



**Al-Refaey
Law Firm**

Intellectual Property Protection Guide for Companies

Dr. Ahmed Maher Refaey

 <https://al-refaeylawfirm.com>

 amaher@al-refaeylawfirm.com



Intellectual property
isn't a luxury —
protecting your rights
is an investment in
your future



CONTENTS

04

IP Enforcement

06

Corporate Trademarks

11

Corporate Patents

16

Industrial Designs

21

Corporate Trade Secrets

25

Corporate Copyright

29

IP is a Disposable Asset

34

Our Team

THIS GUIDE IS YOUR PRACTICAL COMPASS FOR INTELLECTUAL SECURITY; IT IS DESIGNED TO SIMPLIFY LEGAL COMPLEXITIES INTO IMMEDIATE STEPS. IT PUTS AT YOUR DISPOSAL METHODS FOR PROTECTING YOUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF ANY KIND, SUPPORTED BY LIVE EXAMPLES FROM THE ARAB MARKET, READY-TO-EXECUTE CHECKLISTS, AND DECISIVE ANSWERS TO YOUR MOST PROMINENT INQUIRIES. THE CONTENT CONTAINED HEREIN IS OF A GENERAL INFORMATIONAL AND ILLUSTRATIVE NATURE, DOES NOT CONSTITUTE LEGAL ADVICE ON A SPECIFIC CASE, AND DOES NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR CONSULTING A SPECIALIZED LAWYER TO EVALUATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE



EDITORIAL

The belief that intellectual property is merely a luxury and unnecessary for small or medium-sized enterprises is a misconception, as many small projects in the Arab world lose their commercial identity and intellectual assets without realizing it. What is most painful is that these projects could easily protect their intellectual assets if they took a few simple legal steps in a timely manner. However, delay or the erroneous belief that the matter is costly can be the reason for the loss of their intellectual property rights.



How many a restaurant owner has discovered that the name of their restaurant, upon which they built years of reputation, is being used by another competitor in one of the cities?



And how many a software startup has been surprised to find that its carefully designed programming codes have been copied and used by competitors without permission and unlawfully?



And how many a fashion designer has discovered that their designs are being sold in the markets and imitated without their permission?



And how many a food manufacturer has discovered that their trade secrets are being imitated and sold in the markets without their knowledge or awareness?



Intellectual Property Enforcement

The legal shield protecting your rights against infringement and piracy, to deter violators and preserve your gains.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT

Our specialized team includes elite professionals with high expertise and competence in confronting infringement and violation cases, defending our clients' rights in cases of infringement, unfair competition, and all acts of counterfeiting and piracy. We are keen to provide comprehensive legal representation for our clients, whether before judicial courts, arbitration panels, or competent administrative authorities, utilizing effective legal mechanisms such as performance orders, inspection and raid campaigns, and advanced litigation strategies aimed at deterring violators, preserving our clients' rights, and protecting their trademarks and innovations from any harmful commercial practices.



Corporate Trademarks

The expressive face of the company's identity
Failing to register your trademark could cost you your commercial
identity.

CORPORATE TRADEMARKS

The trademark is what distinguishes your products or services from those of your competitors. It is the vessel that holds your project's reputation, your customers' trust, and the market value you have built over years of effort.

Imagine spending years building a customer base under a certain name, only to be surprised by a competitor registering or imitating the same trademark, which may force you into a dispute or to completely change your commercial identity—a legal and commercial nightmare for any startup.

This scenario repeats itself daily in courtroom halls, and to avoid it and ensure the protection of your intellectual property rights, take the initiative to register your rights before you are forced to completely change your commercial identity.



SHOULD THE TRADEMARK BE REGISTERED AT THE START OF THE PROJECT?

Yes, without hesitation. Registering the trademark at the start of the project is the ideal timing to begin the protection journey, and delaying registration may expose your project to legal risks (such as litigation disputes) or commercial risks (such as losing your identity), as registration grants you the right to use the trademark and prevent others from infringing upon it.

THE DURATION OF PROTECTION AND HOW TO RENEW IT:

The registered trademark is protected for 10 years from the date of filing the protection application, and the protection is renewed for similar periods indefinitely, provided that the legal conditions are met.

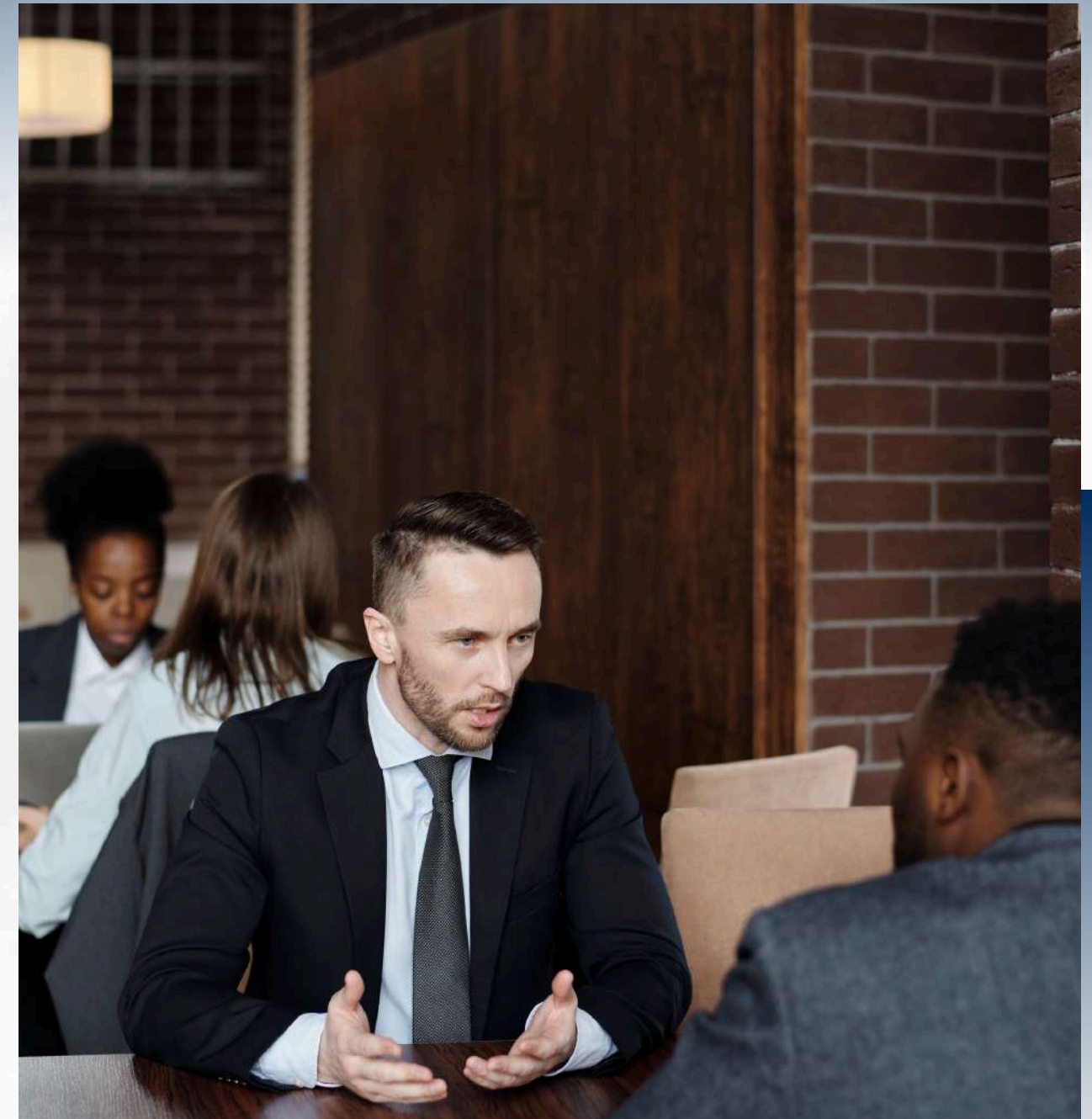
STEPS TO REGISTER A TRADEMARK:

1. Conducting a thorough and comprehensive search in the databases of registered and similar trademarks for the target classes to ensure the path is clear of any administrative objections.
2. Filing the registration application with the competent authority with a precise specification of the goods and services (classes) to be covered by the protection.
3. Formal and substantive examination by the competent authority reviewing the application to ensure it meets the legal conditions.
4. Publishing the trademark in the official gazette to give anyone with a similar trademark the opportunity to object to your mark. In the absence of any objections, the registration certificate is issued.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU DISCOVER AN INFRINGEMENT ON YOUR TRADEMARK?

Do not hesitate to take immediate action. At Al-Refaey Intellectual Property, we take a series of legal measures to protect your intellectual rights and commercial gains:

- Thorough research to determine the scope of the infringement.
- There may be room for negotiation, or taking strict legal measures, which may reach the point of challenging the registration of the infringing trademark if the registration is illegal.
- Demanding the criminal punishment of whoever imitated the registered trademark by imposing imprisonment and a financial fine, along with the confiscation of the counterfeit tools and the publication of the verdict at the expense of the convicted person as a deterrent penalty.
- Claiming compensation for the material, moral, and exceptional damages incurred by our client's commercial activities and reputation in the market as a result of the unlawful use of the trademark.



Trademarks for Companies



HOW CAN I PROTECT MY TRADEMARK IN MULTIPLE COUNTRIES?

This is done by registering your trademark in the target countries, in order to ensure comprehensive legal protection for your commercial activities in all the markets where you operate.



HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO REGISTER A TRADEMARK?

Registration costs vary by country and the number of classes under which the trademark will be registered, but they typically range from a few hundred to a few thousand units of the local currency.



If your project targets foreign markets, you must plan to register in those countries immediately to ensure comprehensive legal protection for your commercial activities.





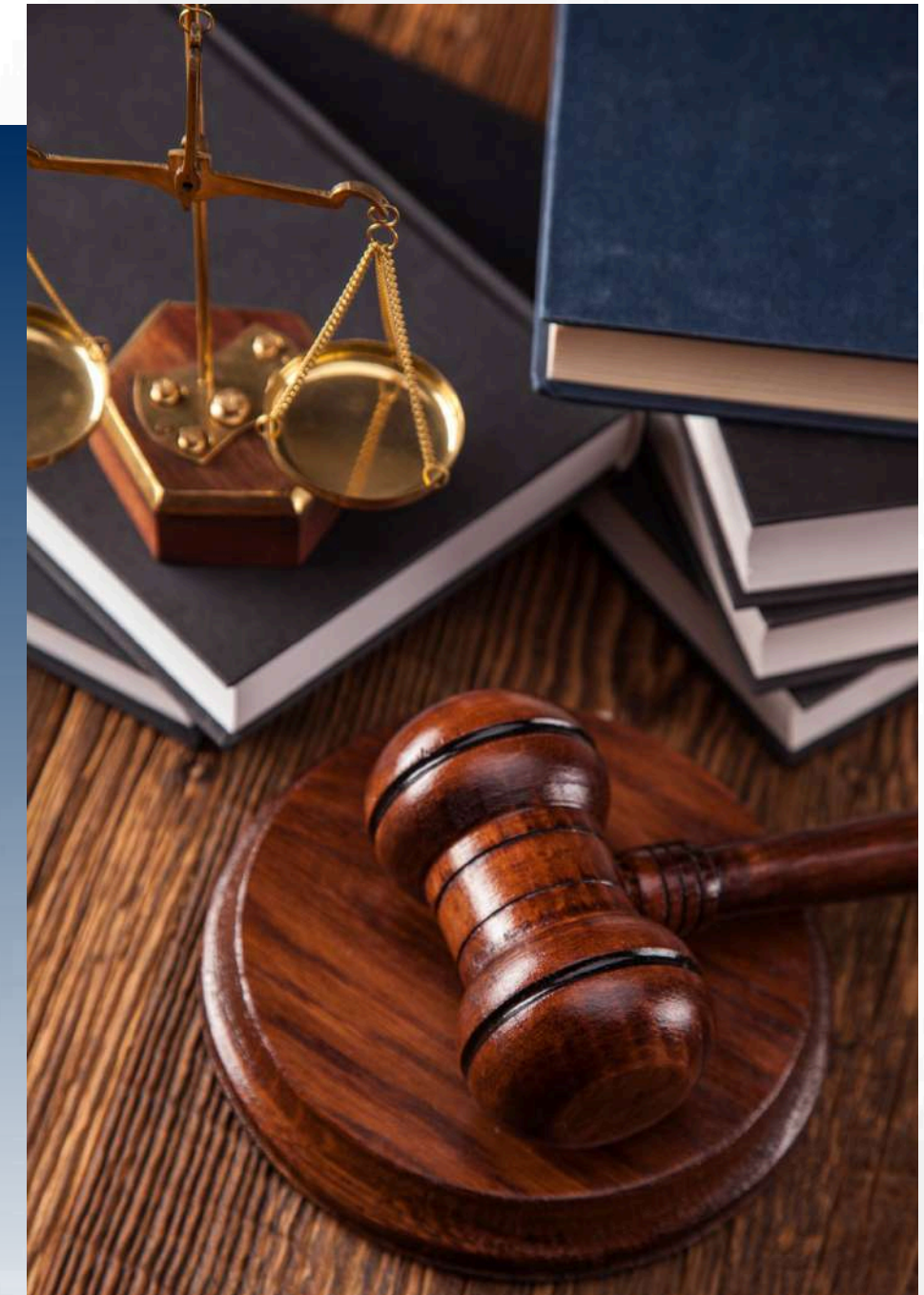
Corporate Patents

Law does not protect ideas; the law protects the expression of ideas in any material form, whether that expression is in the form of an invention, a design, a trademark, or in written form poetry, a story, or anything else expressed.

WHY IS PROTECTING INVENTIONS IMPORTANT FOR COMPANIES?

A patent is the legal document granted by the state to the inventor, giving them the exclusive right to exploit their invention to prevent others from making, selling, or importing it without their permission, as well as preventing others from making, imitating, using, selling, or importing the invention without permission for a period of 20 years from the filing date of the protection application.

For companies, a patent increases their market value and attracts investors as a tangible capital asset. A patent can also be a decisive competitive weapon, especially in the technological, industrial, and pharmaceutical sectors.



WHAT INVENTIONS ARE PROTECTED BY A PATENT?

A patent protects inventions that meet certain conditions, where the scope of protection includes:

- 01** Any new products that can be manufactured (a machine, apparatus, substance, chemical compound).
- 02** Any newly developed manufacturing or operational method for doing something.
- 03** Any new application of known industrial methods.

HOW TO OBTAIN PATENTS:

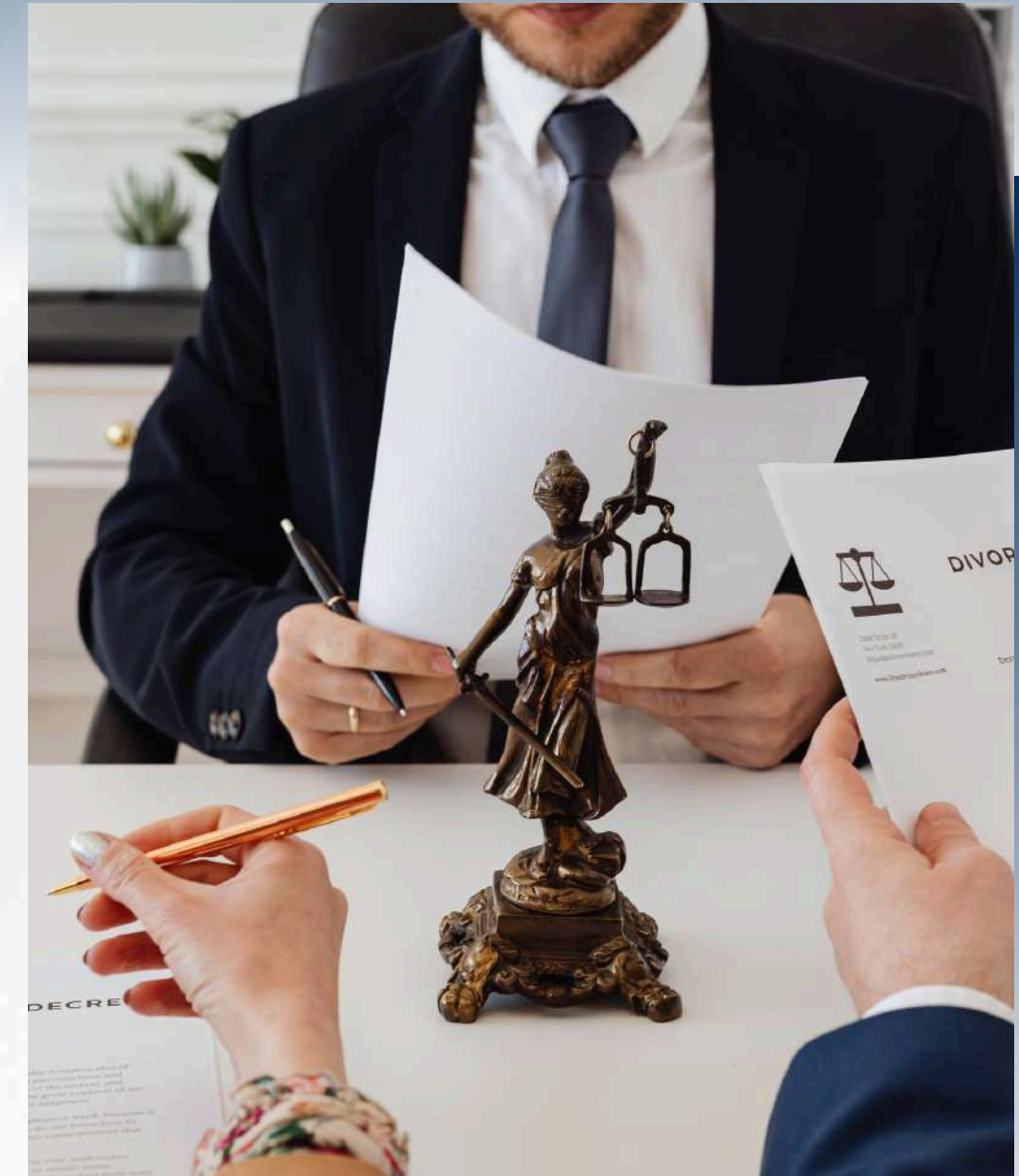
A patent is granted after registration with the competent administrative authority, and when submitting the protection application, it must include a complete description of the invention, along with providing illustrations if necessary. In all cases, the invention protection application is subject to formal and substantive examination.



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU DISCOVER THIRD-PARTY INFRINGEMENT ON YOUR REGISTERED INVENTIONS?

Do not hesitate to take swift legal action to protect your rights. We at Al-Refaey Intellectual Property follow a set of strategies:

- We demand criminal punishment for the infringer through imprisonment or a heavy fine, along with publishing the conviction judgment in daily newspapers or official digital media at the expense of the convicted party as a deterrent penalty and legal exposure of the violator.
- Claiming material and moral compensation to redress the damages inflicted on the trademark owner as a result of the unauthorized exploitation of the invention, in addition to compensation for damages suffered by the competitive position of the patent-holding company.





CAN I GET A PATENT FOR AN IDEA ONLY?

No, the idea must have been transformed into an invention capable of industrial application, with a complete description that allows experts in the field to implement it. As for mere abstract ideas, they are not protectable.



HOW LONG DOES THE PATENT REGISTRATION PROCESS TAKE?

The duration varies depending on the country and the nature of the invention, and it may take from 1 to 3 years on average.



ARE THERE NEW TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS THAT CAN BE PROTECTED BY A PATENT?

Yes, new technical innovations can be protected by a patent provided they meet the conditions of novelty, inventiveness, and industrial applicability, such as artificial intelligence technologies, software with a technical effect, medical devices, and sustainable energy solutions.



DO I NEED A SPECIALIZED LAWYER TO PATENT AN INVENTION?

Yes, absolutely. Patent procedures are intricate and demand both technical and legal expertise, and a minor drafting error can cost you protection entirely.



CAN I PATENT AN INVENTION IN MULTIPLE ARAB COUNTRIES?

Yes, either through direct registration in each country, via the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Patent Office system, or through the Patent Cooperation Treaty for international registration.



WHAT HAPPENS IF I DISCLOSE MY INVENTION TO THE PUBLIC BEFORE FILING?

In most countries, an invention loses the novelty requirement if it is disclosed before filing a patent application. Some countries grant a grace period (usually 12 months) after the initial disclosure.



Corporate Industrial designs

Designs are the language through which goods and products appeal to consumers' eyes.



WHY ARE INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS IMPORTANT FOR COMPANIES?

An industrial design is the aesthetic external appearance of a product: the product's shape, the patterns and drawings on its surface, the regular repetition of decorative elements, various color combinations, and its three-dimensional appearance.

An industrial design serves as a competitive weapon, particularly in sectors such as furniture, consumer electronics, fashion, jewelry, and packaging.

Imagine you have designed a chair with unique elegance, an attractive product packaging, or an innovative phone design. Without design protection, any competitor can completely copy and imitate the external appearance of your products, taking advantage of your design's aesthetics without paying the price for your creative effort. This is not only a theft of your intellectual property rights, but also a loss of your competitive advantage in the market.

WHAT ARE THE DESIGNS PROTECTED BY LAW?

Industrial design protects only the external aesthetic appearance of goods and products, not the technical function of the product.

How the right is acquired: Through registration: Industrial design protection is granted only after registration with the competent authority. Protection for industrial designs lasts for 10 years, renewable for a single additional period of 5 years.

METHODS OF PROTECTING INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS:

The certificate of protection is granted after registration with the competent administrative authority. When submitting the application for protection, it must include a full description of the invention and drawings if necessary. In all cases, the protection application is subject to formal and substantive examination.

PROCEDURE TAKEN UPON INFRINGEMENT OF A REGISTERED DESIGN



An interim order may be issued by the judge of urgent matters to place a protective attachment on the products or the tools used in committing the offense.



In the event of proven infringement, the law punishes anyone who counterfeits a registered design with the legally prescribed financial fine.



It is also permissible to file a civil claim against the infringer, demanding fair and appropriate compensation to remedy the material, moral, and exceptional damages caused by the infringer's copying of the registered designs owned by the right holder.



WHAT HAPPENS IF I DISCLOSE MY DESIGN BEFORE REGISTRATION?

In most countries, a design loses its novelty requirement if it is disclosed before filing the application for protection. However, some countries grant a grace period (usually 12 months).



HOW LONG DOES THE INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REGISTRATION PROCESS TAKE?

It may take several months, depending on the country concerned with protection.



CAN AN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN BE REGISTERED IN MULTIPLE COUNTRIES?

Yes, either through direct registration in each country, or via the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs.



CAN I REGISTER MY DESIGNS IN SEVERAL ARAB COUNTRIES?

Yes, either through direct registration in each country, via the Hague System for the International Registration of Designs, or via the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks.

We conduct prior art searches for registered and similar designs in the target classes before filing the registration application to ensure securing protection. After the design is registered, we continuously monitor the market to detect any unauthorized use of your designs. We also track renewal deadlines to prevent them from expiring without renewal



Corporate Trade Secrets

The hidden treasure that gives your business its competitive edge
and sets you apart from your competitors



WHY IS PROTECTING TRADE SECRETS IMPORTANT?

A trade secret is any confidential information that gives your business a competitive edge, is not generally known, and for which reasonable measures are taken to maintain its confidentiality. Trade secrets may be your most valuable assets, especially in small businesses that rely on unique know-how, recipes, or processes. Your small business may not own patents or registered trademarks, but you certainly possess trade secrets, which include: customer lists, marketing strategies, production methods, chemical formulas, internal software, or even knowing how to efficiently solve a specific problem. These secrets are what set you apart from competitors, and protecting them may be more important than any other form of intellectual property.

WHAT TANGIBLE THINGS DOES THIS RIGHT PROTECT?

Trade secrets encompass a wide range of information, including:

- Technical information: Chemical formulas, manufacturing methods, production processes, technical specifications.
- Commercial information: Customer and supplier lists, marketing strategies, business plans, financial analyses, sales data.
- Organizational information: Employee manuals, quality systems, internal training programs. Software and source code: Unpublished source codes, proprietary algorithms, internal operating systems.

TRADE SECRETS BASIC CRITERIA:

- 1.To be confidential (not known to the public).
- 2.To have commercial value because of its confidentiality.
- 3.Its owner must have taken reasonable measures to maintain its confidentiality.

Unlike most fields of intellectual property, a trade secret does not require any registration procedures; protection arises automatically once the three aforementioned criteria are met.



HOW DO I PROTECT MY BUSINESS SECRETS FROM EMPLOYEES?

By having employees sign Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs), incorporating confidentiality and non-compete clauses into employment contracts, and clearly identifying confidential information.



SHOULD THE TRADE SECRET BE PUT INTO A CONTRACT?

In some cases, and with appropriate safeguards, trade secrets may be documented in writing by explicitly defining the confidential information within contracts to avoid disputes over what constitutes a trade secret.



WHAT SHOULD I DO IF A FORMER EMPLOYEE DISCLOSES A TRADE SECRET?

You can take legal action based on the signed confidentiality agreement, claim damages, and potentially obtain an injunction to prevent further disclosure or use.



IF A TRADE SECRET IS INDEPENDENTLY DISCOVERED BY A COMPETITOR?

If they are discovered and disclosed to the public, protection ends as soon as the information becomes publicly known. However, if they are kept as a secret, they remain protected. This is why some companies prefer patents over trade secrets.



HOW DO I DEAL WITH THOSE WHO ACCESS TRADE SECRETS BY VIRTUE OF THEIR WORK?

Confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements must be signed with all external parties before granting them any access to confidential information, and access should be restricted to necessary information only.



Corporate Copyright

The legal shield to protect your artistic and literary creations from copying and unauthorized use



WHY IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IMPORTANT?

Copyright is the legal title of ownership for all literary, artistic, and scientific creations produced by the mind. In the world of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), these rights may be the most valuable asset in your intangible asset portfolio.

Imagine you are a software startup that developed a unique application, a digital marketing agency that produced innovative content, or a small publishing house that released educational books. Without taking steps to protect copyright, your work could become accessible to any competitor who copies and uses it as their own. With the rise of digital content and e-commerce platforms, copyright protection has become more urgent than ever. Content copying and transfer have become exceedingly easy, but ease of copying does not imply legality.

WHAT ARE THE TANGIBLE THINGS THAT COPYRIGHT PROTECTS?

The scope of copyright protection in Arab countries encompasses a wide range of works, including: Literary works:

- books, articles, stories, and speeches.
- Artistic works: paintings, photography, sculptural works, and architectural works.
- Scientific works: research papers, studies, and maps.
- Software and databases: they receive special protection in most Arab legislations as literary works. Some Arab legislations permit the legal software owner to make a single backup copy or the modifications necessary for computer use.

- Digital content: blogs, videos, podcasts, and content published on social media platforms.
- Generative AI works: According to prevailing legislative and jurisprudential trends in a number of Arab countries regarding intellectual property, legal protection under copyright systems is limited to works that involve an original and substantial human contribution. Fully autonomous AI outputs produced without human intervention are not eligible for protection under copyright provisions, whereas AI-assisted works may be protected if there is tangible human intervention and contribution.



CAN I USE AN IMAGE FROM THE INTERNET ON MY COMMERCIAL WEBSITE?

No, unless you obtain an explicit license from the copyright owner, the image is in the public domain, or the use falls under fair use exceptions (a limited concept that generally does not include commercial use).



DOES COPYRIGHT LAW PROTECT UNREGISTERED WORKS?

Yes, protection arises automatically upon creation and fixation. However, registration strengthens your legal position in the event of a dispute.



HOW DO I PROTECT THE CONTENT I PUBLISH ON SOCIAL MEDIA?

Publishing on social media does not mean abandoning your rights. It is advisable to add a copyright notice (©) and a statement of terms of use. In the event of unauthorized copying, you can file a complaint with the platform or take legal action.



WHO OWNS THE COPYRIGHT IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPED BY AN EMPLOYEE OF MINE?

ترجمة In most Arab legislations, if the software was developed within the scope of the employee's employment and using the employer's resources, the rights belong to the employer, unless the employment contract states otherwise.



IP is a transferable asset

From a right you protect to an asset you invest: License it, transfer its ownership, or pledge it to finance your project

IP is a transferable asset



THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BEING A TRANSFERABLE ASSET

Intellectual property rights are not merely a tool for protection against infringement; they are also an economic asset tradable like any other asset on a company's balance sheet. They can be sold, licensed for exploitation by others in return for a revenue stream, or even offered as collateral to secure funding. Many startups overlook this dimension, thereby missing real opportunities to generate additional revenue or secure investment without surrendering equity in the company itself.



IP is a transferable asset

TRANSFER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS THROUGH SALE OR ASSIGNMENT

Laws permit the transfer of patent ownership—wholly or partially, with or without consideration—as well as trademarks, industrial designs, and economic copyright. The essential condition in most legislations for the transfer to be effective against third parties is recording it in the designated official register; while the contract is valid between the parties upon signing, it is not binding on any third party (such as a competitor or creditor) until it is officially registered.

Practically speaking, this means that any company purchasing a trademark or patent must require the seller to record the transfer in the register immediately; otherwise, it remains exposed to the risk that the seller might sell the same right to another party, or that the seller's creditors could claim that the right still stands in the seller's name.

PLEDGING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AS COLLATERAL

Most laws explicitly permit pledging a patent or establishing a usufruct right over it, just as they permit disposing of it through sale. This opens an important avenue for financing: a company owning a valuable patent can offer it as collateral (a pledge) to obtain a bank loan or financing from an investor, rather than pledging tangible assets alone. As in the case of transfer, the pledge is not binding against third parties except from the date it is recorded in the patent register, and it is published in accordance with the procedures specified by the executive regulations. The law also permits a creditor to seize a debtor's patent in accordance with the rules for the seizure of movable property—meaning that a patent is legally treated as .movable property subject to attachment to satisfy a debt

IP is a transferable asset

LICENSING THE EXPLOITATION OF THE RIGHT

Companies can, instead of selling the intellectual property right entirely, license one or more parties to use it in exchange for a financial consideration (a royalty), while retaining ownership. Regarding trademarks, some laws stipulate the trademark owner's right to license one or more persons to use it for all or some of the registered products, and that licensing to others does not prevent the owner from continuing to use it themselves unless agreed otherwise. Furthermore, the trademark owner may not terminate the license agreement or refuse to renew it except for a legitimate reason; this protects the licensee from arbitrary termination after they have invested in building the market for the product under that trademark.

WE ADVISE COMPANIES THAT THE LICENSE AGREEMENT SHOULD ALWAYS INCLUDE

- Exclusive scope of the license.
- Royalty calculation mechanism.
- Quality control standards.
- Legal terms for termination and rescission.



IP is a transferable asset



CAN A TRADEMARK OR COPYRIGHT BE PLEDGED LIKE A PATENT?

In principle, most intellectual property rights are subject to the principle of disposability and pledging as financial movable rights, though procedural details vary among the different rights when used as collateral for a pledge or financing.



IS THE REGISTRATION OF AN ASSIGNMENT OR LICENSE AGREEMENT REQUIRED FOR IT TO BE VALID?

Yes, for the purpose of enforceability against third parties. The contract is valid and binding between the parties upon signing, but without official registration, it cannot be invoked against a third party such as a competitor, a creditor, or a subsequent buyer.



DO BANKS OR FINANCING ENTITIES IN EGYPT PRACTICALLY ACCEPT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AS COLLATERAL FOR REAL FINANCING?

Major companies with well-known brands are more fortunate than startups.



WHAT HAPPENS TO EXISTING LICENSES IF THE COMPANY IS SOLD OR THE TRADEMARK IS TRANSFERRED TO A NEW OWNER?

This must be detailed contractually in advance through a change of control clause, because the law does not automatically address the fate of existing license agreements when the ownership of the original right is transferred, unless explicitly stated in the contract.



Our Team

Specialized experts to protect your intellectual property assets and defend your rights with utmost efficiency and professionalism

Our Team



Dr. Ahmed Maher Refaey

Founder and Manager

Dr. Ahmed Maher Refaey is an Attorney at law registered with the Egyptian Bar Association and a prominent legal academic with extensive experience, particularly in the field of intellectual property rights protection. He litigates cases before courts in general and intellectual property disputes in particular.

Dr. Maher has appeared before all levels of court in Egypt and has practiced arbitration in major cases. Consequently, he possesses deep expertise in providing clients with legal counsel on how to protect, manage, and enforce their intellectual property rights—both within Egypt and regionally.

Dr. Ahmed Maher holds a Ph.D. in Intellectual Property Law from the National Institute of Intellectual Property at Helwan University and an LL.B. from Cairo University. He has also served as a visiting professor and an accredited dispute resolution arbitrator at the National Institute of Intellectual Property and the Faculty of Law. He has authored numerous legal publications and books, most notably: "Trademarks: From Concept to Protection", "The Legal Protection of Industrial Designs", and "Intellectual Property among Ancient Egyptians".

Alongside his professional and academic career, Dr. Rifaie plays an active community role, currently serving as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Scientific Intellectual Property Association in the Arab Republic of Egypt, through which he contributes effectively to delivering specialized training programs aimed at spreading awareness of intellectual property culture.

Our Team



Dr. Emad Eldien ElHadedy
Head of Litigation Team

Dr. Emad Eldien ElHadedy is a prominent legal and academic consultant with extensive and deep expertise in the field of law, particularly in intellectual property rights protection. He boasts a track record in delivering specialized training programs, alongside his effective contributions to spreading intellectual property awareness and culture.

He holds a Ph.D. in Intellectual Property Protection Law from the National Institute for Intellectual Property at Helwan University, and an LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws) from Ain Shams University. He has actively contributed to fostering intellectual property awareness and culture through his specialized training programs and community role as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Scientific Intellectual Property Association in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Professionally and academically, Dr. ElHadedy has served as a visiting professor and certified dispute resolution arbitrator at the National Institute for Intellectual Property, Helwan University. Furthermore, he possesses a rich academic portfolio comprising numerous peer-reviewed research papers and two prominent books: "The Legal Framework of the International Exhaustion Principle in Pharmaceutical Patents" and "The Protection of Medical Innovations within the Framework of Intellectual Property Rights."

Our Team



Dr. Fatma El-Araby
Head of IP Team

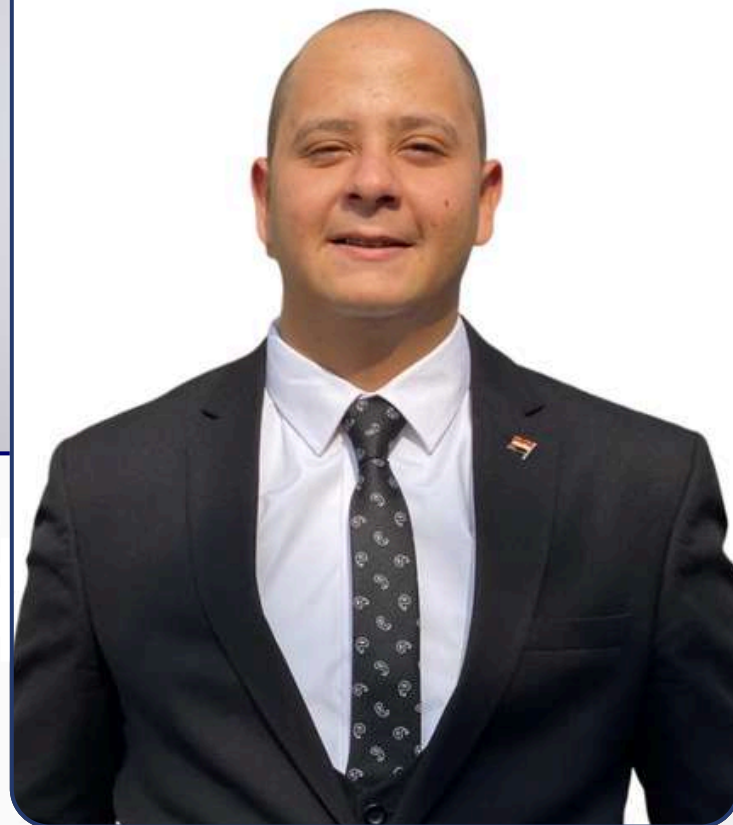
Dr. Fatma Al-Araby is a prominent legal consultant specializing in intellectual property, boasting over 25 years of extensive experience in handling cases and investigations, along with a proven track record of providing legal consultations to numerous companies and institutions.

Dr. Fatma holds a Ph.D. in Intellectual Property Law from the National Institute of Intellectual Property at Helwan University. She has served as a visiting lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Helwan University, and as an accredited lecturer and trainer for the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the National Academy for Intellectual Property in Egypt. She has delivered numerous training programs to promote legal awareness and authored several peer-reviewed research papers and prominent books, most notably: "The Nullity of Patents in Egyptian Law - A Comparative Study" and "Real Estate Tax: Methods for Estimating the Tax Base and the Resulting Legal and Practical Problems."

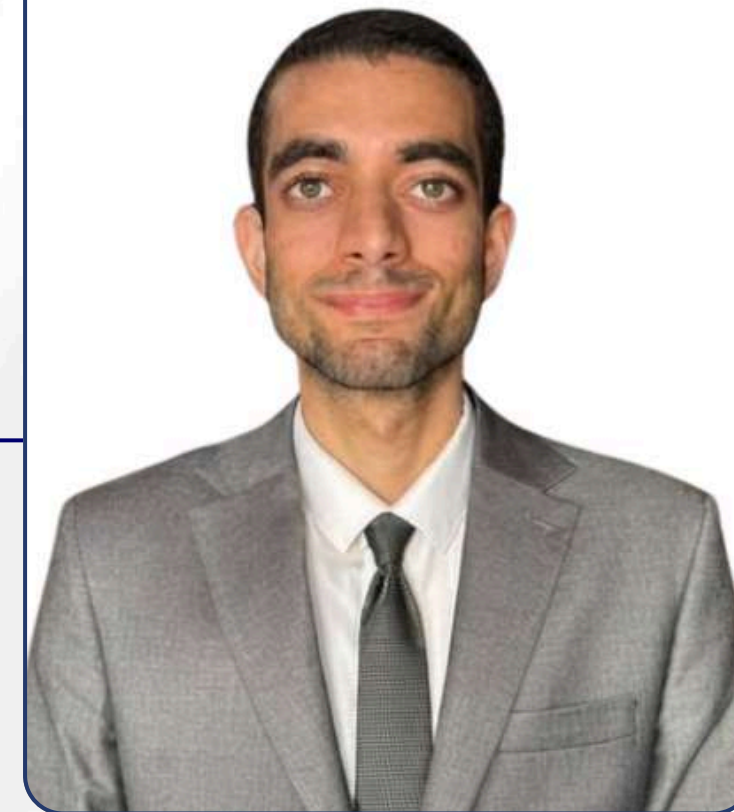
Dr. Fatma plays an important community role as a board member and Treasurer of the Scientific Intellectual Property Association in the Arab Republic of Egypt, through which she contributes to various activities aimed at spreading the awareness and culture of intellectual property.



Our Team



Mohamed Seadawy
Attorney



Bassam Alsherif
Attorney

Contact Us



+201002433525 +201120764763



amaher@al-refaeylawfirm.com



www.al-refaeylawfirm.com



linkedin.com/in/https:/AlRefaey.Law.Firm



Al-Refaey Law Firm
Lawyers & IP Experts