

toms value. This means that statistics will be collected or a desk (tax) check conducted. If, after verification, the system considers that everything is in order, the declaration is automatically assigned the status of "green" corridor. If Customs found that there was an inconsistency, a number of requirements were placed on the Customs representative.

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THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS BODIES IN COMBATING COUNTERFEITING

The modern economy is characterized by a situation where large volumes of goods are produced by manufacturers illegally, using other people's trademarks and trade names. Counterfeiting is imitation of a well-known brand, in other words, unauthorized use of someone else's trademark. Counterfeiting is based on the violation of intellectual rights. The movement of counterfeit goods on the territory of the Republic of Belarus causes enormous damage to economic, po-

litical and social field. Considering the enormous damage caused to the economy and society by producers of counterfeit goods, government agencies and law enforcement agencies are constantly fighting against them.

The customs bodies are called to resist export and import of counterfeit goods. Their tasks include: detection and detention of counterfeit goods; cooperation with owners of intellectual property (trademarks, software, video films, audio disks, etc.); expertise of authenticity (authenticity) of goods under the declared brands; seizure and destruction of counterfeit goods; investigation and participation in court proceedings on cases of doing business under other people's names; preparation and maintenance of the Common Customs Register of Intellectual Property Objects of the EAEU member states. Belarusian customs officers in their work to prevent the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods are guided by the Customs Code (Chapter 52) and the Code of Administrative Offences.

Considering the fact that both customs authorities and trademark owners are interested in suppressing the manufacture and trade in counterfeit goods, there is often close cooperation between customs and the rights holders on many issues. For example, representatives of the companies advise the customs officials on the recognition of counterfeit goods, examination and technical aspects. According to the Customs Code of the EAEU, the customs authorities take measures to protect the rights of intellectual property objects, the customs register of which is maintained by the customs authorities in a member-state of the Union, as well as with regard to the objects of intellectual property that are not included in the register.

This register facilitates the task of suppressing the activities of counterfeiters. The owner of a trademark ("Coca-Cola", "Rolex", "Nike", "Chanel", etc.) enters a list of manufacturers and sellers (importers/exporters) of legal products (goods that contain intellectual property - trademark, service mark, invention, etc.) in the customs register. The Customs Intellectual Property Register allows the representatives of customs services to identify counterfeits quickly. During customs operations related to the placement of goods containing intellectual property objects under customs procedures (and these objects are included into the Common Customs Register of Intellectual Property Objects of the member-states or the national customs register of intellectual property objects, which is maintained by the customs authority of the member-state in whose territory the goods are placed under customs procedures), if the customs authority finds signs of violation of the rights of the copyright holder to intellectual property objects, the release period of such goods is suspended for 10 working days. On the request of the owner of the right or the person representing his interests or interests of several right owners, this period may be extended by the customs authority, but not more than for 10 working days.

In conclusion, it should be noted that positive results in the fight against the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods can be achieved by developing a set of measures, such as improving knowledge of the protection of intellectual property among customs officials, improving the quality of inspections, improving legislative issues. Close cooperation between law enforcement and customs authorities of the states that are interested in reducing the international flow of counterfeit goods is also very important. International cooperation implies development of legal, technical and administrative basis for simplification of customs procedures, for example, creation of unified international information system, which will facilitate exchange of operationally important information and assistance in customs issues with customs authorities of many countries. The importance of more active interaction with the rights holders of trademarks in order to obtain from them the necessary information and methodological tools to identify counterfeit products is confirmed. This need is linked to the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to visually distinguish counterfeit products from original ones.

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