

Liability of legal entities in industrial property rights in the light of Iranian law

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Abstract: Criminal liability is the ability to invoke criminal acts against the person or persons who committed them. In order for criminal responsibility to be realized and the crime to be attributable to the perpetrator, its elements must be present. Although the criminal responsibility of a legal entity was not denied in the Islamic Penal Code adopted in 1370, but it was accompanied by the silence of the legislator, although it is known and punishable in special laws such as the Computer Crimes Law and . But the emergence of prominent criminal acts, such as economic crimes and organized corruption, led to; the legislator should leave the doubts and distance himself from the different opinions expressed in this regard and approve articles in order to generalize the criminal responsibility of the legal person. Thus, judges and judicial authorities should not be confused in the face of crimes committed by individuals. Legal release. However, the generalization of criminal responsibility in the new Penal Code, although with some shortcomings, has been eliminated to some extent, and this is a positive step. Of course, what works in the current situation is not just the formulation and approval of various laws and volumes. Rather, we must move from quantitative reactions to crimes to qualitative reactions and strengthen the sense of responsibility in the individual members of society. Reduce crime.

Keywords: Criminal Liability, Legal Entities, Industrial Property, Legal Entities

Introduction

Until the end of the twentieth century, the attribution of criminal liability of legal persons in most legal systems was based on a variety of reasons such as Artificiality of these persons, criminal incompetence, disproportion of punishment to their nature, failure to meet the purposes of punishment, especially correction, violation of the principle of specialization. There was an aura of ambiguity and negation, but the social necessities and the growing role of these individuals in social change, as well as having sources of danger and widespread involvement in various economic, industrial, environmental, health, transportation, crimes against persons and security And the inadequacy of the guarantee of non-criminal performances in preventing such incidents made the acceptance of their criminal responsibility inevitable (Samei and Angorj Taghavi, 1397). Acknowledging the independent identity of legal persons and believing in the collective will governing them, envisaging guarantees of executions in line with the nature of these persons, including dissolution - a punishment commensurate with the execution of natural persons - and judicial supervision to ensure the corrective purpose of the opposing rights. Neutralized and set aside (inventor; Jokar and Kabirikhah, 2009). The identification of intellectual property and the granting of rights arising from the recognition of this right alone can not lead its holders to the end of their goal and the domination of these rights, but the legislator must provide executive guarantees in order to protect it. Industrial property rights are part of the comprehensive intellectual property law that protects inventors by granting ownership to their innovations, including patents, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, integrated circuit surface designs, brands, and signs. And protection against competition is unfair (Sadeghi Ziazi and Gholampour, 1397).

Due to the importance and complexity of intellectual property claims, specialized courts have been established in most national systems today to hear such claims. Usually, such special courts work alongside industrial property offices, and this can have benefits (Mousavi Fazel; Derakhshandeh va Hoshyari, 2017). Although the guarantee of civil enforcement and compensation from the past has been one of the inalienable legal principles, but the provision of criminal enforcement guarantee against the commercial actions of individuals better and more guarantees the purpose of granting the law. Because in some cases, the rape is so severe that in addition to causing material and moral damage to the right holder, the public order of society is also damaged (Mohammadzadeh, 1397). In view of what has been said, this article examines the role of criminal liability of legal persons in industrial property rights.

Examples of criminal titles in violation of intellectual property rights

Examples of such crimes include forging a trademark registered in Iran, imitating by adding or subtracting or changing part of the characteristics of another trademark, placing a forged mark on papers, advertisements or on a product, selling goods under a forged mark, using a mark Forgery, export or import of a counterfeit product or mark, non-use of a mandatory mark for the sale or display of goods, import and export of equipment, unauthorized copying, recording or reproduction of audio works, violation of the copyright of the creator, use From another work without the permission of the person (inventor; Jokar and Kabirikhah, 2009).

Guarantee of criminal execution in current laws

A) Guarantee of criminal execution of violation of industrial property rights

Articles 46 and 47 of the Law on Registration of Former Trademarks and Inventions (1310) made it possible to file criminal lawsuits against trademarks and inventions, but did not mention criminal acts or related punishments, and complaints related to these crimes were raised in Tehran. If these crimes were committed outside of Tehran, a preliminary investigation would be conducted in that city and sent to the courts of Tehran.

The law amending Article 244 and Article 249 of the General Penal Code adopted in 1310 also contained provisions on determining the punishment for trademark infringement and patent (Saki, 1397).

Islamic Penal Code

The fourth article of the Islamic Penal Code, in Articles 120 to 125, is dedicated to "conspiracy and fraud in business and commerce." In this article, the punishment of imprisonment and flogging is determined by determining the minimum and maximum. Unlike the General Penal Code, this law does not specify a punishment for committing a crime, nor does it specify the aggravated qualities (Ghorbani Siavoshani; Davari; Faqihi and Zand Hesami, 2009).

Law on Protection of Geographical Indications (approved on 2/18/2004)

Article 6 of the law criminalizes the violation of the cases enumerated in Article 2, entitled the rights of the holder, for the perpetrator of the crime, has determined the punishment of imprisonment and a fine.

Article 6 - Any person who commits the acts mentioned in Article (2) in addition to compensation for a fine from ten million (10,000,000) Rials to fifty million (50,000) Rials or imprisonment from ninety-one days to

Sentenced to six months or both.

Note - If necessary, the court may issue an appropriate interim injunction at the request of the private plaintiff.

The criminal titles provided for in Article 2 of this law are:

Article 2 - Any person or group of interested parties may sue in respect of geographical indications in order to prevent the following acts or to claim damages arising therefrom:

A- Introducing and misleading and misleading attribution of the geographical origin of the goods.

(B) Any use of geographical indications which, in accordance with Article (repeated 10) of the Paris Convention, constitutes unlawful competition.

3. *Electronic Commerce Law (approved on 11/11/2003)*

Articles 65 and 66 of this law, to protect trade secrets and trademarks in order to guarantee and protect legitimate competition, the use of the trademark, whether in the form of a domain or any other online display if it causes deception or suspicion of authenticity. Goods and services are prohibited and subject to punishment (inventor; Jokar and Kabirikhah, 2009).

In the fourth article, entitled "Violation of the protection of message data in the context of electronic transactions", the second chapter is dedicated to the punishment of trademark infringement and the third chapter is dedicated to the punishment of trademark infringement. Examining the articles of this law, it can be seen that the punishments imposed are imprisonment and fines and have a minimum and a maximum.

In Article 75, the violators of Article 64, in the context of electronic exchanges for the purpose of competition, profit or damage to commercial, industrial, economic and service enterprises, by violating the rights of employment contracts based on non-disclosure of trade secrets or unauthorized access to trade secrets. Educated for himself or disclosed to third parties will be sentenced to imprisonment from six months to two and a half years and a fine of 50 million rials, and for violating trademarks under the terms of Article 66, 1 to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 20 Million Rials to 100 million Rials is considered. The description of the above materials is as follows:

Article 64- In order to protect legitimate and fair competition in the context of electronic transactions, the illegal acquisition of trade and economic secrets of enterprises and institutions for themselves or its disclosure to third parties in the electronic environment shall be considered a crime and the perpetrator shall be punished. Samei and Angoraj Taghavi, 1397.(

Article 65- Electronic trade secrets is "message data" which includes information, formulas, patterns, software and programs, tools and methods, techniques and processes, unpublished works, methods of doing business and trade, techniques, plans and processes, information. Finance is a list of customers, business plans, and the like, which are independently of economic value and not available to the public, and reasonable efforts have been made to preserve and protect them.

Article 66- In order to protect the rights of consumers and to encourage legitimate competition in the context of electronic exchanges, the use of trademarks in the form of domain names or any

kind of online display of trademarks that deceives or suspects the authenticity of goods and services is prohibited and punishable. It will be stipulated in this law (Mousavi Fazel; Derakhshandeh va Hoshyari, 2017).

Article 75 - Violators of Article (64) of this law and anyone in the context of electronic exchanges for the purpose of competition, profit or damage to commercial, industrial, economic and service enterprises, by violating the rights of employment contracts based on non-disclosure of job secrets and unauthorized learning, secrets Commercially educates them or discloses them to third parties will be sentenced to imprisonment from six months to two and a half years, and a fine of fifty million rials (Zamani and Zahiri, 2009).

Comparing these articles, it can be seen that in Article 75, in addition to the sum of punishments between imprisonment and fine, the amount of fine is determined and the status of the accused and the degree of crime are not considered, but imprisonment is determined as a minimum and a maximum.

Of course, the combination of these punishments is contrary to the policies adopted to release him from prison, and in any case, the punishment of imprisonment should be imposed.

Also, subordinate punishments are not considered in addition to the main punishments, and this shortcoming is due to One of the repeated provisions of the Islamic Penal Code in Article 62 should be considered in amending the laws (Saki, 1397).

4. Law on Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks (approved in 2007)

Pursuant to Article 61 of this law, any person commits acts that are part of the owner's rights under Articles 15, 28 and 40 or the illegal act under Article 47, which is any use of a trademark by third parties, including in the form of a name. Whether it is a trademark or a trademark or a collective mark, or any use of which is traditionally misleading to the public, is considered a crime and in addition to a fine is punishable by imprisonment from 91 days to 6 months or both. In this article, only the punishment of imprisonment and fine is determined and no decision is made regarding the property and objects resulting from the crime or the tools and equipment used in committing the crime. However, according to Article 10 of the Islamic Penal Code, The legislator has considered assigning duties to these properties and objects as the duty of the prosecutor, investigator and judge (Zamani and Zahiri, 2009).

B) Guarantee of violation of literary and artistic property rights

1. Law on Protection of the Rights of Authors, Writers and Artists of 1348

Chapter 3 of this law, entitled Violations and Punishments, explains this category of regulations.

Article 23 states: Whoever publishes, distributes or distributes all or part of another work protected by this law in his own name or in the name of the creator without his permission or intentionally in the name of someone other than the creator shall be sentenced to disciplinary imprisonment. He will be sentenced to six months to three years, and according to Article 24, anyone who publishes another translation in his own name or the name of another without permission will be sentenced to three months to one year in prison. To commit a crime, reproduction, publication and even one copy will be sufficient. Reproduction or distribution in favor of the accused or the perpetrator has not been considered in this law and the perpetrator in this law is either a natural or legal person, this The provisions of Article 28 of the law inferred.

Article 28: Whenever a legal person violates this law, in addition to prosecuting the responsible natural person whose crime is the result of his decision, the damages of the private plaintiff will be compensated from the property of the legal person and if the property of the legal person alone is not sufficient, The difference is compensated from the property of the perpetrator of the crime (Ghorbani Siavoshani; Davari; Faqihi and Zand Hesami, 2009).

Under Iranian law, committing these crimes is not a crime and cannot be punished.

Criminal protection of the intellectual property rights of the creator is specified in Article 25 of this law, which governs Articles 19 and 20. Pursuant to Article 18 of this law: the transferee and the publisher and those who according to this law are allowed to use or cite or adapt the work for profit must have the name of the creator with the title and special mark identifying the work with the work or on the original or printed copies or Duplicate in the usual way to announce and insert unless the creator otherwise agrees. This article has been compiled in the position of protecting the right to respect the work, which is a spiritual example. The perpetrator of this crime can be a natural or legal person.

Article 19 of this law also states: (Any change or distortion in the works protected by this law and its publication without the permission of the creator is prohibited) which deals with the criminal protection of the right of custody of works (Samei and Angorj Taghavi, 1397).

2. Law on protection of the rights of computer software creators

Articles 13 to 16 of this law criminalize the rights of computer software creators, which are as follows:

Anyone who violates the rights protected by this law, in addition to compensation, is sentenced to imprisonment for ninety-two days to six months, and a fine of ten million to fifty million rials.

Note: The damage of a private plaintiff is compensated from the property of the person who committed the crime.

The private plaintiff may request that the contents of the court order be published in one of the newspapers at his or her own discretion and expense.

The crime mentioned in Article (13) begins with the complaint of the private plaintiff and is stopped after his pardon.

The rights mentioned in Article (1) will be protected by this law if the subject has been produced and distributed for the first time in Iran.

Comparing the performance guarantee in this law and the law for the protection of authors, writers and artists in 1348, it is observed that in this law, the guarantee of violation of rights is not determined separately for material and intellectual rights and less punishment is considered. Nor is the guarantee of violation by legal entities specified. Of course, with the approval of the bill of the comprehensive law for the protection of literary and artistic property rights and related rights, the guarantee of the implementation of literary and artistic property rights will be implemented in the same way (Sadeghi Ziazi and Gholampour, 1397).

3. Law on translation and reproduction of books, publications and audio works of 1352

Article 7 of this law criminalizes the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the law, as well as the import or export of copying, recording or reproduction of audio works that have been illegally produced abroad, and the violators are punished from three months to one year. Article 2 of this law states: Reproduction of books and publications in the same language and printed

form for the purpose of sale or material exploitation through offset or photography or similar methods without the permission of the right holder is prohibited.

In this law, the legislator has set the amount of punishment for violating the right less than the punishment of the Law for the Protection of Authors, etc. in 1348. According to the provisions of 10 and 11 of the same law, if the act is punishable under the law of 1348, It is not covered by this law. However, due to the need for a narrow interpretation and interpretation in favor of the accused, a sentence of more than 3 months to one year can not be imposed, unless the plaintiff, at the time of filing a complaint, Cite the year 1348, so this performance guarantee seems harmful (Saki, 1397).

Article 3 of this law protects the rights of owners of adjacent works, whereby copying or recording or duplicating audio works recorded on a screen, tape or any other device, without the permission of the copyright owners or exclusive producers or legal representatives. They are not for sale.

The sentence mentioned in this article shall also include copying, recording or duplication of radio and television programs or any other broadcast. The protection of the right to respect for the work is the only intellectual right that is criminally protected in the 1973 law. 1 Article 7 of this law and especially the last sentence of the recent article which states (mentioning the name of the translator is mandatory in all cases of use) is inferred (Zamani and Zahiri, 2009).

4. Law on Punishment of Persons Who Have Unauthorized Activities in Audio-Visual Affairs, approved in 2007

This law, as its name suggests, generally guarantees criminal enforcement for violations of the rights of audio-visual works and unauthorized activities in this area.

According to Article 1 of this law, criminal titles are: (Any act to introduce unauthorized audio-visual works instead of authorized works or by copying unlicensed works, causing the rights of the owners of the work to be violated, including forging the official label of the Ministry of Culture And Islamic guidance affixed to tape and audio and video compact discs (CDs) or replacement of tapes or the contents of cassette tapes and the like). The legislator has not fully and accurately enumerated the criminal acts in this law, and with the phrase "; And the like "gives the judge permission to apply legal punishment in accordance with this law by examining the crimes committed. And even in the commentary of this article, he states that the judge can use the opinion of an expert to determine the act of committing.

Intellectual Property Rights in Iran:

In parallel with the domestic law of countries, in the international dimension, in the field of intellectual property, several rules have been established, the most important of which is the Paris and Berne Convention, the first of which includes industrial property and the second of literary and artistic property. Iran acceded to the Paris Convention in 1337, but has not yet acceded to the Berne Convention, the main subject of which is the protection of literary and artistic works and includes several examples of intellectual property rights in cyberspace (Sadeghi Ziazi and Gholampour, 1397).

Different countries of the world have adopted two different approaches to the issue of intellectual property rights in cyberspace. In most countries, this issue (intellectual property rights in cyberspace) is under the legal system of literary and artistic works, or in other words, the copyright system, and few countries have addressed this issue (intellectual property rights in

cyberspace) within the framework of ownership. Industrial or patented. But Iran has chosen the third method, and that is the integration of both legal systems. This means that in case of fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the Law on Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks approved in 2007, the laws related to industrial property will govern it, otherwise the laws related to the legal system of literary and artistic works or copyright in this regard will be implemented. (Ghorbani Siavoshani; Davari; Faqihi and Zand Hesami, 2009).

The dimensions of the intellectual property system in Iran are:

1. National dimension

In national laws in the field of protection of intellectual property rights to Specifically in cyberspace, our country has passed the following laws so far:

A- The oldest existing law in the field of literary and artistic property rights is the law "Protection of the Rights of Authors, Writers and Artists" approved in 1348 AH, which describes the intellectual property rights in the country in 33 articles. According to many experts, artists and creators of cultural works at the present time, this law is in dire need of revision and updating. This law does not have significant rules or legal provisions for the protection of literary and artistic works in cyberspace.

B- The law on translation and reproduction of books and publications was approved by the National Assembly on December 27, 1973 and by the Senate on December 17, 1973, and has been recognized since December 7, 1973. According to this law, the right to reproduce or reprint, exploit, publish and distribute any translation with its translator or legal heir, which was also amended in the recent term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. This law also does not have significant legal rules or provisions in the field of protection of literary and artistic works in cyberspace.

C. The Law on Protection of the Rights of Computer Software Creators, which is one of the most important and relevant laws related to the subject of the present conference. This law was approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on December 25, 2000, following the popularization of the use of computer software products. The law states: "The right to publish, supply, execute and exploit the material and intellectual property of computer software belongs to its creator. How to compile and present data in a computer-processable environment will also be covered by the software. "The duration of material rights is 30 years from the date of creation of the software and the duration of intellectual property rights is unlimited." The law also states: "A committee called the" Patent Committee "shall be set up under the auspices of the High Informatics Council to issue technical approval for software whose creator claims to be a patent. The main law that can be the focus of the index of the above conference in the national dimension; The law is present.

D. Convention for the Establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization The Convention for the Establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization was signed on July 4, 1967, equal to July 15, 1967, and amended on October 28, 1979, equal to November 7, 1979 (Zamani and Zahiri, 2009).

This law in Iran, consisting of a single article attached to the text of the Convention, including an introduction and twenty-one articles, was approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly in a public session on Wednesday, October 25, 2001, and was approved by the Guardian Council on October 16. What the organization calls intellectual property includes rights related to literary, artistic, and scientific works, performances by actors, recorded sound, radio programs, inventions in all areas of human activity, scientific discoveries, industrial design, trademarks,

service marks. , Trade letters and titles, protection against unfavorable competition and other rights arising from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic realms. The World Intellectual Property Organization has taken significant steps to support literary and artistic works in cyberspace. (WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization will be further examined in the international dimension) (Saki, 1397).

E- Other domestic and international laws and treaties. In addition to the above rules; Our country in other international treaties such as Paris Industrial Property Convention, Date of accession: December 1959, Paris Industrial Property Convention (Stockholm Amendments), Date of accession: March 1999, Madrid Agreement (Marks), Date of accession: December 2003, Madrid Protocol, Date of accession: December 2003, Madrid Agreement (Signs of Origin), accession date: June 2004 and Lisbon Agreement, accession date: March 2006. In addition to these treaties, national laws and regulations in the field of intellectual property rights have been written and approved in various fields, including the Law on Electronic Commerce, approved in 2003, the Law on Plant Cultivation and Control, and the Seed and Seedling Certificate, approved. 2003, Law on Trademarks of Geographical Origin of Goods, approved in 2004 and Law on Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks, approved in 2007, pointed out that most of these documents are related to the protection of literary and artistic property regardless of the dimension of cyberspace (Mr. and Hassani, ۱۳۹۷).

F- Along with the law on protection of the rights of computer software creators, the most important and main law that exists in the field of intellectual property rights, especially intellectual property rights in cyberspace, can be referred to the law of electronic commerce.

The e-commerce law provides for civil and criminal liability for violating intellectual property rights in cyberspace. Article 74 of this law provides for a guarantee of criminal execution for violation of copyright in the context of electronic transactions. According to this article: "Everyone in the context of electronic exchanges with reproduction, execution and distribution (supply and publication) of the items in the Law on Protection of the Rights of Authors, Writers and Artists approved on 3/9/1348 and the Law on Translation and Reproduction of books, publications and audio works approved 26 / 9/1352 and the Law on Protection of the Rights of Computer Software Creators, approved on 4/10/1379, subject to the above-mentioned matters being permitted in accordance with the approvals of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in case of violating the authors' rights, to three months to one year imprisonment and a fine. He will be sentenced to fifty million rials "(Azizi and Kazemian, 2009).

Article 78 of this law also stipulates regarding civil liability and compensation: "Compensation is incurred unless the damages are due to the personal actions of individuals, in which case the compensation will be the responsibility of these persons." Of course, there is disagreement among lawyers regarding the citation of this article for civil liability in cyberspace.

Further explanation is that some jurists believe that since in the case of civil liability, the result of the action is the infliction of damages, and characteristics such as employment in a government institution do not affect this, the sentence can be extended to ordinary users (non-employee violators). Generalized. However, this interpretation is inconsistent with the appearance of the article and it does not seem that due to the explicit phrase "due to the defect or weakness of the system of private or public institutions" it is possible to judge the responsibility of other users by referring to this article and to compensate for this shortcoming. He resorted to general rules of liability, including Article 1 of the Civil Liability Law. The e-commerce law is silent on other performance guarantees, such as temporary and security measures to stop the violation or seizure of the effects of the crime or the means of committing the crime (Mousavi Fazel; Derakhshandeh va Hoshyari, 2017).

At present, the Center for Development of Information Technology and Digital Media in the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, a unit called the Office of Intellectual Property, is pursuing legal approval in this field (Mr. and Hassani, 1397).

2. International dimension

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is one of the 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations. WIPO currently has 184 member states and has ratified 244 international treaties (Dai, 2018).

Among the measures of WIPO regarding the observance and protection of intellectual property rights in cyberspace: the launch of the World Wide Web in the Academy of Intellectual Property, which has held several seminars and conferences on the World Wide Web and in that statement, has ratified and announced agreements with the presence of countries, among which the following can be mentioned (Mr. and Hassani, 1397):

- Rio Declaration
- Beijing Action Plan
- Munich Action Plan
- Follow the Munich Action Plan

Washington Recommendation

Despite its membership in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), one of the 16 specialized international organizations and agencies under the auspices of the United Nations, Iran is still considering the Berne Convention, the most important international treaty under WIPO.

3. The need to pay attention to intellectual property

Given the importance of intellectual property and intellectual property in literary and artistic works, the need for this issue is doubly evident in cyberspace. A space that is much easier to access and use literary and artistic works than real space (Castilla-Polo et al., 2017). Cyberspace requires the interpretation of up-to-date and efficient rules and regulations in this field in order to be able to provide a suitable guarantee for the owners of literary and artistic works in this space. Support for this interpretation and revision of the laws; Conducting research related to this field and using the fruits of conferences such as this conference (Azizi and Kazemian, 2009).

The subject of supporting literary and artistic works in cyberspace; National and international requirements are among the topics that, on the one hand, are a subset of the issue of literary and artistic property rights, and on the other hand, are related to the discussion of cyberspace. Internal academic and library resources such as books; Theses, student dissertations; Research articles, etc. have not entered into this issue in detail and have not explained and analyzed the details of this matter (Mousavi Fazel; Derakhshandeh va Hoshyari, 2017). Examining the existing works, it can be stated that the vast majority of domestic sources in this field have focused on the issue of literary and artistic rights (in real and virtual space) and the literature on this issue in the field of cyberspace in our country. It is almost zero. However, as mentioned earlier, in the international arena, significant and significant activities have been carried out by some developed countries and international institutions, including the World Intellectual Property Organization (Ghorbani Siavoshani; Davari; Faqihi and Zand Hesami). (1398

Conclusion

Industrial property is a branch of commercial law that examines the intangible rights arising from trademarks such as trademarks or industrial or service marks, trademarks, symbols or trademarks and characteristics of the origin of goods, and the rights of creativity and innovation such as Patents, certificates of consumer goods, and finally forms and drawings and issues related to illegal competition and abuse of industrial property rights. (Thompson, 2005)

Today, industrial property, both in domestic and international law, is strongly supported by the requirements of international trade and economic relations between countries, allowing the inventor-inventor, and finally the creative individual, to be exclusive. Use his trademark or invention and prosecute the infringer through legal or criminal means. Although in the current situation, due to the set of laws and regulations related to industrial property and other miscellaneous laws, in practice, certain branch or branches of the prosecutor's office and public courts are dedicated to dealing with industrial property cases, but due to lack of experience and familiarity of judges Industrial property rights and the special complexity of this field of law do not respect the rights of the parties to the dispute as they should, especially since there is a shortcoming in the later stages of the proceedings. In short, familiarity with registration matters surrounding it requires experience and knowledge related to it and requires that people constantly study the laws and be fully acquainted with the various laws and regulations related to registration issues..

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