

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ 7 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалохонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Карамаддиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент,

Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобовна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

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Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

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ISSUES OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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Abstract. This article discusses current issues of legal protection of trademarks in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Federal Republic of Germany. The legal nature of the trademark is revealed, such terms as "legal protection" and "legal protection" are analyzed. In addition, a comparative legal analysis of the legislations of the two countries regarding the legal protection of trademarks was carried out. Practical examples, similarities and distinctive features of the legislations of the two countries are given. Practical recommendations for improving the current legislation are given.

Keywords: intellectual property, trademark, service mark, security document, exclusive rights.

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI VA GERMANIYA FEDERATIV RESPUBLIKASIDA TOVAR BELGILARINI HUQUQIY MUHOFAZA QILISH MASALALARI

Mukumov Bobur

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Germaniya Federativ Respublikasida tovar belgilarini huquqiy muhofaza qilishning dolzarb masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Tovar belgisining huquqiy tabiati ochib berilgan, "huquqiy muhofaza" va "huquqiy himoya" kabi atamalar tahlil qilingan. Bundan tashqari, tovar belgilarini huquqiy muhofaza qilish bo'yicha ikki mamlakat qonunchiligining qiyosiy huquqiy tahlili o'tkazilgan. Ikki mamlakat qonunchiligining, o'xshash va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, amaliy misollar keltirilgan. Amaldagi qonunchilikni takomillashtirish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: intellektual mulk, tovar belgisi, xizmat ko'rsatish belgisi, muhofaza hujjati, mutlaq huquqlar.

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Currently, the protection of intellectual rights is becoming increasingly important in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, the protection of means of individualization of participants in civil turnover, goods, works and services. As such, the civil legislation includes brand names, trademarks (service marks) and names of places of origin of goods [1]. Of these, trademarks are certainly the most common and used by subjects of civil law relations.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, issues related to trademarks are regulated by section four of the Civil Code and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of Goods". The right to a trademark is confirmed, respectively, by a certificate that certifies the fact of registration of the designation declared as a trademark, the

priority of the trademark and the exclusive right of the owner to the trademark in respect of the goods specified in the certificate [2].

To fully understand the term "legal protection" and to properly consider the legal aspects of the required category, it is necessary to distinguish two concepts – "legal protection" and "legal protection". Thus, legal protection is a broader concept and includes the whole range of measures aimed at ensuring compliance with and implementation of the rights and legitimate interests of subjects enshrined in the norms. Unlike legal protection, legal protection is applied only in cases of negative impact on protected objects or the rights and legitimate interests of subjects [3].

It should be noted that in public life the term "trademark" is replaced by similar concepts such as "trademark", "logo", "brand name" or "brand"[6]. But each of us is well familiar with such a term as "brand". And as it is commonly believed, this is a specific logo that individualizes a specific business, enterprise or culture. The reason for such a replacement is rather due to the fact that the Legislation does not provide for the definition of the term "brand" or the above names, but the legislator fixes the legal concept of the term "trademark".

This concept is broader than "brand". Almost all brands known to us are trademarks at the same time.

This concept is broader than "brand". Almost all brands known to us are trademarks at the same time.

Trademarks make it easier for consumers to quickly identify the source of a given product. For example, instead of asking the seller who made a particular sports shoe, consumers can look for specific identification symbols, such as a whistle or a unique stripe pattern. Or, instead of reading the fine print on a can of Coke, consumers can search for the Coca-Cola trademark. By facilitating the identification of goods, trademarks also give manufacturers an incentive to invest in the quality of their goods. After all, if a consumer tries a can of Coca-Cola and finds that the quality does not match it, it will be easy for them to abandon Coca-Cola in the future and buy another brand instead [9]. The Trademark Law contributes to the achievement of these goals by regulating the proper use of trademarks.

Thus, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of Goods" (hereinafter - the Law) enshrines the concept of a trademark in article 3. It follows from this article that a trademark and service mark (hereinafter referred to as a trademark) is a duly registered designation that serves to distinguish goods and services (hereinafter referred to as goods) of some legal entities and individuals from similar goods of other legal entities and individuals.

Along with this, the opinion of E. Kameneva is of particular interest. When analyzing the concept of a trademark, E.N. Kameneva concludes that the legal concept of a trademark is based on the word "designation", and from part 5 of the above article it follows that such meanings can be pictorial, verbal, sound, combined, three-dimensional and in any color or color combination. That is, an image, a word, sounds, and even a smell can be registered as a trademark.

According to E.P. Gavrilov, the terms "trademark" and "designation" have different meanings for the reason that a trademark becomes such only after the so-called "designation" has received legal protection in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Therefore, a trademark is a form of intellectual property. The law entitles the owner(s) to the exclusive use of the mark in relation to the products or services for which it is registered. The law in most jurisdictions also allows the owner of a registered trademark to prevent unauthorized use of the mark in relation to products or services [7] that are identical or similar to registered products or services, known as trademark infringement.

Trademark infringement occurs when one party accepts or uses a trademark that is confusingly similar to a previously accepted and used trademark for similar products or services. To prove a violation, the owner of the mark must prove that the use of the mark by the infringer created the likelihood of confusion regarding the origin of the defendant's goods or services. Confusion may arise due to the fact that the infringer's products match the owner's products or that the infringer is somehow related, affiliated, associated, approved, authorized or sponsored by the owner.

It is important to understand that a trademark is always registered in relation to specific goods and services. In order to attribute a trademark to a specific product, there is a special international classifier, which is approved by the Nice International Agreement of 1957. This agreement provides for 45 classes of goods and services, and within a specific class and services there is a specific list of these goods and services. When applying for trademark registration, a person must select a certain class, write out within this class those goods and services in respect of which the person wants to provide protection to his trademark.

The authorized body in the field of intellectual property, in particular, in the field of trademarks in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The positive experience of Germany in the field of legal protection of trademarks opens up a prospect for the disclosure of this topic.

The first Trademark Law (Gesetz der Markenschutz) entered into force on November 30, 1874 and established for the first time a formal examination and substantive examination of the application. Then there was the law of May 12, 1894 (Gesetz zum Schutz der Warenbezeichnungen), as amended in 1936 (Warenzeichengesetz), when a trademark could be registered only if there were no objections from the former owner upon receipt of a notification from the office, that is, there was often a double registration of an identical or similar designation. It was only in 1957 that a system for publishing applications was established, the purpose of which was that only in the event of an objection to the publication of an application, the office conducted an examination of the application to check whether there was a confusingly similar registered mark.

In 1967, the requirement to use a registered trademark was established for the first time, in case of non-use for five years, the trademark was canceled. It should be noted that this requirement is still valid in modern Germany in the same form. The current Law of January 1, 1995 established concepts known to the modern world: the possibility of assignment of a trademark; the possibility of cancellation of a registered mark; regulation of well-known trademarks (Ausstattung). All these concepts have been successfully adopted by the countries of the post-Soviet space, in particular the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, the law governing trademark issues in Germany is the German Trademark Law, which entered into force in January 1995, and was last amended in January 2019. On January 14, 2019, the new Law on the Modernization of Trademark Legislation (MaMoG) came into force. By this law, Germany applies to its legislation Directive (EU)

2015/2436 of December 16, 2015 on trademarks. This regulatory legal act provides a list of designations that can be registered as a trademark [8].

For clarity, we give examples in the following table.

Uzbekistan	Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pictorial designations ➤ verbal designations ➤ Three - dimensional designations ➤ heir combination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ords (including personal names), drawings, letters and numbers ➤ sound signs ➤ Three - dimensional structures ➤ Colors and color combinations ➤ video scenes ➤ Traffic signs ➤ sound tags, like an audio file ➤ holograms ➤ odors , etc .

The signs of a trademark are:

- 1) the symbol;
- 2) novelty;
- 3) Distinguishing ability;
- 4) registration of the mark in accordance with the established procedure [4].

The above-mentioned designations are granted legal protection on the basis of their registration as a trademark (service mark) in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in the Trademark Department of the German Patent and Trademark Office, respectively. This is the first and main criterion for granting legal protection in both States under consideration.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, legal protection is also provided to well-known trademarks, based on the decision of the Appeal Board of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In Germany, legal protection is also provided through the use of the mark in the course of trade, since the mark has acquired secondary importance as a trademark in the affected trade circles; and,

by fame as a trademark within the meaning of article 6 bis of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Convention) [5].

As can be seen, trademark registration is one of the main criteria for the legal protection of trademarks. In order to disclose the procedure for their registration in Uzbekistan and Germany, it seems advisable to consider the registration process in the table below.

	Uzbekistan	Germany
<i>Authorized body</i>	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan	German Patent and Trademark Office
<i>Sending an application</i>	<p>Application for registration of a designation as a trademark; Image of the claimed designation; The list of goods for which trademark registration is requested, grouped in accordance with the International Classification of Goods and Services for Registration of Marks;</p>	<p>The same documents are submitted in Germany as in Uzbekistan. The authorized body shall post information about the submitted application on its official website/bulletin.</p>

	<p>Applications:</p> <p>a document confirming payment of the patent fee for filing an application;</p> <p>a power of attorney issued by the applicant, in the case of filing an application through a patent attorney.</p>	
<i>Formal examination of the application</i>	<p>The authorized body examines the application for trademark registration, whether the application complies with all legal requirements, whether fees have been paid and whether the applicant has the right to trademark registration</p> <p>Uzbekistan has a 30-day deadline for conducting a formal examination.</p>	<p>The authorized body examines the application for trademark registration, whether the application complies with all legal requirements, whether fees have been paid and whether the applicant has the right to trademark registration</p> <p>There is no separate deadline for registration in Germany. Only the range from 6 weeks to 9 months is given.</p>
<i>Examination of the claimed designation</i>	<p>The examination of the designation is carried out in accordance with the decision to accept the application and includes conducting an information search through the registers, as well as confirming the distinctive ability of the trademark. In Uzbekistan, the deadline is set within 7, but not earlier than 6 months from the date of filing the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the result, a decision is made on the registration of a trademark. 	-
<i>Trademark registration</i>	<p>In Uzbekistan, within 3 working days after payment of the patent fee, based on the results of the state examination. Publication of information in the official bulletin of the Ministry of Justice and on its website.</p>	<p>In Germany, if no objections are received within 3 months after publication in the Bulletin, it will be entered into the German national register - DPMAregister. Published in the magazine "Markenblatt"</p>
<i>Issuance of a certificate/certificate</i>	<p>In Uzbekistan, the certificate is issued within 10 working days after registration.</p>	<p>In Germany, as soon as a trademark is entered into the registry, a certificate is issued.</p>
<i>The validity period of the certificate</i>	<p>In both countries, the validity period is 10 years from the date of application;</p> <p>The extension period is 10 years each time.</p>	

The above table demonstrates the procedure for registering trademarks in Uzbekistan and Germany with national authorized bodies. It should be noted that there is an alternative to registration – according to the Madrid system, which corresponds to the international level of

registration of trademarks, which are granted legal protection in several States specified in the submitted application.

Along with individual applications, applications for registration of a collective trademark can also be submitted. In this case, the application is submitted on behalf of an association of individuals or legal entities in accordance with the agreement of its participants on the use of the collective mark. The registration process itself does not differ from the registration of individual trademarks. The difference is only in the amount of the patent fee paid.

It should be noted that the sign of legal protection of a trademark is the Latin letter "R" in the circle - ®. This mark is translated from English as a Registered trademark Sign. In the case of using this trademark, you are subject to the law. The "™" sign is also often used - an abbreviation for "Trademark". It is considered a "warning label", which means that an application for registration of this trademark has been submitted. The use of a "warning label" is an applicant's right, not an obligation.

Based on the above, it follows that the legal protection of trademarks is granted on the basis of state registration, which includes the following sequence of actions, which were discussed in detail above:

- Preparation and submission of an application to the authorized body, in our case in Uzbekistan – the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan; in Germany - the German Patent and Trademark Office;
- Payment of the patent fee for legally significant actions related to the certificate, or preparation of documents confirming the grounds for exemption from its payment, or postponement or reduction of the amount;
- Acceptance and registration of the application;
- Formal examination of the trademark application;
- Publication of information about the application;
- Examination of the claimed designation;
- Making a decision on the issuance of a certificate;
- Registration of a trademark in the registry and issuance of a certificate in Germany;
- Publication of information and issuance of a trademark certificate in Uzbekistan.

Moreover, it is fair to note that Uzbekistan, being a young and developing country, studies the positive experience of countries with developed economies in the field of intellectual property, in particular trademarks, and implements the most favorable and successful concepts for the development of national legislation.

In this regard, it should be emphasized that the trademark legal protection systems in Uzbekistan and Germany strive to comply with international standards, including the International Classification of Goods and Services, which simplifies trademark registration and classification procedures. In addition, there are similarities in the basic principles, systems, procedures and rules. Comprehensive knowledge of the legal context in both jurisdictions provides confidence in the effectiveness of measures to protect intellectual property, which is an important factor for the development and protection of trademarks at the global level.

As noted earlier, Germany, as a member of the European Union, actively cooperates with EU authorities in the field of legal protection of trademarks. This contributes to broader and more uniform protection within the European Union.

In order to further strengthen the legal protection of trademarks, it seems advisable for the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish close cooperation with neighboring countries and CIS countries.

To ensure the protection and protection of trademarks in the CIS countries, their national legislation is usually considered, but to simplify procedures, it is advisable to develop a trademark convention, as in Europe, which will regulate issues related to the registration and protection of trademarks within the CIS, since an effective intellectual property protection system plays a key role in attracting investment and stimulating innovation.

When countries cooperate in this area, they can increase the attractiveness of the region for investors, which, in turn, contributes to the development of new technologies.

Also, the interaction will contribute to the formation of a single regional standard. This can simplify business processes and ensure more consistent protection of intellectual property rights within the CIS.

Finally, the combined efforts of countries in the field of intellectual property can improve the effectiveness of combating violations of rights in this area. The exchange of information and coordinated coordination of actions can strengthen the protection system and make it more reliable.

The experience of advanced countries, including Germany, highlights the importance of effective registration mechanisms, effective judicial proceedings and zero tolerance for violations.

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