



# **The Higher Institute for Tourism and Hospitality**

**Guide to Intellectual Property  
as a Trainer / Trainee  
at the Higher Institute for Tourism & hospitality**

## **Statement on Intellectual Property:**

“Defending the Freedom to Innovate: Trainers / Trainees Intellectual Property Rights“

### **Background**

As a trainer or a trainee at the Higher Institute for Tourism & Hospitality ( HITH ), you have an opportunity to make original creations, inventions and discoveries as part of your activities both within and outside of classes. Learning about these forms of intellectual property (IP) and how to protect and develop them is an important part of your educational experience. Trainers or trainees can make original contributions in all areas of study field that HITH supports.

HITH encourages you to test the limits of possibility. And, this guide can help you navigate questions about IP.

Intellectual property is generally defined as intangible creations of the mind, which may be protected under patent, copyright and/or trademark laws.

- Inventions that can be protected by patent law include new or improved versions of processes, machines, and compositions of matter that are useful; and new, distinct plant varieties. To protect an invention under patent law, in addition to being useful, the invention must be novel and not an obvious extension of something that already exists. One or more inventors may contribute to the conception of the invention. Trainers or trainees can make inventions as part of their coursework or original study field at HITH.
- Works of authorship fixed in any tangible form of expression may be protected under copyright law. These may include literary works, sound recordings, computer software, photographs, motion pictures, and musical compositions, among others. For example, trainers or trainees can create copyrightable works when they (co-) publish an article or create a business solution.
- A trademark is “any work, name, symbol, or device...” used by a person “to identify and distinguish his or her goods, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others and to indicate the source of the goods.&”

Intellectual property and ownership are very case specific based on each set of circumstances; your campus research office (CRO) would make the final determination. Below are general examples to guide you in thinking about your IP obligations.

When does the University own IP?

In most cases, trainers or trainees who are not employed by HITH own their original academic work. Under law and policy, HITH owns IP made by HITH trainers or trainees in the course and scope of their work. When Institute gift/grant/contract funds, resources, or research facilities are used, HITH may also own the resulting IP. If you are unsure whether the Institute could have an ownership interest in your IP, please contact your campus CRO for clarification.

**When you've created intellectual property, here are some questions to ask**

- Was I doing a job for the Institute?
- Was I in a research lab or using a special resource that is not available to all students in my field?
- Was I getting paid to work on a research project?
- Was I receiving funds from the Institute other than financial aid?
- Was I collaborating with other researchers or faculty on campus?

HITH probably owns it	I probably own it
I invented a smart solution using special equipment in my simulator	I invented new smart solution using my own staff at home
I wrote a report for my professor's hospitality project	I wrote a journal article for a class assignment

References:

[Saudi Authority for intellectual Property](#)