Partnering with CBP to Maximize Trademark Protection

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Import Procedures

- Imported products are subject to review and inspection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
- CBP is responsible for enforcing laws and regulations of 40 other agencies
- CBP review is one of the most significant tools trademark owners can use to combat unauthorized imports



Customs IPR Protection

- CBP devotes substantial resources to protecting intellectual property rights
- CBP is vested with the authority to:
 - Exclude goods from entry
 - Detain merchandise
 - Seize merchandise
 - Forfeit counterfeit goods



CBP Enforcement Strategy

- Customs policy is a two-tiered enforcement approach
 - Recordation of a registered trademark
 - Open and on-going communication with trademark owners



On-line Recordation System

- Eliminates paperwork
- \$190/per mark/per class
- Basic Information required



E-Recordation System

- Eliminates paperwork
- Allows for payment by credit card
- Information required:
 - Identity of trademark owner
 - Registration number of the mark
 - Class of goods
 - Names of licensees and authorized users
 - Foreign ownership or use of the mark
 - Identity of parent companies
 - Subsidiaries or other foreign or domestic entities under common ownership or control with trademark owners



Supplemental Information

- 2nd tier of CBP's IPR enforcement is open communication between trademark owner and CBP IPR branch
- CBP refers to this tier as the "application process"
 - Continuing and evolving practice based on:
 - Product developments
 - New technology and information gathered over time
 - New legal decisions and legislation



Goal

- Trademark owners should provide CBP with enough details so field officers will be able to determine whether an imported product is authentic and admissible
- May be presented in oral, written and electronic format
- Should address legitimate and infringing products



Real or Counterfeit?







Authentic LUGZ have:

Black detailed tongue label



Counterfeit LUGZ have:

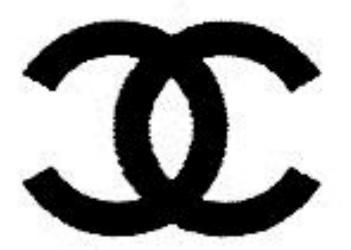
Generic white tongue label











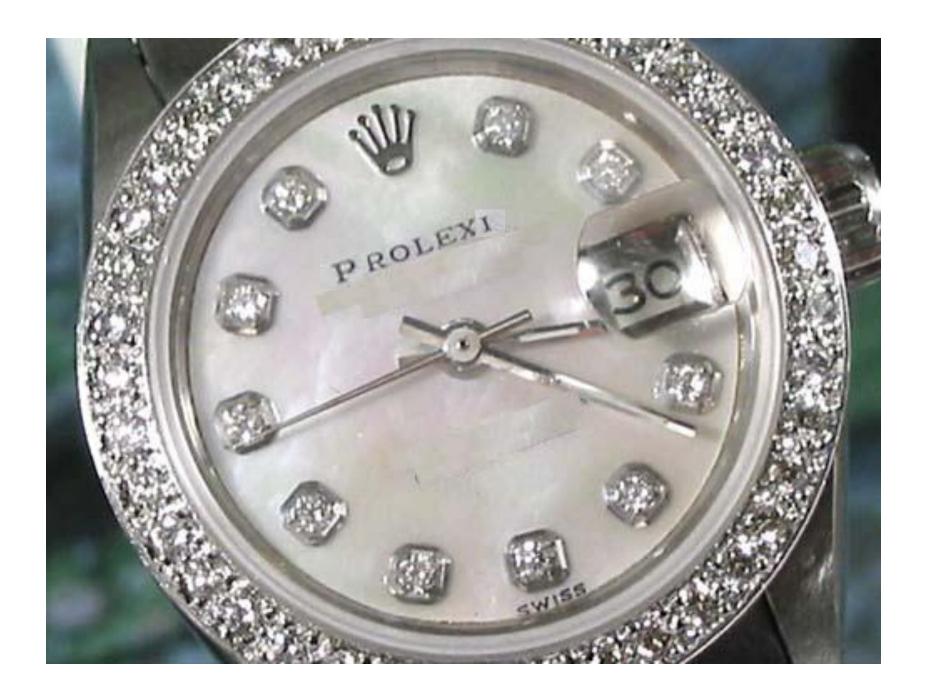








HERMĒS PARIS





Protected Mark Features:

- Location of mark on product
- Product quality and overall appearance
- Trim features such as zippers, buttons and snaps
- Authorized territories, factories, licensees and importers
- Sample labels and tags



- Use new materials and technologies to make counterfeiting more difficult and detectable
 - Holograms
 - Electromagnetic tags
 - Subsurface laser marking
 - Fiber and thread technology
 - Assign codes to each item
 - Micro-text





Non-traditional IP Protection

Configuration marks





Disclosure of Information to Trademark Owners

- Customs regulations provide for disclosure of certain information on detained or seized goods
- Quantity of information is based on the nature of the violation



- In seizure cases, CBP will disclose to the trademark owner the following information:
 - Date of importation
 - Port of entry
 - Description of merchandise
 - Quantity
 - Name and address of manufacturer
 - Country of origin
 - Name and address of exporter
 - Name and address of importer



- Trademark owner is entitled to samples of seized and detained merchandise for examination and testing
- May require posting of a bond
 - Useful in civil prosecution
 - May reveal sources in violation of distribution agreements



Conclusion

- Trademark owners are entitled to significant protection from CBP at minimal cost but need to be pro-active
- Registered trademarks should be recorded with Customs to ensure maximum benefits under relevant statutes and regulations
- Proper recordation should be part of any IPR plan to:
 - safeguard against unauthorized imports
 - Strengthen license and distribution agreements
 - Establish a strong basis for civil and criminal actions against suspected infringers



