

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Экологическая политика в Республике Беларусь

Environmental conservation and rational use of natural resources are the main directions of the environmental policy of Belarus. The main aims of the study are:

- How can we reduce environmental pollution?
- Can we replace the plastic?
- What methods does Belarus use to reduce pollution?
- Are Belarusians ready to sacrifice comfort for the sake of the environment?

The essence of environmental policy is to take into destroying the environment. Here's an example: you walk down the street and look in the trash, there is disposable packaging – cups. This is rather an indicator that it is now fashionable to walk down the street, drink coffee and throw the cup in the trash. This is an indicator of the priority of comfort. After all, you can go to a cafe, drink coffee, but spend more time on it. You can bring your own mug. We choose comfort more often than caring for the environment.

All over the world, plastic waste is a problem, for us too?

We minimize the use of single-use plastic products. In 2021, Belarus took the first step towards abandoning single-use plastic. Plastic and the «Zero Waste» concept are important to promote in Belarus. But there is the topic of biodegradable packaging. It turns out that we are reducing the use of plastic, but alternatives are emerging. It is important to look at how environmentally friendly they are, whether there is a collection system and conditions for recycling for such bags, but they must be special.

Does Belarus use alternative energy sources as a way to reduce environmental pollution? Alternative energy sources do not emit harmful emissions into the atmosphere, do not pollute the soil and water, and do not affect climate change. Wind energy has been used by people for a very long time. Currently, there are 23 wind turbines operating in Belarus. The largest wind power plant in Belarus operates in the village of Grabniki, Grodno region. Furthermore, Belarus uses solar panels to produce electricity, their operation requires minimal maintenance, and they can produce electricity for a long time when there is sunlight. There are more than 70 solar power plants in Belarus. The largest solar power plant operates in the Rechitsa region.

In 2018, our country approved a program to create a state charging network for electric vehicles. Incentive measures for the development of electric transport taken by the state in 2020 yielded positive results: the number of electric vehicles in Belarus increased 4 times. Belorusneft specialists estimate that on January 1, 2021, the number of electric vehicles in Belarus was about 2 thousand. «Our main task as a national operator is

to provide comfort to drivers. We place stations in convenient locations: near shopping and entertainment centers. We do this so that when the owner of an electric vehicle arrives, he can connect the car to a charging station and go about his business».

To sum up, we can call our country clean because of the population itself, which has begun to popularize waste sorting, the rejection of plastic and its replacement with biodegradable packaging. In addition, Belarus uses one of the main methods of reducing environmental pollution – the use of alternative energy sources. The introduction of the use of alternative resources in Belarus is conditioned by the number of wind farms and solar stations in our country. The availability of electric vehicles and the installation of electric charging stations also contribute to reducing pollution.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: LEGAL PERSPECTIVES

Интеллектуальная собственность и искусственный интеллект: правовые аспекты

Artificial intelligence (AI) is playing an increasingly significant role in the modern world, influencing various aspects of society, particularly in the field of intellectual property. AI is changing the way content is created and distributed, raising questions about the protection of intellectual property rights. The relevance of this topic lies in the search for legal mechanisms to regulate intellectual property in the context of rapidly developing AI technologies.

The purpose of our study is to consider issues related to the use of artificial intelligence systems in the field of intellectual property.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) plays an important role in regulating issues in this area. WIPO has been actively researching and discussing problems and issues related to the use of AI systems in the field of intellectual property. In modern conditions, as defined by the Director General of WIPO, F. Harry, «Artificial intelligence is a new field of application of digital technologies, which is called upon to play an important role in world development by changing the way we live and our activities» [1].

WIPO also defines the concept of intellectual property as the result of the creation of the human mind, used for commercial purposes [3]. Based on this definition of intellectual property, questions arise about the legal nature of objects created by AI and its legal personality. Only a person can be the author of a work of intellectual activity, and an object created by AI should not have an author. Accordingly, objects generated by AI with