

Bugs, inc



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BUG, Inc. Paper In this net savvy world, BUG. Inc can strike rich; if it does e-commerce and sells products through internet. But certain restrictions come in the form of intellectual property rights and external threats. So, this paper will analyze both these problems facing BUG. Inc

Types of legal protections BUG should have for its intellectual property

If any innovative thing of immense use is invented, it should be protected under the Intellectual property (IP) rights, so that the creator has some rights over it. In the case of BUG, Inc, the software, created by its employees and which runs all its surveillance and interception devices, should be covered under legal protections and by IP rights. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which administers the rights of inventors, has given further safeguards. “ The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest.” (wipo. int, n. d). In the case of BUG, Inc, the new copyright treaty signed in 1996, provides the needed copyright protection for its software. With this safe protection, BUG will be able to expand its reach and sales internationally. That is, the intellectual property rights will minimize the risk of other companies pirating the BUG’s software and using it. So, protection of its software is one of the important legal protections, BUG should have for its intellectual property. Civil liability Steve and WIRETAP may face for their spying activities inside BUG,

Steve is the ‘ proxy’ employee or spy of WIRETAP who worked in BUG to steal BUG’s important secrets and files. Steve did that by forwarding the BUG e-

mails; he received or hacked, to WIRETAP, including the e-mail correspondence between BUG's officers. For this crime, Steve can be charged under the Economic Espionage Act of 1996. As this act covers and bars stealing and trading of company's secrets and details through computer and internet, Steve can be accused of violating it. Likewise, WIRETAP, Inc. could also be charged under the same Economic Espionage Act, for their role in the stealing of a company's classified documents using computers and internet. So, both the parties in the crime, Steve and WIRETAP can be charged under the civil liability of Economic Espionage Act of 1996 " The Espionage Act is a very important weapon to address and penalize computer and Internet espionage" (Cheeseman, 2004). RICO Act, short for Racketeering and Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act, can also be used against Steve as well as WIRETAP for the losses, they caused to BUG. To be charged under RICO, the BUG's attorney should first prove that Steve's hacking and interception of email messages and redirecting it to WIRETAP, violated RICO sections that deal with mail fraud. Also, BUG's attorney needs to prove that Steve committed more than a single illegal act. For that, it should be proved that Steve maintained contacts with his superiors at WIRETAP on multiple occasions. Finally, BUG has to prove conclusively that it suffered economic damages as a direct result of Steve's spying or criminal actions. The damages BUG could receive or civil liability it is entitled to could be in the range of treble the amount of damages that was caused

Reference:

Cheeseman, H. R. (2004). Business Law (5th ed.). Prentice Hall. Upper Saddle River,

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<https://assignbuster.com/bugs-inc/>

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