

SUMMARIES

NFTS IN THE WORLD OF COPYRIGHT

Péter Mezei

2021 turned out to be the year of the NFTs. The blockchain-based phenomenon, which covers mainly the transfer of authentic metadata of contents capable to be protected by copyright law, has raised some questions related to copyright law itself. The present article discusses whether the transfer of non-fungible tokens can fit into the paradigm of copyright law, especially into the concepts of protected subject matter, moral rights (with a special focus on copyfraud) and those related to the use of works (mainly the making available to the public right, licence/transfer of rights, potential liability of platforms). Our current knowledge seems to indicate that NFTs do not pose a meaningful challenge to copyright law. At the same time, the economic and social relevances of the phenomenon deserve careful attention.

ASSOCIATION OF HUNGARIAN THEATRICAL AUTHORS (1904–1950). ADDITIONAL DATA TO THE 20TH CENTURY HISTORY OF HUNGARIAN COPYRIGHT PROTECTION AND THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST STAGE OF OPERATION OF THE ASSOCIATION (1904–1919) BASED ON PRESS RESOURCES

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The Hungarian Stage Authors' Association was founded on 7 January 1904, with the aim of providing moral and financial protection to theatre authors and developing Hungarian stage. In its first formation it lasted until March 1919, and was then re-established in December 1920. Like so many associations at that time, the Association was dissolved by ministerial decree on 8 December 1950. The legal situation of theatrical authors at the time, and the lack of adequate representation of their interests prompted the Hungarian cultural sector to protect their rights by setting up an appropriate self-representative organisation, following the examples found in foreign countries. The association is of great importance in the history of the self-organisation and the representation of the interests of Hungarian artists, as it was the first independent Hungarian self-interest organisation.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF OBJECTS OF APPLIED ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AND THEIR PARALLEL PROTECTION

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The applied art works and works of industrial design are subject to copyright protection if the works have an individual, original character from an artistic point of view. In addition, these objects may be granted design protection, provided that the external appearance of the product is wholly or partly new and individual in nature. This product may be protected by a trademark if it is distinctive. In view of all this, the study presents the regulatory environment for works of applied art and industrial design, with a particular focus on the level of protection afforded to these works, with reference to the parallel protection by copyright and industrial property rights and possible conflicts between them.