

KENYA'S ANTI-COUNTERFEITING STRATEGIES

1st International Symposium on IPPE (ISIPPE)

Presentation by

Dr. John Akoten, PhD
Director – Research, Planning and Public
Awareness
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anti counterfeit authority

Presentation Layout

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Kenya's anti-counterfeiting legal landscape
- 3. Kenya's anti-counterfeiting strategies
 - a) Public awareness
 - b) Stakeholder capacity building
 - c) Enforcement
 - d) Multi-agency collaboration
 - e) Research
- 4. Challenges
- 5. Conclusion



1. Introduction

- The Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA) is a state corporation under the MITI (Min of Investments, Trade and Industry).
- Falls under the State Department for Industry.
- Established by the Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008.
- Came into operation in June 2010.
- HQs and 5 regional offices and several satellite offices
 - Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri



Vision

A Counterfeit-Free Kenya



Mission

Promote legitimate trade through the enforcement of intellectual property rights



Motto

Authentic | Credible | Alert



ACA's mandate

- 1. Public awareness
- 2. Enforcement
- 3. Capacity building
- 4. Coordination
- 5. Research
- 6. Policy advise

ACA enforces intellectual property right infringement

Demand



Supply

2. Legal Framework



- International Law
 - >WTO-TRIPS Agreement . Banjul protocol, 1993
 - ➤ Berne convention, 1886
 - ➤WIPO treaty, 1996
- Regional Laws
 - ➤ Protocol establishing the EAC Common Market (article 43)
 - ➤ EAC Customs Management Act, 2004 (s.219)
 - ➤ EAC Anti-Counterfeit Policy
 - ➤ EAC Anti-Counterfeit Bill

Legal Framework



- National Laws
- Constitution of Kenya, 2010:
 - Art 11(2)c); 40(5); 69(1)c)&e); 260
- Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008
 - Establishment, powers, offences, penalties, etc
 - Sec 34A compounding of cases
 - Sec 34B IP recordation
 - ➤ Anti-Counterfeit Regulations, 2010
 - Sec 18 appointment of agents, code of conduct
 - Sec 20A compounding of cases
 - >Anti-Counterfeit (Recordation) Regulations, 2021



Categories of inspectors

Two categories of inspectors under the Act:

- 1. Appointed inspectors S. 22 (1) empowers the ACA Board to appoint inspectors for purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act. The Inspectors appointed by the Board have <u>full police</u> <u>powers (s.22 (2) (b))</u> in the exercise of their duties under the Act.
- Designated inspectors [S. 22 (3)] In addition to the appointed inspectors, the following are designated as inspectors for purposes of the Act:



Designated inspectors

- > any member of the ACA Board
 - > any public health inspector

> any police officer

- inspectors appointed under the Standards Act
- > any authorized customs officer
- inspectors appointed under the Weights and Measures Act
- ➤ any trade development officer
- inspectors appointed under the Copyright Act

any industrial development officer

inspectors appointed under the Food,Drugs and Chemical Substances Act

any trade mark and patent examiner

inspectors appointed under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act

> any seed and plant inspector

inspectors appointed under the Pest Control Products Act



Powers of inspectors

- Powers to inspect (s. 23):
 - Power to inspect or search any place, premise, vehicle or person found in these places;
 - Power to terminate manufacture, production or making of counterfeit goods;
 - Power to seize and detain counterfeit goods;
 - Power to seize and detain any tools (machinery, equipment) used in manufacturing, production, making or packaging of those goods.
 - May <u>arrest</u> a person without a warrant;

Public awareness

- ➤ Open forums, road shows and talk shows
- > Educational institutions
- ➤ Special days AID, WIPD, WACD, etc
- > Exhibitions & trade fairs
- ➤ Community engagements border communities
- ➤ Media legacy and social media

- Stakeholder capacity building
 - > For law enforcement agencies Police, Judiciary, etc
 - ➤ For private sector IPR holders/agents, business associations
 - ➤ County sensitization 33 counties
 - ➤ Product knowledge training
 - ➤ Anti-counterfeit curriculum (accreditation)
 - ✓ Module 1 consumers
 - ✓ Module 2 supply chain players, MCDAs, edu institutions
 - ✓ Module 3 IPR owners/agents
 - ✓ Module 4 Law enforcement agencies
 - ✓ Module 5 –judiciary and prosecutors

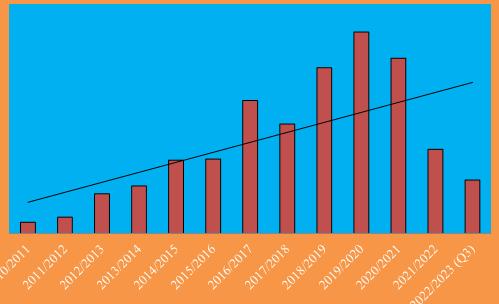
Enforcement

- Intelligence collection
- Market surveillance
- Inspect premises & goods
- Facilitate prosecution
- Compounding of offences (ADR)
- Destruction
- Automation of processes AIMS, IPR recordation

Enforcement

3617

No. of Consumer Complaints Received





2191

Designed by Akot

Enforcement

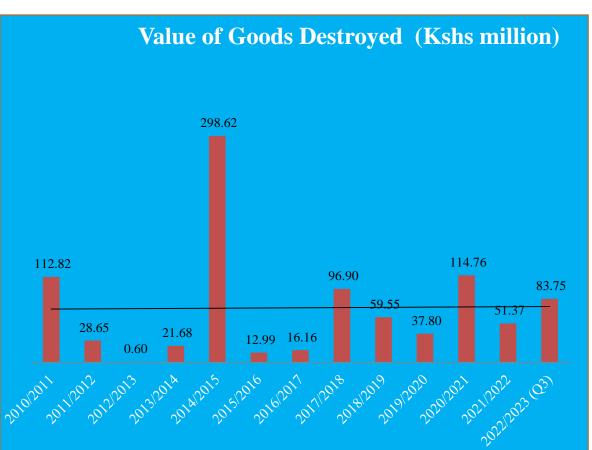
Kshs 3.4 bn

Value of Seized Goods (Million Kshs)





Enforcement



Kshs 935 mn

- Multi-agency collaboration
 - Gazette Notice No. 7270 of 20 July 2018 established the Inter-Agency Anti-Illicit Trade Executive Forum with two working groups.
 - Enforcement WG
 - Outreach WG
 - Presidential directive of 2018 multi-agency enforcement coordination
 - Led from the Office of the President (deputy head of public service)

- Multi-agency collaboration
 - Developed a 4 year strategy



anti

counterfeit authority



Kenya's Anti-Illicit Trade Coordination Structure

- Members PSs (combatting illicit trade) & Private sector
- Chair Presidential appointee
- To report to Cabinet
- Members CEOs
- Chair Public/Private sector
- To report to NATCoC

Executive Forum

National Anti-Illicit
Trade Coordination
Centre (NATCoC)

Anti-Illicit Trade Secretariat

Anti-Illicit Trade Executive Forum (Executive Forum)

Technical Working Groups

- Members Technical officers
- Chair Public/Private sector
- To report to EF

Enforcement Working Group

(Private sector and law enforcement agencies with mandate on illicit trade)

Outreach Working Group (MAAITO)

(Private sector and law enforcement agencies with mandate on illicit trade)

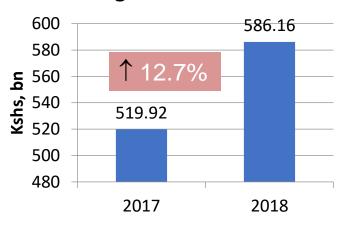
Research

- ACA national baseline survey on illicit trade (2020)
- Overall National Magnitude of Illicit Trade All Chapters and 16 Target Sectors (Kshs, bn)

All sectors (Chapt 1-97)



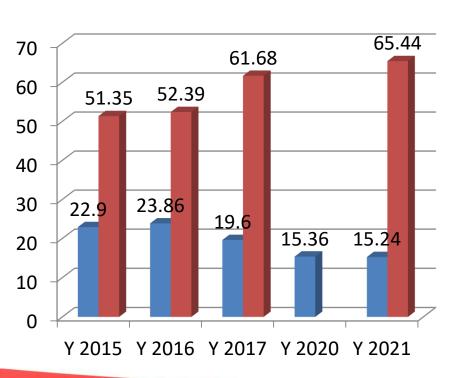
Target 16 sectors



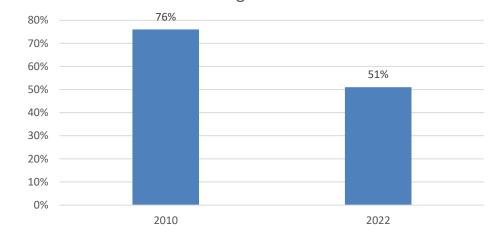
- →Illicit trade's share in GDP mirrors that of the manufacturing sector.
- → Can wipe out manufacturing sector!

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Research



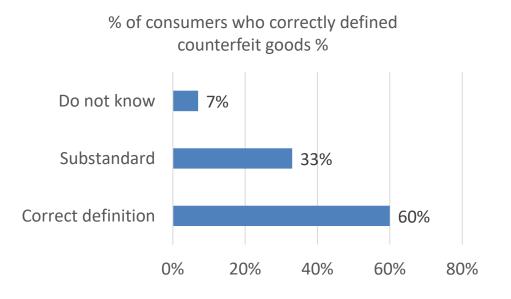
% of consumers who purchased counterfeit goods



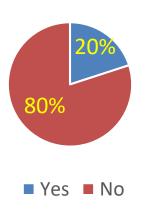
- Level of counterfeiting (%)
- Level of public awareness(%)

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Research



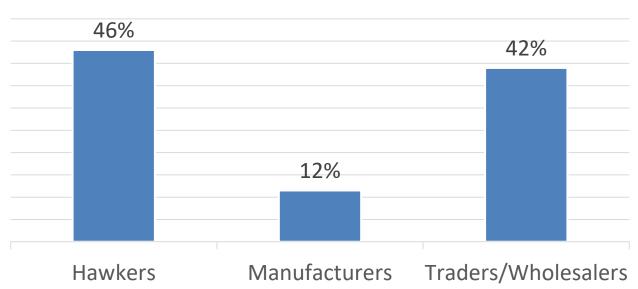
Purchased counterfeit goods online in the last 6 months %



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Research

Major distributers of imported counterfeits within the country



signed by Akoten



4. Challenges

- 1) Budgetary constraints affects operations.
- Inadequate mechanisms for storage and safe disposal of seized counterfeit goods.
- 3) High security risk to ACA operational staff.
- 4) Rising online trade has made it difficult to detect and investigate counterfeiting offences.
- 5) Misunderstanding of ACA's role by influential counterfeiters which give ACA a negative image.
- 6) Hazardous materials in counterfeit goods.
- High poverty levels lead consumers to consume cheap counterfeited goods.



5. Conclusion

- Combating counterfeit and illicit trade requires concerted and sustained efforts from all stakeholders.
- Stakeholders need to communicate, collaborate, and cooperate in this war in terms of:
 - Intelligence gathering/sharing national/int'l;
 - Investigations and prosecution (multiple counts);
 - Public awareness;
 - Strengthening relevant laws;
 - Compliance by the private sector;
 - Sharing best practices; etc

Thank You!



Our Offices

HQS, satellite offices: National Water Plaza, 3rd Floor, Dunga Road, Off Bunyala Road,

P.O. Box 47771 – 00100 Nairobi

Tel: 020-2280 000; 0717-430-640; 0733-951-375

Mombasa Office: Mombasa Trade Centre, Nkrumah Road

P.O. Box 41132-80100 Mombasa

Tel: 041- 2220709

Kisumu Office: Kisumu Alpha House, 4th Floor, Room 47,

P.O. Box 894 - 40100 Kisumu

Tel: 057 - 2029929

Eldoret Office: Kiptagich Building, 3rd Floor, Uganda Road,

Tel: 053 - 2030558

www.aca.go.ke | info@aca.go.ke | Twitter: @ACAkenya | Facebook: ACA Kenya

Instagram ACA Kenya