

Topic 4-1: Enforcement of Copyright Law in Bangladesh

Abdul Awal Hawlader, Press Secretary to the Honorable President of Bangladesh.

Introduction:

Father of the modern science Albert Einstein, said, "Imagination is more important than knowledge". Einstein's preference for imagination over knowledge is a starting point as because Intellectual property (IP) is based on the power of imagination. Einstein understood that it is the ability to stand on an existing foundation of accepted knowledge and see beyond to the next frontier of discovery that is the source of personal, cultural and economic advancement.

The world economy and trade is heading Globalization. Rapid technological obsolescence and fierce competition in the world trade have made it imperative to protect the innovations using the tool of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) system. Without the rewards of Intellectual Property system an innovator does not feel encouraged to develop new products and an investor has little incentive to pour capital into new ideals. As a result, innovative affords are obstructed and IP protection becomes an indispensable element for commercialisation of new creation worldwide.

Different countries of the world have their own National Intellectual Property laws according to their needs with different procedures and time limit of protection. This heterogeneity in the world Intellectual Property Right system creates barriers and hinders smooth operation of free world trade and necessity standardization of the world IPR regime. To remove these trade barriers TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement was brought in picture by WTO in 1995. It mandates new multinational companies/organizations a minimum standard for protection of IPR as well as procedures and measures for their enforcement. It also spelled out in detailed the responsibilities of the member countries to set standard in their national laws for the practical protection of IP rights as well as procedures for executing rights against infringement.

For Bangladesh, modernization of national IP laws is very difficult as it requires expertise, infrastructure, adaptations and enforcement of new rules which is not in place now. Yet the Government of Bangladesh has taken necessary steps to modernize and up date its legislations on IPR by making new laws on Copyright, Patents, Trademarks and Designs and Plant breeder's right in compliance with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. With the

enactment of new IPR laws, filing of Applications both foreign and local will be increased to a large extent and the activities of the IP offices will be increased as well. This will help creating confidence in the minds of foreign investors that investment in Bangladesh is secured. Such a situation will influence the investors to transfer advanced technologies and invest in manufacturing units to develop our national economy. Thus Bangladesh would undoubtedly be benefited from it to a great extent in future.

Government organizations, industrial associations, copyright and IP societies, media and NGOs can play facilitating role in national capacity building and awareness raising for effective utilization of the IPR system in our country. To face the challenges of the new millennium like other countries of the world, Bangladesh need to strengthen cooperation and exchange information, stiffen intellectual property protection and make full use of the IPR system in the development of our national economy.

Intellectual Property:

Intellectual Property (IP) refers to the works of the creative human mind and intangible in nature. The thoughts of human mind are free from the restriction of geography and can create value where nothing existed before. The fruits of creation may be a new design for a semiconductor chip, a software program for use by personal computers, gene-based treatment for disease, a more fuel-efficient technology for powering automobiles, or it might even be a motion picture, which consists of nothing more than organized thoughts created by the human intellect.

The Owner of the work (Right holder)

The inventor of a machine, the author of a book or the writer of music somehow usually owns their work. We are already aware of the fact that we can not just copy or buy a copy of their works without considering their rights. Each time we buy such protected item, apart of what we pay goes back to the owner or creator as recompense for the time, money, effort and thought they put into the creation of the work. This has resulted over the years in the development of industries such as the manufacturing industries, film and music industry is growing world wide and encouraging new talent to produce more and more original ideas.

Human ideas and thoughts when embodied in a physical object gets the status of tangible

property and considered as Intellectual Property, the most valuable of all property for the present time and the future. It includes patent, copyright, trademark, industrial design, layout designs for integrated circuits, trade secrets, arts, music, computer software films etc. now used and enjoyed in every continent on earth. In order to make Intellectual products i.e. innovative products into tradable commodity, the concept of "Protection of Intellectual Property Rights" has emerged. It is an important legal system that allows the creator or the author of a patent, trademark or copyright to get benefit from his or her own work or investment.

Intellectual Property Rights:

Intellectual property is reserved for types of property that result from creation of the human mind, the intellect. Interestingly, the term Intellectual Property in the convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) does not have a more formal definition. The WIPO Member States that drafted the Convention which was signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 chose to offer an inclusive list of the rights relating to:

"literary artistic and scientific works; Performances of performing artists, phonograms, and broadcasts; inventions in all fields of human endeavor; scientific discoveries; industrial designs; trademarks, service marks, and commercial names and designations; protection against unfair competition; and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields. "

It is some sort of legal system developed to protect IP from illegal infringement. Through the system the exclusive right of the authors, creators or inventors over the works is admitted for a definite period of time. Different countries of the world have their own national standard of protection period. In our country most of the cases more specifically in the case of copyright it is life plus 60 years. For patent in Bangladesh it is 16 years subject to renewal.

Branches of Intellectual Property are as follows:

Patents:

Patents are one of the oldest forms of Intellectual Property Protection and as with all forms of Protection for intellectual property; the aim of a patent system is to encourage economic and technological development by rewarding intellectual creativity. The purpose of patent is to

provide a form of protection for technological advances. The theory is that patent protection will provide a reward not only for the creation of an invention, but also for the development of an invention to the point at which it is technologically feasible and marketable. This type of an incentive would promote additional creativity and encourage companies to continue their development of new technology to the point at which it is marketable, useful to the public and desirable for the public good.

Copyright and Related rights:

As with all fields of intellectual property copyright is concerned with protecting work of the human intellect. The domain of copyright is the protection of literary and artistic works. These include writings, music, films, broadcasting, works of the fine arts, such as paintings and sculptures and technology based works such as computer programs and electronic databases. The first treaty is the Berne convention for the protection of literary and Artistic works. It dates back to 1886, but has been revised several times, typically at about 20-years intervals.

Copyright protects works that is the expression of thoughts, and not ideas. So if we imagine a plot, it is not protected, but when we express it in a synopsis or in a story, the expression of the plot in that story will be protected, still other writers may build new stories based on a similar plot. The key to this expression is the word, works. In fact, human expression is the determining factor. So if I have the idea of painting "sunset over the sea" anyone else can use the same idea, which is not protected. But when I actually produce my painting of "Sunset over the Sea" the painting it is expression and that is protected.

There is no requirement that the literary and the artistic work should be good or have artistic merits. The only requirement is that the work is original. Copyright protects literary and artistic works, as the title of the Berne convention states. The two concept need to be taken in a very broad sense. The term literary, for example, does not mean just novels, poems, or short stories it could cover the maintenance manual of a car or even things that are written but not supposed to be understood by the average human being such as computer programs.

There are two types of rights under copyright: economic rights which allow the owner of rights to derive financial benefit from the use of his works by other, and moral rights, which

allow the author to take certain actions to preserve the personal link between himself and the work. Economic rights can be transferred or assigned to other owners usually for a sum of money or royalties depending on the proposed usage of the work. However, the moral rights can never be transferred. They always remain with the original author of the work.

Regarding the period of copyright protection the minimum duration of protection of the work under the Berne Convention is 50 years from the date of the author's death. The term is calculated from the end of year of the author's death. This has been prolonged by some countries such as the European Countries and the United States of America to 70 years from the author's death. But in Bangladesh and India it is 60 years.

Related rights:

Related rights (Performer's right) are rights that in certain respects resemble copyright. The purpose of related rights is to protect the legal interests of certain persons and legal entities who contribute to making works available to the public. One obvious example is the singer or musician that performs a composer's work to the public. Related rights are not copyright but they are closely associated with it; they are derived from a work protected by copyright. So the two are always in some way related. Related rights are also termed as 'Neighboring rights'.

The rights of performers are recognized because their creative intervention is necessary to give life. these include musical works, and choreographic works and motion pictures. The term of protection of the performer's right is at least 50 years computed from the date of the calendar year when the first performance takes place.

Global Intellectual Property Protection System and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO):

The need for International Protection of intellectual property became evident when foreign exhibitors refused to attend the international exhibition of inventions in Vienna in 1873 as because they were afraid that their ideas and inventions would be stolen and exploited commercially in other countries. This led the European community to form an international organization to protect the intellectual property so that the ideas and creative works can be protected.

The roots of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) go back to 1883.

The Paris convention for the protection of Industrial Property, the first major International treaty designed to help the people of one country obtain protection in other countries for their intellectual creations in the form of industrial property right, known as, Inventions (patents), Trademarks, and Industrial designs. The Paris convention entered into force in 1884 with 14 member States. All confined in Europe. They set up an International Bureau to carry out administrative tasks, such as organizing meetings of the member States. In 1886 Copyright entered the international arena with the Berne Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic works. The aims of these conventions were to help nationals of its member states obtain international protection of their right to control and receive payment for the use for their creative works.

In 1893 these two small Bureaus united to form an International Organization called the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (Best known for its French acronym BIRPI). Based in Berne, Switzerland with a staff of seven, this small Organization was the Predecessor of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) of to day, a dynamic entity with 179 member states, a staff that now numbers some 859 from 86 countries around the world. In 1960, BIRPI moved from Berne to Geneva.

Intellectual Property Systems and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In a global market economy Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a key to development. Before investing capital into a country, the investor first asks about the protection of intellectual property because of the growing worldwide competition. They also need the national and international property systems to be compatible with each other A strong and effective intellectual property rights system improves access to foreign investment and technology, as the investor knows that their investment is protected.

In effective industrial property system facilitates the transfer of technology by providing protection to the owners of that technology. This transfer can be done through direct investment by licensing or selling technology. The owner of the intellectual property invests in a country where there is adequate industrial property protection exists. For example, if some one would walked into an electrical goods store in the stadium market in Dhaka two years ago, he or she would find products such as Televisions and Video recorders would have been made in Japan. But the present scenario is quite different though most of the

products would still have Japanese brand names, but they are now be made in separate countries like, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore where strong industrial property system is practiced.

Foreign investment in South Korea increased rapidly in the eighties and nineties when intellectual protection was strengthened there.

Table-1

Status of foreign investment in South Korea (1986-1999)

(Thousand U S Dollars)

year	Foreign investment	Year	Foreign investment
1986	354, 736	1993	11,208,578
1987	1063, 327	1994	12,525,083
1988	1283, 757	1995	14,466,506
1989	1o09,279	1996	17,669,152
1990	802,635	1997	24,640,067
1991	1395,996	1998	33,492,423
1992	894,476	1999	48,737, 779

Source: Foreign investment support centre Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency.

The above table suggests that in the mid nineties when Korea strictly enforced IP related laws and participated in the implementation of the WTO/TRIPS Agreement conditions, foreign

investment boots up and this has contributed to Korea’s economic growth by advancing industrial structural, increasing employment, increasing exports and so on.

Table-2

The trend of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh for last 5 Years

(Million US Dollar)

Fiscal Year	Total Units	Total FDI	Investment in EPZ
2001-2002	30	302.776	48.44
2002-2003	105	372.475	94.87
2003-2004	127	458.402	98.03
2004-2005	120	885.465	101.03
2005-2006	135	1537.345	88.12

Source: Board of investment of Bangladesh.

Challenge of IPR System: The emergence of the 21st century and rapid Development of new technologies and economic globalization makes our lows incompatible with the present day requirement and offers both challenges and advantages. The challenges arising from the signing of the TRIPS Agreement obliges us to make various changes in our existing IPR laws. The agreement requires bringing out significant changes in the IPR system of our country.

Status of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has inherited Intellectual Property system from the British regime. The first

codified on IPR system in India was passed in 1856 called the Act VI of 1856 on the Protection of inventions which was based on the British patent law of 1852. Over the years other legislation that addressed trademarks and designs were put in place and included in the patent and Designs Act of 1911 and the trademarks Act 1940.

Ministry of Industries is looking after the offices of Patent and Designs and the Trademarks Registry Office whereas Copyright Office is under the Ministry of cultural Affairs; On the other hand, Ministry of Commerce is looking after the activities related to the TRIPS agreements of WTO

The copyright Act –2000 (Amendment in 2005)

Bangladesh inherited the British Copyright Act-1911. In Pakistan it was amended in 1962 and after Independence in Bangladesh Copyright Act-1974 was passed. It was further amended in 1978 and Finally Copyright Act-2000 was introduced in 2000. This was further amended in 2005.

Copyright office is administered by a Registrar under The Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Registration of copyright is optional and Acts as

Praia facie evidence in the courts of law. An effected copyright owner can seek remedies both in the form of civil and criminal action against an infringes of copyrights. copyrights in Bangladesh according to the copyright Act –2000 (amended in 2005) generally gives the period life plus 60 years for after the death of an author but TRIPS agreement prescribes copyrights for life plus 50 years .

In terms of copyrights the table below gives an indication of trends of registration in the last 5 years.

**Number of works applied and registered for copyrights
in the period 2001-2002 to 2005-2006 fiscal year.**

Table-6

Year	Literary works/ Computer Programs	Artistic works	Films	Music/ Record Audio, Video	Total Applications	Registered	Revenue income
2001-2002	123	167	40	16	356	272	TK2,23,000/-
2002-2003	177	159	2	28	366	318	Tk2,18,000/-
2003-2004	129	278	7	22	486	435	Tk2,92,450/-
2004-2005	214	376	8	25	639	486	Tk3,73,050/-
2005-2006	144	301	42	57	547	471	Tk3,49,500/-

Source: Copyright Office, Bangladesh

Bangladesh possesses tremendous potentials for entering into the competitive global market. Keeping this in mind a new copyright Act –2000 was promulgated in the year-2000 and afterwards it was further amended in 2005 to accommodate more updated provisions in line of the TRIPS agreement. The law extends protection among others, to computer programs, rental rights

of computer programs with adequate penal measures for infringement. In the Act there is Provisions of forming copyright society and it allows them to do business. It can be mention here that the ICT market of Bangladesh is a very fast expanding market and its exporting tendency is highly increasing every year. The Table below shows how fast rising export oriented industry it is.

Trend of increase ICT related export of Bangladesh (Million US Dollar)

Fiscal Year	Export	Increase %
2001-2002	2.8	
2002-2003	4.2	79.63%
2003-2004	7.2	71.43%
2004-2005	12.68	76.11%
2005-2006	27.00	112.93%

Source: EPB Bangladesh

5.4.2 The period of Copyright Protection: The term of protection is life plus 60 years. It also encompasses rights of performers and producers of

phonograms and right of broadcasting Organization in conformity with the provisions of the TRIPS agreement. For those cases the protection is made

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for 60 years from the date of its first publication. Copyright society in Bangladesh Copyright Law (Section-8).

Copyright society or collective management is the exercise of copyright and related rights done by organizations acting on behalf of the owners to protect the interest of the right holders. A writer can negotiate a contract with a publisher for the publication and distribution of a book. A composer or a musician can agree to have lives music or performance recorded on compact disc. These examples illustrate how the owners of the rights can exercise their in person. It has been found that individual management of rights is virtually not possible with regard to certain types of use for practical reasons. An author is not materially capable of monitoring all uses of his works. He cannot, for instance, contact every single radio or television station to negotiate licenses and remuneration for the use of his works. Conversely, it is not practical for a broadcasting organization to seek specific permission from every author for the use of every copyrighted work. So thousands of owners of rights would have to be approached for authorization. The very impracticability of managing these activities individually, both for the owner of rights and for the user, creates a need for Copyright Society or Collective Management Organization whose role is to bridge the gap between to two.

Copyrighted works are being increasingly delivered in digital form via global networks such as the Internet. In the online world of the new millennium, the management of rights is taking on a new dimension. Protected works are now digitized, compressed, uploaded, downloaded, copied and distributed on the Internet to anywhere in the world. The expanding power of this network allows mass storage and online delivery of protected materials. The possibility of downloading the contents of a book or listening and recording music from cyberspace is now a reality.

In Bangladesh 'The Copyright Act-2000 (Latest amendment 2005)' has the provisions of forming copyright societies. There is a specific chapter in the Act (Chapter no.8) to address the Copyright Society. The chapter consists of seven sections and some sub-sections. It says (sections 41/2), 'Any association of persons who fulfils such conditions as may be prescribed may apply for permission to do the business specified in sub-section (1) to the Registrar who shall submit the application to the Government'. Section 42/1, Administration of rights of owners by copyright society says, (a) A copyright society may accept

form and owner of rights exclusive authorization to administer any right in any work by issue of licenses or collection of license fees or both.

Subject to observing such condition as may be prescribed, a copyright society may

- a. Issue licenses under section 49 in respect of any rights under this Act,
- b. Collect fees in pursuance of such licenses.
- c. Distribute such fees among owners of rights after making deduction for its own expenses.
- d. Perform any other functions consistent with the provisions of section 44.

In fact, detailed information has been described in Bangladesh copyright law (amended in May-2005) regarding formation and operation of a Copyright Society in Bangladesh. In section 44/1 the law says. 'Every copyright society shall be subject to the collective control of the owners of rights under this Act whose rights it administers and shall, in such manner as may be prescribed:

- a) Obtain the approval of such owners of rights for its procedures of collection and distribution of fees;
- b) Obtain the approval of such owners of rights for the utilization of any amounts collected as fees for any purpose other than for distribution to the owners of rights; and
- c) Provide to such owners regular, full and detailed information concerning all its activities, in relation to the administration of their rights."

JASRAC (A Copyright Society of Japan)

The base of Japan Copyright lies with the Ordinance of 1869. Modern Copyright law was introduced in Japan by Japan Copyright Act-1970. Since then it has been amended many a times. It is known that to cope with the technological advancement the Law has been amended 10 times from 1980 to 1996 and they made a provision to amend it every year since 1996.

Under the Japan Copyright Office (JCO) they have a very big Copyright research centre under the little 'Copyright Research and Information Centre (CRIC)'. Any author of the creative works such as Music composer, film Director, Film Producer, Book publisher, Performer, Computer Programmer can be a member of CRIC. In fact, Japan Copyright Act ensures the full economic and Moral Right of the innovative works of its citizens. Along with the Japan Copyright Office (JCO) about 29 Non Governmental Copyright Societies has been working and they work on fierce Competition to provide better

facilities and services to its members. The societies run by a certain portion of fees (20%-30%) derived from the Royalties of the author. In return they ensure the protection of the rights of its members. Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers (JASRAC) is the oldest and largest among all those. It was established in 1939. In 2002 the distribution of Royalties of Musical Works only was 3,405 core yen among its members.

Penalties for Piracy or Criminal Offences:

Bangladesh Copyright Act-2000 (Amended-2005), Chapter 14 with 8 clauses and some subclasses the remedies have been described and in chapter 15 with 12 sections and some subsections the offences and fine has been described very clearly. In the amendment Act-2005 the amount of punishment has been increased. For Infringement and Piracy of any copyrighted works the penalties are 4 years imprisonment and minimum 6 month, Fine Tk 2 lakhs and minimum Tk 50 thousand.

For film piracy it is 5 years imprisonment and minimum 1 year, Fine Tk 5 lakhs and minimum Tk 1 Lakh. For Computer Program Piracy the Punishment is 4 years imprisonment and minimum 6 month, Fine Tk 4 lakhs and minimum Tk 1 laks.

- False entries in the register or producing or tendering false evidence (Section-87)
- False statements for the purpose of deceiving or influencing any authority (Section-88)
- False attribution of authorship (Section 89)

Penalties: 2 years imprisonment or fine Tk 25 Thousand or both.

Civil remedies:

Civil remedies for infringement of copyright- Where copyright in any work or any other right conferred by this Act has been infringed, the owner of the copyright or such other right, As the case may be, shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, be entitled to all such remedies by way of injunction, damages, accounts and otherwise as are or may be conferred by law for the infringement of a right. The costs of all parties in any proceedings in respect of the infringement of copyright shall be in the discretion of the Court (Section-76).

Power of police to seize infringing copies:

Any police officer, not below the rank of a sub-inspector, may, if he is satisfied that an offence under section 83 in respect of the

infringement of copyright in any work has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, seize without warrant all copies of the work, and all plates used for the purpose of making infringing copies of the work, wherever found, and all copies and plates so seized shall, as soon as practicable, be produced before a Magistrate (Section-93).

Problems of Copyright Office in Bangladesh :

In Bangladesh, problems of IP offices especially in Copyright office are very acute:

- Inadequate manpower and resources and inadequate office accommodation. Bangladesh Copyright office does not have its own Office Building.
- Lack of skills and expertise to deal with new emerging technologies relating to Copyright.
- Large number of Applications remain pending for examinations
- Inadequate search facilities and tools
- Manual and paper based operations
- Poor quality, time consuming search and non-uniformity in the examination.
- Enforcement is very weak.
- Lack of digital data and networks etc.
- Lack of awareness among the public about the importance of IPR.
- Absent of Copyright Society.

Another important problem is that people are not aware of the importance about Copyright. Vast majority of our population even the higher educated people still do not know about Copyright. The Copyright office also does not have means and resources to participate in the awareness building activities. So, the Scientists, Researchers, Educationist, Litterateurs, Artists, Musicians and Business firms of Bangladesh are deprived of using the IP related information in a cost effective way.

Recommendation:

In the light of above analysis and discussion the following recommendations are put forward for improvement of Copyright system in Bangladesh. For easy of implementation, the recommendations are grouped into two categories i.e. (a) Short term implementable recommendations and (b) Long term implementable recommendations.

(a) Short term implementable recommendations are as follows:

- i) A pragmatic policy on Copyright (intellectual property) should be formulated.
- ii) The Copyright offices should be fully computerized to provide service within shortest possible time. Efforts should be made to induct IT in the management of Copyright

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administration. WIPO has already taken programmes to connect the number of countries through WIPO net. This facilities need to be harnessed fully.

- iii) Programme should be taken to train up the personnel of the organizations of Police, Judiciary and Custom in a uniform way continuously and periodically in Different Training Centres in Bangladesh including at BPATC, Savar, Dhaka for developing skills and upgrading their knowledge and enforce Copyright system efficiently.
- iv) To develop Copyright Society in our Country for letter management of Copyright works and ensure proper protection of both Economic and Moral Rights of the Author.
- v) Massive awareness building activities such as seminar, symposium, workshop should be arranged and talk show, advertisement and short stories should be published in the media repeatedly. Academic institutions and training institutions should include Copyright and other intellectual Property Right in their curricula.

Long Term implement able recommendations are as follows:

- 1) The department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks and Copyright office of Bangladesh should be amalgamated in to a single Organization and renamed as “Intellectual Property Office of Bangladesh“. The Organization should be headed by a Director General with a rank and status of an Additional Secretary of the Government and be placed under a single ministry.
- 2) The Organizational capacity should be increased qualitatively and quantitatively so that it can turn into a world –class organization. Highly qualified and professional personnel experienced in different fields of science and arts should be recruited as examiners in the Copyright office. Vacant posts should be filled up on an emergency basis.
- 3) Steps should be initiated to establish Copyright support institutions as because Copyright management is not just the concern of government and individuals and companies. The complexities involve in the management of the Copyright, require specific expertise and support system. For this purpose Government and Non-Governmental support institutions should be encouraged to develop for playing facilitating role in national capacity building and awareness rising for efficient utilization of Copyright system in the country. Side by side, collective management system of Copyright protection

should be introduced.

- 5) A strong industry academia Research and Development (R&D) interface is to be framed soon to enhance the nations capability in the IPR area. The Universities and R&D organizations are the mother house of Patents and Copyrights. So the students, scientists and researchers should be motivated through proper incentives to go for patent and copyright for their new inventions and creations. Trade bodies should be encouraged to come forward to invest money for R&D and commercialise the technologies developed by them.
- 6) Public awareness building in respect of Intellectual Property Rights has been considered most important work for the sector. Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks and Copyright Offices should work in close cooperation with the apex trade organizations of the country like FBCCI, DCCI, MCCI & other Chambers to build a public-private partnership in this area.
- 7) To prevent unauthorized access to computer and internet with the intention of destruction of digital information, misuse of computer like publication and dissemination of pornography and other prohibited information. A new law on internet e-commerce should be enacted.

Conclusions:

Nowadays the Globalisation has given the consumers the right to choice and desire for improved product and services. This has created a great competitive environment among the enterprises in the world market. As a result we are witnessing new products, brands and designs almost every day in the market place. To maintain enterprises competitive edge in the present day world market it needs to go on continuously innovating new thoughts. Developing and investing products it requires huge investment in research. If new inventions are not protected others will imitate them and make business without incurring any money in research. These will of course, significantly reduce profit and goodwill of the enterprise that invested money in creative research work.

In the present day situation to go with the global trade it is a must to give emphasis on priority basis to protect Copyright and other Intellectual Property Rights. Our research Organisations should have to be Strengthened. Foreign as well as local investors will be attracted to invest in Bangladesh in advanced technology based manufacturing units knowing that their investments would bring benefit for them as well as help reducing poverty of the country.