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American University in Kosovo Rochester Institute of Technology

COMBATING COUNTERFEIT GOODS ENTERING KOSOVO

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November 16, 2011 Prishtina

Counterfeit goods









The impacts of counterfeit goods

- socio-economic effects (on innovation and growth, criminal activities, employment, foreign direct investments and trade);
- effects on government (tax revenues, expenditures and corruption);
- effects on right holders (on sales volume and prices, brand value and reputation, firm investments on research and development);
- effects on consumers (public health)

Counterfeit a global issue

WTO

• TRIPs Agreement

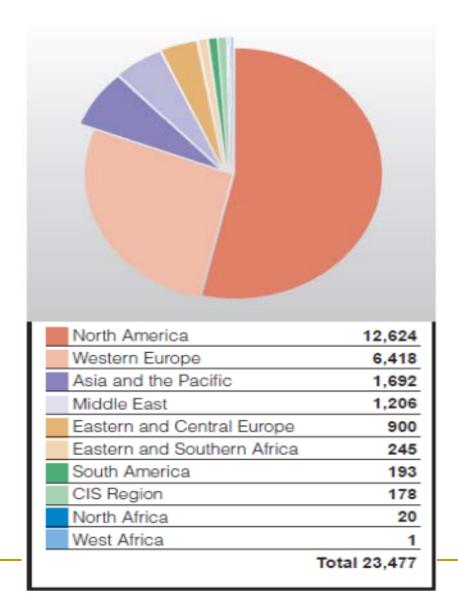
WCO

- Strategic Plans
- Detection tools, etc.

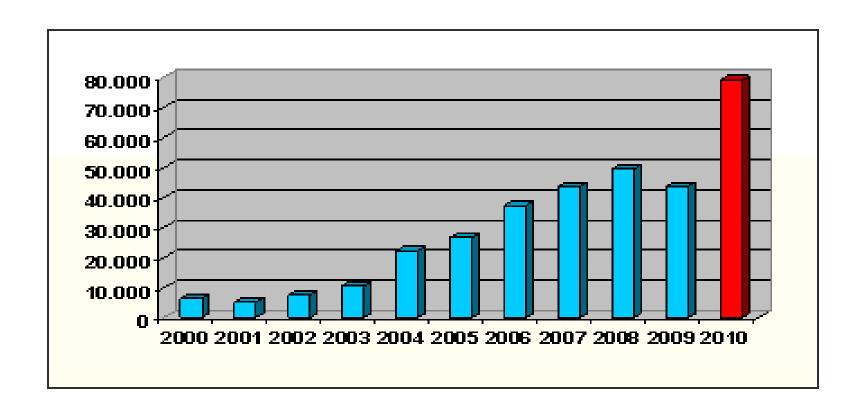
Individual countries

• National legislation in compliance with TRIPs

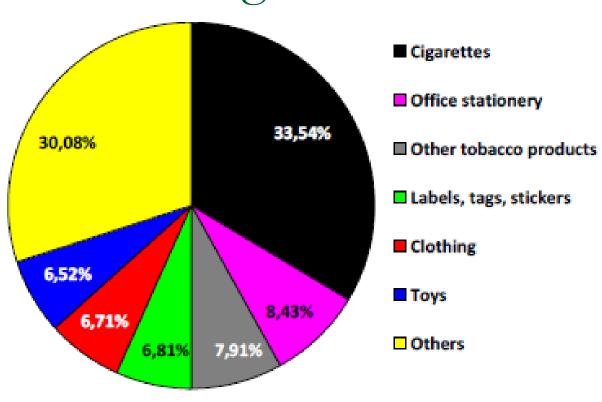
Number of seizures worldwide



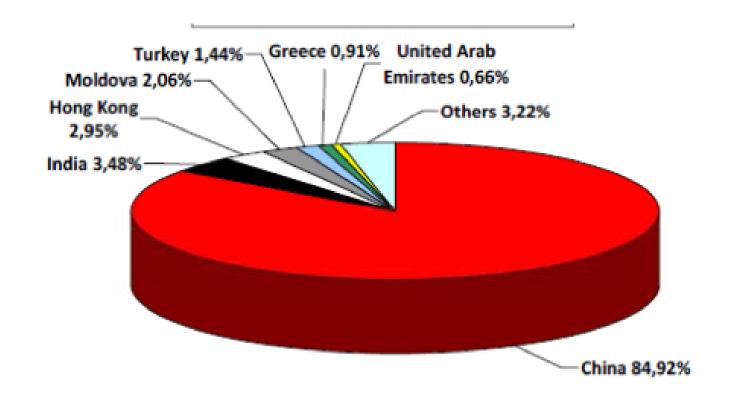
Number of seizures in EU



The categories of seized counterfeit goods



Countries of origin of counterfeit goods



Current situation in Kosovo

- > Kosovo is not known as a counterfeit producer
- "tax and spend policy"
- > **Trade** the most attractive sector in Kosovo
- ➤ Imports 86% & Exports 14% imports almost everything that is daily consumable

Top five importing countries in Kosovo

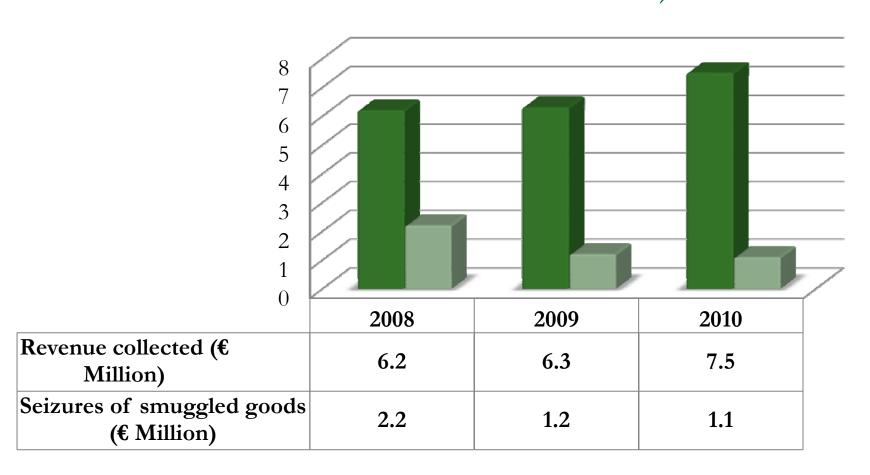
Country	2007 (€ Million)	2008 (€ Million)	2009 (€ Million)	2010 (€ Million)
Macedonia	235	342	288	305
Germany	154	196	237	274
Serbia	219	208	207	209
Turkey	100	126	137	145
China	104	120	128	134

Kosovo Customs

- Kosovo Customs and Excise Code
- Kosovo Customs objectives:
- Revenue collection
- The protection of economy and trade facilitation
- The protection of society
- Kosovo Customs a Law Enforcement Agency
- Powers to investigate all illegal activities such as smuggling, trafficking of the prohibited goods etc.

Well experienced teams, Bilateral Agreements, IT, detection tools...

Some of Kosovo Customs' achievements towards its objectives



KOSOVO CUSTOMS as the main agency in enforcing IPR

- The scope of the IPR enforcement derives from the Law on Customs measures
- ✓ Customs acts in all *customs procedures* such as: import, export, transit; based on:
- > submitted application for customs action; and
- > Ex officio

EC Reports "Enforcement of IPR"

EC Progress Report 2009

Specific areas of attention are the fight against smuggling and counterfeiting

EC Progress Report 2010

Enforcement of IPR remains very weak. Significant efforts are needed on enforcement and public awareness-raising.

EC Progress Report 2011

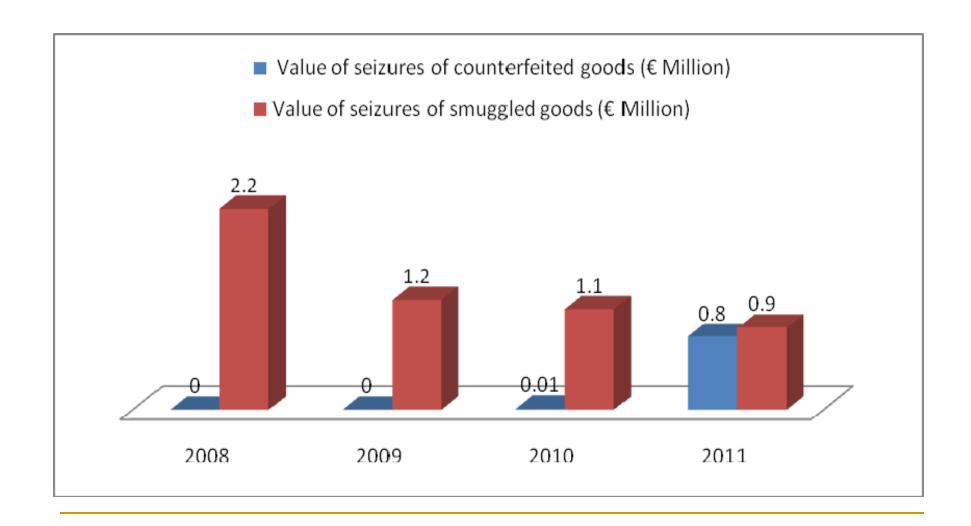
Some steps have been taken in enforcing IPR. The overall capacity remains insufficient and enforcement continues to be a challenge. Counterfeiting and piracy remain issues of serious concern in Kosovo.

Kosovo Customs Progress Achieved Towards IPR Enforcement – all in Import

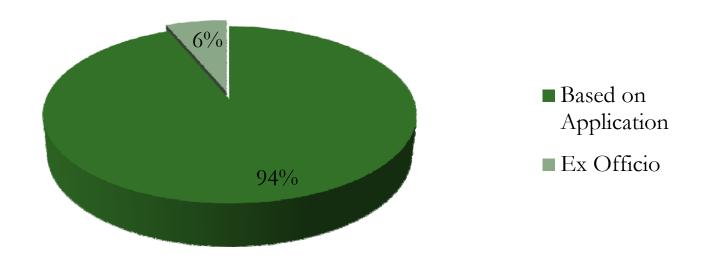
(Nov 2010-Nov 2011)

Value of import	Value of seizures of	% of seizures of	
(€ Million)	counterfeited goods (€ Million)	counterfeit	
2.139	0.8	0.037	

Seizures over the past 4 years



Customs Actions based on Submitted Applications and Ex Officio

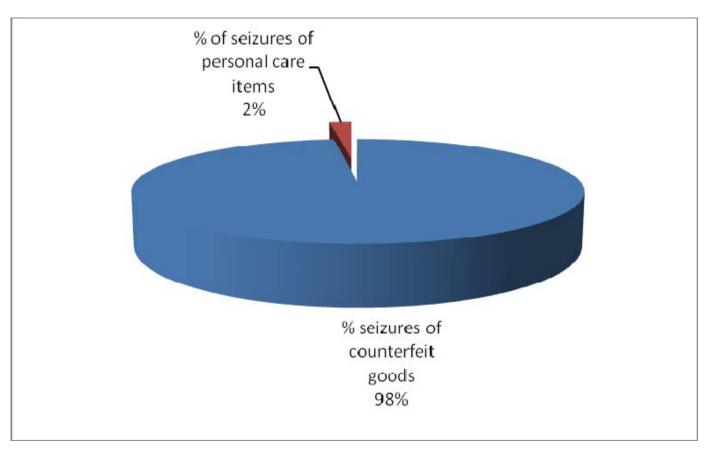


Expansion of counterfeited goods

- The effect on public health is of utmost importance
- > Today almost every product is counterfeited
- Some of them causes harm to public health and difficult to be recognized

Pharmaceuticals, Cigarettes, Alcoholic drinks, Personal care items

Seizures of counterfeit goods in total, and personal care items, by Kosovo Customs 2010-2011



Pharmaceuticals, Cigarettes, Alcohol, Personal care items

- Over 30% of **counterfeit pharmaceuticals** in developing countries. More than 80 children died in Haiti following drinking of a cough-and-cold syrup containing glycerol contaminated with diethylene glycol;
- Over 10% of tobacco consumed worldwide each year is counterfeit. Counterfeit cigarettes were found to contain 160% more tar, 80% more nicotine and 300% more arsenic
- 25 people in Istanbul died after consuming counterfeit raki containing lethal levels of methyl alcohol.
- Thousands of **counterfeit toothpaste** found to contain Antifreeze.

Kosovo Customs challenges in combating counterfeit

- ✓ A new subject
- Customs officials not well-developed
- ✓ No Intelligence and Risk Analysis on IPR issue
- Weak cooperation with national and international agencies
- ✓ Lack of MoU on IPR issues
- Restricted to global development, detection tools
- Restricted to international exchange of information

Best practices of the Customs administrations in the Western Balkans

Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and BiH

- Risk Analysis
- MoU with Businesses
- International Cooperation on IPR
- Membership & Access to WCO

Best practices of WCO

- Intellectual Property Rights Strategic Group (WCO-Corporations)
- CAP (Counterfeiting and Piracy Group)
 CEN (Customs Enforcement Network)
- Action Plan and Guidelines
- SECURE (Standards to be Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement)
- WCO Risk Management Guidelines for more effective controls
- > IPR Diagnostic Survey
- > IPR e-learning module
- Proposals aimed at strengthening co-operation with the private sector
- Identify new working methods to suit the specific nature of anticounterfeiting activities

Recommendations to improve the current situation

National Regional International

NATIONAL

- Increase the number of IPR customs officers and develop them
- Establish Risk Assessment Module on IPR
- Initiate a TASK Force; Customs-Ministry of Health-Ministry of Trade-Food and Veterinary Agency
- > Customs should increase actions by Ex Officio
- Customs should focus in identifying the right holders of the products that may pose harm to citizens, encouraging them to submit their application for customs protection

REGIONAL

- Conclusion of MoU on IPR issues with regional customs administrations
- > IPR teams
- Develop a Regional IPR Network Joint Risk Analysis

INTERNATIONAL

- MoU with other Customs Administrations on IPR issue
- MoU with Right holders
- > Becoming a member of WCO