



FUNDAMENTALS OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT OBJECTS ON THE INTERNET

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Abstract

The article examines the legal protection of copyright objects, the absolute rights of authors, the role of the Internet in society and people's lives today, the problems of protecting intellectual property objects on the Internet, the role of international documents in the protection of intellectual property objects, the legal basis of the need to give the Internet a legal status. Also, the importance of establishing norms related to the protection of copyright on the Internet in national legal systems is analyzed from a practical point of view.

Keywords: Internet, intellectual property, copyright, Berne Convention, agreement between the CIS countries.

By the 21st century, the world has made great progress not only in science, but in every aspect of human life it has become a part of the "World Wide Web", that is, the "online world" called the Internet. Every day of our life has become directly connected with the Internet. This naturally led to the acceleration of violation of the rights of rights holders in a number of areas, along with creating convenience for people.

Most of the owners of such rights are authors of intellectual property objects. For this reason, a number of difficulties have been encountered in the protection of intellectual property objects in recent years. Unlimited Internet - unlimited opportunities, violating the rights of owners of intellectual property objects. Because the authors of the results of intellectual activity are considered to have personal non-property and property rights to these results. Please note that copyright is not transferable or assignable.

With the increasing role of the Internet in people's and society's life, violations of intellectual property rights are also increasing day by day. This in itself requires effective legal protection of intellectual property objects on the Internet. Because intellectual property is one of the components of economic development. In the economy of the developed countries of the world, copyright and related rights have become a very profitable sector. For example, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization, the respective countries receive billions of dollars in revenue from licensing the rights to use popular movie characters and academic publications.





Therefore, in almost all developed countries, with great attention being paid to the development of intellectual property, their investment attractiveness has improved, and its share in the gross domestic product is increasing sharply. For example, intellectual property accounts for 45% of GDP in Europe, 12% in China, and 7% in Russia. It is known from the analysis of international experiences that one of the main factors of the high growth of the economy of most developed countries today is due to the provision of intellectual property and its strong legal protection.

In the online world, that is, on the Internet, most of the intellectual property objects that need to be protected are copyright and related rights objects. Because these objects can be easily copied, reproduced and distributed on the Internet. This directly causes a large amount of material damage to the authors. The fact that there is no separate international legal document in the world on ensuring the legal protection of intellectual property right objects on the Internet leads to difficulties in the formation of the mechanism of prevention of violations in this field. This sphere of law is regulated by the "Bern Convention" adopted in 1886 in order to protect it on the Internet. According to it, all the countries that have signed the treaty are obliged to protect the rights of the authors of the other countries that have signed it, as well as their citizens. It is clear from this that each member state of this convention must prevent violations of the rights of authors defined in the convention in their territory and must reflect this norm in their legislation.

In the European Union, the following directives aimed at the protection of copyright were adopted in the following years in order to ensure copyright activity. These are, 1991 "On the protection of computer programs", 1992 "On the rights to rent and lease objects of related rights", 1993 "On the rules applicable to cable and satellite transmission organizations", 2000 "On the legal protection of information bases", 2000 adopted the Directives on Copyright and Related Rights in a Computerized Society. The trends in the development of copyright legislation related to information technologies in the European Union countries in the new century were mentioned by Russian scientists a long time ago.

The need to improve the current legislation in the field of intellectual property in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to enrich it with new norms, to eliminate existing contradictions in the legislation is not a subjective view or opinion, but also a requirement of international organizations dealing with issues of intellectual property protection.

Today, changes in science, technical development and production are constantly expanding and deepening the range of objects of intellectual activity. This, in turn, creates the need for continuous improvement of legislation in this area.





On November 12, 2021, the Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States on the Protection and Protection of Copyright and Related Rights in Information and Telecommunications Networks, signed at the meeting of the Council of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States, was a new step in the protection of intellectual property rights on the Internet. it is no exaggeration to say¹.

¹ <http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/Docume> Toshev Zafar Bobokulovich Doctoral student of the Higher School of Judges

Fundamentals of legal protection of copyright objects on the Internet

Abstract: The article examines the legal protection of copyright objects, the absolute rights of authors, the role of the Internet in society and people's lives today, the problems of protecting intellectual property objects on the Internet, the role of international documents in the protection of intellectual property objects, the legal basis of the need to give the Internet a legal status. Also, the importance of establishing norms related to the protection of copyright on the Internet in national legal systems is analyzed from a practical point of view.

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Основы правовой охраны объектов авторского права в сети Интернет

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются правовая охрана объектов авторского права, абсолютные права авторов, роль сети Интернет в обществе и жизни людей на сегодняшний день, проблемы охраны объектов интеллектуальной собственности в сети Интернет, роль международных документов в защите интеллектуальной собственности, правовое основание необходимости придания Интернету правового статуса. Также с практической точки зрения анализируется важность установления норм, связанных с охраной авторских прав в сети Интернет в национальных правовых системах.

Ключевые слова: Интернет, интеллектуальная собственность, авторское право, Бернская конвенция, соглашение между странами СНГ.

Тошев Зафар Бобокулович Судьялар Олий мактаби таянч докторанти

Муаллифлик ҳуқуқи объектларини интернетда ҳуқуқий муҳофаза қилишнинг асослари

Аннотация. Мақолада муаллифлик ҳуқуқи объектларининг ҳуқуқий муҳофазаси, муаллифларнинг мутлақ ҳуқуқлари, интернетнинг жамият ва инсонлар ҳаётидаги бугунги ўрни, интеллектуал мулк объектларини интернетда муҳофаза қилишдаги муаммолар, ҳалқаро ҳужжатларнинг интеллектуал мулк объектларини ҳимоя қилишдаги роли, интернетга ҳуқуқий мақом бериш зарурати оид ҳуқуқий асослар ўрганилган. Шунингдек, муаллифлик ҳуқуқини интернетда ҳимоя қилишга оид нормаларни миллий қонунчилик тизимларида ўрнатиш муҳимлиги амалий жиҳатдан таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар. Интернет, интеллектуал мулк, муаллифлик ҳуқуқи, Берн конвенцияси, МДҲ давлатлари ўртасидаги битим.

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Today, changes in science, technical development and production are constantly expanding and deepening the range of objects of intellectual activity. This, in turn, creates the need for continuous improvement of legislation in this area .

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It should be said that until now there is an Agreement of September 24, 1993 "On Cooperation in the Field of Protection of Copyright and Related Rights" within the framework of the CIS countries, which defines the conditions and procedures for the protection of copyright between the CIS countries. In the Commonwealth of Nations, similar rights have been established in a general way. Its adoption served to expand cooperation in the field of mutual exchange of cultural values, including through the use of works of science, literature and

art.





The parties to the aforementioned Agreement are those that have joined international treaties, namely the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, and the Rome Convention. Based on these conventions, the CIS countries have harmonized their national legislation, adopted laws that ensure the protection of copyright and related rights at the level of the requirements of these agreements.

However, the documents did not take into account factors such as the rapid development of digital technologies, including the rapid development of the Internet, the digitization of many types of objects of copyright and related rights (literary and musical works, films, etc.) and their widespread distribution through the Internet. On the Internet, information exchange is activated, often without the consent of authors and copyright holders. All this leads to many violations of intellectual property rights in the digital environment. For this reason, additional measures for the protection and protection of authors' rights are currently required to be established in national legislation.

In order to solve these problems, it became clear that it is necessary to harmonize the legislation within the CIS with the modern reality and international requirements in the field of copyright and related rights protection in the digital environment.

The Agreement adopted on November 12, 2021 to consolidate the efforts of CIS member states to protect the rights of authors and copyright holders in information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, common approaches to solving problems arising in this area, including coordination of legislation allows you to set up. It leads to the creation of conditions for the improvement of the system of protection of copyright and related rights in the context of the development of information and telecommunication technologies within the framework of the relevant national legislation.

In short, in order to unify the observance of copyright on the Internet worldwide, to show respect to authors and other rights holders, to ensure the inviolability of works, and to further expand the passion of creators to create works, each country should adopt a law protecting copyright on the Internet.

In particular, it is necessary to determine the legal status of the Internet in our Republic at the level of law. Today, legal relations on the Internet are regulated by under law documents. However, determining the legal status of the entities that are communicating through the Internet is one of the most urgent tasks.

In order to comply with copyright on the Internet and to fulfill our international obligations, the international legal norms related to the field should be incorporated into the national legislation. In addition, the system, doctrine and concept of detection of violations and crimes committed on the Internet should be developed. Legal criteria for collecting evidence in electronic form and using it as acceptable evidence should be defined when giving a legal assessment of the committed act.

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