

of matters, both individual and collective. In the Federal Republic of Germany the jurisdiction of the labour courts can be divided into two main areas: (a) civil proceedings, including disputes arising out of collective agreements or out of employment contracts and the employment relationship or disputes over trade union rights; (b) collective proceedings, including disputes in connection with the Works Constitution Act, the Co-Management Act of 1976, the election of employee representatives to supervisory boards and disputes concerning the ability to bargain collectively and the collective bargaining powers of associations.

Conclusion. To sum up, I want to express my personal position on the advisability of creating labour courts in Ukraine using the example of the EU countries. Taking into account many factors, including such social problems as the corruption and cumbersomeness of the existing system, the desire of Ukraine to comply with EU standards (considering that the issue of the accession of Ukraine to the European Union became especially acute over the past year), the heavy workload of the civil courts, which are currently considering labour disputes, it becomes clear that the idea of creating labour courts is more relevant than ever.

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COPYRIGHT ON COMPUTER PROGRAMS

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Taking into account the rapid technological development of the IT industry in the whole world and in particular in Ukraine, the issue of copyright for computer programs requires special consideration and research.

As a general rule, copyright in a computer program is intended to protect the specific embodiment of an idea, that is, the external form of expression, and thus the code, not the idea itself, will matter. Copyright does not apply to processes, methods of operation, algorithm, concept or principles of program construction. By changing the program code in this way, but without changing its functions and essence, you can get a new security object.

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights" computer program - a set of instructions in the form of words, numbers,

codes, schemes, symbols or in any other form, expressed in a form suitable for reading by a computer, which lead its action to achieve a certain goal or result [1]. It should be noted that such a definition is quite complex in terms of understanding the terms and concepts that are embedded in its essence, that is why there is a need for a normative legal definition and interpretation of the concepts so that they are understandable not only for citizens, but also for the court. In the special literature, the concept of software (further - software) appears, which includes the content of a set of computer programs. In general, each computer program performs a certain function, and software serves to perform a given task. From this we can conclude that the terms "computer program" and "software" are related as a part and a whole, although in practice these concepts are identified [3, p. 12].

In accordance with Part 4 of Art. 433 of the Civil Code of Ukraine [2] and Art. 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", computer programs are protected as literary works, as well as in accordance with Art. 28, the term of protection of a computer program as one of the objects of copyright lasts during the life of the author and 70 years after his death [1], although in fact the last norm is not particularly important, since computer programs age very quickly. It should be noted that such an approach is due to the influence of international treaties, to which Ukraine is a signatory. In support of this position, Art. 4 of the Copyright Treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization dated December 20, 1996, which states the following: "Computer programs are protected as literary works within the meaning of Article 2 of the Berne Convention. Such protection applies to computer programs regardless of the manner or form of their expression."

In accordance with Part 4 of Art. 433 of the Civil Code of Ukraine [2] and Art. 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", computer programs are protected as literary works, as well as in accordance with Art. 28, the term of protection of a computer program as one of the objects of copyright lasts during the life of the author and 70 years after his death [1], although in fact the last norm is not particularly important, since computer programs age very quickly. It should be noted that such an approach is due to the influence of international treaties, to which Ukraine is a signatory. In support of this position, Art. 4 of the Copyright Treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization dated December 20, 1996, which states the following: "Computer programs are protected as literary works within the meaning of Article 2 of the Berne Convention. Such protection applies to computer programs regardless of the manner or form of their expression."

It should be pointed out that copyright applies both to the entire program and to a certain component or part of it. That is, they should be functionally complete elements, for example, modules, routines, libraries. Thus, a necessary condition for the possibility of extending copyright to a computer program is its relative independence and autonomy of work [5, p. 133].

Copyright for a computer program arises by virtue of the very fact of creating a product of activity, as well as regardless of the author's age and legal capacity. Thus, it does not require additional registration, but such measures are absolutely appropriate in order to ensure adequate protection during legal disputes regarding the authorship of a computer program. In Ukraine, there is a presumption of authorship, but the advantage of registration is a relatively low price, as well as a number of advantages during the court process in case of disagreements or abuses. Having a copyright registration certificate allows you to freely dispose of the right to a computer program or any software product. Thanks to the certificate, you can reliably defend yourself in court and use it as an argument in defense of your interests.

The next point of our research is the outline of the essence of the copyright on a computer program. As a general rule, copyright is divided into property and non-property (moral).

Property rights include those directly related to the right to use the work or prohibit its use by other persons. The author has the right to allow the use of his software product with certain restrictions. Thus, the subject has the right to publish the program, adapt or rework it, as well as attach it as a constructive element to another program. It is also possible to distribute the work by selling or renting it out.

Non-property rights provide the possibility for the author to have the right to indicate his authorship, as well as the possibility to remain an anonymous developer or work under a pseudonym [6].

Therefore, the copyright on computer programs serves as an important institution in the field of intellectual property rights protection, as it allows you to protect your property and non-property rights as the author of the program.

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