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Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual Property Rights are essential in innovation and development of economies, and it is the responsibility of the government to protect proper ownership of ideas and trade secrets. These ideas, however, are often stolen internationally, and jeopardizes WTO's mission of sharing a global economy, as it makes innovation unsafe and unrewarding.

IPR infringement in Israel is taken seriously, and, in some cases, is a criminal offense. Israel is committed to take the necessary steps, and has multiple ministries aiding in the process of IPR reform. Israel is prepared to make necessary changes as it sees fit, and welcomes ideas from the international community.

It is also important to have an educated legal system so that these infringements occur less often, and also are recognized sooner. Israel maintains regular seminars and programs, that educate those in prosecution and enforcement roles to recognize and limit infringements.

Israel is a contractual member or signatory of many international treaties, agreements, and conventions, such as TRIPS, Paris Convention, Berne Convention, etc. Israel supports the WTO's goal to allow a more fair system and allow a fair playing field, and encourages countries with lacking IPR regimes to implement laws based on ideologies present in international and multilateral agreements, as well as maintaining a comprehensive system of IPR which takes modern technology into account.

Dumping

Innovation is a key ingredient to a successful economy, but so is a level playing field, another of the WTO's goals. Dumping, while it is not a criminal or civil offense by the expanding enterprise, often leads to the collapse of local businesses, and further disables the growth of domestic enterprises.

Israel encourages partnerships between countries to supply jobs to multiple countries. Israel has free trade agreements with multiple blocs, including the European Union, the United States, and the European Free Trade Association, allowing Israeli companies to more freely reach foreign developed markets, and these supply competition, and aid in the growth of foreign markets. Israel prides itself with its ability to create mutually beneficial plans with other states such as its Qualifying Industrial Zones with Jordan and Egypt which has brought prosperity, jobs, and trade to both countries, without impeding commercial expansion.

Israel has also enacted legislation which facilitates investment of foreign companies in Israel, and gives further benefits to companies and partnerships which are registered or incorporated in Israel, and such companies enjoy further tax exemptions or tax cuts. A country with legislation that overly impedes foreign import or heavily favors domestic-based companies is counterproductive to the WTO goal of lifting regulations. Dumping is a problem especially detrimental to developing economies, but severe anti-dumping actions would stifle growth globally. However, Israel does implement tariffs based on cost insurance and freight (CIF). If these values differ substantially from the market values, as often occurs in the cases of dumping, Israel imposes these tariffs based on the market value.

By implementing these tax incentives to companies, and mutually beneficial agreements with other nations, Israel has survived and grown into the world economy. Israel believes that

with similarly competent legislation, other countries can find the proper footing in the global stage, and allow for further domestic and global growth and prosperity. Israel looks forward to the coming meeting.