

## **Lesson: 08**

### **Intellectual properties in the field of scientific research**

Intellectual property is the field comprising all the exclusive rights granted over intellectual creations. It has two branches:

\*Literary and artistic property, which applies to intellectual works, is made up of copyright and related rights;

\*industrial property, which itself includes, on the one hand, utilitarian creations, such as the patent of invention and the plant variety certificate or, on the contrary, a right of sui generis protection of plant varieties, and, on the other hand, on the other hand, the distinctive signs, in particular the commercial brand, the domain name and the designation of origin.

It includes a moral (extra-patrimonial) right which is the only right attached to the person of the author of the work which is perpetual, inalienable and imprescriptible, and which therefore applies post mortem, even after the work is placed in the public domain (i.e. 70 years from January 1 of the year following the author's death). It is the resulting work, and its form, which are protected, not the ideas and information which are at its origin, and which remain free of rights. Thus, the “summary” of a written work, or the citation of a title in a bibliography is not considered borrowing from what is copyrighted in the work. Some figures in the free software movement denounce the semantic fraud of the concept of "intellectual property", just as the recent patenting of life has sparked lively ethical and legal controversies.

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