

**HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PATENT
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Abstract. *In this article, we briefly touch upon the concept of patent law, the history of patent law development, the protection of patent law in our national legislation, and the problems of patent law.*

Key words: *patent, utility model, Venice patent law, World Intellectual Property Organization, patent fund.*

Patent (Latin: patents – open, clear, obvious) – a document confirming the recognition of a technical solution or invention by the state and the absolute right of the inventor to his invention.

It is usually considered a document guaranteeing the legal protection of the inventor, utility model, industrial design and new variety of plants or new breed of animals by the state in exchange for the disclosure of his invention.

A patent is a document confirming the absolute right of the author to something, such as a discovery or innovation, a model of production equipment, and its main function is to protect the author's rights. Patent law is also recognized and protected in Islamic jurisprudence.

The oldest form of patents (around 500 BC) existed in the Greek city of Sybaris, where chefs received a 1-year monopoly for new types of dishes.

The history of patent law begins with the privileges granted to inventions that appeared in the late Middle Ages. During the period of rapid industrial development, people did not stop inventing. And so, the world's first patent for an invention was granted in 1421 by the Florence City Council to Filippo Brunelleschi, who invented

the ship's turning crane. The decision to grant a patent for this invention of the architect was adopted on June 9, 1421 and is considered the first regulatory document in the history of patent law. The oldest patent in Great Britain was granted in 1449 by Henry VI to John of Flanders for his idea of producing stained glass windows for Eton College.

The word patent in its modern interpretation appeared in the Republic of Venice in 1474. The Venetian Senate created the first patent law, reflecting the concept of intellectual property and the importance of protecting the rights of inventors. In addition to the rights of the inventor, this law included important issues such as an incentive mechanism, compensation for infringement, and the term of protection. Venetian law is considered the basis of modern international patent regulations.

17th-18th centuries Other European countries began to adopt the Venetian model. However, during this period, patents were usually granted by the crown or government as personal privileges.

19th century Patent systems became more important under the influence of the Industrial Revolution. Many countries created their own patent laws and established patent offices.

The issue of intellectual property rights protection first became a global issue when inventors refused to participate in the International Exhibition of Inventions held in Vienna in 1873. At the same time, in 1883, the first international treaty on the protection of intellectual property rights between states was adopted, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and a little later in 1886, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Artistic and Artistic Works in the Field of Copyright. In 1893, the International Bureau, the first organization for the protection of intellectual property, was established on the basis of the Paris and Berne Conventions. In 1967, the International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property was transformed into the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Today, technological developments have complicated patent issues in biotechnology, software, and other areas. International cooperation and standards allow for more effective implementation of patent law on a global scale. During this process, patent law is constantly being revised and updated both at the national level and on international platforms.

Working with patents in our country is not yet developed. Companies from other countries are actively working with patents - they are actively working on buying and selling, creating patent pools, using patents and trademarks in the capitalization of the company, as well as bringing their products to markets or indirectly competing with goods and services in foreign markets. The United States even patents business methods and “software”.

In our national legislation, patent law is protected by the Law of May 6, 1994 “On Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Designs”, Article 1084 of Section IV of the “Civil Code”, and the Treaty “On Patent Law” adopted on June 1, 2000.

The State Patent Fund in Uzbekistan began to be formed in 1966 and in 1993, the Patent Documents Fund was established under the Republican Territorial Patent Fund, which became one of the largest patent funds in terms of the volume and scope of patent documents contained in it.

The Fund stores a collection of descriptions of inventions registered in Uzbekistan from 1924 to 1993, copyright certificates and descriptions of patents issued in the Russian Federation in printed form.

There are also problems with patent terms. For example: One of the main issues is the limited duration of patent protection. Patents are granted for a specific period, usually 20 years from the date of application. After this period, the patented invention enters the public domain, allowing others to use, manufacture, and sell the patented technology without restrictions.

Filing a patent application involves meeting certain deadlines, including the deadline for submitting priority documents during the examination process and

various liability periods. Failure to meet these deadlines may result in the loss of patent rights.

Patents are territorial rights and terms vary from country to country. Coordinating and managing patent applications across multiple jurisdictions can be challenging due to different rules and terms in each country.

Some patent systems provide a grace period, which allows inventors to disclose their inventions before filing for a patent. However, relying on grace periods may limit the ability to obtain patent protection in some countries, as novelty requirements vary.

Many patent offices require maintenance fees to keep a patent in force. Inventors and patent owners should be aware of these fees and renewal periods to avoid unintentional patent lapses.

Some patent offices offer accelerated examination programs to speed up the patent granting process. While this can be beneficial, inventors should be aware of the accelerated deadlines associated with these programs.

Patent laws and regulations are subject to change. Inventors and patent practitioners should be aware of any changes to deadlines, rules, or procedures that may affect their patent applications.

The issue of patent term limits highlights the importance of effective patent management, strategic planning, and compliance with procedural requirements to secure and preserve valuable patent rights. Timely and appropriate communication with patent offices and legal professionals is essential to successfully navigate the complexities of patent term limits.

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