

## Литература

1. Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза [Электронный ресурс]: 1 января 2018 г. // Консультант Плюс: Беларусь. / ООО «Юр-Спектр», Нац. центр правовой информ. Респ. Беларусь. – Минск, 2021. – Режим доступа: [http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons\\_doc\\_LAW\\_215315/](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_215315/). – Дата доступа: 22.03.2023.

2. Белпочта – Национальный оператор почтовой связи Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://belpost.by>. – Дата доступа: 22.03.2023.

### PARALLEL IMPORT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Руткевич П.И., Браковская Е.С.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Кажемская Л.Л.  
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Quite recently very few people knew and talked about such a phenomenon as parallel import, because there was no need for it. However, the introduction of sanctions and Russia's legislative authorization of parallel imports have led to increased interest in such a process in Belarus.

It should be noted that parallel import is a certain scheme in which goods are imported without the consent of the person who produced the goods or has exclusive rights to it. This process is called parallel, because it implies that the import of goods will be carried out simultaneously with deliveries from the official importer [1].

Parallel import plays an important role for the country in respect of which the decision was made to impose restrictions, since it allows importing goods whose copyright holder have stopped supplying products to its domestic market. This is especially important in relation to those commodities that, in principle, are not produced on the territory of a certain country or are produced in insufficient quantities to cover its own needs.

In addition, legally permitted parallel importation becomes an obstacle to price increases, as it creates competition among importing companies. The positive side of this mechanism can also be attributed to the fact that it allows to maintain the functioning of enterprises whose activities directly depend on external supplies.

It is very often possible to notice a skeptical attitude towards parallel importation, since there is an installation in the mind that if this product is not from an official supplier, then it will necessarily be a fake, however, this is not the case.

In fact, such products go through all the necessary checks if they are imported. And based on the results of such inspections, a customs declaration, license, certificate of conformity is issued.

Nevertheless, there remains a very important point to determine whether this is really a parallel import or still a counterfeit. In the case of parallel imports, these are original products, and in the case of counterfeit – goods that are very similar to the original in appearance, but are not exactly the same. It should be noted that the import of counterfeit goods is legally prohibited.

The actual comparison of parallel imports based on the results of its application with smuggling is typical only for those states in which territory the national system of exhaustion of rights is functioning, assuming a high degree of protection of the copyright holder, which consists in the fact that the sale of manufactured goods must be carried out for the first time by the copyright holder himself or with his written permission only on the territory of the country where this system operates.

The negative aspects of parallel import can also include the fact that suppliers do not always provide warranty and service. In addition, there is a problem for a country that imports goods using the parallel import method, with the adaptation of such goods to its consumer. For example, it is always necessary to check the functionality of the product in the territory to which it is imported.

In the Republic of Belarus, the legislative consolidation of the possibility of parallel imports took place in January 2023. At the moment, the list of goods that could be imported into the country without the permission of the copyright holder has not yet been determined, however, the conditions for its determination have been specified, which include:

- great importance for the national market;
- acute deficit in the market;
- the clearly observed threat of such a deficit [2].

It should be noted that this mechanism on the territory of the republic is still valid only with respect to objects of intellectual property, in particular software, broadcasting programs, musical compositions.

Thus, parallel import allows the state in the conditions of withdrawal of a company from the national market to purchase its products on the territory of a third country, and then import them to its market with subsequent sale. Having considered the advantages and disadvantages of parallel imports, it can be noted that the full picture of the profitability or unprofitability of using such a mechanism in the Republic of Belarus can be determined only after the final approval of the list of goods for which it will be allowed.

## Литература

1. Параллельный импорт [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.unisender.com/ru/glossary/parallelnyj-import/>. – Дата доступа: 14.04.2023.

2. В Беларуси легализован параллельный импорт: начали с объектов интеллектуальной собственности [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://news.transinfo.by/ekonomika/9774-v-belarusi-legalizovan-parallelnyy-import-nachali-s-obektov-intellektualnoy-sobstvennosti.html>. – Дата доступа: 14.04.2023.

## **JAVASCRIPT: PROGRAMMIERSPRACHE ZUM ERSTELLEN VON COMPUTERPROGRAMMEN UND WEBSEITEN**

Руцкий В.А.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Пужель Т.В.  
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Programmiersprache ist eine eindeutige Sprache zur Formulierung von Programmen für Rechenmaschinen, ein Hilfsmittel zum Beschreiben von Algorithmen. Sie ist durch eine Gruppe von Symbolen und Festlegungen definiert, die die Art und Reihenfolge angeben, in der die Symbole zu einer bedeutungsvollen Mitteilung kombiniert werden können.

Java ist eine Entwicklung des Computerherstellers Sun Microsystems und wurde in den Jahren 1991 bis 1995 von den Computerwissenschaftlern James Gosling, Mike Sheridan und Patrick Naughton entworfen. Die Programmiersprache JavaScript wurde bereits 1995 veröffentlicht. Entwickler war die Firma Netscape, die Mitte der Neunzigerjahre den seinerzeit sehr bekannten Browser Netscape Navigator vertrieb. Später ging dieser, wie auch die Programmiersprache, in das Projekt Mozilla Firefox über. Anfangs wurde noch der Name LiveScript verwendet. Um von der Popularität der damals schon sehr bekannten Programmiersprache Java zu profitieren, erfolgte dann aber die Umbenennung in JavaScript.

JavaScript ist mittlerweile eine vollwertige Programmiersprache zum Erstellen von Computerprogrammen. JavaScript ist ursprünglich entwickelt worden um Webseiten dynamischer zu machen. Ohne diese Sprache würden alle Webseiten noch so aussehen wie in 1994.

Überall wo man auf einer Webseite kleine Menüs oder sonstige Interaktionen mit einer Webseite machen kann, steht JavaScript dahinter. Nur in den seltensten