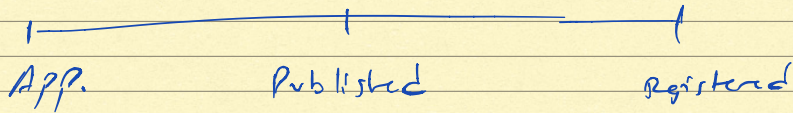


Registration



- Protection term start from the beginning from the application, not registration.

Territoriality → Unterschied

- Every country has a different IPR law. But, in general they are same.
- There is no international ^{patent etc.} trademark. You have to register in the country you want.

Exception! Copyright → it exists automatically

↓
no registration needed ↓

↓
There is an international agreement → Bern agreement

↓ 1886

↓ if you create a work in any country (member of Bern convention) your work is protected

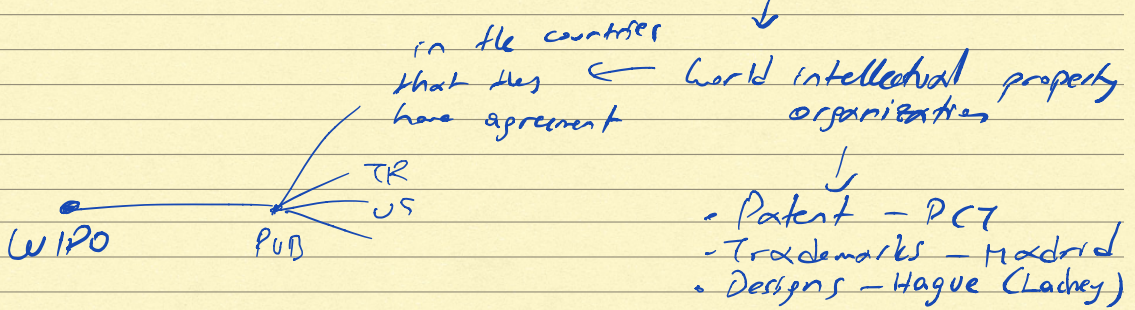
How can you protect your (patent, trademark) in any country?

1) To apply in different countries.

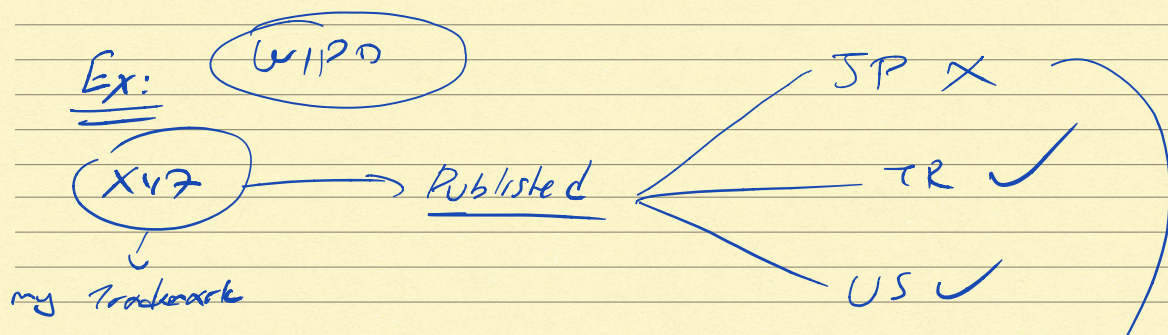
Problem → it has to be new in the world
→ Novelty
→ First to file

↓
Whoever applies first gets the protection
also if you register first in Germany after 2 years registering in US will not be accepted.

2) International Application → run by WIPO → US's org.



• If you want to protect your IP in Europe you must register in European Union EPO office.



• In trademark
it has not to
novel. But a patent
must. In trademark
there is a contention.

✓ free dy
has X47
trademark

in Japan I
won't get the
registration

Exhaustion of IPR

look slides → 16

Term

- patents are renewed every year.
- Patents 20 years → from the date of the application
- Utility mod 10 years → -u-
- Designs 5x5 years
- Trademark 10 years with the opportunity to renew
- Copyrights Life + 20 years

→ At the end the IPRs fall in the public domain

Subject Matter and Ownership in Copyright

- ① Subject Matter → what can we protect
- ② rights → what can we prevent
- ③ Limitations → what can the public do (what can I not prevent)

• Author → eser sahib

① we protect the work

- it must be listed in the law → cinematographic
→ scientific and literary
→ the arts
 - characteristic of the author
- ↓
see types of works

IDEA x EXPRESSION



The idea itself is not protected unless the way I do it is not protected by a patent.