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**THE PRIVATE LEGAL BASIS FOR THE USE OF “BIG DATA” TECHNOLOGY  
IN CIVIL CIRCULATION**

Specialty: 5.1.3 Private law (civil) sciences

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION  
for the degree of Candidate of Law

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**The relevance of the research** topic can be revealed through the characterization of its individual aspects.

*The economic aspect.* Modern society cannot be imagined in isolation from information technology. The Internet telecommunications network and digital technologies have become an integral part of our daily lives. The use of information technology has changed previously familiar social relations, providing the opportunity for communication regardless of time and location and supplementing previously familiar processes with new opportunities. The exponentially growing need for society to use digital achievements is the main accelerator for the creation of new economic proposals, which, in turn, has a significant impact on the economy, policy and development strategy of public and private organizations, and even countries as a whole. By changing the ways society communicates, digital technologies have enabled users to create and share information in unlimited amounts. According to a study by the IDC analytical agency, the growth in the volume of generated data by 2025 will amount to 175 zettabytes, compared to 2018, the total volume of such data was 33 zettabytes<sup>1</sup>.

With the progressive growth of digital data volumes and the development of computing power, there is a need to create technical solutions that allow processing these data and obtaining new information and knowledge based on them. In relation to solutions that meet this need, the term "Big Data" is used. It is not the data itself that has a significant impact on the development of the economy, but the resulting processing capabilities. Thus, in 2023, the market for "Big Data" technology in Russia amounted to 45 billion rubles<sup>2</sup>. At the same time, the term "Big Data" refers to both information (digital) technology that provides cost-effective extraction of useful information from large amounts of diverse data, and structured or unstructured large amounts of data themselves.

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<sup>1</sup> Reinsel D., Gantz J., Rydning J. The digitization of the World, From Edge to Core // Data age 2025, 2018 [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.seagate.com/files/www-content/our-story/trends/files/idc-seagate-dataage-whitepaper.pdf> (date of request: 15.05.2020).

<sup>2</sup> Big Data 2023: The additional effect of using big data for economic sectors amounted to 1.6 trillion. rubles of operating profit // Russian Electronic Associations [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://raec.ru/live/branch/13840/> (date of request: 08.12.2023).

The development of digital technologies has contributed to the emergence of new objects of commodity exchange in economic turnover, as well as the need to determine the choice of legal mechanisms for their commercialization.

*The law-making aspect.* In accordance with the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation, by 2030 it is necessary to form a big data market, which requires coordinated legal tools, as well as accelerate the introduction of technological innovations in the processing of large amounts of data in the social sphere and in the field of public and municipal management<sup>1</sup>.

It should be taken into account that the specified technical solution, called “Big Data”, is also closely related to the development of artificial intelligence technology. That is why the National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period up to 2030 defines increasing the availability and quality of data necessary for the development of artificial intelligence technologies as the main objective of the development of artificial intelligence in the Russian Federation, which, among other things, requires the creation of a regulatory framework providing for the provision of ensuring the protection of data obtained in the course of economic and scientific activities<sup>2</sup>.

In this regard, it can be stated that there is an urgent need in society to form a scientifically sound approach to the development of legal regulation of the processing and use of “Big Data” technology (the latter can be created by both humans and technical devices), the formation of a technology market and its involvement in civil circulation (commercialization “Big Data” technologies) in order to increase the efficiency of economic activity and achieve the social objectives of the state. Attempts to “integrate” technology into existing models of legal regulation of public relations for the protection of intellectual property objects, to “bind” it to norms related to

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<sup>1</sup> On the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 and for the period up to 2036: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2024, № 309 // Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2024, № 20, Article 2584.

<sup>2</sup> On the development of artificial intelligence in the Russian Federation: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated October 10, 2019 №. 490 // [Electronic resource]. Access from the SPS "Garant" (date of request: 12/10/2023).

the inclusion of information technologies in civil circulation, etc. are ineffective due to the distinctive features of “Big Data” technology as objects of legal relations and the lack of unity in interpretation of their legal features.

*The doctrinal aspect.* The relative novelty of the term “Big Data” and its various interpretations by researchers are the reasons for acute scientific discussions regarding the definition of the legal nature of “Big Data” technology, its marketability properties, as well as the need to establish general and (or) special legal regimes in relation to it.

Accordingly, it is necessary to form a conceptual framework for the systematic introduction into the legal framework of the elements of regulation of public relations related to the use of “Big Data” technology, to identify the features of this digital technology as an object of private law relations, as well as to identify possible models of commercialization of “Big Data” technology depending on the commercialization object and possible contractual forms mediating the creation of a new product, offers (new economic value). The above tasks determined the choice of the dissertation research topic.

**The degree of scientific development** of the topic should be considered insufficient due to the priority of researchers’ attention to the technical aspects of the use of “Big Data” technology and the general assessment of the need for legal regulation of digital technologies as new objects of rights requiring the development of independent legal norms. The main works on the problems of legal regulation of “Big Data” technology should be considered the scientific works of such scientists as M.A. Rozhkova, A.I. Saveliev, who had the greatest impact on the formation of a scientific doctrine in the field of the development of legal regulation of digital technologies.

The basis for the formation of the understanding of the term “Big Data” was the work of the following authors: B. Belozarov, R. Gilmanov, O. Gorchinskaya, K.B. Kulidzhanov, A. Margarit, D. Prokofiev, M.A. Rozhkova, A.I. Savelyev, Yu.N. Tolstova, E.V. Ulyanova, O. Ushmaev, M. Khasanov, E.E. Chekharin, S. Aselton, D. Berry, D. Boyd, R.E. Bryant, S. Bryson, D. Banks, F.K. Diebold, R.H. Katz, D. Kentright, M. Cox, K. Cravford, K. Kukier, E.D. Lazowska, L. Laney, R. Lier, K. Lynch, D. Mashey, G. Press, D. Ellsworth, D. Himes, D. Kentright.

The conceptual assessment of the “Big Data” technology from the point of view of attribution to objects of civil law was carried out on the basis of the works of pre-revolutionary civil scientists D.I. Mayer, A.A. Rozhdestvensky, E.N. Trubetskoy, G.F. Shershenevich and post-

revolutionary civil scientists O.S. Ioffe, as well as modern scientists, among whom: R.S. Bevzenko, A.M. Gantin, B.M. Gongalo, V.A. Lapach, E.A. Sukhanov, A.F. Cherdantsev.

Some issues of the legal regulation of “Big Data” technology were considered in the works of R.A. Ambartsumov, K.G. Antipova, V.V. Blazheeva, Yu. I. Bucha, L.Y. Vasilevskaya, E.A. Voynikanis, A.S. Vorozhevich, D.S. Grigorenko, E.A. Gromova, A.N. Gulemin, D.A. Demyachenko, Yu.E. Donnikov, M.A. Egorova, M.N. Ilyushin, M.A. Kalzdorff, V.O. Kalyatina, A.A. Kartskhiya, V.S. Lavelina, A.V. Loshkareva, T.V. Malinskaya, K.A. Methodieva, A.V. Nesterenko, I.A. Nesterova, L.A. Novoselova, S.V. Petukhov, T.V. Pinkevich, T.P. Podshivalova, R. Popov, A. Samoilova, L.V. Sannikova, V.A. Severin, V.S. Savina, A.P. Sergeev, E.V. Titova, A. Uroshleva, E.N. Churakova.

Currently, there is only one dissertation study devoted to the definition of the term “Big Data”, authored by D.S. Karlash (2024). There are no dissertation studies regarding the study of the legal regime of big data, conditions and methods of commercialization of this technology.

**The purpose and tasks of the study.** The purpose of the study is to develop a doctrinal framework for building a system of legal regulation of “Big Data” technology, which includes the consolidation of the legal content of the concept of “Big Data”, the characteristics of this concept as an object of civil rights, as well as the definition of conditions and methods of commercialization of “Big Data” technology.

Based on their stated purpose, the following **tasks** were set and solved in the work:

- to identify the technological and socio-economic conditions for the formation and implementation of the definition of “Big Data”;
- to define the content and logical limits of the definition of “Big Data” in the broad sense as a social phenomenon and in the narrow sense as a digital technology;
- to identify the properties of the objectibility of “Big Data” technology, its features and main characteristics as an object of civil rights;
- to carry out the legal qualification of the “Big Data” technology from the point of view of attribution to the intellectual property;
- to identify the necessary civil law means to ensure the protection of the property rights of the owner of the “Big Data” technology;
- identify ways (contractual structures) of commercializing “Big Data” technology;

- to identify the content of the regulatory conditions of the process of formation and provision of access to data;
- identify barriers to the use of personal data in “Big Data” technology.

**The object and subject of the study.** The object of the dissertation research is public relations arising from the use and commercialization of "Big Data" technology as an object of civil rights. The subject of the dissertation research is the norms of Russian and foreign law, including, in addition to normative legal acts, their draft laws and explanatory notes to them, as well as judicial practice and established doctrinal positions of Russian and foreign scientists on the subject of dissertation research, published in monographs, scientific articles and interviews.

**The theoretical and methodological basis of the research.** The theoretical basis of the dissertation research was the work of L.V. Andreeva, A.V. Belitskaya, V.A. Belov, V.S. Belykh, O.A. Belyaeva, V.V. Blazheeva, E.E. Bogdanova, L.Y. Vasilevskaya, E.A. Voynikanis, A.M. Gatina, B.M. Gongalo, O.A. Gorod, E.A. Gromova, Yu.E. Donnikova, M.A. Egorova, I.V. Ershova, L.G. Efremova, M.N. Ilyushina, V.O. Kalyatina, D.N. Karkhaleva, V.A. Lapach, Yu.M. Leva, M.V. Majorina, D.I. Mayera, A.V. Minbaleev, L.A. Novoselova, D.A. Petrova, T.P. Podshivalova, V.F. Popondopulo, V.E. Razuvaeva, A.A. Rozhdestvensky, M.A. Rozhkova, O.A. Ruzakova, A.I. Savelyev, V.S. Savina, L.V. Sannikova, A.P. Sergeev, S.I. Suslova, E.A. Sukhanova, Yu.S. Kharitonova, A.E. Sherstobitova, G.F. Shershenevich.

**The methodological basis** of the dissertation research was an analysis based on the normative and dogmatic method, which served as the basis for the selection of general scientific and private scientific research methods used in this dissertation work. The study used general scientific methods, including: *observation* – when considering the practice of using “Big Data” technology, *comparison and generalization* – when comparing the positions of domestic researchers, as well as the qualifications of data, their sources for types, *induction and deduction* – when forming the legal definition of “Big Data” technology, *simulation* – when determining contractual forms of technology commercialization, *analogy* – when forming proposals for improving legislation.

The method of diachronic analysis allowed us to consider the term “Big Data” and its meaning, taking into account the evolution of its use and its relationship with objects of civil law based on the practical use of “Big Data” technology. The use of differentiation made it possible

to demonstrate the possibility of recognizing a relatively new research object (“Big Data” technology) as previously formed objects of the intellectual property.

Along with general scientific methods, private scientific methods were also used: *normative-dogmatic*, which helped identify the elements of "Big Data" technology as objects of civil law and revealed the need to introduce a new intellectual property object (data massive), *historically legal*, which created prerequisites for determining the form of information technology participation in civil transactions.

**The information base** of the study was compiled by such normative legal acts as the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Parts One, two and four), the Federal Law “On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection”, the Federal Law “On Personal Data” and other acts. In addition, the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation “On the application of Part Four of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation”, the Resolution of the Presidium of the Intellectual Property Court “Review of the practice of the Intellectual Property Court on issues arising from the application of the norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation on the legal protection of computer programs and databases”, as well as draft Federal laws developed by the Ministry of Communications and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation, the ideas of which are analyzed in detail in the dissertation. As part of the study, the author analyzes international acts such as the World Intellectual Property Organization's Copyright Treaty and the Agreement on Trade Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

**Validity and reliability of the research results.** The reliability of the results of the dissertation research is determined by the use of general scientific and private scientific methods in the process of scientific knowledge that meet the goals and objectives of the dissertation work. The research is based on the study and analysis of domestic regulatory legal acts, as well as law enforcement acts, in relation to disputes related to the protection of property rights to non-material data sets, as well as the qualification of the data itself. The dissertation contains references to law enforcement acts adopted by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the Court of Intellectual Property Rights, arbitration courts of districts, arbitration courts of

appeal, city and district courts. The conclusions presented in the dissertation research are based on the study and analysis of doctrinal sources: monographs, textbooks, scientific articles and PhD theses.

**Provisions submitted for defense and having scientific novelty:**

1. The study proves the objectability of the “Big Data” technology by establishing the compliance of this technology with the criteria of economic goods, namely: 1) the ability of “Big Data” technology to meet the need for information and influence decision-making by participants in civil turnover; 2) the properties of “Big Data” technology for the independent formation of new knowledge that meets the needs of individual subjects of civil law or society as a whole; 3) the openness of information about the possibilities of practical use and the availability of commercial and public demand for “Big Data” technology; 4) the ability of “Big Data” technology to increase the economic and managerial efficiency of users (business entities). Taking into account the approach of Russian civilists in equating economic goods with objects of civil rights, the author proves the possibility of considering “Big Data” technology as an object of civil rights. *(the provision submitted for protection corresponds to paragraph 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.3. – “Private law (civil) sciences”)*.

2. It is proved that the “Big Data” technology, as an object of civil rights, is a set of individual elements in the form of the intellectual property objects namely computer programs, production secrets (know-how) and databases, with the exception of the objective form of a set of unsystematic materials (data massive). Consequently, the legislative introduction of a new object of civil rights in the form of “Big Data” is impractical. *(the position submitted for protection corresponds to paragraph 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.3. – “Private law (civilistic) sciences”)*.

3. The necessity of introducing a new object of related rights - data massive. A legally fixed list of intellectual property objects does not allow for legal protection, as well as participation in civil turnover, of a collection of data containing unstructured melons, which by its nature does not meet the criterion of systematization and cannot be recognized as a database.

A data massive is proposed to be understood as a collection of unsystematic independent materials (data, reports, articles, calculations, and other similar materials) presented in an objec-



tive form, which can be processed using an electronic computer. The introduction of data massive into the list of objects of related rights will make it possible to identify each element of the “Big Data” technology as an intellectual property objects which will facilitate the commercialization of the technology, ensuring the participation of each element in the civil turnover, as well as ensure the protection of investments in the collection and storage of data of organizations using this technology (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to paragraph 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.3. – “Private law (civil) sciences”*).

4. A system of criteria has been formed that determines the choice of the contractual form of commercialization of “Big Data” technology and the method of its participation in civil turnover.

Commercialization of the technology is possible through the transfer or provision of access to the technology and its elements to third parties. The choice of the contractual form of technology commercialization directly depends on the technology element (type of intellectual property objects involved in civil circulation (information (production secret (know-how)), computer programs, databases, data arrays), the technical form of access, as well as the goals pursued by the technology owner. Contractual forms of commercialization include: 1. an agreement for the provision of information services; 2. license agreement; 3. exclusive right alienation agreement; 4. material media purchase and sale agreement, subject to the availability of EULA (“wrapped” and (or) open licenses); 5. SaaS in the form of a mixed agreement, including the provisions of the service agreement and the license agreement (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to paragraph 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.3. – “Private law (civil) sciences”*).

5. The categories of data and their sources that determine the standard conditions of access and use of data are identified. Data should be divided into: 1. *Social data*, the object of which is an individual, his activities and his interaction with others, including health issues, the exchange of goods and services, as well as data on social behavior. This category of data is mostly personal data; 2. *Technical data*, the object of which are technical devices, natural phenomena, and others that do not fall into the social category. Data sources are divided into: 1. *industrial equipment* used in their own production (technical data) is free to use; 2. *individuals*, including the devices they use, including Internet of things (social data), the use of which is

limited by the Federal Law “On Personal Data”; 3. *legal entities*, including state and municipal institutions (social and technical data) – may be limited both by the property rights of the person providing the data and by the non-property rights of the personal data subject; 4. *The telecommunications network Internet* can be limited by the property rights of the person who posted the data, unless an “open data” regime has been introduced in relation to them, as well as by the non-property rights of the personal data subject (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to paragraph 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.3. – “Private law (civil) sciences”*).

6. The following key barriers to the use of personal data in “Big Data” technology have been identified, as well as ways to eliminate them: 1. *A socio-ethical barrier* associated with the possibility of unfair use of technology to manipulate public opinion and the lack of a sufficient level of legal awareness among personal data subjects. This barrier can be eliminated by providing individuals with a legal mechanism for monitoring the information they receive, through the introduction of an obligation to label information provided to a subject based on the processing of his personal data; 2. *a theoretical and legal barrier* associated with the existence of a discussion about the turnover of personal data. The removal of this barrier is possible due to the differentiation of property rights and personal non-property rights with the fixation of the pre-property power for the latter. Thus, personal data cannot be an object of civil circulation, but their totality can be in the form of a database or a data massive. The copyright holder of a database or data massive consisting of personal data always works with the risk of the “death” of the object of property rights when the legitimate grounds for processing personal data are revoked by their subjects. (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to paragraph 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.3. – “Private law (civil) sciences”*).

In the dissertation research, **specific proposals have been put forward to improve legislation** in the subject area under study:

1. Expand the Articles 1225 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation with a new object of related rights – a data massive, supplementing it with one Article 1336.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation in the following wording:

*“1. A data massive is a collection of unsystematic independent materials (data, messages, articles, calculations, and other similar materials) presented in an objective form, which can be processed using an electronic computer.*

*2. The manufacturer of the data massive is the person who organized the creation of the data massive and the work on the collection and storage of its constituent materials.*

*3. The manufacturer of the data massive, the creation of which requires significant financial, material, organizational or other costs, has the exclusive right to extract materials from the data massive and carry out their subsequent use in any form and in any way (the exclusive right of the data massive manufacturer).*

*4. The rules of this Code on the right of the database manufacturer shall apply to the rights of the data massive manufacturer, unless otherwise established by this Code.*

*5. The provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 1334 of this Code do not apply to the right of the data massive manufacturer”.*

2. Eliminate the legal gap in the form of the absence of a "wrapping" license in relation to objects of related rights by changing the provisions of paragraph 2 of art. 1308 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, stating it as follows:

*«3. A license agreement under which a simple (non-exclusive) license is granted for the use of an object of related rights may be concluded in a simplified manner in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 1286 or Article 1286.1 of this Code».*

3. 3. To supplement the Federal Law “On Personal Data” with a new Article 16.1 “Decisions and information provided on the basis of exclusively automated processing of personal data” in the following wording:

*“1. The decisions specified in Article 16 of this Federal Law, as well as information provided to a personal data subject based solely on automated processing of personal data of the subject, must contain a note “result of automated processing of personal data”.*

*2. The requirements for the label specified in this article and its placement are established by the authorized body for the protection of the rights of personal data subjects”.*

**The scientific novelty** is due to the fact that in the dissertation, at the level of the first monographic research, a scientifically based approach to the development of legal regulation of the use of big data technology in civil society was formed. The proposal is justified to consider the technology of "Big Data" as a complex phenomenon consisting of several independent in their legal nature, but technologically related intellectual property objects. The difference between the new scientific results obtained in the course of the dissertation study and the results of scientific research carried out earlier by other authors is presented in a comprehensive and harmonized proposal to improve current legislation to ensure the protection of property rights of companies using "Big Data" technology, ensure data accessibility and enforce the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 10.10.2019 №. 490 "On the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Russian Federation", in particular, formulated the need to introduce a new intellectual property object in the form of a data massive as well as proposals for legislative changes to ensure the development of data provision practices.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The theoretical significance lies in the fact that the comprehensive view of "Big Data" technology formulated in the work as an object of civil rights contributes to the development of the institute of intellectual property law. The theoretical conclusions contained can be used as a basis for subsequent scientific research on the legal regime of "Big Data" technology and other information technologies.

**The practical significance** of the study lies in the possibility of applying the formulated conclusions in the process of improving the current legislation. The recommendations outlined on the commercialization of "Big Data" technology in the form of a definition of contractual structures and the dependence of technologies on the type of data can be used by organizations using "Big Data" technology in their commercial activities.

**Approbation of the research results.** The dissertation research and its results were discussed and approved at a meeting of the Department of Civil Law and Procedure of the Pskov State University.

The main results of the work are reflected in 9 publications of the author on the topic of dissertation research, including in leading peer-reviewed scientific publications, which was approved by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science (“Law and the State: theory and Practice”, “Legal Science”, “Public Service”, “Modern law”), they are also the basis for presentations at scientific and practical conferences: “Ethical and legal grounds for regulating high technologies in the modern world” (I. Kant Baltic Federal University, 2020), VIII All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference of Students and Postgraduates “Government and Law: Modern Challenges” (I. Kant Baltic Federal University, 2020), IX International Scientific and Practical Conference “Problems of Modern Legislation in Russia and foreign Countries” (All-Russian State University of Justice, Irkutsk, 2020), V International Scientific and Practical Conference (Symposium) for young Researchers “Actual problems of Modern law: the ratio of public and private principles” (Kuban State Agrarian University, 2020), III All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference “Civilizational Potential of the Russian Region: Structure, State and Prospects” (Western Branch of the Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 2023), III International Scientific and Practical Postgraduate Conference in memory of V.F. Yakovlev “Interdisciplinary approach in Legal Science: Economics. right. Court” (Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 2023), III All-Russian scientific and practical Conference “Scientific and practical conference “Legal provision of national security. Ten years of the Law on Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation” (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 2024).

The results of the study formed the basis for Gazprom Neft Group's position, announced at a meeting of the section of the Council for the Development of the Digital Economy “Artificial Intelligence” at the Federation Council regarding the formation of a concept for the development of regulation of relations in the field of artificial intelligence and robotics until 2028., Among other things, it was presented to the Association “Alliance in the Field of Artificial Intelligence” regarding the required amendments to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and the regulation of industrial data in the Russian Federation and reflected in the decision of the Artificial Intelligence section of the Council for the Development of the Digital Economy under the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation dated April 04, 2024, and

also found its application in practice works as a senior associate in the field of intellectual property in an organization providing comprehensive legal support to the “Gazprom Neft” Group.

### **List of publications:**

1. Articles published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation::

1.1. Klimko E.I. Data as an object of civil rights: conditions of recognition and transfer (representation) // Legal Science. 2024. №. 3. p. 145-149.

1.2. Klimko E.I. Legal features of commercialization of “Big Data” technology // Civil Service. 2024. №. 3. p. 12-16.

1.3. Klimko E.I. Legal problems of using data for the development of artificial intelligence technologies // Modern law. 2024. №. 12. p. 94-98.

1.4. Klimko E.I. Civil law definition of “Big data” // Law and the state: theory and practice. 2023. №. 11. p. 336-338.

2. Reports published in collections based on the results of scientific and practical conferences:

2.1. Klimko E.I. Trends in the civilistic concept of data regulation in the Russian Federation // Civilizational potential of the Russian region: structure, state and prospects for growth, proceedings of the III All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference. Kaliningrad: RA Polygraphych, 2023. p. 132-135.

2.2. Klimko E.I. The problem of regulating user data // Actual problems of modern law: the ratio of public and private principles. Collection of scientific and practical articles of the V International Scientific and Practical Conference (Symposium). Krasnodar: Scientific Research Institute of Actual Problems of Modern Law, 2021. p. 141 – 145.

2.3. Klimko E.I. “Big data”: problems of forming a legal definition // Problems of modern legislation in Russia and foreign countries. Materials of the IX International Scientific and Practical Conference. Volume 1. Edited by A.M. Bychkova, S.I. Suslova. Irkutsk: Publishing House of the Irkutsk Institute (branch) VSU (RPA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia), 2020. p. 215-220.

2.4. Klimko E.I. Big Data: trends in legal regulation // Ethical and legal grounds for

regulating high technologies in the modern world. Collection of articles on the results of the international scientific and practical conference. Editor-in-chief O.V. Belaya. Kaliningrad: Publishing House of the I.Kant Baltic Federal University, 2020. p. 131-139.

2.5. Klimko E.I. Protection of copyright holders on the Internet: problems of law enforcement / Modern problems of legal science and law enforcement practice. Collection of scientific papers. Under the general editorship of O.A. Zayachkovsky. Kaliningrad: Publishing House of the I. Kant Baltic Federal University, 2018. p. 135-143.