

Developing Intellectual Property Regimes in the Gulf: Utilising Intellectual Property for Positive Economic Growth

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Economic growth is an area of concern for both developed and developing countries as the ripple effects of the global economic crisis continue to overshadow the world of business. The negative impact on business development and fiscal growth brought on by the financial crisis coupled with the global impetus to boost economic growth, highlights the need for a re-evaluation of the development of intellectual property regimes in the Gulf. The focus will be on the Intellectual property development made by the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) and how the developments can act as a catalyst for financial prosperity. Ideas and knowledge are important tools through which countries can increase their trade and services. Intellectual property development is an area of dramatic growth. Legislation and policymaking has taken place at an exponential rate since the advent of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1994. The Gulf is no longer dominated by its trade with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and has increased its level of trade with emerging markets, especially Asian markets¹. As such, with the diversification of its trading partners, the protection of all types of intellectual property rights is essential to future business success. Through intellectual property the region is opening itself up to further foreign investment that can have a positive impact on the economy. The financial crisis has changed the dynamics between financial market leaders, namely the US and EU, and emerging markets. The Gulf States are in an enviable position; the development of international trade and services via multilateral and bilateral trade agreements allows them to act as a hub between Eastern and Western markets².

Field of Research: Business Law

1. Introduction

To date, each individual Gulf State has developed its intellectual property laws at varying rates. The general pattern of change has been to deviate from a Sharia based discretionary exercise of personal authority towards a codification of laws³. In theory, the Gulf States now display a set of IP laws that are largely compliant with Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). How much scope is in the current laws to accede to TRIPS plus provision's is a key question for both the GCC and its international partners. The main concern for developed countries will be in bridging the gap between increasing TRIPS standards to further enhance intellectual property protection and the enforcement of the legislative changes. To date, previous research has highlighted a need for the GCC States to not rush into a TRIPS Plus era without raising their capacity to adhere to such stringent regimes. Where this research is different is in the exploration of a relationship between intellectual property and Islamic finance to give a new platform to intellectual property protection.

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The GCC is currently the European Union's (EU) sixth largest export market and the EU is GCC's second trading partner and follows the main international provisions of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), WTO and TRIPs. In the case of the GCC, these have been supplemented by further negotiations regarding international provisions concerning intellectual property. The GCC has a strong desire to develop national laws and regulations in intellectual property rights to bring it in on par with legislative and regulatory developments in the international arena⁴. The focus is to develop international standards as this has become a growing challenge for the development and diversification of national exports and international trade⁵.

At its very core, intellectual property is a territorial creature, how this then transmits on an international level is of great importance to foreign investors. With the birth of the internet age and globalization, barriers have been demolished and there has been a corollary increase in economic interdependence. This has presented both strengths and weaknesses for national economies. An obvious strength is the escalation in investments and capital movement amongst member states and foreigners⁶. However, the recent global economic crisis, headed by the US financial crisis and the further debt problems of Greece and other EU countries, critically damaged the world economy, which in turn poses a threat to growth rates in developing economies.

There is a stark contrast in the resources available to countries with developed intellectual property systems to those that are still at the development stage. This is because developed countries can utilise independent reports, legislation and case law to influence policy. The GCC States will want to draw on the technical expertise and experience of its international partners to advance its IP agenda⁷. If the Gulf can satisfy TRIPs plus obligations, the potential to open up new markets brings with them opportunities for economic growth. However TRIPs plus is case specific and its affect on bilateral agreements is not to the same uniform standard as standard TRIPs compliance⁸. What will be a matter of concern for the Gulf States is how the TRIPs plus obligations are firstly incorporated and then implemented. The TRIPs plus obligations are: data exclusivity, extension of patent terms, restrictions on use of compulsory licensing, minimum protection for industrial rights, trademark protection, relinquish transition period privileges granted from WTO and enforcement against IP violation through criminal sanctions⁹. Out of all the TRIPs plus obligations it is the enforcement criteria which is the most complex to implement due to the lack of societal awareness/acceptance of the criminality of IP infringement. Although IP development in the GCC is dominated by the US and EU, the GCC States need to avoid creating hollow policies and pay more than lip service to the influences of Sharia Law.

Islamic Law is an added dimension to the Gulf region as all states have some level of Sharia compliance¹⁰. Where the study of intellectual property developments and Islamic Law becomes multi faceted is when consideration is given to the above sui generis dichotomy that has arisen between the Gulf States and international states. There are external pressures to adopt laws for which the developing states lack the necessary expertise, infrastructures and legislation¹¹.

The research objectives that this paper will address are:

- The implications of TRIPs plus policies
- The influence of Sharia law on IP enforcement
- Potential impact of IP development on economic growth through Islamic Finance

2. Literature Review

Price (2009) describes the underlying principles of Islamic Law as “the golden thread that binds the Sharia and Intellectual Property Protection”¹². Ballantyne (1980) depicted the codification of laws in the Islamic states as an irresistible force while the Sharia was an irremovable object¹³. The anomaly that existed between the two has shifted in favour of clear domination of western-based secular laws in the commercial and civil context. Price argues the conundrum has now shifted to being one where the position of Sharia is to be further eroded, maintained, or re-asserted. However the Gulf States in particular are not the mere pushovers as one would assume¹⁴. There are legislative frameworks in place which are heavily influenced by the West (for example, Bahrain, Kuwait and UAE) however given the recent Arab Spring; there is an undercurrent of political unrest that requires the Arab States to review their internal infrastructures¹⁵. This makes a study of intellectual property and Sharia influences of current day relevance as the realms of economic development extend into knowledge based markets. To date, the potential impact of intellectual property development on economic growth through Islamic finance in the GCC has not been answered by past studies.

There is scholarly work on intellectual property in developing countries particularly in the economic impact of intellectual property and TRIPS compliance¹⁶. The purpose of TRIPS is to address the different ways in which IPR's are protected around the world and to narrow down the deviances in protection under the umbrella of uniform international rules. TRIPS established minimum levels of intellectual property protection that each WTO Member State is required to provide. For the GCC States, this was the beginning of unprecedented international pressure to develop a requisite level of IP regimes that conformed to Western standards. The recent proliferation of regional and bilateral free trade agreements include elements of intellectual property protection and development as defined by minimum TRIPS standards¹⁷.

These agreements are intrusively integrating TRIPS-plus standards into a region that has developed from pre TRIPS to TRIPS standards in a very short space of time¹⁸. Developing countries are thus under increasing pressure to foster national intellectual property regimes, that work in harmony with those of developed countries. It is the pressure to conform to Western standards as opposed to the progression needs of developing countries that is criticised by many TRIPS analysts (Diepeveen, Hassan and Yaqub, 2009). The crux of the dichotomy between Western pressure and national legislative inadequacies is in what both sides perceive to be effective action. For example, the statistical analysis of intellectual property infringement shows that the Gulf States have improved their IP enforcement in areas such as software piracy as the rates of infringement are falling. However the pressure to incorporate TRIPS plus standard will require the States to adhere to stricter enforcement action when they are barely managing to maintain current improvements.

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Table 1 - Gulf States Piracy Rates (2000-2010)

Gulf State	Piracy Rates 2000	Piracy Rates 2006	Piracy Rates 2010
Oman	78%	62%	62%
Qatar	81%	58%	49%
Saudi Arabia	59%	52%	52%
UAE	44%	35%	36%
Kuwait	80%	64%	60%
Bahrain	80%	60%	54%

Source: BSA Global Software Piracy Study 2011

To comprehend how each country incorporates their national interests in compliance with TRIPS and how those interests directly influence policies and procedures is a prerequisite for a thorough practical working knowledge of the trade context of TRIPS. Despite the uniform banner of the GCC, how individual GCC countries espouse and strengthen their interests relating to TRIPS is multifarious. Against the backdrop of a need for convergence between intellectual property and Islamic law is the need of both developed and developing countries to complete free trade agreements as foreign investment is more likely to take place where host countries have strong intellectual property protection. This reduces the risks of theft and leads to an economic boost for protected products (Primo Braga and Fink 1998). This has a positive effect on the volume of foreign direct investment (FDI) as foreign firms are able to compete effectively in developing countries and gain the requisite economic benefits (Javorcik 2004). Increasing and enhancing trade flows through liberalisation remains a priority for policymakers in developing countries (Sundaram and von Arnim, 2008). A common view assumes that trade liberalisation is an engine for economic development (Thirlwall, 2000). Empirical evidence to date highlights the importance of trade for economic growth in developing countries (Berg and Lewer 2007). However, states with political instability have struggled to enforce macroeconomic policies towards trade reform and the role of foreign investment is ambiguous (International Institutions and Global Governance Program 2012). Transparency in intellectual property development and legislation is also a contributing factor¹⁹.

The development of intellectual property laws over the past thirty years has transformed the GCC States from feudal states to stable independent sovereign states (Price 2011). The members share similar political systems based on autocratic monarchies and strive towards a collective structure to boost their global economic position and integration²⁰. The GCC focus is to develop international standards as this has become a growing challenge for the development and diversification of national exports and international trade. Each State varies in its number of international agreements with Kuwait being signed up to one international treaty to Oman which has 13 international treaties in force.

Table 2 - Gulf States and Ratified International Treaties

Treaty	Kuwait	Bahrain	Oman	UAE	Saudi Arabia	Qatar
Berne Convention		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brussels Convention		✓	✓			
Budapest Treaty			✓			
Hague Agreement			✓			
Madrid Protocol		✓	✓			
Nairobi Treaty			✓			✓
Nice Agreement		✓				
Paris Convention		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Patent Cooperation Treaty		✓	✓	✓		✓
Patent Law Treaty			✓			
Rome Convention		✓		✓		
Trademark Law Treaty		✓	✓			
UPOV Convention			✓			
WIPO Convention	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WIPO Copyright Treaty		✓	✓			✓
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty		✓	✓			✓

Source: WIPO

Economists argue international trade under the guise of bilateral and multilateral agreements remains unfair to developing States, given that the large proportion of benefits from trade are amassed by developed countries (Drahos 2003). Stronger IPR's can create ownership advantages. Stronger intellectual property protection has its obvious advantages as through providing a legal remedy for intellectual property infringement, there is more willingness by developed countries to expand their markets into new territories. This then has a direct impact on tax revenues and transaction costs as there is evidence of a viable legal structure to protect intellectual property and associated knowledge based assets (Maskus and Penubarti, 1995).

Where the research intends to develop this area of law further is to address the current standstill in IP enforcement. The net will be cast further ashore and focus on economic growth through promoting IPR's in Islamic Finance markets.

3. Methodology

The research design is a paper and online data collection method to find literature to date on intellectual property law development in the GCC States. The sample size is a census sample as all literature in this field is collected and then selected based on its relevance to the research. The data collected has come from policy documents,

legislation, statistics, books, peer-reviewed articles, press reports, internet based materials, research studies and relevant theory²¹. The data will be analysed through the grounded theory method whereby data collected will be analysed to produce a theoretical solution to the research questions²². The research method goes beyond highlighting the problems of TRIPS Plus and developing a theory for intellectual property protection.

4. Findings

Sharia Law impacts on protection parameters in respect of copyright patent and trademark protection. The growing influence of Sharia on intellectual property is dependent on three main factors: an understanding of Islamic Law to provide support for the protection of intellectual property law, provisions to protect intellectual property rights with the aim of increasing innovations and stimulate economic development and the effectiveness of any law being dependent on society both recognizing and accepting it.

There has been a limited amount of work in the understanding of Islamic Law to provide support for the protection of intellectual property law. Prior to TRIPS, the Gulf States offered limited legal recourse for IPR holders. The sub continent as a whole was an agrarian economy, lacking intellectual property legislation and protection. Intellectual property rights are not specifically regulated by any source of Sharia law in that IPR's do not fall under the main five types of conduct namely: mandatory, recommended, permitted, recommended against or prohibited²³. Given that Sharia law makes no specific reference to intellectual property, let alone if it is permitted or prohibited, the role of Islam in interpreting intellectual property law has been determined in favour of Western codes²⁴. However, embedding Sharia compliance in intellectual property law development will be a vital strategy for both the Gulf States and developed countries as at the heart of intellectual property protection is acceptance by the public at large of intellectual property as predicated with Islamic law²⁵.

A common analogy is to attribute Islamic principles of property to the protection of intellectual property. While this has a certain degree of standing, particularly in regard to appropriation, as the natural rights under Locke's labour theory, a distinction is drawn between tangible assets and intangible assets. How the two are measured can vary significantly and more relevant to the current economic climate, how the value of intangible assets can be assessed and protected can have a profound effect on economic growth potential. Concepts of Sharia play a significant role in IP products is in Islamic Finance. The rationale for *riba* comes from the concept of unjust enrichment. The argument against IP protection therefore lies within the definition of unjust enrichment and links with the length of time an IPR holder is awarded a monopoly right over the invention (Beltrametti 2009). The quality and quantity of patents is an indicator for innovation in a knowledge-based economy. Patents for Islamic Finance products need to be a growth area for the Gulf States as this is an emerging market. For example there has been an increase in licensing agreements between the GCC and Malaysia as well as negotiations for a FTA²⁶. The Malaysian trading agreement can set the precedent for incorporating Islamic Finance in other negotiations²⁷.

With the accession to WTO membership, TRIPS compliance was a minimum requirement. What this resulted in was a rapid transformation of intellectual property

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national law from virtually non-existent or minor laws to Western style statutory regulation in the Gulf. The main areas of improvement were on length of protection and enforcement mechanisms. For example, shortly before WTO ascension, Saudi Arabia passed laws in trademarks, copyrights, design rights and patents. Similarly, Oman took steps for legislative reform from 2000, Bahrain from 2003 and Qatar from 2002. The remaining two GCC States were making changes earlier, UAE from 1992 and Kuwait from 1980²⁸. The legislative transformation to date has been at an exponential rate. The current state of affairs stands with the GCC states displaying an unequivocal level of compliance to TRIPS standard to gain credence with their WTO status.

Kuwait is the only GCC State on the US Special 301 Report Watch List for its lack of progress on enforcement efforts against piracy and counterfeiting. The main shortcomings identified by the report were the failure of the judiciary to enforce penalties that were seen as severe enough penalties to act as a deterrent to IPR infringement and the lack of legislative reform in Kuwaiti copyright law. Saudi Arabia, the most Sharia compliant of all the GCC States, was last seen on the US Special 301 Report Watch List in 2009. Therefore, whereas Saudi Arabia has progressed from Priority Watch List to a level of compliance which no longer requires it to be included on the US Special Report, Kuwait has so far failed to make such progress. This can be linked to Kuwait only securing \$81 million worth of foreign direct investment (FDI) whereas Saudi Arabia and Qatar enticed some \$28 billion and \$5.5 billion, respectively²⁹.

TRIPS plus provisions are defined as “*commitments which go beyond what is already included or consolidated in the TRIPS Agreement*”³⁰. The relationship between TRIPS plus regimes and international trade has become so inextricably woven by the dominant developed countries that it is difficult to see the two as separate entities. For the GCC to meet its TRIPS plus requirements for both the US and the EU it is required to harmonise its current laws to that of its international counterparts. The US/EU embodies a resolute standing point of the engines for growth in the Arab region is dependent on trade liberalization and foreign investment. What then are the TRIPS plus requirements that set it apart from the level of TRIPS compliance which is currently in place?

TRIPs plus can be seen to exert pressure for stronger obligations in intellectual property areas such as: data exclusivity, extension of patent terms, restrictions on use of compulsory licensing, minimum protection for industrial rights, trademark protection, relinquish transition period privileges granted from WTO and enforcement against intellectual property violation particularly criminal sanctions³¹. Applying this to the GCC, there are certain discreet facets of the Arab States which require consideration. The oil-led growth has created weak structural foundations in Arab economies resulting in an import dependent economy. The issue of poor traditional, local knowledge development has had a negative economic impact on Arab agriculture, manufacturing and industrial production (Arab Human Development Report 2009). The report does highlight the real question for economic growth for the Arab world at large. As oil prices increase and developed countries look to previous unviable options for potential development³², now is the optimum time for the Gulf States to form a strategy which seeks economic development in line with the internet age and knowledge based assets for sustainable long term development.

Focusing on piracy rates, the GCC states can demonstrate a strong positive trend in reducing piracy between its Pre TRIPS and TRIPS compliance timeline. However from

2006 onwards the percentage of pirated materials has not significantly changed³³. This is a clear indication that whereas the States were able to implement TRIPS requirements and drastically improve, they are unable to maintain that same momentum. What the GCC can do to better its intellectual property protection and enforcement is to bring together the principles of IP and Islamic Law under the Lockean theory of skill, labour and judgement. IPR's are seen as foreign products and their infringement is not taken seriously by the public. The reason for this is because the public are unaware of the amount of investment and skill that is consumed in producing the product and as a result have become accustomed to the label of economic free riders. Protection of IP products relating to Islamic Finance has the potential to be a win-win situation. Islamic Finance is a field of business that the public already recognise and is an expanding market with economic growth potential. By promoting the IPR's attached to Islamic Finance, IPR's can then be given a new platform to demonstrate their Sharia compliant existence. This gives a new and innovative approach to IPR's and findings demonstrate an alternative approach to the protection of IP.

5. Conclusions

The Gulf States are aware of the benefits of a knowledge driven economy where intangible assets are becoming much more invaluable than physical assets. Intellectual property rights are the way forward for new business opportunities and as a driving force behind economic growth. Therefore for the Gulf States intellectual property protection is a vital lever to business success. There needs to be a reinvention in how intellectual property law is projected in the public arena. The main TRIPS plus criteria that the GCC will struggle with is the increased enforcement requirements. Efforts to reduce intellectual property infringement since TRIPS have been met with lukewarm success at best as seen in areas such as software piracy which are stagnant and therefore the Gulf States need to do more than simply make legislative changes. The danger for the GCC is a widening gulf between its IP laws and the public acceptance of the new regimes. These lacunae can be addressed through developing national Islamic Finance products which in themselves will boost the economy and the intellectual property attached to the products will fuel a knowledge driven economy that promotes IPR's in conjunction with established Islamic law principles.

Endnotes

¹ Economist Intelligence Unit 2011 states 30 years ago the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, (OECD), accounted for 85% of GCC trade, however with the influx of emerging markets, by 2009 45% of GCC trade stems from emerging markets . Also see Habibi, N. (2011), Growth in economic relations of China and India with the GCC countries. *Asian-Pacific Economic Literature*, 25: 52–67

² *ibid*

³ Price D, 2007, The Dynamics Of Intellectual Property Protection In The Arab Gulf States, *International Review of Business Research Papers* Vol.3 No.1. March 2007, Pp. 147-161

⁴ The Economic Agreement Between the GCC States Adopted by the GCC Supreme Council (22nd Session; 31 December 2001)

⁵ GCC Charter, Foundations and Objectives , <http://www.gcc-sg.org/eng/index895b.html?action=Sec-Show&ID=3> Accessed at 15.03.2012

⁶ Maskus K, 2000, Intellectual Property Rights and Economic Development, www.colorado.edu/Economics/mcguire/workingpapers/cwrurev.doc Accessed at 11.10.11

⁷ Joint Action Programme for Implementation of the GCC-EU Cooperation Agreement of 1988

2010-2013 part 9 “Exchange of views and experience in the area of intellectual property rights. Establish cooperation between the EU and the GCC in the field of patents in order for the GCC to benefit from the EU experience. Such cooperation could include exchange of expertise and technical assistance in various fields such as capacity building, training, expert missions, patent databases, IT and seminars. In this respect, cooperation between the European Patent Office and the GCC Patent Office will be encouraged.”

⁸ Kim Y K et al, 2012, Appropriate Intellectual Property Protection and economic growth in countries at different levels of development, Research policy, Volume 41, Number 2, Pages 358-375, Elsevier Science B V Amsterdam

⁹ El Said, 2008, “The development of intellectual property protection in the Arab world” Edwin Mellen Press

¹⁰ Mahafzah Q A, 2009, The Perspective of Moral and Financial rights of Intellectual Property in Islam, H A Arab Law Quarterly, Volume 23, Part 4, Pages 457-468, Brill 2009

¹¹ Khoury A, 2007, Trademark Policy: The case of Arab Countries, Pages 299-333, Oxford University Press

¹² Price D, 2009, The Development of Intellectual Property Regimes in the Arabian Gulf States: Infidels at the Gates, Routledge Research in Intellectual Property

¹³ Ballantyne, W 1986, Commercial Law in the Arab Middle East, Lloyds of London Press

¹⁴ Gulf States have been described as having little influence in the intellectual property standard-setting process, see for example, Drahos P, 2003, Developing countries and International Intellectual Property Standard Setting Process,

http://www.iprcommission.org/papers/pdfs/study_papers/sp8_drahos_study.pdf Accessed at 15.12.11

¹⁵ Charafeddine, R H 2011, The Economic and Financial Impacts of the Arab Awakening, Accessed at <http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/The%20Economic%20and%20Financial%20Impacts%20of%20the%20Arab%20Awakening%20-%20Raed%20H%20%20Charafeddine%20-%20Sep%20%202011.pdf> 24.02.2012

¹⁶ Keith E. Maskus, Intellectual Property Rights in the Global Economy 186–94 (2000), Winter, S., 1989. “Patents in Complex Contexts: Incentives and Effectiveness”. In Weil and Snapper (eds.), *Owning Scientific and Technical Information*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Univ. Press, Braga, C.A. Primo, 1995. “Trade-Related Intellectual Property Issues: The Uruguay Round Agreement and its Economic Implications”. Chap. 12 (pp. 381-412) in W. Martin and L.A. Winters (eds.), *The Uruguay Round and Developing Economies*. Wn., D.C.: World Bank, Discussion Paper 307

¹⁷ EU, US and China are all offering to finalise FTA’s with GCC

¹⁸ Turk M, 2010, Bargaining and I Treaties: The case for a pro-development interpretation of TRIPS but not TRIPS Plus, *New York University Journal of International Law and Politics*, Volume 42 Pages 981-1030, The New York University Law School.

¹⁹ Kuwait is still on the United States Trade Representative (USTR) Special 301 Watch List whereas Saudi Arabia has been removed from the list in February 2010.

²⁰ Kropf 2011, The patterns of economic diversification in the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council: Natural resources, democracy and Islam, Accessed at <http://www.soas.ac.uk/lmei/events/ssemme/file67883.pdf>

²¹ See for example, J. Braithwaite and P. Drahos, 2000, *Global Business Regulation*, Cambridge University Press. There are four main theoretical approaches: utilitarian, Locke’s labour theory, libertarian vision and egalitarianism,

²² Strauss, A. and Corbin, J, 1990, *Basics of qualitative research: Grounded theory procedures and techniques*. Sage Publications.

²³ Jamar S D, 1992, *The Protection of Intellectual Property Under Islamic Law*, Capital University Law Review, Vol. 21, p. 1079, Beltrametti, S, 2009. The Legality of Intellectual Property Rights under Islamic Law. In: *The Prague Yearbook of Comparative Law and Price, D 2009* “The Development of Intellectual Property Regimes in the Arabian Gulf States: Infidels at the Gates” *Routledge Research in Intellectual Property*, Zahma M, 2000 ‘Characteristic Features of Islamic Law: Perceptions and Misconceptions’. 15(2) *Arab Law Quarterly* 169, Carroll. J, 2001 “Intellectual Property rights in the Middle East”, II *Fordham Intellectual Property, Media and Entertainment Journal* 588, Amin. S H 1993, *Law of Intellectual and Industrial Property in Developing Countries: Muslim World* 36. and William M Ballantyne, 1986, *Commercial Law in the Arab Middle East: The Gulf States*, Lloyd’s of London

²⁴ Price, D 2009 “The Development of Intellectual Property Regimes in the Arabian Gulf States: Infidels at the Gates” *Routledge Research in Intellectual Property*

²⁵ See Khan A, 2001, *Islam as Intellectual Property My Lord! Increase Me In Knowledge*, *Cumberland Law Review*, Volume 31, Part 3, Pages 631-684, SSRN

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- ²⁶ Currently the GCC Malaysian FTA is still incomplete however one of the main contributions from Malaysia is in the field of Islamic Finance. Malaysia also trades with the GCC States particularly Qatar.
- ²⁷ Hassan K and Mahlkecht M 2011, *Islamic Capital Markets: Products and Strategies* John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- ²⁸ WIPO
- ²⁹ World Investment Report 2011, issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad),
- ³⁰ David Vivas, Regional and bilateral agreements and a TRIPS-plus world: the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), TRIPS Issues Papers 1, QUNO/QIAP/ICTSD, 2003, p.4
- ³¹ El Said, 2007, The European TRIPS Plus Model and the Arab World: from co-operation to association – a new era in the Global IPRS regime? *Liverpool Law Review*, Volume 28, Number 1, Pages 143-174, Springer Science and Business Media
- ³² Exploration in Falkland Islands by a number of British firms such as Rockhopper, Desire Petroleum and Argos Resources.
- ³³ Global Software Piracy Study 2011

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