

1. What qualifies an idea to be intellectual property?

The main criteria that qualify an idea as intellectual property are:

1. **Originality:** The idea must be original and not copied from someone else's work or idea.
2. **Creativity:** The idea must involve a certain level of creativity, innovation, or originality that goes beyond mere replication of existing ideas.
3. **Fixation:** The idea must be fixed in a tangible form, such as a written document, a computer program, or a recording.
4. **Commercial Value:** The idea must have commercial value or potential, meaning that it can be used to create a product or service that is of value to others.
5. **Legal Protection:** The idea must be eligible for legal protection under the relevant IP laws, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, or trade secrets.

2. How to register an intellectual property (IP).

Determine what type of IP you have: There are several types of IP, including trademarks, patents, copyrights, and trade secrets. Each type of IP has its own registration process and requirements.

1. **Conduct a search:** Before you register your IP, it's a good idea to conduct a search to make sure that no one else has already registered something similar.
2. **Prepare your application:** Once you've determined what type of IP you have and conducted a search, you'll need to prepare your application. This typically involves providing detailed information about your IP, including its purpose, how it's used, and how it's different from other similar IP. While filling out the IPR application form, it is important to create a triplicate application that has both the applicant's and the agent's signatures. Besides the application, the applicant must also submit a statement of the case that explains how and why the invention is unique.
3. **Submit your application:** Once you've prepared your application, you'll need to submit it to the relevant IP office in your country. This may involve paying a fee and providing additional documentation, depending on the type of IP and the country where you're registering it.
4. **Wait for approval:** After you submit your application, you'll need to wait for approval. This process can take several weeks or months, depending on the type of IP and the workload of the IP office. In here there will be several steps which is An examiner will evaluate the application for any deficiencies after it gets submitted. If there are any, they will be required to be fixed within a month of filing the application. A group of experts who are well-versed with this category of IPR will also assess the content of the statement to ascertain the accuracy and the

validity of the particulars furnished. The analyst will then issue an examination report.

5. **Maintain your registration:** Once your IP is registered, you'll need to maintain your registration by renewing it periodically and making sure that you're following any relevant laws and regulations.

3. Who is responsible for Intellectual property in Tanzania?

The responsibility for intellectual property (IP) protection and enforcement varies depending on the jurisdiction and type of IP involved. Generally speaking, governments are responsible for creating laws and regulations that govern IP rights and provide legal mechanisms for protecting them.

In Tanzania, the Department of Intellectual Property under the Ministry of Industry and Trade is responsible for the administration and management of intellectual property rights. The department oversees the registration of trademarks, patents, copyrights, and industrial designs, among others. It also provides information and guidance to stakeholders on intellectual property matters and ensures the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in the country.

4. WHO protects copyright in Tanzania?

Copyrights. Copyright protection is available to works of authors who are nationals of or have their habitual residence in Tanzania.

The Tanzania Copyright Society (COSOTA) is the organization responsible for protecting the copyright of Tanzania. COSOTA is a government agency established under the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act of 1999, which is the main law governing copyright and related rights in Tanzania.

COSOTA is responsible for a range of activities related to copyright protection, including registration and administration of copyrights and related rights, collection and distribution of royalties, and enforcement of copyright laws through legal action and public education. The organization works closely with other government agencies, such as the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority and the Tanzania Revenue Authority, to ensure effective protection of copyright in Tanzania.

7. Compare copyright Vs Related rights

Copyright is a set of non-property and property rights of authors and their inheritors associated with the creation and use of works of science, literature and art. Copyright protects original works of authorship, such as literary, artistic, musical, and dramatic works. Copyright gives the creator of the work the exclusive right to control how their work is used, distributed, and displayed, as well as the right to make derivative works based on their original work.

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Related law is the rights of performers, producers and broadcasting organizations. Related rights, on the other hand, are a set of rights that are closely related to copyright but apply to different types of creative works and performers. Related rights include rights of performers, producers of sound recordings, and broadcasters. These rights protect the economic interests of the creators and owners of the related rights in their performances, recordings, and broadcasts.

Copyright objects are:

- literary written works of fiction, publicistic, scientific, technical or other character;
- performances, lectures, speeches, sermons and other oral works;
- computer programs;
- databases;
- musical works with text and without text;
- dramatic, musical-dramatic works, pantomimes, choreographic and other works created for stage performance and their staging;
- audiovisual works;
- works of fine arts;
- works of architecture, town planning and landscape art;
- photographic works, including works performed in ways similar to photography;
- performance of literary, dramatic, musical, musical-dramatic, choreographic, folklore and other works;
- phonograms, videograms;
- broadcasts (programs) of broadcasting organizations.

5. which agency is responsible for copyright registration in Tanzania?

The Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) is an institution that administers the registration of Copyrights. COSOTA is responsible for a range of activities related to copyright protection, including registration and administration of copyrights and related rights, collection and distribution of royalties, and enforcement of copyright laws through legal action and public education. The organization works closely with other government agencies, such as the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority and the Tanzania Revenue Authority, to ensure effective protection of copyright in Tanzania.

6. Who enforce copyright law?

Copyright law is enforced by various government agencies and judicial systems, depending on the country or region. In the United States, for example, the United States Copyright Office administers the copyright registration system and provides information about copyright law. However, enforcement of copyright law is primarily the responsibility of the copyright owner, who can take legal action against anyone who violates their copyright.

In Tanzania, the enforcement of copyright law is primarily the responsibility of the Copyright Society of Tanzania (**COSOTA**), which is a government agency established under the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, 1999. COSOTA is responsible for the administration, regulation, and enforcement of copyright and related rights in Tanzania.