

Intellectual
Rights - Copy right, Designs,
Patents, Trademarks,
Geographical indications

What is Intellectual Property?

- Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind: inventions; literary and artistic works; and symbols, names and images used
- Intellectual property is divided into two categories:
 - Industrial Property
 - Copyright

- The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is one of the 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations (UN).
- WIPO was created in 1967 "to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world".[5]
- WIPO currently has 191 member states,[6] administers 26 international treaties,[7] and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- The current Director-General of WIPO is Francis Gurry, who took office on 1 October

- 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.
- Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and broadcasters in their radio and television programs

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.
- 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