FICPI 17TH OPEN FORUM

International Association of Intellectual Property Attorneys/Fédération Internationale des Conseils en Propriété Intellectuelle (FICPI)

Border Control: Special Programmes to Prevent Piracy and Counterfeiting:

Canada – A Challenge

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Pre-January 2015 – Anti-counterfeit and Anti-piracy Enforcement in Canada





CCPA amended the

Trademarks Act,

the Copyright Act, and the Customs Act

to curtail commercial activity
involving counterfeit goods and pirated works



4 Take-A-Ways

- It is now a criminal offence to import or export goods or packaging bearing unauthorized trademarks having all the essential elements of a trademark registered for such goods
 - (identical trademarks on identical goods)
- It is a criminal offence to import or export copies of works made without consent of the owner of copyright in the country where they were made that infringe copyright in Canada
- Exceptions: Did not prohibit shipments/importation for (1) personal use, (2) intransit shipments or (3) grey market shipments of counterfeit or pirated works
- Creation of a Border Enforcement Regime



Power of CBSA	Pre-2015	Post-2015
Ex officio detention of counterfeit goods	no	yes
Ex officio seizure and destructions of counterfeit goods	no	no
Provide samples and/or information to Intellectual Property Rights Holders	no	Yes (in certain circumstances)
Recordation of Trade-marks with CBSA	no	yes
Administrative or Simplified Procedure	no	no
Seizure of in transit shipments	no	no
Detention of grey market goods	no	no



What kind of copies are caught by the legislation

Trade-marks

Goods shall not be imported or exported if the goods or their labels or packaging bear —
without the consent of the owner of a registered trade-mark for such goods — a trade-mark
that is identical to, or that cannot be distinguished in its essential aspects from, that
registered trade-mark.

Copyrights

• Copies of a work or other subject-matter in which copyright subsists shall not be imported or exported if they were made without the consent of the owner of the copyright in the country where they were made; and they infringe copyright or, if they were not made in Canada, they would infringe copyright had they been made in Canada by the person who made them.



HOW DOES THE NEW

BORDER ENFORCEMENT REGIME WORK?



Purpose of Procedure:

Owners of Canadian trade-mark registrations or owners of copyrights can now seek assistance/information from the Canada Border Services Agency to detain suspected counterfeit and pirated goods at the border and proceed with civil enforcement of their rights.

How the New Border Enforcement System Works:

Procedure: File Request for Assistance:

- Brand Owners can "seek assistance" from Customs (by filing /registering a "Request for Assistance" document (RFA) with customs) (Section 44.02(1) Copyright Act)
- Cost to file/register
- Canada's official languages English and French
- Valid for 2 years and renewable



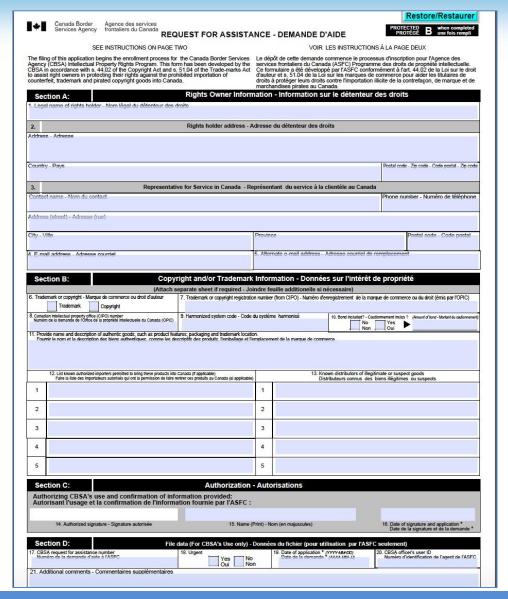
What is an RFA?

Who should file an RFA?

How do you file an RFA?

Email address: cbsa-asfc ipr-dpi@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Border Enforcement





Restore/Restaurer



Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE - DEMANDE D'AIDE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE TWO

VOIR LES INSTRUCTIONS À LA PAGE DEUX

The filing of this application begins the enrollment process for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Intellectual Property Rights Program. This form has been developed by the CBSA in accordance with s. 44.02 of the Copyright Act and s. 51.04 of the Trade-marks Act to assist right owners in protecting their rights against the prohibited importation of counterfeit, trademark and pirated copyright goods into Canada.

Le dépôt de cette demande commence le processus d'inscription pour l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) Programme des droits de propriété intellectuelle. Ce formulaire a été développé par l'ASFC conformément à l'art. 44.02 de la Loi sur le droit d'auteur et s. 51.04 de la Loi sur les marques de commerce pour aider les titulaires de droits à protéger leurs droits contre l'importation illicite de la contrefaçon, de marque et de marchandises pirates au Canada.

Section A:	Section A: Rights Owner Information - Information sur le détenteur des droits								
1. Legal name of rights ho	der - Nom légal du détenteur des droits								
2.	2. Rights holder address - Adresse du détenteur des droits								
Address - Adresse									
Country - Pays			Postal code - Zip code - Code postal - Zip code						
3. Representative for Service in Canada - Représentant du service à la clientèle au Canada									
Contact name - Nom du c	ontact		Phone number - Numéro de téléphone						
Address (street) - Adresse	(rue)								
City - Ville		Province	Postal code - Code postal						
4. E-mail address - Adress	e courriel	5. Alternate e-mail address - Ad	esse courriel de remplacement						



Section B: Copyright and/or Trademark Information - Données sur l'intérêt de propriété									
(Attach separate sheet if required - Joindre feuille additionelle si nécessaire)									
6. Trade	mark or copyright - Ma	arque de commerce ou droit d'auteur							
	Trademark	Copyright							
		ice (CIPO) number e de la propriété intellectuelle du Canada (OPIC)	Harmonized system code - Code d	,		10. Bond included? - Cauti No Non	ionnement inclus ? Yes Oui (Amount of bond - Montant du cautionneme	nt)	
11. Provide name and description of authentic goods, such as product features, packaging and trademark location. Fournir le nom et la description des biens authentiques, comme les descriptifs des produits, l'emballage et l'emplacement de la marque de commerce.									
2	12. List known authorized importers permitted to bring these products into Canada (if applicable) Faire la liste des importateurs autorisés qui ont la permission de faire rentrer ces produits au Canada (si applicable)		Known distributors of illegitimate or suspect goods Distributeurs connus des biens illégitimes ou suspects				_		
1				1					
2				2					
3				3					
4				4					
5				5					
Section C: Authorization - Autorisations									
Authorizing CBSA's use and confirmation of information provided: Autorisant l'usage et la confirmation de l'information fournie par l'ASFC :									
14. Authorized signature - Signature autorisée 15. Name (Print) -			rint) - No	om (en majuscules)		16. Date of signature and application * Date de la signature et de la demande *			
Section D: File data (For CBSA's Use only) - Données du fichier (pour utilisation par l'ASFC seulement)									
17. CBS	A request for assistar éro de la demande d'		18. Urgent Yes No Non		19. Date of application * (*) Date de la demande *		20. CBSA officer's user ID Numéro d'identification de l'agent de l'ASFC	2	
21. Additional comments - Commentaires supplémentaires									





Procedure: Timeframe and Steps

- If CBSA suspects counterfeit contact representatives on RFA form filed
- 3 day period for Brand Owner to advise of intention (Memorandum D-19-4-3, paras. 18-19)
- Customs Can <u>Detain</u> for up to 10 days Brand Owners assess if counterfeit Pictures? Samples? Physical Attendance?
- Customs can share Information with the Brand Owners
- If counterfeit Brand Owner can seek detention and destruction by commencing an action



If RFA is filed, then the brand/company gets:

- access to information about suspicious importations;
- if counterfeit, ability to commence proceedings and obtain seizure and destruction orders etc.
- must furnish a security*
- must pay for costs of storage and destruction of fake goods after they are determined to be illegal.

* not being requested at this time



What is Customs Doing and How are they doing it?

CBSA Training

email address: cbsa-asfc_ipr-dpi@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca



CBSA Protocol – Memorandum D19-4-3 issued - November 2, 2015

This memorandum outlines and explains the legislation governing the role of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) in dealing with counterfeit trademark goods or pirated copyright goods.

http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d19/d19-4-3-eng.html

Border Enforcement Regime - STATUS

- Since January 1, 2015
- Training of customs officers
- # of Requests for Assistance filed
- # of detentions
- "Renewals"
- Security (Bonds)?
- Case Examples



The Canadian Anti-fraud Centre

- The CAFC is jointly managed by the RCMP, Competition Bureau, and the OPP.
- Works with payment processors cancelling merchant accounts.
- Purchasing counterfeit/pirated works through credit/debit card, PayPal etc.
- 2016 CAFC received over 18,000 complaints involving cyber-related fraud
- http://www.antifraudcentre-centreantifraude.ca



The Future



Questions, Comments

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