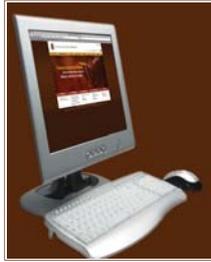




Abu-Ghazaleh Discusses E-Crimes Related To Iprs

Mr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, president of the Arab Society for Intellectual Property (ASIP), spoke at the "Intellectual Property (IP) and E-Crimes:

- *TAG-Legal Launches its Website in Spanish*
- **G20** *Envisions World IP Court*
- *Introduction to Internet Crimes II*



TAG-Legal Launches its Website in Spanish



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For the Third Consecutive Year AGIP Receives MIP's 'Middle East IP Firm of the Year' Award for 2009



G20 Envisions World IP Court



Introduction to Internet Crimes II



TAG-Legal Launches its Website in Spanish

AMMAN-Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Legal (TAG-Legal) officially launched its website in Spanish on April 15, 2009, as part of TAG-Legal's plan to expand its services in Spanish-speaking countries especially in the Central America, South America, and the Caribbeans.

"TAG-Legal found it a great opportunity to carry out its services in Latin America and the Caribbeans due to the friendly investment atmosphere and the increasing demand on doing business in these areas, such as establishing offshore companies," stated Dr. Christiane Bou Khater, TAG-Legal executive director.

"The website is another step we have taken to minimize distances and remove any obstacles

that might separate us from reaching our clients," she added.

The website includes the company's profile, an explanation of the services TAG-Legal offers its clients, as well as the list of its established offices around the world and their contact information.

The website is a result of a unanimous effort between Amman and Dubai; Ms. Dalal Jebri, Quality Control Officer - Amman, who translated the English content into Spanish in collaboration with TAG-Org's Web Development Team - Amman and Ms. Shereen Al-Khatib, TAG-Legal's Webmaster - Dubai, who designed and developed the website applying the highest quality standards.



ABU-GHAZALEH DISCUSSES E-CRIMES RELATED TO IPRS

KUWAIT – Mr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, president of the Arab Society for Intellectual Property (ASIP), spoke at the “Intellectual Property (IP) and E-Crimes: Dispute Resolution Methods” Conference organized by the Kuwaiti Bar Association’s IP Protection Committee on March 25, 2009 at the Association’s headquarters in Kuwait.

Abu-Ghazaleh discussed technical and legal solutions, e-crimes related to Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), practical methods to fight this phenomenon, international and regional efforts to encounter piracy according to the international agreements; in addition, he highlighted ASIP’s endeavors and presented a number of recommendations in this respect.

" E-crimes have become a major challenge for the global economy where the world witnesses one crime every three minutes on the Internet; in addition, the electronic piracy's rates have been the highest in four years causing the loss of US\$ 48 billion according to a study by the Business Software Alliance," Mr. Abu-Ghazaleh said.

The event also tackled issues related to e-crimes cases and the Internet, hacking and the legal utilization of the software programs in addition to the appropriate technical and legal methods to deal with e-piracy challenges.

In addition, Abu-Ghazaleh pointed out the necessary measures that should be taken to protect IP mainly by registering trademarks and patents available on the website, and registering the domain name in countries that allow such registration.

He also explained the scientific means to curb electronic piracy crimes and the international efforts to fight such international acts mentioned in several agreements such as the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) among others.

In respect of the Arab efforts in this field, Abu-Ghazaleh revealed the regional efforts in this domain including an Arab law for combating e-crimes, forming an Arab organization to combat IT crimes and the Arab agreement to combat electronic crimes in addition to other endeavors.

Moreover, Mr. Abu-Ghazaleh shed light on ASIP's initiatives in capacity building and spreading awareness such as preparing a special guide for judges and establishing a committee of experts in the field of copyrights in order to set up a unified Arab law in the field of copyrights.

Abu-Ghazaleh recommended establishing

an Arab organization to coordinate efforts in battling e-crimes through the Internet and encouraging the formation of Arab unions to encounter Internet crimes.

Speakers included lawyers and legal councilors from public and private sectors, judges specialized in the field of commercial dispute resolution, high ranking officials from the Customs Department, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Information, the University of Kuwait and the Economic Department at the American Embassy in Kuwait.

Year after year, Kuwait has been demonstrating its commitment to effectively protect IPRs and is considered one of the first countries in the region to promote the need to enhance anti-piracy awareness concepts.

As a result of its firm actions against piracy, the average piracy rate has dropped in the recent years and software developers are increasingly gaining trust in the country.

According to the recent survey conducted by the Business Software Alliance (BSA) in 2008, Kuwait piracy rate dropped by at least 10 percentage points; which was estimated to result in adding around \$350 million to Kuwait's national economy, including \$219 million in local revenues and \$1 million in taxes.

The increasing efforts of the Kuwaiti government are expected to lead to a gradual decrease in the use and trade of pirated software in the country.

The Kuwait Bar Association is responsible for issuing legislations relating to the lawyers practices in Kuwait. It is a member of the Arab Lawyers Federation. ag-IP-news

AGIP Receives MIP's 'Middle East IP Firm of the Year' Award for 2009

LONDON - Abu-Ghazaleh Intellectual Property (AGIP) received on March 31, 2009 for the third time in a row the "Middle East IP Firm of the Year" Award for 2009 at the Managing Intellectual Property (MIP) 4th Annual Global IP Awards Dinner held at Dorchester Hotel, London. According to MIP, the awards recognize the achievements in IP work over the past year, whether in prosecution, litigation, licensing or other works. They mark the culmination of MIP's five month-long annual global survey of the world's leading IP firms.



The awards presented are the result of a long and extensive process of research that began last September. As part of the annual research that goes into producing MIP's survey, MIP's researchers sought nominations for the "firm of the year" in 35 of the most important jurisdictions, as well as in certain other categories. The researchers contacted more than 2,000 people directly, and carried out some 500 interviews by email, telephone and face to face. The results of the survey were published in MIP's February and March issues.

As per the results of the survey released last month, AGIP was ranked in Tier One for trademark, patent and copyright prosecution and contentious work. "It is a great achievement for AGIP to receive the Award for the best Intellectual Property firm in the Middle East for the third year uninterrupted," said Dima Naber, AGIP International Clients Department manager who received the award on behalf of AGIP.

"We consider this Award as a testament to the success of our ongoing efforts to provide our clients with no less than a premier service," she added. MIP's survey is the largest and most in-depth ever; it covered both prosecution and contentious work in 65 jurisdictions including the Americas, Asia and Europe.

Managing Intellectual Property (MIP) was founded in 1990. It is now firmly established as the leading international magazine for IP owners. MIP is published 10 times a year and includes news, data, in-depth articles and interviews with influential IP figures.

AGIP is a member of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization (TAG-Org). Founded in 1972, TAG-Org is an international professional services group, chaired by Talal Abu-Ghazaleh that employs over 2000 professionals and operates out of its 71 offices in the Middle East, North Africa, Pakistan, India, Cyprus, Russia and China. Source: AG-IP news.



GENEVA- Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Legal took part in the Pharmaceutical Trademarks Group (PTMG) 78th Conference held in Geneva Switzerland on March 23-24, 2009.

The conference was titled "Industry Meets Institutions" which aimed at providing a platform for discussing crucial issues in the world of Pharma and Trademarks industry, as well as its implications by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market (OHIM) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Ms. Ozlem Meric, TAGLegal Office Manager in Turkey, witnessed the event along with Ms. Dima Naber, AGIP Special Clients Department Manager, in addition to

TAG-Legal at PTMG 78th Conference - Geneva

more than 250 delegates from all over the world. Ms Meric underscored the importance of such a major event and emphasized the importance of Intellectual Property (IP) related institutions like the WIPO, in providing sponsoring and adopting these types of events.

"The PTMG is one of the most prominent IP events that we look forward to attend; each conference sheds the light on the most important aspects of a current issue in the world of Pharmaceutical Trademarks; this time, the main focus was on the way IP institutions contribute to the development of the industry" added Ms. Meric. Pharmaceutical Trademarks Group (PTMG) is a non-profit organization which its primary objective is to enable members to meet at regular intervals to consider problems of mutual interest through running educational conferences twice a year.



G20 Envisions World IP Court

LONDON - Leaders of the world's largest economies struck a closed-door deal on April 1, 2009 to create an international court for Intellectual Property litigation in a move sources said the leaders deemed a contribution to the global economy.

The agreement in principle on the eve of April Fool's Day, to be a centerpiece of this week's Group of 20 summit in London, has long been romanticized by some in the legal profession and signifies the arrival of intellectual property assets at the diplomatic table.

"It's a hard-won coming of age for our once-humble IPRs," said trusted confidant Chad R. Boxe. "The belle of the ball just can't be shy any longer about her rightful place in the economic aristocracy." The so-called World Intellectual Property Litigation Court would be established by 2012, according to a copy of the communiqué obtained by Intellectual Property Watch. The idea for a global court arose at the UN World Intellectual Property Organization.

WIPO specializes in arbitration and mediation services as well as overseeing several key international treaties on aspects of IP rights such as the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

The court is seen by WIPO as an extension of its work with the treaties, and the agreement comes at a critical time for WIPO, which has not completed negotiations on a new treaty in years. "This fits with a growth strategy during the downturn," said WIPO's Charla Tan. "Litigation." In anticipation of the decision, WIPO broke ground on several construction sites which it will argue to its member governments are needed to house the courts and the fleet of translators that will come with them.

A WIPO person said, "The World Intellectual Property Organization welcomes the adoption of this proposal as a recognition of the need to balance the

requirements of least-developed litigation nations (the "LDL" group) with the fair treatment of intellectual property owners and creators, having regard to the organization's development program and the need to preserve the organization's prerogatives from unwarranted encroachments by the World Trade Organization."

Officials said several years of studies, reports and meetings would likely be needed. Also, "said court must, inter alia, be subject to jurisdictional provisions in individual Members' laws, the merits thereof, taking into account capacity to make legal provisions and enforce same, and notwithstanding and without prejudice to prior protections, precedence and ramifications as codified within the legislation of competent authorities' authority areas," explained Blovia Torr, a communications specialist working with the UN secretariat. The communiqué is under copyright and cannot be posted on this site.

A G20 delegate, speaking on his own behalf and on condition of anonymity, revealed that leaders had enjoyed "a rich discussion." "It was a very constructive meeting," he confided cautiously.

Despite the leaders' spirit of accord, difficult questions remain for the proposal. G20 insiders have indicated that the proposed court is to be overseen by a panel of influential and internationally respected jurists in the field of Intellectual Property.

The G20 nations: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, plus the European Union (represented by the rotating Council presidency and the European Central Bank). Source: Intellectual Property Watch



HP Appeals in University Patent Fight

ITHACA, NY - HP announced on April 14, 2009 that it would be appealing against a \$53 million ruling issued against the company in a patent case.

The ruling stems from a patent battle between HP and researchers at Cornell University. The Cornell Research Foundation claims that HP violated its patents regarding designs used in the HP PA-8000 processor line.

According to the Cornell Daily Sun, the suit was first filed in 2001 and originally sought \$900 million in damages. HP is seeking to appeal against the most recent ruling in the case, which on March 30, 2009 reduced the award from \$184m to \$53m.

The company said that the ruling will cause the company to re-calculate its earnings reports, but HP does not expect the case to be an issue for any of its future products as the patent at the centre of the suit expired in 2006. vnunet.com,

LES-AC Organizes 'Managing IP in an Open Innovation Environment' Workshop

DAMMAM - The Licensing Executives Society –Arab Countries (LES-AC) in cooperation with ASharqia Chamber organized the “Managing Intellectual Property (IP) in an Open Innovation Environment” workshop on April 18, 2009 in Dammam, KSA.

This workshop focused on improving the quality of both IP management and open innovation initiatives with a particular concentration on the overlap and synergy that can be obtained when done thoughtfully.

The one-day event tackled the following issues; how managing IP and conducting open innovation are inter-related; in addition to the six steps of finding and integrating open innovation technology with the help of IP databases to increase the quality of projects and decrease time to market, how the geographic distribution of IP tells you where to develop and first commercialize new products.

The main speaker at the workshop was Dr. Paul Germeraad, president of Intellectual Assets Inc., who discussed case studies and practical examples that provided the attendees with detailed insight on how to proceed and what pitfalls to avoid.

Dr. Germeraad occupied many key positions in Intellectual Asset Management field and he joined the Licensing Executives Society (LES) Board of Trustees in 2002, and is chair of the LES International Long Range Planning Committee. He is an instructor for the LES Professional Development Series.



JENNIFER LOPEZ Wins Website Battle

PHOENIX, (UPI) -A Phoenix man can no longer use Web addresses with singer jennifer lopez name to make money, the World Intellectual Property Organization announced on April 11, 2009. An arbitrator with the UN organization rejected Phoenix resident Jeremiah Tieman's stance that his jenniferlopez.net and jennifer lopez.

org Websites offered information and updates about the "Jenny from the Block" star. In finding Tieman was using the Internet sites to make money off advertising, William R. Towns ordered March 24,2009 that the domain names be turned over

to the Jennifer Lopez Foundation.

Lopez had sued Tieman over the sites, alleging they violated US copyright laws. She officially registered her name a trademark in the United States in May 1999. UPI Towns ruled that Tieman's online domains were not actual fan websites of the celebrity, but linked to a website that was based on generating revenues through paid advertisements.

IP Law Passed in Sweden - Internet Traffic Drops 30%

STOCKHOLM - Sweden passed the EU directive entitled Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Directive (IPRED) into law on April 1, 2009; that same day, internet traffic dropped by 30% according to the Local, an online newspaper.



In the wake of a new Swedish Anti-piracy law that allows copyright owners to force Internet service providers to reveal the IP addresses of filesharers, Internet traffic in and out of the country dropped from 120 Gbps to 80 Gbps the day the law went into effect.

The law will allow courts to order Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to hand over information that identify suspected illegal file sharers. The belief is that commercial infractions of Intellectual Property law within the EU will eventually be criminalized.

But even though a number of Swedish book publishers have pursued court orders to compel ISPs to disclose the identities of massive offenders, the Vice Chairman of Sweden's Pirate Party

doesn't think the law will ultimately have much of an impact.

Proponents of the law are already excited because they believe the law is working - having no other explanation for the sudden drop in traffic.

"There is a very drastic reduction in Internet traffic, but experience from other countries suggests that while file-sharing drops on the day a law is passed, it starts climbing again," Christian Engstrom told the BBC.

On the same day that the law came into effect, five audio book publishers applied to the courts to trace a suspected file sharer. They suspect the person behind a particular IP address has been distributing copyrighted material illegally.

"It takes people a few weeks to figure out how to change their security settings so that they can share files anonymously." Source: Secuobs

CRIME

Introduction to Internet Crimes II

By Ms. Deema Abu- Zuleikha

Ms. Deema Abu-Zulaikha has a LL.B degree in Law and a Master degree in Intellectual Property Rights from the University of Jordan. She is TAG-Legal's Quality Control Manager at the General Administration Office.

Cyber Crimes or (Internet Crimes):

The appearance of computer technologies and internet has affected all the aspects of human beings' everyday life; new trades, business transactions, and ways of communications emerged. As a result, new types of criminal activities also appeared!

The internet could be considered as a relatively new premier crime instrument, or the object/subject of a crime; accordingly, I will be discussing the definition of cyber crimes while demonstrating the types of the latter.

The Definition of Cyber Crimes:

In the current open global network, a lot of threats have come out in the electronic information security. Internal manipulation of electronic data by disgruntled employees and consultants is rampant. These groups of people, who normally have valid access to their company's systems, may take steps to disrupt its business operations or steal proprietary, sensitive or financial information. Mostly, the insiders are familiar with their systems work process, their offensive is much easier,

more frequent and sometimes more damaging than external attacks.¹ However, many attacks are caused by external groups and individuals who obtain unauthorized access to computer systems which could be considered as a crime and also could do serious harm to large amounts of data and the organizational viability of a corporate system.²

The word cyber crime or internet crime is a new word which refers to the crimes that take place through the internet environment, this term is one of a number of terms connected with each other by the word (cyber), so the cyber space is used as a synonymous to the internet or the digital environment, and there are also (cyber cash) by using an electronic payment system such as electronic cheques and credit cards.³

But the definition of what constitutes a crime on the internet is still being developed. In the past the States and Federal Government defined cyber crime activities to include the destruction or theft of computer data and programs to be a computer crimes but the definition has expanded to include activities such as cyber stalking⁴ and forgery illegal gambling.⁵

There have been numerous discussions between experts on what constitutes a cyber crime or a computer related crime yet failed to come up with a global definition word.

1 Dr Rita Esen \ TITLE: Cyber Crime: A Growing Problem \ JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW\ June 2002 \ VathekPublishing\ www.lixesNixes.com

2 Dr Rita Esen \ TITLE: Cyber Crime: A Growing Problem \ JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW\ June 2002 \ Vathek Publishing\ www.lixesNixes.com

3 Yones Arab \ law & information technology encyclopedia / cyber crimes \first edition \2002 Jordan\Amman

4 cyber stalking describes the use of the Internet as a means of harassing another person

5 See Rodney D. Ryden\ Guide to cyber laws \First edition 2001\ Jain book agency\ New Delhe-India

Cyber crimes may involve criminal activities that are traditional in nature such as theft fraud forgery which are a subject to criminal sanctions. On the other hand, cyber crimes may also include some new technological crimes such as hacking and unauthorized access to internal information systems. It is worth mentioning that history has shown that computer crimes are committed by a broad range of people such as students, amateurs, terrorists, and members of organized crime groups. What distinguishes them is the nature of the crime committed. The individual who accesses a computer system without criminal intent is much different from the employee of a financial institution who skims funds from customer accounts.⁶

On a national level, we still do not have specified regulations in Jordan to protect the internet environment and cyber space, the only applicable law is the Penal Code.

However, the cyber transactions issue has been well organized under the Electronic Transaction Law No.85 of 2001 which defines the issues of electronic commerce and payments sans discussing nor handling the problem of cyber crimes except in Article 38 of the same law which stated that "Any person who commits an act that constitutes a crime pursuant to the legislation in force through the use of electronic means, shall be penalized by imprisonment for no less than three months and no more than one year, or a fine of no less than JD3000 and no more than JD10000, or both. He shall be penalized with the harsher penalty if the prescribed penalties in such legislation are harsher than the penalty prescribed in this Law.

6 Yones Arab \ law & information technology encyclopedia / cyber crimes \first edition \2002 Jordan\Amman

It is clear that this article is a general rule which does not establish nor define the concept cyber crime itself. Under all circumstances the definition of cyber crimes includes the following features which recognize the information which should be always protected as following:

- 1- Confidentiality (secrecy): information is only disclosed for those users who are authorized to have access to it.
- 2- Integrity: information is modified only by those users who have the right to do so.
- 3- Availability: authorized users can access information and other resources when needed.⁷

Common types of cyber crimes:-

All computer operations are susceptible to criminal activity either as the target of the crime or the tool of it or both. The most common types of computer or cyber crimes are categorized as it follows:-

Computer Fraud:-

Computer fraud can be defined generally as "an international deception for the purpose of getting illegal commercial or political benefit" where it was defined by the audit commission as "any fraudulent behavior connected with computerization by which some one intends to gain financial advantage".⁸

Intangible assets represented in data format such as money on deposit or hours of work are the most common targets of computer fraud. Credit card information as well as personal and financial information on credit card clients, have been frequently targeted

7 Security and crimes prevention methods 2001. www. Interpol.org

8 See Diana Rowland & Elizabeth Macdonald \ information technology law \ Cavendish publishing limited \ London 2000/page 449

by the organized criminal community the sale of this information to counterfeiters of credit cards and travel document has proven to be extremely lucrative.⁹

Cyber piracy is considered another form of computer fraud on the Internet. Many countries alerted their people against this new and growing online crime.

Most studies in this area have identified three types of computer fraud as the following:

1- **Input manipulation:** this type of fraud is the most common computer crime as it is easily perpetrated and difficult to detect.¹⁰ And the input fraud may include the misuse of cash cards or creation of accounts for ghost employees.¹¹

2- **Output manipulation:** this form is targeting the output of computer system and the obvious example is the cash dispenser fraud achieved by falsifying instructions to the computer in the input stage in order to get different output. Stolen bank cards and the pre signed cheques are examples of this type.¹²

3- **Program manipulation:** this type is very difficult to discover and is frequently not recognized. It involves changing existing programs in the computer system or inserting new programs. A common method used by persons with specialized knowledge of computer programming is the Trojan horse

9 See united nations manual on the prevention and control of cyber crimes.2001

10 see united nations manual on the prevention and control of cyber crimes.2001

11 See Diana Rowland & Elizabeth Macdonald \ information technology law \ Cavendish publishing limited \ London 2000/page 449

12 See Yones Arab \ law & information technology encyclopedia / cyber crimes \first edition \ Arab banks union publications \2002

whereby computer instructions are replaced in a computer program so that will perform an unauthorized function concurrent with its normal function. This method may leave the program without any evidence excluding the damages that it caused. Trojan horse will be clarified briefly later on in this article.¹³

Causing Damage or Modification of Computer Data:

This type of cyber crimes involves unauthorized access to a computer system by using a new created program such as viruses, worms, or logic bombs. I will explain them briefly in the next few paragraphs.

1- *Viruses:*

The first appearance of the term virus as reference to unwanted computer code was in the 1970's and defined generally in the early 1980's.¹⁴

Computer viruses could be defined as programs that reiterate themselves, develop themselves and attach themselves to other programs and perform malicious actions. Self replication is the key attribute that distinguishes viruses from other programs. For instance a Trojan horse is a program which performs unsolicited actions but it cannot replicate and spread on its own.¹⁵In any case viruses always cause destruction of the system resources and some degree of wasted time for computer users.¹⁶

13 See Diana Rowland & Elizabeth Macdonald \ information technology law \ Cavendish publishing limited \ London 2000

14 MATHIAS KLANG\ A Critical Look At The Regulation Of Computer Viruses\ INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND IT in www.lixesNixes.com

15 An example of productively damage is the stoned virus which simply writes "your computer is stoned" on the screen

16 See Yones Arab /2002\law & information technology encyclopedia / cyber crimes \first edition

2- *Worms:*

The second type of computer damage is worms, the worm is a program that can run independently and move through networks from one computer to another. The worm is also capable of changing its structure and creating different segments of itself. Worms traditionally do not alter other computer programs but they can be used to carry other viruses which have the ability to affect other programs.¹⁷

3- *Trojan Horse:*

Trojan horse is a program which contains hidden codes that when entering any system performs some undesirable function. The author of Trojan horse may create the program to access the source code of a useful program that is attractive to other users and add a code so that the program performs some harmful function in addition to its useful function.¹⁸

4- *Logic Bomb:*

A logic bomb is another technique by which computer damage can be caused. The creation of a logic bomb requires specialized knowledge since it destroys or modify the form of data at a certain time in the future.¹⁹

The criminal events in these criteria are uncountable but I will refer to the famous events in the cyber history with its legal application in the courts.

5-*The Morris Worm:*

On November 2, 1988 Morris Worm was created by Robert Tappan Morris, Jr. who was

17 MATHIAS KLANG\ A Critical Look At The Regulation Of Computer Viruses\ INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND IT in www.lixesNixes.com

18 See Yones Arab /2002\law & information technology encyclopedia / cyber crimes \first edition

19 See Yones Arab /2002\law & information technology encyclopedia / cyber crimes \first edition

a graduate student in computer science at Cornell University.

This worm damaged 6,000 computers in the world, and 5% - 10% of the Internet was affected. Estimates on the damage vary but it ranges in the area of \$98 million. Most of it was related to man-hours to fix the problem, and then he punished of three years imprisonment and 10 thousands fine.²⁰

6- *Melissa:*

This virus caused millions of dollars of damage by disrupting networks all over the world. Its creator (David Smith) has been jailed for 20

20 Larry Boettger\2000\ The Morris Worm: how it Affected Computer Security and Lessons Learned by it \ <http://www.wbglinks.net/pages/reads/misc>

months by a United States court.²¹

A judge in New Jersey also fined Smith \$5,000 and ordered him to stay away from computer networks or the internet unless authorized by the court.²²

To be continued

21 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas>

22 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas>

Legal Expert of the Month

Ms. Soha Al-Masri



Ms. Soha Al-Masri is the office manager of the Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Legal (TAG-Legal) – Lebanon since 2007. She graduated with a BA degree in Law from the Lebanese University, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences. Then she pursued her studies and gained the MBA degree in Business Management from the Arts, Sciences & Technology University – Lebanon.

Ms. Al-Masri has an extensive experience in international law, real estate, business and commercial law, litigation, arbitration and mediation, industrial law, as well as Intellectual Property including trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights, patents, and competition law.

Her long experience in business and law, in addition to her experience as a university professor added great value to our company and we are very honored to have her among TAG-Legal's staff.

General Administration

P.O. Box: 921100, Amman 11192, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Telephone: (962-6) 5 100 900
Fax: (962-6) 5 100 901
Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com
Street Address: Prince Shaker bin Zaid Street Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan

Algeria, Algeria

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Email: taglegal.bahrain@tag-legal.com

Cairo, Egypt

Representatives:
Mr. Mohamed H. Abd El-Sadek
Mr. Bader EL-Dein Abdel khalek
Email: taglegal.egypt@tag-legal.com

Gaza Strip, Palestine

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Baghdad, Iraq

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Amman, Jordan

Representative: Ms. Hayja'a Abu Al-Hayja'a
Email: taglegal.jordan@tag-legal.com

Kuwait City, Kuwait

Email: taglegal.kuwait@tag-legal.com

Beirut, Lebanon

Representative: Ms. Soha Al Masri
Email: taglegal.lebanon@tag-legal.com

Tripoli, Libya

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Casablanca, Morocco

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com
Muscat, Oman
Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Karachi, Pakistan

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Doha, Qatar

Email: taglegal.qatar@tag-legal.com

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh Office:

Representative: Mr. Maher Melhem
Email: taglegal.ksa@tag-legal.com

Jeddah Office:

Representative: Fadi Obiedat
Email: taglegal.jeddah@tag-legal.com

Khobar Office:

Representative: Mr. Mohammed Sulieman
Email: taglegal.khobar@tag-legal.com

Khartoum, Sudan

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Damascus, Syria

Email: taglegal.syria@tag-legal.com

Tunis, Tunisia

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Ankara, Turkey

Representative: Ms. Ozlem Meric
E-mail: taglegal.turkey@tag-legal.com

United Arab Emirates

Sharjah Office:

Representative: Mr. Rami Omar Abdellatif
Email: taglegal.uae@tag-legal.com

Abu Dhabi:

Representative: Mr. Moutaz Abdullat
Email: taglegal.abudhabi@tag-legal.com

West Bank, Palestine

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Sana'a, Yemen

Email: taglegal.yemen@tag-legal.com

China

Shanghai Office

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Beijing Office:

E-mail: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Edinburgh, UK

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com

Montréal, Canada

Email: taglegal@tag-legal.com