

DEFINITION AND TYPES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We can define intellectual property as: “legal rights, which result from intellectual activity in industrial, scientific, literary, and artistic fields. These rights Safeguard creators and other producers of intellectual goods and services by granting them certain time-limited rights to control their use. Protected IP rights like other property can be a matter of trade, which can be owned, sold or bought. These are intangible and nonexhausted consumption” Savale, S. (2018 pag.2)

Objectives of intellectual property

The Intellectual property right is used to define the legal rights that protect certain types of information, ideas and other intangibles created by a person, who has the intellectual property right has rights that give him exclusive use.

Types of Intellectual property rights

Patents: They are exclusive rights that provide protection and are granted to an invention, be it a product or a process that involves a new way of doing something and offers technical solutions to a problem. The patent grants protection for a period of 20 years, this means that no one may make use, sale or distribution of the invention without the permission of the patent owner, once the protection period ends, the invention becomes public domain. and anyone can freely use it.

Trademarks: They are the distinctive signs that identify certain goods or services produced by a company or a particular person, the registered trademark can be formed by words, letters, numbers, drawings, symbols, sounds, etc. Trademark rights can be infinite, the registration period is 10 years and can be renewed only occasionally.

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Copyrights: It is a legal term that describes the rights granted to the creators of literary works and articles such as: novels, poems, books, plays, newspapers, computer programs, music, paintings, photographs, sculptures, copyright belongs to a work since its creation, and it is not necessary to register, usually its duration is sixty years.

Industrial designs: These rights refer to industrial designs that include the creation of an ornamental appearance and the shape of a novel product which grant the registered design owner creative ownership of these.

Trade Secrets: Brand secrets are that confidential information or knowledge that gives a company a competitive advantage against others, generally they are industrial or manufacturing secrets and trade secrets, such as: sales, distribution, advertising methods, lists of suppliers, and manufacturing processes. These rights are protected without registration.

Referencia

Savale, S. (2018). *INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)*.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328161728_INTELLECTUAL_PROPERTY_RIGHTS_IPR