



**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ПОЛТАВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА  
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## **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OBJECTS PROTECTION IN SPAIN**

Spain has shown strong economic growth and stability, positioning itself as a leading EU economy. In this dynamic environment, Intellectual Property (IP) plays a key role in boosting innovation and competitiveness. Spanish businesses, especially in such sectors as renewable energy, telecommunications, and biotechnology, are increasingly using IP rights to protect their innovations and strengthen their market position.

Spain has a long history of protecting their IP objects, which began with its first major law in 1828, which recognized the rights of authors. Spain joined

international agreements like the Berne Convention in 1886, ensuring global protection for copyrights [1].

Today Spanish Intellectual Property law covers the following types:

1) Copyright which protects original literary, artistic, and scientific works, granting creators exclusive rights over their creations. This includes books, articles, musical compositions and recordings, films, plays, and scripts, paintings, photographs, sculptures, software, databases etc.

2) Patents protection inventions that provide new and useful ways of solving technical problems, for instance a new type of engine, pharmaceutical drug with a new formula, medical device that enhances surgical precision. To qualify for patent protection in Spain, an invention must be new, bring benefits and be industrially applicable. Patents give the owner rights for the product for 20 years, preventing others from making, using, or selling the invention without permission.

3) Trademarks protect brand identities, ensuring that businesses can recognize their products and services and separate from competitors. They include logos, brand names, slogans and unique packaging. Registering a trademark in Spain grants the owner exclusive rights to use the mark in commerce, preventing imitation or confusion among consumers. Trademarks must be renewed every 10 years.

4) Design rights protect the visual appearance of a product, covering such aspects as shape, color, texture, and decoration. Examples include design of a luxury watch, shape of a uniquely crafted perfume, aesthetic elements of furniture or fashion items etc.

A registered design in Spain provides protection for up to 25 years, with renewals required every five years. This ensures that businesses can safe their product from copying. That is why the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office exists. It manages intellectual property rights in Spain, including patents, trademarks and designs, providing legal protection for creators and companies, promoting innovation and fair competition in the economy, while allowing growth without the risk of intellectual property infringement.

Spain's intellectual property system is based on key laws that protect creators and businesses. The main law, the *Ley de Propiedad Intelectual* (Intellectual Property Law) [2], covers copyrights and the rights of artists, authors, and researchers, aligning with EU rules. Spain is also a part of the European Patent Convention (EPC), that means that European patents are enforceable in Spain. For trademarks, businesses can register it through the EU Trademark system via the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) that protects brands across all Europe countries. Spain also follows the EU's rules for protecting digital content and copyright online, ensuring creators' rights are respected across Europe.

Spanish Intellectual Property laws are constantly changing to keep up with new technologies and address emerging issues. These reforms may include

updates to copyright law, patent law, and trademark law. Furthermore, the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) presents both challenges and opportunities for Intellectual Property law. AI-generated works may raise questions about authorship and ownership, while AI-powered tools may assist in detecting and enforcing IP rights.

Therefore I want to say that intellectual property in Spain is a powerful tool that drives innovation and business growth. With the help of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM), creators can protect their ideas and ensure fair competition. While the legal landscape may seem complex, securing intellectual property rights unlocks opportunities for businesses to succeed and stand out – both in Spain and across the globe.

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## **ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФОРМУВАННЯ ТЕХНІКИ ЧИТАННЯ НІМЕЦЬКОЮ МОВОЮ ПІСЛЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ В УЧНІВ СЕРЕДНЬОЇ ШКОЛИ**

Історія методики викладання іноземних мов оприявлює тривалий проміжок часу з переважанням акценту на «grammar-translation approach» (читанні, перекладі і вивченні граматики). Однак нові віяння сучасної методології викладання іноземної мови передбачають навчання читання як невід'ємної складової роботи в класі, оскільки засвоєння будь-якої мови передбачає активну залученість учня в комунікативно-розвивальні ситуації, змодельовані з метою занурення учня в мовне середовище, умови близькі до реальних. Як зауважує Борецька Г.Е., важливість цього виду мовленнєвої діяльності полягає в кращому, якіснішому опануванні