

In addition to the need to improve and unify legislation on the protection of intellectual property in the customs sphere it is necessary to improve the practice of customs control over goods containing IPO. Therefore, we also consider it necessary to highlight a number of difficulties that hinder effective customs control of goods containing IPO:

1. Lack of an established system of interagency cooperation between customs authorities and other state bodies of member states.
2. Insufficient legal literacy of subjects of foreign economic activity regarding inclusion of license fees in the customs value.
3. Lack of a uniform scheme for filling out the customs declaration in Box 31, which greatly complicates the control process and prevents it from being automated.
4. In the Republic of Belarus there is no separate structure within the customs authorities specialising in the protection of intellectual property rights.

The study has revealed that the regulation and implementation of intellectual property rights protection in the EAEU is hampered by a number of problems. The EAEU is in the absence of a functioning regional mechanism for customs protection of rights to IPO, the existence of different approaches to the exhaustion of exclusive intellectual property rights which makes it possible to import counterfeit products into the Union and also affects the creation of a generally unfavorable environment for proprietors. Thus, we can say that the system of intellectual property protection in the customs sphere within the Union requires not only improvement of the legislative framework but also improvement of the mechanism of customs control over goods containing IPO as well as strengthening of cooperation between customs and business.

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«Psychology of deception in the activities of customs authorities in the conditions of coronavirus infection»

Coronavirus infection has significantly affected the activities of the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus. The Government has taken certain measures affecting the socio-economic sphere. The application of the measures affected the activities of various state bodies, including the customs service. In the context of the pandemic, priority areas were identified, for which the following measures were taken:

- Prohibitions and restrictions on the movement of certain goods;

- Providing copies of documents;
- Provision of benefits for the payment of import customs duties;
- Exemption from payment of import customs duties;
- Features of transportation of goods and vehicles in transit through the territory of the state, etc.

One of such measures was a ban on the export of protective equipment, medical devices, disinfectants and personal protective equipment from the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union for a certain period.

Despite the established rules for moving across the customs border during coronavirus infection, a fairly large number of offenses were detected. Most often, they concerned violations of time limits or permitted parking places.

In order to identify offenders, customs authorities use profiling. The essence of profiling is to divide passengers into two types, presented in the table (Table 1) [1, 53-54 p.].

Table 1 – Passenger profiles

Non-dangerous passenger	A potentially dangerous passenger
A person who does not pose a threat in terms of identifying negative signs in appearance, behavior and documents.	A person whose recorded suspicious signs have received negative (threatening) confirmation.

Passengers are assigned to a certain profile based on signs indicating potential illegal intentions. Signs can be divided into two categories: verbal and nonverbal signs.

Verbal signs are speech, words and language. In turn, nonverbal signs include — appearance, facial expressions, intonation, tone, timbre and body language.

The application of profiling is based on the psychology of lies, which is a science that studies the probable causes of deception and all ways to recognize it. Lying in psychology can be understood as a complex multifactorial phenomenon of interpersonal communication [2, 7 p.].

Lies are characterized by subspecies, motives and purpose of use, stages of misleading the subject, and others.

In order to increase the number of qualified specialists in the field of profiling and inform ordinary citizens crossing the border about the signs of offenders to assist customs authorities, a web interface was developed. The site includes five information blocks: news related to the activities of customs authorities during the pandemic; useful information about what constitutes a lie, what goals and motives it pursues, external signs of manifestation and more; signs of lies, including a detailed description of each of them; passenger profiles with a brief description of

each of them and a test based on verifying the correctness of the application of theoretical knowledge in practical situations.

Thus, profiling is used by the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus as a way to identify potential offenders. In the context of coronavirus infection, measures have been developed and taken to improve the activities of customs authorities when interacting with passengers and carriers of goods while crossing the customs border. The transition to the electronic nature of the work of customs authorities, the use of profiling and other measures contributed to a significant acceleration of customs clearance and customs control, as well as the identification of offenses in the field of customs.

Literature

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2. Romanova N.M., Kuznetsova E.A. Fundamentals of psychology of lies and polygraphology: Textbook for students. Faculty of Psychology, students of the specialty 37.04.01 «Psychology» - Saratov: Publishing Center «Science», 2017. – 116 p.

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«Safeguard measures on imports of goods»

Research Field:

A secure business environment for economic development

One of the main tasks of the state in the field of regulating the country's foreign trade is to promote exports, as well as the development of import-substituting production and limiting imports in order to protect the domestic market from foreign competition. Limiting the import of goods into the country should be rational, since it is an integral part of international trade, stimulates increased competition in the domestic market and promotes the development of the state's export production.

In order to protect the economic interests of producers of goods, in the Eurasian Economic Union measures may be introduced to protect the domestic market in respect of goods originating from third countries and imported into the customs territory of the Union, in the form of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, as well as in the form of other measures. In the Treaty on the EAEU, the application of safeguard measures is defined by Articles 48, 49 and 50. These articles specify the general provisions on the introduction of