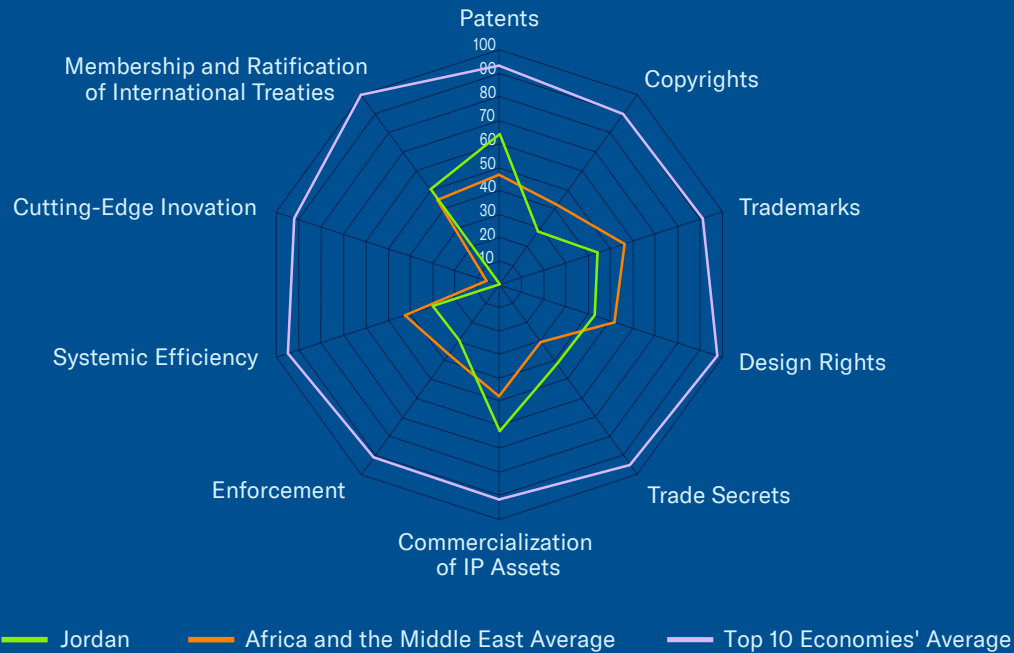


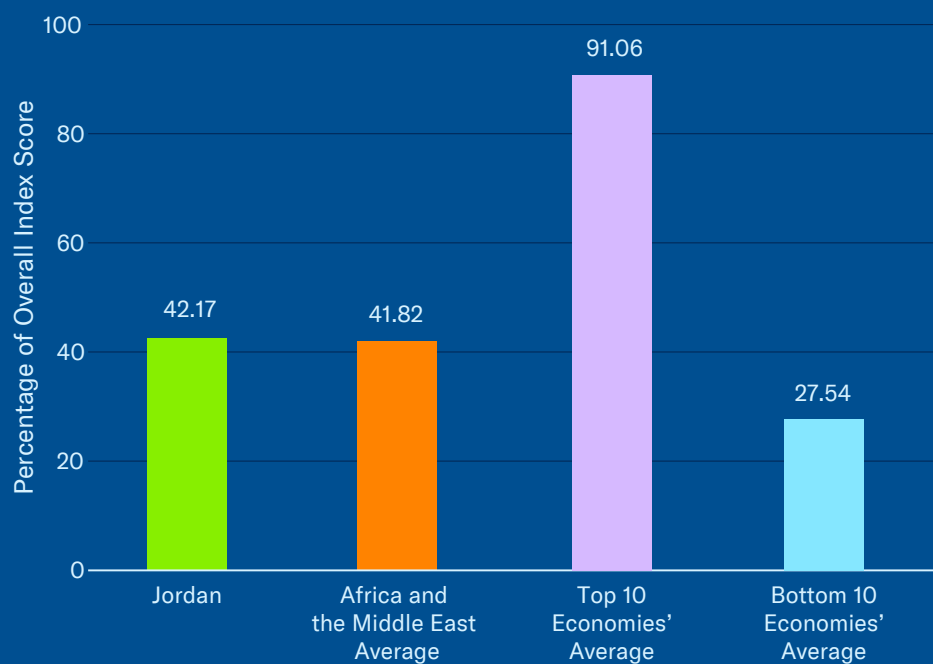
Jordan

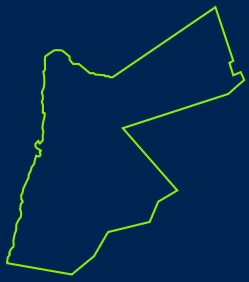
Rank
35/55

Category Scores



Overall Score in Comparison





Jordan

Rank
35/55

Key Areas of Strength

- Basic legal framework for major IP rights
- Sector-specific IP rights introduced as part of the 2001 U.S. FTA

Key Areas of Weakness

- No special IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development
- No R&D or IP-specific tax incentives are in place
- No targeted incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs
- High levels of copyright infringement, particularly online
- Uncertainty about the actual availability of the full term of RDP protection; eligibility contingent on global launch and registration in Jordan within 18 months
- Uncertainty about availability of patents for CII

Indicator	Score	Indicator	Score
Category 1: Patents Rights and Limitations		Category 7: Enforcement	
1. Term of protection	1.00	29. Direct government intervention in setting licensing terms	1.00
2. Patentability requirements	0.50	30. IP as an economic asset	0.25
3. Patentability of CII	0.25	31. Tax incentives for the creation of IP assets	0.00
4. Plant variety protection	1.00	Category 8: Systemic Efficiency	
5. Pharmaceutical-related enforcement	1.00	32. Physical counterfeiting rates	0.36
6. Legislative criteria and use of compulsory licensing	1.00	33. Software piracy rates	0.45
7. Pharmaceutical patent term restoration	1.00	34. Civil and precedural remedies	0.25
8. Membership of a Patent Prosecution Highway	0.00	35. Pre-established damages	0.25
9. Patent opposition	0.00	36. Criminal standards	0.25
Category 2: Copyrights and Limitations		37. Effective border measures	0.50
10. Term of protection	0.44	38. Transparency and public reporting by customs	0.00
11. Exclusive rights	0.25	Category 9: Cutting-Edge Innovation	
12. Expeditious legal remedies disabling access to infringing content online	0.00	39. Coordination of IP rights enforcement	0.25
13. Cooperative action against online piracy	0.00	40. Consultation with stakeholders during IP policy formation	0.25
14. Limitations and exceptions	0.50	41. Educational campaigns and awareness raising	0.50
15. TPM and DRM	0.50	42. Targeted incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs	0.00
16. Government use of licensed software	0.25	43. IP-intensive industries, national economic impact analysis	0.50
Category 3: Trademarks Rights and Limitations		Category 10: Membership and Ratification of International Treaties	
17. Term of protection	1.00	44. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
18. Protection of well-known marks	0.25	45. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development, term of protection	0.00
19. Exclusive rights, trademarks	0.25	46. Restrictions on the effective use of existing IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
20. Frameworks against online sale of counterfeit goods	0.25	Category 5: Trade Secrets and the Protection of Confidential Information	
Category 4: Design Rights and Limitations		23. Protection of trade secrets (civil remedies)	0.50
21. Industrial design term of protection	0.60	24. Protection of trade secrets (criminal sanctions)	0.25
22. Exclusive rights, industrial design rights	0.25	25. Regulatory data protection term	0.50
Category 6: Commercialization of IP Assets		Category 10: Membership and Ratification of International Treaties	
26. Barriers to market access	1.00	47. WIPO Internet Treaties	1.00
27. Barriers to technology transfer	0.50	48. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	0.00
28. Registration and disclosure requirements of licensing deals	1.00	49. Patent Law Treaty and Patent Cooperation Treaty	0.50
		50. Membership of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, act of 1991	1.00
		51. Membership of the Convention on Cybercrime, 2001	0.00
		52. The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs	0.00
		53. Post-TRIPS FTA	1.00

Percentage of Overall Score: 42.17%

• Total Score: 22.35

Spotlight on the National IP Environment

Past Editions versus Current Score

Jordan's overall Index score remains unchanged at 22.35 out of 53 indicators.

Copyrights and Limitations; Enforcement

11. Legal measures, which provide necessary exclusive rights that prevent infringement of copyrights and related rights (including web hosting, streaming, and linking); 12. Expeditious legal remedies disabling access to infringing content online; and 36. Criminal standards, including minimum imprisonment and minimum fines:

Like many Index economies in the Middle East and North Africa region, the infringement of copyrighted content through set-top boxes and illicit streaming devices is becoming widespread in Jordan. The USTR in both the *Review of Notorious Markets for Counterfeiting and Piracy* and *Special 301 Report* have included reference to a Jordanian entity, Spider, which sells pirate set-top boxes and streaming devices. Industry reports suggest that in addition to Spider, several other Jordan-based organizations specialize in the circulation of these devices. The Jordanian Copyright Act provides only basic exclusive rights and does not include specific reference to the internet or mechanisms that address online infringement. No notice-and-takedown system is in place, and there is no established mechanism for gaining injunctive-style relief within the context of copyright infringement. As part of the 2001 U.S.-Jordan FTA, Jordan introduced relevant DRM and TPM legislation. Article 55 of the Copyright Act clearly outlaws the use, sale, manufacture, and distribution of circumvention devices. Still, the scale of both physical and online copyright infringement is substantial, and consistent enforcement efforts are lacking.

As noted last year, some positive developments occurred in 2022 and 2023 with greater enforcement efforts through domestic law enforcement and the disabling of access to pirate websites through the Jordanian Media Commission. Unfortunately, these positive efforts did not carry over into 2024. The Index will continue to monitor this activity in 2025.

Systemic Efficiency

43. IP-intensive industries, national economic impact analysis:

As noted in past editions, the Jordanian Industrial Property Protection Directorate (IPPD) does not have a dedicated research program examining the relationship between IP rights and economic activity. Although IP rights figure only tangentially in national development programs, including the flagship *Jordan 2025, A National Vision and Strategy*, other examples of government commissioned or supported research examine this relationship, such as the 2012 *The Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*, a review of the creative economy in Jordan sponsored by WIPO and supported by several parts of the Jordanian Government, including the Ministry of Culture. In 2024, the National Scientific Research and Innovation Support Fund (lodged within the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research) announced that measuring the economic impact of creative and cultural industries in Jordan would be one of its research and funding priorities over the course of the year. The publication of such a study with new, up-to-date data would be an important contribution to better understanding the important role that IP-intensive industries play in Jordan's national economy. The Index will continue to monitor these developments in 2025.

Incentives for Cutting-Edge Innovation

44. Special market exclusivity incentives for orphan medicinal product development; 45. Special market exclusivity incentives for orphan medicinal product development, term of protection; and 46. Restrictions on the effective use of existing market exclusivity incentives for orphan medicinal product development:

Interest in rare diseases has grown in the Middle East and North Africa region. In 2003, the Centre for Arab Genomic Studies was established to map and improve the state of care for patients with genetic diseases in the Arab world. Today, the Center has become the leading research point on rare diseases in the region. Several Index economies in the region, including Saudi Arabia and the UAE, have introduced a defined regulatory sanitary registration pathway and special incentives for orphan products. Jordan does not have in place any special IP-based market exclusivity incentives for orphan medicinal product development.