

**Abstract formatting and structuring standard  
for the “Law and State” journal**

**A. Aronov. Master of International law, PhD student of M.S. Narikbayev KAZGUU University, senior lecturer of Institute of Management at Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan): Copyright Protection in the Internet Age: Whether Copyright Can Combat Peer-to-Peer Technology.**

The advancement of technology has resulted in the change of traditional ideas and the concept of copyright protection. Some may assume that digital technologies, in particular peer-to-peer (P2P) systems have put copyright protection at risk, today anyone is capable of copying or disseminating a great number of copyrighted materials such as music, videos or books easily through the Internet. *The relevance of the topic* is that P2P technology is considered to be the most prevalent technology which it has contributed to the spread of illegal file-sharing in the Internet age. *The purpose* of this article is to analyze the impact of P2P technology on copyright protection. *The novelty* of this paper is the development of specific suggestions concerning the improvement of copyright protection in the Internet age through the comparative analysis of foreign legal acts. Given the present circumstances, the paper raises some legal questions whether there are appropriate legal acts to resolve the problems of illegal file-sharing and if so, whether they need to be further enhanced. To answer these questions, the author will use some legal *research methods* such as comparative-legal, historical, formal legal and formal logic. The author concludes that regarding Digital Economy Act and Hadopi law there is need to specify a term such as «subscriber». As the evidence shows it might be a broad term, either a person at home or business like a café or a hotel which allowed another individual to connect the Internet and therefore it would a problem to find a true infringer. Also, it is essential to re-examine the IP addresses in tracking infringers, because it does not provide in most cases the irrefutable proof that a person has committed online infringement.

*Keywords: copyright, copyright infringement, peer-to-peer technology, illegal file sharing, internet service provider, user, server, downloading, BitTorrent, internet protocol address.*