

chapter one

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Introduction to Intellectual property

- Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind: inventions; literary and artistic works; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.

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- **Intellectual property (IP)**:- is original creative work, such as
 - a piece of music
 - an invention,
 - a piece of software or a brandthat has been developed to such a stage, and captured in some permanent way.

Cont..

➤ **Intellectual property** is divided into two categories

Industrial Property includes

- patents for inventions,
- trademarks, industrial designs
- and geographical indications

Copyright covers literary works (such as novels, poems and plays), films, music, artistic works (e.g., drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural design.

What are intellectual property rights?

- Intellectual property rights are like any other property right. They allow creators, or owners, of patents, trademarks or copyrighted works to benefit from their own work or investment in a creation.

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- These rights are outlined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides for the right to benefit from the protection of moral and material interests resulting from authorship of scientific, literary or artistic productions.

Protecting intellectual property

- Intellectual property rights are protected by law and illegal use of these rights can be contested in the courts. The technical term for this misuse is infringement. IP owners who have been victims of infringement can be rewarded with substantial amounts of compensation.

Forms of Intellectual property: The most important forms of protecting intellectual property are:

- Patent
- Copyright
- Trademark
- Trade Secrets
- Publicity Rights (also known as Rights of Privacy or Personality Rights).

World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO) Convention (1970)

WIPO convention :- was signed in 1967 and enforced in 1970.

In 1974 WIPO became a UN agency.

- WIPO was born from the merging of the Paris & Berne Conventions.

- Two main objectives of WIPO:**

- (a) To Promote IP protection worldwide.

- (b) To ensure administrative cooperation among IP unions established by WIPO administered treaties

Why promote and protect intellectual property?

There are several compelling reasons.

- First, the progress and well-being of humanity rest on its capacity to create and invent new works in the areas of technology and culture.
- Second, the legal protection of new creations encourages the commitment of additional resources for further innovation.

Cont..

- Third, the promotion and protection of intellectual property spurs economic growth, creates new jobs and industries, and enhances the quality and enjoyment of life

what is information policy?

Information policy :- is the set of all public laws, regulations and policies that encourage, discourage, or regulate the creation, use, storage, access, communication and dissemination of information.

So it encompasses any other decision-making practice with society-wide constitutive efforts that involve the flow of information and how it is processed.

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- Fundamental issues that comprise information policy.
The Most important are public policy issues concerned with the digital environment, such as
 - intellectual property
 - economic regulations
 - freedom of expression
 - confidentiality or privacy of information
 - information security
 - access management, and regulating how the dissemination of public information occurs.

What does Freedom of Information mean?

- **Freedom of information** refers to a citizen's right to access information that is held by the state. In many countries, this freedom is supported as a constitutional right.

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- Freedom of information was established for transparency, government accountability, education and general public protection against mismanagement and corruption. More than 70 countries with government representation approved the original freedom of information legislation.
- Related human rights include freedom of expression, data protection (privacy), freedom of association and right to development.

What is Government Information

- Government information and government information products are published, compiled or created by the government, at government expense or as required by law. This applies to all government publications, regardless of format.
- What types of Materials, Formats and Media are Published by the Government and Found in Depository Libraries?
- Print/Tangible/ Collections: Books, periodicals, scientific and technical reports, legal resources, maps, posters, kits and pamphlets, Digital resources, e-books and other online collections
- Media: CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, DVDs, audio and video cassettes

What is public Information

- Public information is all information originating from the field of work of the public sector bodies and occurring in the form of a document, a case, a dossier, a register, a record or other documentary material (here in after referred to as "the document") drawn up by the body, by the body in cooperation with other body, or acquired from other persons. Natural and legal persons can under certain conditions use this information also for commercial or non commercial reuse.

Cont...

- Public information can be related to any activity in all fields of work of the body, connected with its official proceedings, originating in his/her public authority.

Information privacy

- **Information privacy** is the privacy of personal information and usually relates to personal data stored on computer systems.
- The need to maintain information privacy is applicable to collect personal information, such as medical records, financial data, criminal records, political records, business related information or website data.
- Information privacy is also known as data privacy.

LAW

What is Law?

Law :- is the rules and regulations made and enforced by government that regulate the conduct of people within a society. For a legal system to work, all must obey the laws, “No one is above the law”.

Law and Values of law

- Values of law are as follows :-
 1. Protect basic human rights
 2. Promote fairness
 3. Help resolve conflicts
 4. Promote order and stability
 5. Promote desirable social and economic behavior
 6. Represent the will of the majority
 7. Protect the rights of minorities

Laws can be based on moral, economic, political or social values.

Cont...

❖ **Our Constitutional Framework**

Our government was set up to limit its powers:-

Limited Government - means that the government has only the powers granted to it by the constitution

Separation of Powers - is the idea of separating powers of government to keep any single one from becoming too powerful.

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- ***Judicial review-*** is the power of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional
- ***Veto-*** means to refuse to approve. This is a power the president has over legislation.
- ***Checks and balances:-*** the powers mentioned above illustrate how the branches of government can limit each other's power

THANK YOU

Questions???