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## **IMPROVING THE PROCEDURE FOR CROSSING THE CUSTOMS BORDER OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION FOR GOODS CONTAINING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OBJECTS**

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The movement of goods across the customs border is one of the essential elements of international trade. There are numerous mechanisms regulating this process, one of which is customs legislation. However, due to the development of modern technologies and the increase in the volume of international trade, there is a need to improve the procedure for the movement of goods containing intellectual property objects across the customs border.

The global community is facing challenges in combating counterfeiting and protecting intellectual property rights, which require urgent measures and global attention.

Every day, a multitude of goods pass through the borders of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), including goods that are objects of intellectual property. Thus, strengthening the protection of intellectual property has become one of the most pressing issues today. The constant import of such goods becomes a serious problem for EAEU participants as it increases the risk of importing counterfeit products. The transportation of counterfeit goods across national borders has a negative impact on both the economy of the countries and the rights of intellectual property owners. Therefore, ensuring the security of intellectual property rights is one of the main priorities of customs authorities and the state.

The transportation of goods that are objects of intellectual property is regulated by the Customs Code of the EAEU and other international legal acts that have been approved and ratified by the members of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus defines three categories of objects that are considered intellectual property:

- scientific and literary works, inventions, utility models, know-how, and others;
- elements of individualization of participants in civil circulation, goods, works, and services, including company names, service marks and trademarks, as well as geographical indications;
- other results of intellectual activity are also established in the Civil Code and other legal acts.

One of the main problems faced by customs authorities in protecting intellectual property rights is the low level of interest and inactive participation of rights holders of such goods. For example, when customs authorities detect signs of counterfeiting in goods containing intellectual property objects and suspend the release of such goods, rights holders should be notified. However, in most cases, rights holders do not respond to such notifications. Thus, in the absence of a response from the rights holder, the customs authority is forced to release the goods containing intellectual property objects, which can lead to the illegal movement of counterfeit products to the territory of other states. To address this problem, it is possible to establish a legal norm obliging the rights holder to respond to the notification of customs authorities.

Another significant problem is the insufficient level of coordination and harmonization of legal norms in the field of customs regulation among the EAEU member states. Accordingly, different requirements and conditions for registering trademarks in different member countries of the Union may increase the likelihood of recognizing a product as counterfeit. For example, if a trademark is not registered in a Union member country, other manufacturers may legally use that trademark on their products in that country.

In this case, it is necessary to develop unified standards and requirements for the registration of trademarks in all member countries of the Union in order to avoid discrepancies and contradictions in legal norms. This will also simplify the procedure for registering trademarks and make it more transparent and understandable for all market participants.

To address this issue, it is necessary to improve the procedures for the movement of goods across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, including enhancing the registration procedures for trademarks in all member countries of the Union. This will help to reduce the risk of intellectual property rights violations and create conditions for the development of international trade.

Some of the problems related to the low level of staffing of customs authorities and the lack of adequate software and technical means are also serious. To solve them, it is necessary to raise the professional level of all customs officials and provide them with sufficient technical equipment. For more effective protection of intellectual property, it is necessary to ensure professional development and qualification improvement of customs officials, especially in this particular area. In addition, new innovative technologies should be introduced and quality software should be used in the customs field to address this problem. Innovative technologies include:

- The use of blockchain technology to improve the customs control process and speed up border crossings. Blockchain can help with efficient record-keeping and analysis of customs documents and transactions, as well as ensuring data security and integrity.

- The development of a "smart border" system using new biometric technologies to facilitate the process of identity verification and cargo identification.

- The implementation of drones and autonomous robots to enhance customs security and control over the movement of goods. These technologies can be used to ensure safety and more effective control over the movement of goods across borders.

- The introduction of an interactive communication system between customs authorities and company representatives, allowing for quick resolution of any issues and problems encountered during customs control.

- The adoption of cloud technologies for data processing and management related to customs procedures, which will help speed up the customs clearance process and improve the quality and accuracy of data processing.

In the EAEU member states, the largest amount of counterfeit goods is accounted for by clothing and footwear, perfumes and cosmetics, food products, optical media, spare parts, printed products, and toys. However, the statistical information provided by the authorized bodies does not allow for a full percentage analysis of the identified categories of counterfeit goods, therefore the methodology for collecting such information needs to be improved.

The use of the tools described above, which include the participation of information intermediaries (hosting providers, domain name registrars, communication operators, and search engines), can improve the effectiveness of protecting the rights of authors and other rights holders in the EAEU and reduce the spread of counterfeit and pirate products on the market.

Therefore, it can be concluded that there are significant problems in the field of cross-border movement of goods containing intellectual property objects within the EAEU. The main problem is the import of counterfeit products, which emphasizes the need for the rapid implementation of digital processes at every stage of customs activity. In addition, to solve these problems, it is important to develop human resources and implement the latest technologies in the customs sphere.

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## **DEHNUGSMESSUNG MIT HILFE VON DEHNUNGSSENSOREN**

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Werkstoffe können sich unter thermischer und mechanischer Einwirkung verformen. Ein Beispiel für eine derartige Formveränderung ist die Dehnung. So bezeichnet man die relative Längenänderung eines Bauteils oder Werkstoffs unter mechanischer Belastung (Kraft) oder durch Wärme und Kälte. Wird von außen Kraft auf ein Bauteil ausgeübt, verlängert es sich (positive Dehnung, Streckung). Dehnungen, die als Reaktion auf Kraftausübung entstehen, bewirken eine Deformation des Werkstoffs. Ist das Bauteil Druck ausgesetzt, wird es gestaucht (verkürzt, negative Dehnung). Erfährt der Werkstoff eine Temperaturänderung, die seine Abmessungen vergrößert, spricht man von einer Wärmedehnung. Hohe