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An Exploratory Study of Sharing Research Energy Resource Data and Intellectual Property Law in Electrical Patients

Rolf Bracke
Professor, The International Geothermal Centre Hochschule, Bochum, Germany

Nouby M. Ghazaly
Professor, Faculty of Engineering,
South Valley University, Qena 83523, Egypt.
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6320-1916

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Abstract
When researchers share their research energy resource data by depositing it alongside a published publication or making it publicly accessible in other ways, their employers, funders, and other researchers who want to utilize the energy resource data may have concerns about intellectual property. What are the legal rights to energy resource data, who possesses them, and how do they get used to share energy resource data in a way that allows or encourages beneficial downstream applications are frequently asked questions in this context or while writing energy resource data management strategies. This Perspective discusses how to navigate the general intellectual property and contractual difficulties for all research energy resource data, setting aside the privacy and national security restrictions that govern sharing certain types of energy resource data.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Viewpoint has some uplifting news and some less uplifting news for the scientist who needs to utilize information gathered by another person. Fortunately the consent gives the legitimate premise to information reuse if the wellspring of the information (the specialist or archive) awards authorization to reuse the information and the arranged use falls inside the extent of the permit. Energy resource data from the European Bioinformatics Foundation, for example, is accessible "by any anybody and for any reason," as expressed in the establishment's help out. This applies to both the EMBL and EBI energy resource data sets. This seems to concede unhindered authorization for the information to be duplicated and utilized by any single scholastic scientist. As composed, it's muddled whether a representative following up for the benefit of their manager (is s/he working as "an individual?") is likewise allowed this consent.

A catch, notwithstanding, should be disregarded. The first information might be dependent upon protected innovation or other lawful privileges asserted by different gatherings, and the client of the EBI is advised not to encroach on these freedoms by perusing the agreements. The viable reusing of examination information is frustrated by this sort of legitimate vulnerability. Assuming the archive requires that contributors award approval to downstream clients or give up any protected innovation freedoms they might have in the information, and then this issue can be kept away from. At last, this Point of view talks about how archives can work on the interaction by which contributors impart the extent of the consent they deal to downstream clients.

Planning how protected innovation regulation endlessly doesn't matter to explore information might be valuable without clear assent. Taking everything into account, the law is simply adding superfluous intricacy. The solutions to the above issues are sadly additional background info subordinate than many would need for those trying to carefully select which reuses of one more's information might be allowed by regulation.

There are two explanations for this. The first thing to keep in mind is that all IP rights originate in national law. The rights of users, however, are subject to national variations despite the fact that several international treaties have been enacted to standardize the rights of intellectual property owners. In addition, some nations have greater security than is mandated by international agreements. European Union (EU) member states, Eastern European (EEA) candidate states, Mexico, and South Korea have all established a unique energy resource database right that applies to energy resource databases developed or maintained inside their respective jurisdictions. Within their boundaries, these statutes merely restrict how these energy resource databases may be used.

A. Intellectual Property: A Defined Concept

Broadly speaking, intellectual property refers to the protections accorded to the creations of the mind in the commercial, academic, literary, and creative spheres. There are two basic reasons why nations have laws to safeguard intellectual property. There is a need to provide legal form to the moral and economic rights of creators in their works, as well as the rights of the public to have access to those works. The second is to stimulate fair trading as a means of fostering economic and social progress through the government's active promotion of creativity, the dissemination, and use of the outcomes of such creativity. Therefore, intellectual property rights (IPRs) are exclusive marketing rights that states grant for a fixed or revocable length of time. Different people will use the tool for different reasons, but in the end it ensures the possibility of adequate returns on the investment of time, money, and people. The very nature of exclusive rights implies a restriction on rivalry. Multilateral treaty frameworks and international institutions make up the worldwide system for establishing, protecting, and enforcing intellectual property rights. Treaties and organizations in this category include the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the World Trade Organization, and the European Union.

B. What Legal Rights Do Energy resource data Owners Have?

Proprietary advantages (classified energy resource data), copyrights, and unique energy resource data set freedoms may be in every way appropriate to explore information in the EU and South Korea. A few sorts of information might be covered by licenses, however the more continuous concern is that sharing information might affect the capacity to get patent security for research-based items. The capacity to utilize contracts, which override these privileges, can be utilized to limit reuse essentially as a state of permitting admittance to information, as well as to concede consent for reuse through authorizing of hidden freedoms. The accompanying covers the relevant freedoms and their application with a specific spotlight on the situation where a scientist stores information as per a diary's distribution rules.

C. Secret Trade (Also Known As Proprietary Or Confidential Information)

Regardless of whether they don't know about it, most of logical scientists have proprietary advantages in their review information for quite a while. This is because of the way that, under global guidelines, public regulations perceives energy resource data as a proprietary innovation in the event that it has monetary worth due to being dark or challenging to find, given that sensible endeavors have been made to keep up with it that way. Essentially at the main phases of assortment or age, most of examination information fits this standard.

Exchange mystery isn't regularly stated in traditional scholastic examination until an individual from an exploration group deserts to one more group with delicate information. When applied to industry examination or college research with a business support, the issue turns out to be really squeezing. The details of most business supports incorporate arrangements for the security of proprietary innovations. While working with a drug business, for example, a scientist might be expected by agreement to keep concentrate on discoveries until

the support has fostered a protected item. Supported research arrangements and clinical preliminary arrangements ought to be checked on completely by scholastic specialists and their workplaces of supported undertakings to guarantee that they don't irrationally limit an analyst's more right than wrong to share the consequences of their logical examination. Any time a specialist is working with a business support, they need to settle on certain that provisos in their arrangements keep the support from making changes to, or covering, any discoveries or ends that might come from their work. Distribution isn't an ideal opportunity to arrange the terms and timing of delivering research revelations that are proprietary advantages; rather, these ought to be composed into the subsidized examination arrangements.

D. Which Party Has These Rights?

When one wants to protect their intellectual property rights or when they need to get authorization to utilize someone else's research energy resource data for a certain purpose, this question becomes important. The first owner of these rights is typically the one who produces or creates the intellectual property. Determining who has the rights is more difficult and national variance returns as a problem when the creator is an employee. The original owner may no longer be the rights holder because all of these rights are transferrable (with the exception of moral rights under copyright).

- *Trade Secret*

Proprietary advantages made by representatives while on the clock normally have a place with their bosses. Research information made or gathered by an industry scientist are remembered for the extent of this standard. It is indistinct if and how this standard applies to the domain of academic examination. Understudy or free scientists would possess any proprietary advantage privileges connected with their information without any an arrangement or strategy that applies to exchange mysteries. It is a fascinating hypothetical inquiry whether a college or clinic specialist creates or gathers information as an aspect of their responsibilities obligations. Nonetheless, in reality, possession rules are habitually revamped or characterized by contracts. Normally, the rules for possession and revelation of proprietary advantages are laid forward in supported research arrangements and college or clinic licensed innovation approaches.

- Copyright

The original rights to a copyrighted work belong to the creator or authors of the work in question. For purposes of intellectual property law, the author is the individual(s) or group(s) responsible for the expression of the work's essential ideas and facts. Compared to the scientific model, this authorship definition places a lot of restrictions on the writer. How credit is given for a scientific publication is a prime example of the discrepancy between the values of science and copyright law. Scientists are aware that their work is the product of a collaborative effort and have established norms for how many people should be credited and in what sequence. Nonetheless, just those colleagues who really addressed themselves by composing the words, arranging the photos, or in any case making imaginative articulation are creators with freedoms under copyright.

Thusly, if a energy resource dataset or energy resource data set has a copyright layer, the proprietors of the copyright(s) associated with this layer wouldn't be equivalent to the ones engaged with the turn of events or gathering of the information, but instead the ones who chose how to sort out, organize, clarify, or show the information.

An international chasm appears when an employee creates a copyrighted work while performing work-related duties. According to the work-made-for-hire doctrine in the United States, the company is considered the author, and the worker has no authorship claims. There is a divergence of view on whether or not this regulation covers academics' original research and classroom materials. Some have contended that the standard doesn't make a difference to explore results, either on the grounds that the particular exploration from which the information emerge may not be viewed as inside the extent of business, or on the grounds that the standard recently had a "instructor exemption" that might have been verifiably persisted into current regulation. As may be obvious, no special cases for this arrangement are expressed in the resolution the way things are currently. Though in the other world, the freedoms frequently start with the individual creator(s), they might be promptly moved to the business in the event that the work contract determines such an arrangement.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A total of 265 relevant publications were found after a systematic search of the literature up to the year 2016. These serve as the foundation for the discussion that follows; See Table 1 for a breakdown of the identified publications by their focus on patents, intellectual property, or licensing.

There should be some clarifications. To begin, there is some duplication between the topics discussed in the structured literature review and those in the literature reviews and special issues already mentioned. Second, because to the sheer volume of the 365 papers, this review cannot do justice to all of the findings therein, but rather aims to provide a high-level summary of the most significant research and findings. Third, the search for literature in this area extends from 2016 to 2018; therefore each part here covers both historical and contemporary study trends.

Table.1. Number of Articles Covered By the Systematic Searches in Different Areas

	No. of identified publications	No. of identified relevant publications	No. of identified publications	No. of identified relevant publications
Patent	253	96	68	46
Intellectual Property	124	72	26	26
License	84	50	24	15
Design	28	11	2	1
Trademark	15	10	3	3
Copyright	21	9	2	2
Total	525	248	125	93

A. Patent Management

The systematic literature review's greatest subfield is patent management. The research typically relies on quantitative secondary energy resource data. 79 Here, along with some more focused findings, are provided some of the most significant study fields.

According to relatively recent studies, patents help both small and large businesses increase their profit margins. This is consistent with some of the findings stated above, like the 40–50% premium on invention profits provided by patents81 and the positive correlation between patents and venture capital funding. 82 This raises the question of whether increasing patenting alone is sufficient for businesses to gain these advantages. No, the proper kind of patenting is required. Inward lawful licensing skill and earlier protecting involvement with the top administration are two standards that make sense of an organization's protecting presentation, the two of which emphatically contribute.

Patent investigation and how patent information can be used for innovation estimating, patent planning; and so on comprise a critical area of examination in the field of patent administration. This research stream makes advantage of the extensive energy resource data included in aggregated patent energy resource data and patent documents as a foundation for decision-making systems. The early 1990s saw a growth in this literature. A regular system is to interface an organization's patent portfolio to an area or to different organizations. Looking at a few countries universally should be possible utilizing comparative procedures. Different works focus on models for surveying the dangers of patent encroachment in view of text examination of patent records, patent guides to more readily design future protecting, and licenses based assessment apparatuses of arising advances.

Patent strategies are a different area of study. This has to do with what businesses should patent, how to create portfolios of connected patents, such patent fences, and how to safeguard innovations in nations with lax IP laws. Different players, businesses, or governments use different patenting strategies, as evidenced by the associated research that is detailed above.

At last, non-rehearsing substances, patent statement elements, and patent savages have been the subject of past examinations. For instance, research has been done on the presence of patent trolls, how they make money, and what other businesses and policymakers should do to deal with them.

3. OBJECTIVES

1. To offer detailed information on GI protection in various Indian States
2. To assess if India's current GI framework is sufficient for protecting GI products.

4. IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Geographical Indication

An item's geographical origin might be protected by a legal claim known as "geographical indication." The potential for registering GIs in India is enormous. It is home to a vast array of plant and animal life, and there is still much to learn about documenting and safeguarding the region's innumerable artisanal, agricultural, and food products. On September 15, 2003, government regulation known as the Topographical Signs of Products (Enrollment and Insurance) Act, 1999, came full circle. The Focal Legislature of India has laid out the "Geological Signs Library" in the Chennai Territory of Tamil Nadu so that GI right holders from across India can enroll their GIs there. The Recorder of Topographical Signs is answerable for implementing the GI Demonstration. The Regulator General of Licenses, Plans, and Brand names reports to the Service of Trade and Industry in India's Division of Modern Arrangement and Advancement. The Regulator General's Office is otherwise called the Protected innovation Office lately (Initial public offering). The Workplace is accountable for implementing different regulations connected with licensed innovation, including the Licenses Act (1970), the Plans Act (2000), the Exchange Imprints Act (1999), and the Geological Signs of Merchandise (Enlistment and Assurance) Act (1999). These regulations are upheld through the licensed innovation Workplaces in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Ahmadabad.

B. Geographical Indications Management

In view of the current trend toward globalization and economic liberalization, it is crucial for governments to oversee intellectual property rights. This, together with advancements in communications, especially information technology, has provided a fresh perspective on the challenges of intellectual property protection, allowing for new opportunities in commerce and demand. To overcome this obstacle, nations must invest in their people through training and education so that their citizens can reap the benefits of intellectual property systems. Along with these goals, it is essential that governments and other organizations work to promote economic growth, disseminate knowledge, and safeguard GIs.

There is a lot of interest in GIs in India, and the rate of registration is picking up as a result of efforts made by both the States and the Central Government. All of India's states have made significant contributions to the list of GI registered products, which as of March 2014 stands at 215 Registered GI Products19 out of 479 Filed Applications. 20 While just 30 GIs were recorded from September 2003 and March 2007, a total of 31 were recorded between April 2007 and March 2008. Based on these numbers, we can conclude that there was a significant increase in the number of applications filed and registered in India when the GI Act was effectively implemented in 2003.

Table.2. Summarized March 2013 Application Status for Geographic Names

GI Applications Registered	**164**
GI Applications in examination	38
GI Applications in Pre Examination	136
GI Applications Merged/ Withdrawn/ Abandoned	20
GI Applications Advertised	1
GI Applications for Opposition	3
GI Applications Refused	6
Total GI Applications Filed	368

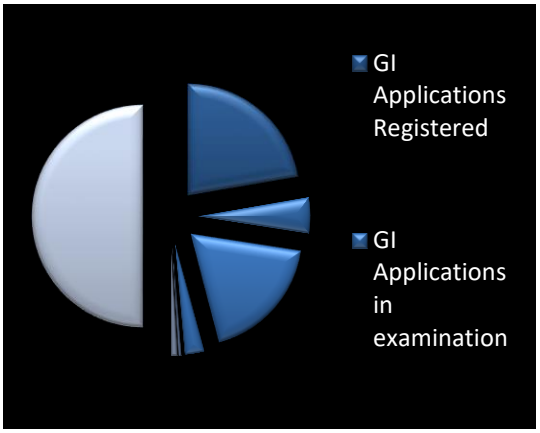

Fig.2. Total GI Applications Filed

5. RESULTS

Table.3. the trends in GI applications filed provided below

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Filed	46	38	16	156	34
Registered	45	21	38	24	22

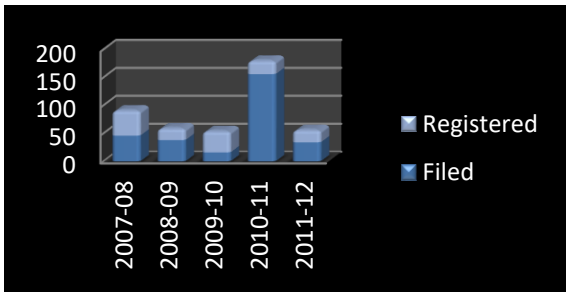

Fig.3. trends in GI applications filed provided

Given the above information, it's easy to see that the number of GIs registered in 2010 11 was higher than the number of GIs registered in 2009 10, indicating that India's GI Act has been effectively implemented since 2003. However, the number of GIs registered dropped again from 2010 11 to 2012 2013, bringing the total to just 21.

Table.4. Below is a comparison of the number of patents, trademarks, and other intellectual property rights granted or registered from 2008 to 2013.

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Patents	1304	1683	2301	3542	6251
Design	6262	6363	8167	9733	6241
Trademarks	108474	93776	51312	172521	15364
GIS	46	13	28	22	19

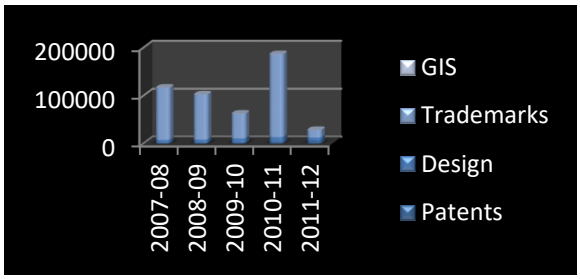

Fig.4. Registration and award rates of intellectual property rights

There has been a clear uptick in the number of applications filed and registered since the effective implementation of India's GI Act in 2003; however this rise is negligible when weighed against the number of patents, designs, and trademarks.

Table.5. GI Awareness Programmes organized by GIR from 2003 to 2013

YEAR	GI Sensitization Workshops by the GI Registry
2001-02	6
2002-03	2
2003-04	8
2004-05	6
2005-06	3
2006-07	9
2007-08	3
2008-09	2
2009-10	2
2010-11	14
2011-12	11
2012-13	16
TOTAL	82

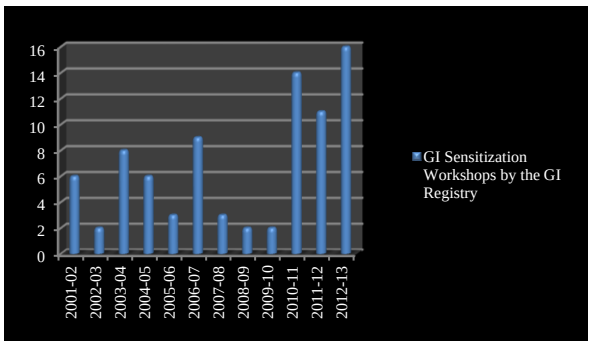

Fig.5. Awareness Programmes organized by GIR

The examination of the aforementioned energy resource data allows us to draw the conclusion that, while GIR's organization of awareness programmes increased from 2001 to 2013, there was no gradual rise in this number, since the number of training programmes done in 2005–06 was lower than in 2004–05. In addition, only one awareness campaign was held in 2008–2009. The pattern being followed is not constant but varies. As a result, just like training programmes, awareness programmes also need to follow a consistent pattern in order to raise knowledge of intellectual property rights and encourage the registration of GIs in India.

Producers who want to register their goods as GIs may face significant obstacles due to a lack of knowledge and institutional capability in their region. The distribution and size of the expenses and benefits from GI will depend on the type of institutions set up and the regulations that apply to the GI group itself, therefore groups or governments considering applying for GI status should bear this in mind.

CONCLUSION

Unlike in other areas of intellectual property rights, the recognition (including registration, if mandatory or optional), control over usage, and enforcement of geographical indications all require the intervention of governments. A robust domestic GI system and familiarity with the benefits and drawbacks of various legal choices in international markets are necessary for efficient legal protection of GIs in India. In all probability, we need a deeper familiarity with the advantages and disadvantages of GIs.

It's acknowledged that not all Indian GIs have the capacity to dominate international trade, but plenty do. Although there is a solid export market for GIs, there has not been enough of an initiative or support system put in place to take advantage of it. The Indian government needs to learn from the experiences of countries with successful GI products and then use that information to determine which Indian GIs have the greatest potential for conquering the global market and then develop a plan to help them do so. Obtaining legal protection afforded by foreign countries is crucial to establishing GI status in those countries. The methods and goals of GI protection vary widely from country to country, which might make securing protection in multiple jurisdictions a challenging proposition.

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