# Part Three: Types of IPR

## **General Overview**

In this part, students focus on the various types of intellectual property rights and how they work.

#### **General Outcome**

As a result of this part, students will be able to:

- Identify the types of intellectual property rights;
- Define each type of intellectual property rights
- Identify the timelines of patents, copyrights, trademarks and designs;

## Slide 6



#### Notes:

Intellectual Property Rights matter because it helps our favourite designers, musicians, artists, writers, film-makers and inventors carry on creating the things they create, and that we enjoy. Without IP, those creators wouldn't be able to make a living from their work. Anyone else could immediately copy whatever they created. So IP needs protecting. This protection happens in different ways:

- Patents protect inventions.
- Trademarks protect logos, names and brands.
- Copyright protects the works of artists, musicians and writers.
- Designs protect the look, shape and feel of products.

Let's find out more about how IP works.

### Slide 7



## Notes:

All inventions begin with an "idea". Once the idea becomes an actual product, you can protect it by registering it as a 'Patent' to protect the product so as to prevent anyone from stealing your invention and claiming that it was them that came up with that idea in the first place. The most common and efficient way of protecting an invention is by obtaining a 'patent'.

# What is a patent?

A patent is a type of IPR which protects the scientific inventions (products and or process) which shows technical advancement over the already known products.

A 'patent' is an exclusive right granted by the Government which provides the exclusive right to 'exclude others' and prevent them from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the invention. You can also get a patent