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## WEBSITE AS NOT-NAMED OBJECT OF COPYRIGHT

The article is focused on current trends in understanding of the website concept as a not-named object of copyright, specifying its key features, subjective composition and its role in the copyright domain of legal system of Ukraine.

The author analyzed modern scientific and theoretical approach to defining website in Ukrainian, Russian and other foreign legal frameworks.

It has been noted that in Ukraine there is no established legal definition for a website. There is a sub legislative definition that is subject to well justified critics.

Website does not feature specifically in the Law of Ukraine "On copyright and adjacent rights". There is a list of objects in Article 8 of this Law though, that allows for legal protection of a website.

It is defined, that general copyright requirements are applicable to a website. The website should be defined in an objective form. Website copyright follows after the website has been created.

The required objective features of the website are: content and structure; design and software could be included also.

The author suggested considering website content in three aspects: as an integral object of the copyright, content as part of information technology, content as part of auxiliary information in HTML document.

Two categories of copyright subjects were suggested in the article depending on the phase of website development: when the website is under construction – author of the website (according to the order contract); for the functioning website – it will be its owner, to whom the copyright for the website was transferred from the previous phase (excluding case of licensing), and the arranger of the website, which uses copyright and complies with its requirements for each of the elements of the integral composition.

After analyzing key features of the website as an object of copyright, the author suggests defining website as a digital product created by means of internet applicable tools, which exists in virtual form, could have features of software, and intended for Internet applications to allow juridical and physical persons a direct access to its content.