



**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ПОЛТАВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА  
ІМЕНІ ЮРІЯ КОНДРАТЮКА**

**ЗБІРНИК МАТЕРІАЛІВ**

**76-ї НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ПРОФЕСОРІВ,  
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ, НАУКОВИХ ПРАЦІВНИКІВ,  
АСПІРАНТІВ ТА СТУДЕНТІВ УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ**

**ТОМ 1**

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*establish or organize a business or operation; take up – to start doing or pursuing something new, often as a hobby or career; bring about - to cause or bring about a change or result; carry out – to complete or execute a task or project; write off – to cancel or dismiss something as a loss.* Ці вирази насамперед є вживаними в економічній сфері (Business English), а також вони можуть бути використані в звичайному спілкуванні (General English).

У наведених прикладах терміни подані згідно з їхнім функціональним використанням: *move the goalposts – to change something; wrap up – finish something – a task, a project, or a meeting; terminate a contract – to end the contract before its completion date; drum up – to try to attract interest in something; bail out – to leave a project, situation, or relationship, especially when it becomes difficult; close down – cease operations; cash in on – to use an opportunity to make a profit or gain an advantage.*

Отже, багатокомпонентні складні іменники – економічні терміни синтаксичного типу мають стійку тенденцію до утворення, що пояснюється синтаксичною та семантичною зручністю їхнього утворення та вживання. Зростання числа термінологічних композит синтаксичного типу створює підґрунтя для їхнього подальшого дослідження.

#### *Література*

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## **PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN UKRAINE**

Intellectual property can hold tremendous value for a business – even more than the physical, tangible assets a company owns. Intellectual property (IP) is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect. There are many types of intellectual property, and the laws of different countries recognize and protect different kinds of intellectual property in different ways.

Diving deeper into the concept of intellectual property, it's clear that the power of intellectual property law goes beyond just the protection of ideas. The intellectual property law, in essence, bestows exclusive rights to the creators or inventors, giving them the power to reap benefits from their inventions or creative

works. Intellectual property rights foster an environment that encourages innovation and creativity.

National agencies govern and regulate IP matters in Ukraine. The Ministry for the Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine (MDETA) is responsible for the implementation of the state policy in the intellectual property area. State Enterprise “Ukrainian Institute of Intellectual Property” (Ukrpatent) is the only institution authorized to deal with the IP matters (patents, trademarks, industrial designs, utility models, geographical indications, etc.).

Registration of IP rights in Ukraine:

The process of registration of a trademark in Ukraine can be divided into several stages:

1. optional – search for similar TM already registered in Ukraine. Under Ukrainian law, trademarks that are similar to others and therefore can be mixed up cannot be registered. So, to smoothen the registration process it is highly recommended to conduct primary research to identify whether similar trademarks have already been registered in Ukraine; as well as to prepare in advance well-grounded justification for TM registration if similar TMs are detected.

2. Inventions/utility models. Both inventions and utility models are subject to mandatory state registration. To qualify for patent protection, inventions shall meet the following requirements: (i) novelty; (ii) non-obviousness; (iii) utility. Utility models shall have (i) novelty, and (ii) utility.

Procedure: The registration procedure of an invention/utility model includes the following steps:

1. Filing an application for registration of an invention/utility model. As soon as the application is submitted, Ukrpatent conducts a formal examination (verification of the accurateness of the patent application) and a qualification examination (verification whether the designated invention/utility model meets the requirements of patentability).

2. Obtaining a patent for an invention/utility model. Information on issued patents is published in an official newsletter and registered in the State Invention Patent Register or State Utility Model Patent Register. Within one month after registration, the patent is handed over to its owner.

Protection of inventions is given for 20 years starting the filing date, and can be further extended for 5 years in such spheres as healthcare, pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemistry, and related areas. The term of a utility model patent is 10 years.

There is no mandatory registration of copyright. Protection is automatically granted to all and any works of authorship, irrespective of the manner of expression i.e. works of sci-ence, literature, and art (copyright). Importantly, however, is that ideas, theories, principles, methods, procedures, etc., even if they are expressed, described, explained or illustrated in a work are not subject to copyright protection. They can enjoy patent protection, e.g. as an invention.

Copyright can be voluntarily registered within the MDETA on the basis of a respective application.

An author's rights are generally protected as follows: (i) economic (proprietary) rights – within the author's lifetime and 70 years after his death; (ii) non-property rights – indefinitely.

An IP rights holder can seek protection of its infringed IP rights, inter alia, in:

1. The High Court on Intellectual Property, which is still in the process of creation. It will have jurisdiction over a majority of IP disputes, including claims for termination of infringements; cancellation of registration certificates; reimbursement of damages; including loss of profit; recognition of a right, etc. Meanwhile, IP disputes are handled by state commercial courts;

2. MDETA and Ukrpatent, which handle, inter alia, registration of IP rights, registration of IP rights assignments, license agreements;

3. The Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine (AMC), which handles cases, inter alia, regarding unfair competition using intellectual property; and

4. The State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, which takes customs-related measures against IP infringements, such as counterfeiting.

#### *References*

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