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PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW

The evolution of legal relationships, as well as the rapid progress of information technologies, which allow access to almost any data, creates the critical problem of compliance management within the scope of use of intellectual property objects. No nation can exist without a sufficient degree of legal protection for intellectual property and compelling mechanisms to ensure conformity with acceptable norms for the creation of key frameworks. That is why this topic is so urgent.

The concept of intellectual property essentially refers to the rights that result from individuals' mental movements in many fields of movement, such as science, literature, and art. Such rights are subject to the direction of civil-law relations with respect to the right to possess and arrange intellectual property objects, are intangible, are established by the individual who is the maker, and can be used by others with the consent of the proprietor, if this does not negate the enactment [1].

In international private law, the regulation of relations in connection to the use of the results of an individual's mental action is carried out on the basis of global treaties and other universal legitimate actions, which form a complicated instrument of legal guidance [2, p. 79].

The idea of "conflict of laws" is one of the most important instruments of international private law. This idea determines whether laws are relevant to international debate. In other words, it determines whether laws should apply to concerns concerning rights like as developments, trademarks, copyrights, and mechanical plan rights.

Another critical part of intellectual property protection in private international law is determining the jurisdiction of the court that resolves the issue. This means that questions may arise as to which country the action should be brought in, which court should have jurisdiction to hear the case and which law should apply to the case.

Additionally, regulation is founded on the nation-state concept, which implies that foreigners enjoy the same intellectual property rights as inhabitants of the country. The 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works is one example of a regulatory treaty. The principal legal provisions of the Convention are: author and work laws, protection of films,

pictures, television broadcasts, sound recordings, and so on. The Convention divides copyright into two categories: individual property rights or non-property rights, and special rights subservient to rights of translation works, protests, and so forth [3, p. 82].

One of the foremost vital international agreements with respect to the security of mental property rights is the Assention on Exchange Viewpoints of Mental Property Rights (TRIPS), concluded inside the system of the World Exchange Organization (WTO). TRIPS builds up least benchmarks for the security of mental property rights in WTO part nations [4, p. 44].

In this way, the advanced framework of universal private law impartially requires the direction of relations related to the trade, exchange and work out of the rights of the proprietors of mental property objects. Such direction is carried out on the premise of worldwide arrangements covering certain perspectives of mental property and the activities of certain worldwide organizations (WIPO, WTO), which viably ensure the rights of the proprietors of intellectual property.

References

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COLLISION BINDING LEX VENDITORIS IN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW

In international trade, the sales contract is the basis of the relationship between the seller and the buyer. However, during a conflict between the parties regarding the fulfillment of the terms of the contract, it is necessary to resolve the issue of the application of the law that will be applied to the relations of the parties. In this case, private international law defines the principles that determine the law that will be applied to the contract. One of the