

# Fundamentals of Intellectual Property

## 1. Introduction:

The term "intellectual property" refers to the creations of the human mind, and all that their intelligence and imagination have enabled them to create: works of art, inventions, trademarks and packaging of the products we use or consume. According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (OMPI), "intellectual property refers to the creations of the mind, i.e. inventions, works, literary and artistic symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce."

Since creativity is not naturally protected, it can be copied more or less, hence the need to create legal protection: this is the role of intellectual property rights. These rights allow a creator who has taken risks and invested time and money in making a work or invention, to reap the fruits of his success in a legitimate way. It is a moral and financial recognition. In return, the creator or inventor gives the public access to his creativity. Thus, they can be exploited by companies or individuals. IP interests on the one hand literary and artistic property (copyright, database law) and on the other hand industrial property (protection of inventions, technical knowledge). It is governed by intellectual property law that recognizes the right of ownership over intellectual or aesthetic works and technical inventions.

## 2. Industrial Property and Literary and Artistic Property:

### - Industrial Property:

Industrial property refers to a set of privileges granted to its owners under common law, such as: Exclusive and legally protected rights in exploitation and operation, which constitute de facto monopolies. As such, these rights generally provide the bearer with the ability to create and retain customers, the essential elements of the company's value, but can also be separated from this concept, thus representing assets that have value in themselves and that benefit the heir-generating productive buyers and buyers. These The value is higher today, characterized by rapid technological development, market expansion and the constant emergence of new products or services. Industrial property rights are divided into two groups:

- On the one hand, those related to distinctive marks, especially trademarks,

- On the other hand, those related to industrial creations, in particular patents and industrial designs.

### **- Literary and artistic property:**

Literary and artistic property includes:

- Copyright: Protects literary and artistic works such as novels, poems, plays, musical works and works of art such as drawings, paintings, pictures and sculptures, as well as protects architectural creations.
- Copyright rights are the rights of artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

## **3. Rules for citing references:**

When writing any work or dissertation, it is necessary to cite the sources and refer to all the documents on which we relied to write the text. In fact, with regard to intellectual property and copyright, we cannot take ideas or quotes from others and incorporate them into our work as is, without citing the source in accordance with established standards. The same applies to all documents available on the Internet. Personalizing sentences or ideas without naming the original author is considered plagiarism.

### **1. Quotations**

A citation is a passage from a document or text that is generally used to illustrate or support what is presented in the work. The source must be specified in abbreviated form with citation and in full form in the list of references. There are two different types of citation: direct quotations and indirect quotations.

**Direct quotes:** Direct quotes repeat the author's words word for word. It is best used when there is a fear of distorting the author's thought by summarizing his text, or highlighting the importance of his words, suggestions or words. In all cases, when specifying the source, always include the titles of the authors of the quoted text, the date the work was published, and the page number(s) from which the excerpt was taken. If there is no pagination, as is the case for websites for example, only reference is made to Author's title and date read the text.

**Indirect quotations:** Indirect quotations are all about paraphrasing, that is, linking what the original author said to your own words. It is necessary to indicate the title of the author, as well as the year of publication in parentheses.

## 2. References

The bibliography should contain only the works cited in the text. Therefore, all works mentioned in the text must appear in the bibliography. The bibliography is mandatory and appears at the end of the work.

**Classification of the bibliography: Within the list, references are sorted** alphabetically by author or title if the document is anonymous, without taking into account the specific or unspecified material, and without differentiating between document types. Books, articles, brochures, unpublished documents, multimedia materials and websites are listed together in alphabetical order.

**References by document type:** There are two types of documents: "periodicals" and "non-periodical".

**Periodicals:** include everything that is published at regular intervals: journals, annals, etc.

**Magazine article:** The reference is based on the following general format: author's name, beginning of first name. (Year of publication). The title of the article. Periodic title and folder number, pagination.

Example: "Hamrawi. I. (2005). Voluntary Slavery: Can Philosophical Analysis Shed Light on  
."the Practical Research of the Labor Doctor, 13, 35-51

Hamraoui, E. (2005). Voluntary Servitude: Can Philosophical Analysis Inform  
the Clinician's Practical Research? Work, 13, 35-51."

**Non-periodical:** This category includes books and book chapters, theses and memoirs, conference papers, websites, course materials, pictures, schedules, legal materials, and others.

**Book:** The reference contains the following elements: the name of the author, the beginning of the first name. (Year of publication). Title: Subtitle. Place of publication, country: Publishing house.

humanistic - Example: Chalifor, J. (1989). The nursing assistant relationship: a holistic perspective. Boucherville, QC: J. Morin

Chalifour, J. (1989). *The Helping Relationship in Nursing: A Holistic-Humanistic Perspective*. Boucherville, QC: G. Morin.

**Chapter of a book:** "In" indicates that this is a chapter of a book. The name of the author of the book follows, contrary to the usual order of the first and last name. Then enter the title of the book (in italics) followed by the version and numbering in parentheses. The reference contains the following elements: the name of the author of the chapter, the beginning of the first name. (Year of publication). Chapter title. Initially from the first name of the author of the work. Name of the author (title of the author if any), title of the work (abbreviated "r." followed by punctuation). Place of publication, country: Publisher.

**Note, thesis:** The reference contains the following elements: author's name, beginning of first name. (Year of submission). Thesis title (master's thesis or doctoral thesis). Name of the institution and country.

**Participation in a conference:** The reference contains the following elements: author name, first name beginning. (year, month of the conference). Post title. Participation in the Tenth Congress, Conference Venue, Country was introduced.

**Courses, lectures and learning materials:** handouts, PowerPoint presentations, course notes, etc. Unpublished/unsearchable and does not appear in the list of references. They are only indicated in the text as personal communications by adding the document type in square brackets ([Published],) presentation in [PowerPoint, etc.], followed by the date.

If educational material is published and searchable on the Internet, it will be cited by reference to the author and year of publication in the bibliography, in addition to the usual elements of the website, the type of medium is indicated in square brackets after the title ([Handouts],) presentation in [PowerPoint, etc. (The reference contains the following elements: author's name, beginning of first name. (General). Title [Media type]. Spotted in URL

Cells and organs of thePitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital Centre. (2007). :For example Spotted in PowerPoint]. Presentation by [immune system

[http://univ.encyeducation.com/uploads/1/3/1/0/13102001/snv\\_immunologie\\_cells\\_et\\_organes\\_du\\_systme\\_immunitaire.pdf](http://univ.encyeducation.com/uploads/1/3/1/0/13102001/snv_immunologie_cells_et_organes_du_systme_immunitaire.pdf)

Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital. (2007). Cells and Organs of the Immune System [PowerPoint Presentation]. Spotted at:

[http://univ.encyeducation.com/uploads/1/3/1/0/13102001/snv\\_immunologie\\_cellules\\_et\\_organes\\_du\\_systme\\_immunitaire.pdf](http://univ.encyeducation.com/uploads/1/3/1/0/13102001/snv_immunologie_cellules_et_organes_du_systme_immunitaire.pdf)

**Website:** We recommend critiqueing all the web pages you choose for reference because some documents on the Internet are uncategorized. Their content is not always scientifically reliable and may be without credibility. Site history is the date the site was last updated. If no date is indicated on the page, look for the creation or update date on the home page. The title of the site or web page is not in italics. Please note that this is an e-book, online report or dissertation via Internet, an online periodical article, an online course material, an online encyclopedia or an online audio video, it is necessary to refer to the form corresponding to the selected document type. The reference contains the following:

Author's name, beginning of first name. (General). Title. Spotted in URL