

<b>Course title</b> Ochrona własności intelektualnej / Intellectual property protection		<b>ECTS code</b> 13.3.0741	
<b>Name of unit administrating study</b> Faculty of Chemistry			
<b>Studies</b>			
<b>Field of study</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Form</b>	
Chemical Business	Bachelor / Engineer	Full-time studies	
<b>Teaching staff</b> Dr hab. Maciej Barczewski, prof. UG			
<b>Forms of classes, the realization and number of hours</b>		<b>ECTS credits</b> 1	
<b>A. Forms of classes, in accordance with the UG Rector's regulations</b> lecture		classes - 15 h tutorial classes – 2 h student's own work – 8 h	
<b>B. The realization of activities</b> in-class learning		Total: 25 h - 1 ECTS	
<b>C. Number of hours</b> 15 h lecture			
<b>The academic cycle</b> 2019/20 winter semester			
<b>Type of course</b> obligatory		<b>Language of instruction</b> Polish	
<b>Teaching methods</b>  Problem-based lecture		<b>Form and method of assessment and basic criteria for evaluation or examination requirements</b>	
		<b>A. Final evaluation, in accordance with the UG study regulations</b> course completion (with a grade)	
		<b>B. Assessment methods</b> written exam	
		<b>C. The basic criteria for evaluation or exam requirements</b>  By setting the conditions for obtaining credit and grading the credit, the evaluation system resulting from par. 4 par. 1 of the Regulations of the UG Studies (Senate Resolution No. 4/07 of February 22, 2007, as amended) is taken into account: 1) 5.0 - 91% and more required knowledge, skills and competences, 2) 4.5 - 81% - 90% of the required knowledge, skills and competences, 3) 4.0 - 71% - 80% of required knowledge, skills and competences, 4) 3.5 - 61% - 70% of the required knowledge, skills and competences, 5) 3.0 - 51% - 60% of the required knowledge, skills and competences, 6) 2.0 - 50% and less required knowledge, skills and competences.  Percentages are rounded up to whole numbers in accordance with the generally applicable rounding rules.	
<b>Required courses and introductory requirements</b> None			
<b>Aims of education</b>  During the lecture, students learn the basic issues related to the protection of intellectual property. The goals of the lecture are: gaining theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of intellectual property protection, increasing creativity and innovation as well as legal awareness of students.			

### Course contents

1. The concept of intangible goods and intellectual property.
2. Classification of intangible assets (works within the meaning of copyright law, solutions, indications and symbols).
3. Subject of copyright (concept of a work, protection of a part of a work, dependent works, collective works and collections of works, songs with borrowings, some specific categories of works, categories of effects of human activity excluded from the protection of copyright).
4. Subjects of copyright (creator, co-authored works, combined works, collective works, works, audiovisual works).
5. Copyright (proprietary copyrights, author's personal rights).
6. Solutions (inventions, utility models, industrial designs, topographies of integrated circuits, rationalization projects).
7. Inventions in the field of chemistry and pharmacy - the specificity of the subject and protection.
8. Indications and symbols (trademarks, geographical indications, company, company designation).
9. Authorized entities and subjective rights in relation to solutions, indications and symbols.

### Bibliography of literature

#### A. Literature required to pass the course

Act of 4 February 1994 on Copyright and Related Rights  
Act of 30 June 2000 Industrial Property Law

#### B. Extracurricular readings

S. Ricketson, J. Ginsburg, International Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: The Berne Convention and Beyond (Volume I and II). Oxford University Press. 2006  
M. Barczewski (red.), Value of Information: Intellectual Property, Privacy and Big Data, Warszawa, Wien 2018.

### Knowledge

The student knows the elementary aspects of intellectual property protection.

### Skills

The student achieves the ability to assess the nature of intangible assets, to acquire exclusive rights protecting them and the practical application of measures to protect them.

### Social competence

The student is aware of the need to constantly deepen and update knowledge in the field of law; is open to a variety of views in the science of law and judicial decisions. Creativity and innovation are increasing as well as legal awareness and responsibility of the student.