IP crime in the police colleges of a number of ARIPO member states. At ARIPO's request, a customized version of the Training Manual was prepared, incorporating relevant legislation from 10 ARIPO jurisdictions. This was launched in July 2018 at a workshop for police training officers, organized by WIPO and ARIPO. It is hoped that the Training Manual will continue to stimulate the enhancement of police training on IP crime in the African region, including through the development of country-specific versions of the Manual.

I. INTRODUCTION TO ARIPO

1. The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) is an intergovernmental organization, established under the Lusaka Agreement of 1976. The organization was created *inter alia* to promote the development of intellectual property (IP) laws to meet the needs of its members, establish common services and training schemes, and assist its members in the acquisition and advancement of technology and the development of common views on IP matters.
2. ARIPO grants and administers IP titles on behalf of its member states and provides IP information to its clientele in the form of search services, publications and awareness creation. Membership of the organization is open to all member states of the African Union (AU) or ECA. The present 19 members of ARIPO are: Botswana, Eswatini, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Potential member states may include Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles and South Africa.

II. ARIPO'S STRATEGY IN RELATION TO COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY

3. There is a consensus that counterfeiting and piracy have reached highly alarming levels. This continues to be the case in developing just as in developed countries, but for different reasons. The enforcement of IP rights has therefore become a very prominent and pressing

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issue internationally, which gives rise to the need to encourage more collaboration and active cooperation between governments, as well as between right holders and governments.

4. Counterfeiting is particularly problematic in Africa, where 30 per cent of the pharmaceutical market is estimated to be counterfeit. It is thus no surprise that increased anti-counterfeiting measures feature in the new IP legislation in Africa. With the digital era, now that infringement has escalated on Internet social platforms, technological protection measures and anti-circumvention provisions and techniques are inevitably also topics of interest.

5. Enforcing IP rights effectively is key to a sound system of IP protection, which in turn plays a crucial role in competitive economic growth, development and job creation for the global economy. At the international level, the provisions set out Part III of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) play an important role in securing a minimum standard of enforcement measures at the national level. ARIPO recognizes the importance of building respect for IP in the African region and has taken initiatives towards promoting it by collaborating with member states and other like-minded partners.

6. Notwithstanding legislative improvements, one of the factors undermining the efforts made in fighting counterfeit and piracy in African countries is inadequate awareness of IP rights and their economic and social impact. In addition, there is a lack of sustainable training and sensitization of law enforcement authorities.

7. In 2013, ARIPO developed a strategy to foster copyright and related rights, which had eight focus areas, one of them being the enforcement of copyright laws. In view of the fact that piracy and counterfeiting go hand-in-hand, it was considered practical for this focus area to address the enforcement of IP rights as a whole. It is within this context that ARIPO collaborates with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on promoting the importance of building respect for IP in the African Region and has taken initiatives towards strengthening this endeavor. Among these efforts has been the development, in cooperation with WIPO, of training materials on the investigation and prosecution of IP crime and their introduction to the police training institutions of ARIPO member states.

III. THE TRAINING MANUAL *INVESTIGATING AND PROSECUTING IP CRIME FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES AND PROSECUTORS*

8. In July 2014, a regional workshop was organized by ARIPO and WIPO in Harare, Zimbabwe, with the objective of creating IP awareness in the police force and the ultimate aim of creating future opportunities for the teaching of IP in police colleges as a way to strengthen capacity building in the field of IP enforcement in ARIPO's member states. At the end of the Workshop, the participants, heads of police colleges, identified the need for materials to enable them to integrate IP crime as a topic into their training curricula. To satisfy this need, WIPO undertook to develop training materials on investigating and prosecuting IP crime.

9. In June 2015, ARIPO, WIPO and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)¹ organized a *Regional Training of Trainers Workshop on the Teaching of IP in Police Academies of the ARIPO Member States* in Harare, Zimbabwe, for officers of police training colleges. On this occasion, WIPO launched their training materials for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime* (Training Manual) and encouraged the participants to use the Training Manual in their respective police

¹ Then known as the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM).

colleges to disseminate knowledge on the enforcement of IP rights. Authored by the Hon. Mr. Louis TC Harms, former Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa, the Training Manual provides general guidance on the legal elements of piracy and counterfeiting and relevant investigative and evidential issues. To be of use in the widest number of jurisdiction possible, the Training Manual is universal in the sense that it draws on the international rules on criminal measures remedy IP infringement.

10. After the Workshop, feedback was received from Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, confirming that the Training Manual had been introduced in their police colleges, and other countries were understood to work towards the same goal. Building upon this initial enthusiasm and to increase their support, ARIPO and WIPO explored ways to customize the Training Manual to the respective legislation of ARIPO's member states. For this purpose, WIPO compiled, with ARIPO's assistance, information on the legislation of 10 ARIPO jurisdictions, namely Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and incorporated this information into a dedicated ARIPO edition of the Training Manual.

11. During March and April 2018, ARIPO shared the customized Training Manual with its member states to encourage other countries to customize the Training Manual according to their legislative frameworks and to use it for training purposes within their enforcement agencies. For example, the Zimbabwe Republic Police, through its Criminal Investigation Department, is working towards these goals.

12. On July 2 and 3, 2018, ARIPO, in collaboration with WIPO, organized a *Training of Trainers Workshop on the Teaching of IP in Police Colleges of the ARIPO Member States* at its headquarters in Harare, Zimbabwe, during which the ARIPO edition of the Training Manual was officially launched. Supported by speakers from the United States Department of Justice, the Japan Patent Office, and the Southern Bureau of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), this Workshop was attended by high-ranking officers from the police colleges of ARIPO's member states and provided an opportunity to further discuss progress on the Zimbabwean version of the Training Manual.

13. In its customized version for 10 jurisdictions, the Training Manual is a valuable resource for ARIPO's member states that should be used to the fullest extent in order to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts against IP crime. ARIPO also looks forward to the inclusion in a revised version of the Training Manual of the legislation of those ARIPO Member States that have not yet been included.

IV. CONCLUSION

14. The customized Training Manual *Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crime* has already proved to be a valuable resource, used by several police colleges of ARIPO's member states. It is expected to be used even more widely during capacity-building activities organized by ARIPO at the regional level, as well as by ARIPO's member states at their national level. The Training Manual will play a crucial role in training law enforcement officials and assisting them in the investigation and prosecution of criminal IP infringement across the African Region.

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