SUMMARY

Key Words: copyright, object of copyright, modern regulation, actual problem, copyright, complex objects of copyright

Subject matter: object of copyright

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The relevance of the research topic: The development of Russian legislation in the field of copyright, protection of authors’ rights and dissemination of the results of intellectual activity in information and communication networks, in particular on the Internet, is one of the most pressing and burning issues.

This is primarily due, of course, to the development of technology. The development of the regulatory framework does not keep pace with the development of communication and information consumption.

Also, the mechanism of disposal of the exclusive right to the work, which was created in co-authorship, is not fully regulated.

There are many questions about the criteria by which to determine the belonging of a creation to the objects of copyright, as well as whether legal entities can be subjects of copyright due to the multicomponent and complex structuring of some types of objects of copyright.

All these, and a number of other issues, are very important and their solution should contribute to a certain extent to the stabilization of the situation in this sphere of legal relations. The legislator practically does not pay attention to the development of a huge industry and makes changes that in practice have almost no application.

The purpose of the work: characteristics and analysis of copyright objects in modern Russia, as well as identification of actual problems in the field of copyright objects

Objective:

• determine the current state of legislation in the field of copyright by studying the historical path of its development;
• give the concept of objects of copyright and describe them;
• to determine a specific and accurate range of sources of regulatory legal relations in the field of copyright;
• characterize complex objects of copyright;
• analyze and identify the shortcomings of legislation in the field of copyright.

The theoretical and practical significance of the study is determined by the inconsistency of the modern legal framework in the field of copyright requirements that apply to it as modern technology and social needs. Theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations, which were made on the basis of the works of Russian and foreign legal scholars, are aimed at improving the legislation in the field of copyright.

Results of the study:

The result of this work is the definition of a specific range of topical problems of the legal framework of copyright. The range of these problems is as follows:

• illegal distribution of works of literature, science and art in information and telecommunication networks violating copyright and related rights;
• the problem of the object of copyright (lack of common criteria for determining the ability to protect specific objects);
• disposal of exclusive rights to the work created in co-authorship;
• the problem of the legal status of complex objects of copyright;
• unresolved issue of the possibility of legal entities to be authors and have moral rights in this area;
• terms of legal protection of copyright.
**Recommendations:**

1. It should be borne in mind that a person who is a co-author of the result of creative work, at the time of filing a claim for copyright protection of a certain work in court, is obliged to bring to participate in the proceedings as a co-author of another co-author or provide their reasonable position with respect to the subject matter of the case.

2. Adjustments require rules on derivative objects of copyright. In the course of the work, a comparative analysis of Russian and French legislation in this area was carried out, which resulted in a conclusion about the need for a more detailed and detailed classification of works of this type according to the example of how it is done in French legislation. It is necessary to introduce a division into composite, joint and collective works. The composite product is characterized as the closest to the Russian analogue of the derived object. It runs through the compilation and reinterpretation of pre-existing works. A joint work is created by several authors who have equal rights and contribute equally to the final product. The collective work is also created by several authors, but in the presence of one leader, initiator and inspirer of the whole process and it is he who is the owner of the final product. In my opinion, such a classification will help to solve a number of problems in this area related to the violation of the rights of both authors of small works, authors and creators, complex and large-scale projects that combine many smaller objects of copyright.