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Counterfeit goods and falsification of documents as a threat to the national security of the Russian Federation

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The article considers the problem of the movement of counterfeit goods across the customs border of Russia, as well as the use of fake documents in foreign economic activities. The law enforcement function of the customs authorities of Russia and their actions aimed at countering this threat are considered.

Keywords: counterfeit goods, falsification of documents, economic and physical damages, customs check, administrative and a criminal case

As the global marketplace evolves, the proliferation of counterfeit goods also grows. We call counterfeit goods those whose production involves a violation of the intellectual property of a person [4, p. 53].

Counterfeit goods, unfortunately, occupy a significant segment of the consumer market. The cash turnover, which makes up the income from the sale of counterfeits, is billions of dollars. Most often, counterfeit goods can be found among such commodity items as clothes and shoes, children's toys and games, perfumes and cosmetics, car parts and accessories.

It is generally accepted that counterfeits pose a danger to consumers and the economy of State as a whole. The consumer keeps both the economic and physical costs. Counterfeit products don't guarantee product quality, and the risk of paying for faulty products is much higher than for legitimate products [5, p. 123].

The main problem for the consumer is counterfeiting of medicines and personal care products, since in this case, if the manufacturing technologies are violated, there is a risk to the health of the buyer.

Consumers must also incur price increases for legitimate goods passed on to them by firms that must spend more resources combating counterfeit goods. In terms of physical risk, counterfeit goods have in some cases caused lethal harm to consumers.

In addition, counterfeit goods also cause significant harm to business. Trading companies producing original products suffer losses due to the collapse of sales, since the cost of counterfeits is usually lower [6, p. 12].

Customs authorities are responsible for detecting and preventing proliferation and, as a result, causing economic and physical damages to consumers and the State [3]. Their activities in this area are:

- verification and correlation of the information declared in the customs declaration and shipping documents;
- conducting different types of customs checks;
- trademark verification;
- carrying out, if necessary, a special examination involving a third-party specialist [1].

Table 1. Results of customs control of goods

	2019	2020	2021
Number of identified counterfeit goods, million units	11	13	7
Amount of potential damage, billion rubles	8	4,7	7,2

On the fact that a violation of intellectual property rights or the unauthorized use of trademarks is detected as a result of customs inspections, cases of administrative offenses are initiated with subsequent recovery of compensation for damage caused. Counterfeit goods are subject to confiscation [2].

Another equally important problem is the falsification of documents for goods, documents confirming the transaction, documents on foreign exchange transactions.

There are different ways of falsifying documents. Among them:

- registration and reprinting of part of the text;
- amending the original form by rubbing or etching;
- addition of additional sheets to the original forms;
- forgery of electronic checks and any other electronic documentation.

The identification of falsified documents in the course of foreign economic activity is also entrusted to the customs authorities [1].

On the fact of identifying violations in this area, both an administrative and a criminal case can be opened with the subsequent determination of the punishment for the offense committed [2].

Thus, counterfeit goods and falsified documents pose a huge threat to Russia's national security. The task of customs authorities is to prevent this threat or eliminate the consequences of its implementation. For this purpose, the customs authorities carry out special measures regulated by customs legislation.

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