

## **CSC®** Best Practice Guide





1 Understand what hurts you most

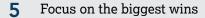
**2** Assess the size of the problem



3 Identify the channels to monitor



4 Provide supporting documentation for enforcement of your IP rights





6 Choose your target



7 Familiarize yourself with each platform's rules



**9** Review your data regularly

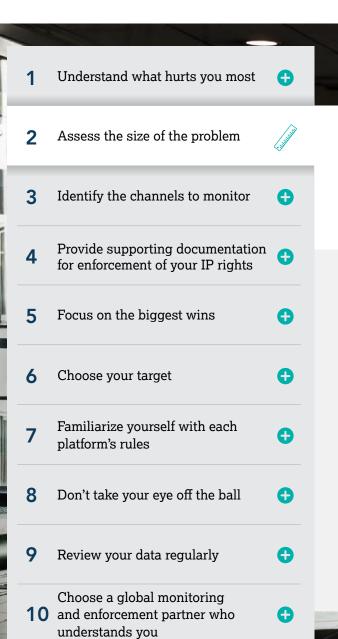
10 Choose a global monitoring and enforcement partner who understands you

#### Understand what hurts you most

Most organizations have two key concerns: revenue and reputation. But there are others. Some sectors, such as pharmaceuticals or automotive products, may be concerned about safety. If a fraudster is distributing drugs or engine parts under your name, the implications go beyond brand damage and into a critical need to protect life and limb. Understanding the highest-risk areas for your brand will direct you toward the infringers who need tackling first.



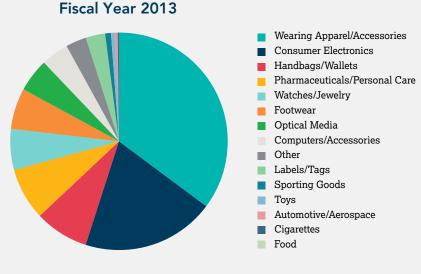




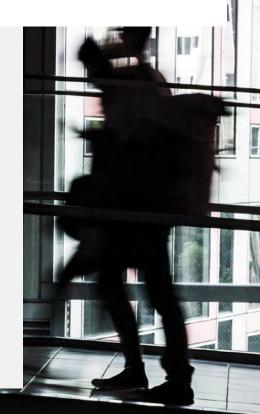
#### Assess the size of the problem

As the table below shows, just about every sector has a problem with counterfeiting. Conducting a global analysis at the outset allows you to measure the scale and geographic scope of your exposure, and enables you to pinpoint the areas for immediate attention, such as specific markets, brands, or product lines. This also creates a baseline from which the success of your brand protection efforts can be measured.

Most common counterfeit goods in the U.S. based on number of seizures



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security





Choose your target

platform's rules

understands you

Familiarize yourself with each

Don't take your eye off the ball

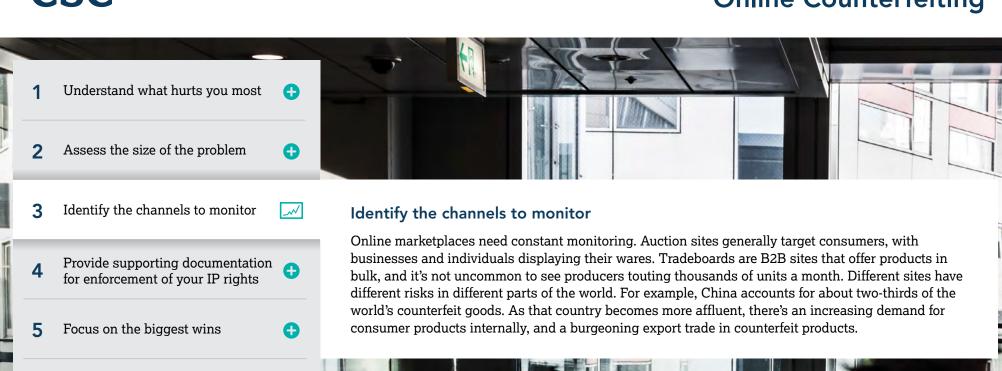
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Choose a global monitoring

10 and enforcement partner who

# 10 Steps to Tackling Online Counterfeiting

10 Steps to Tackling Online Counterfeiting | 2017 3



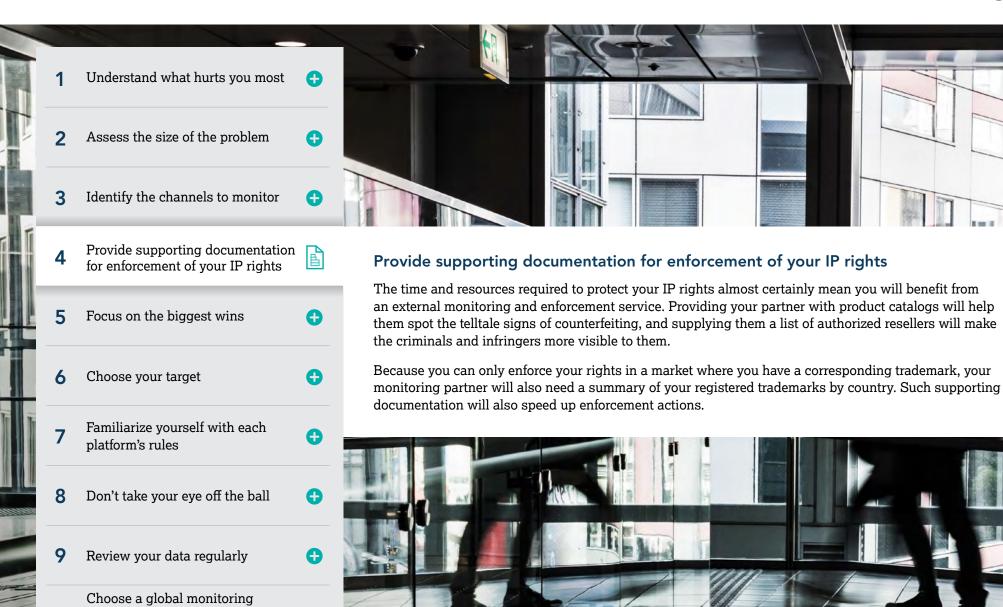




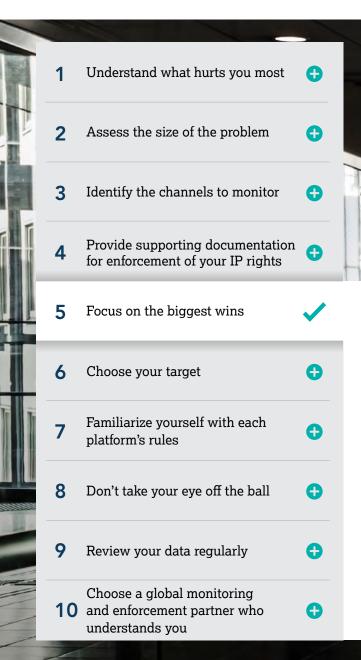
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# 10 Steps to Tackling Online Counterfeiting







#### Focus on the biggest wins

On the Internet, everyone is selling everything. So after deciding whether your priorities relate to lost revenues, reputation, or safety—or a combination of them all—you'll need to assess the size of the problem and who's responsible for it. Some low-ticket items can cost a business millions if sold in bulk. Luxury goods can make a fraudster a huge markup for very little effort or outlay. It pays to focus on the marketplaces where you are most exposed, even if that lets small-time crooks off the hook. Ultimately, your budget determines your policy. Spend it wisely by focusing first on those who do the most damage to your most valuable brands in the most troublesome regions.

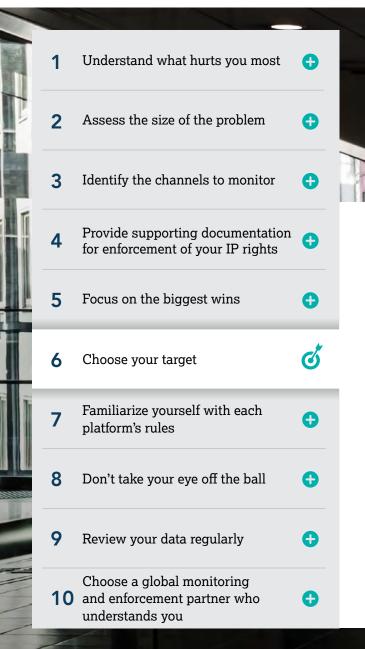
#### Case Study:

The \$12 kitchen spatula that costs a penny

Some online B2B tradeboards offer attractive deals for companies buying in bulk. Some products are genuine. Others fake. It can be hard for buyers to tell the difference between a loss leader, a great deal, and a counterfeit product—until it's too late.

One CSC client in the kitchen appliance market has enforced their rights against fraudsters selling counterfeit spatulas for pennies that nevertheless net them huge profits. Only enforcement action has stopped the brand from being devalued—both in terms of value and perceived quality—in that marketplace. But, stymied in one place, the criminal will move on. Tracking and enforcement is a continuous operation.

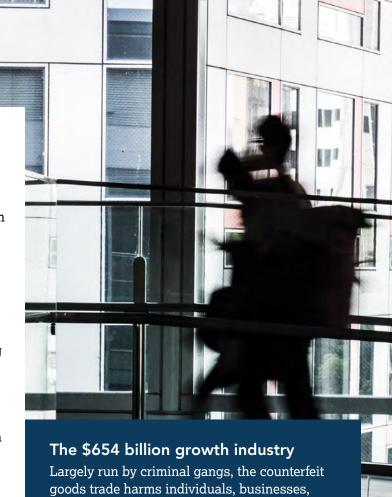




#### Choose your target

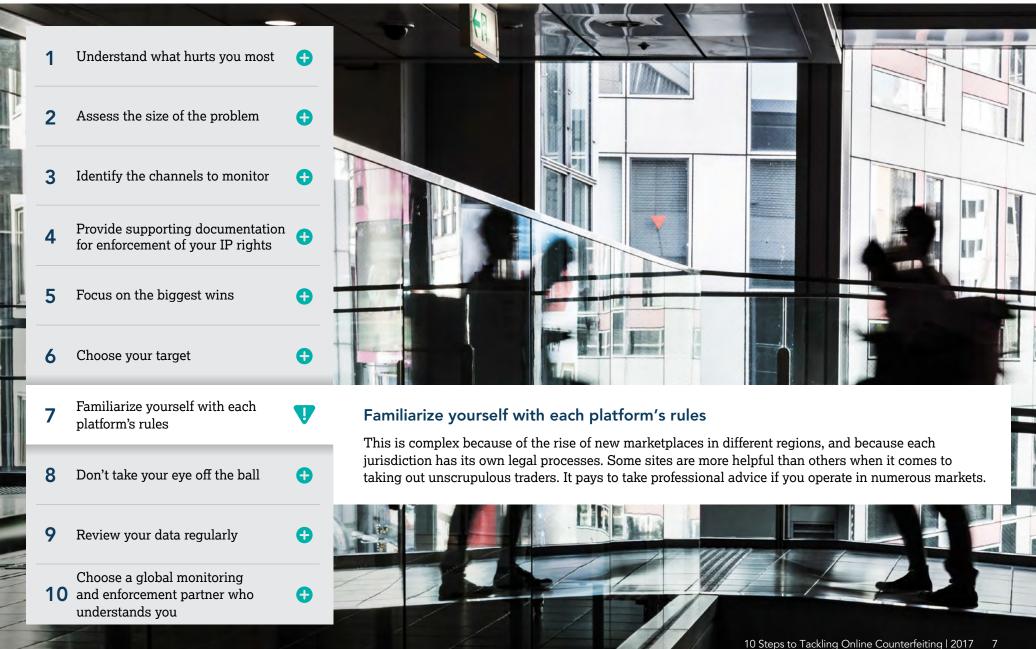
Are you going after the counterfeiter, the gray market trader, or the reseller? Or everyone in the illicit value chain? The goal is to make it as hard as possible for those profiting illegally from your brand. For example, if you are persistent with eBay takedowns, especially in pursuit of habitual offenders, counterfeit sellers will move on to easier targets.

But there are shades of criminality, so you must assess where the most damage is being done. Let's say a European eBay site is sourcing counterfeit or gray market products from an Asian B2B site. The trader may not know if the products are genuine or authorized. With good intent, they may have purchased something that seemed like a good deal, believing they can offer an attractive price to their own customers. The end customer may not know the difference until the shoddy product falls apart. Until then, everyone is happy, except the brand owner.

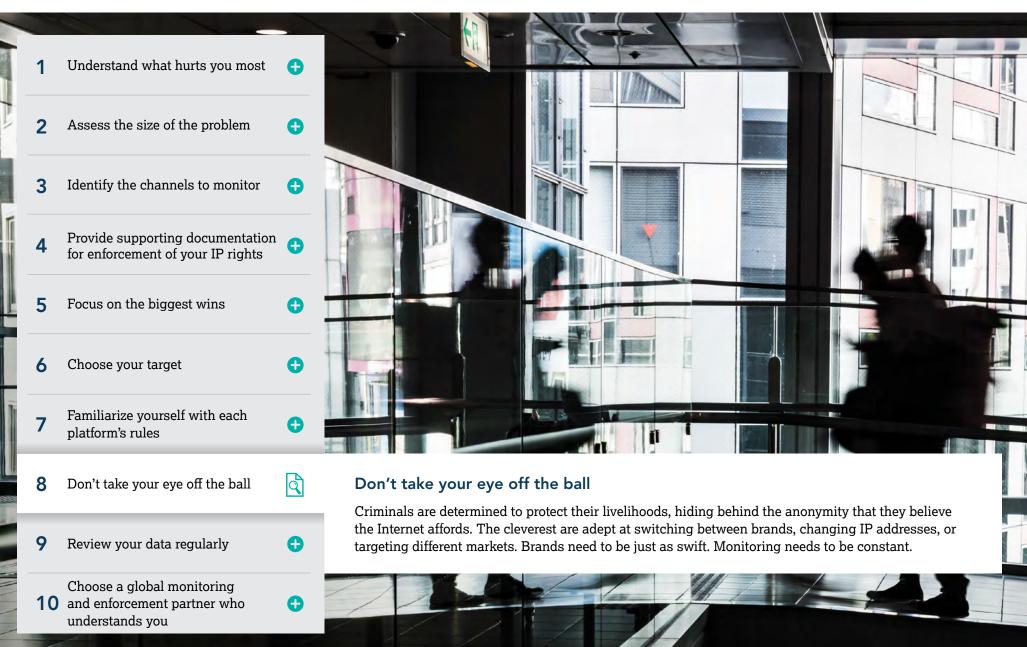


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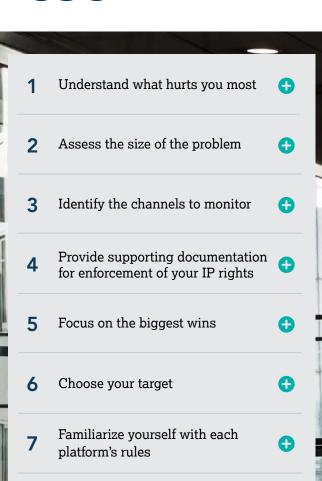












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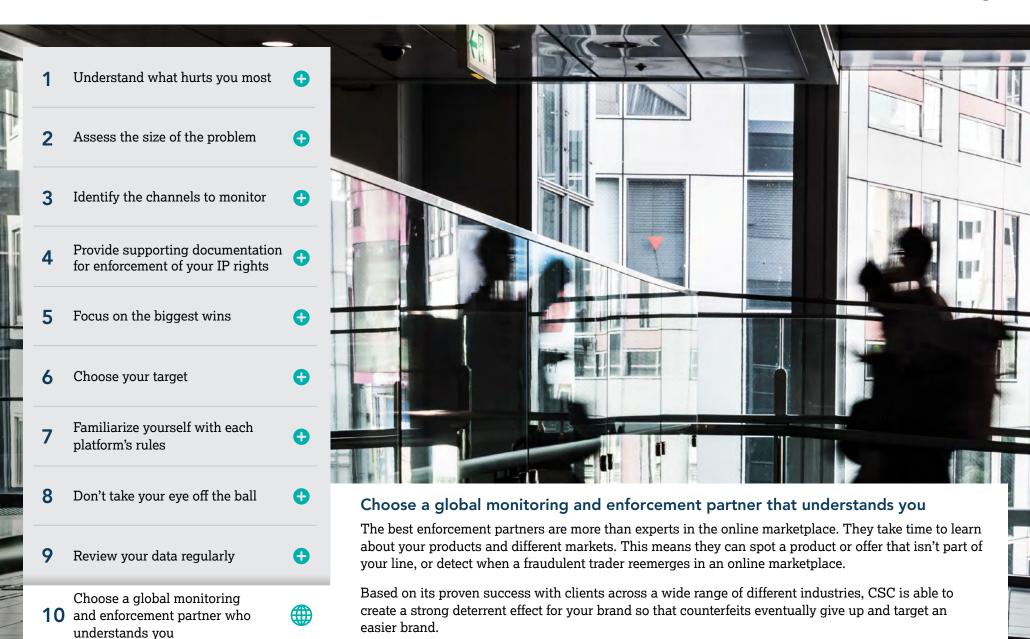
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This is the only way to allocate your budget effectively. How many trademark breaches have you identified and taken down? What is the value of the goods you have recovered or prevented from sale? Has the average price of your counterfeited products gone up or down, and in which markets? What trends can you see over several data review periods?







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