

Preface

The UK is an example of a modern, innovation-based economy whose success relies on its ability to maximise the value of, and protect, its intellectual property rights (IPRs). The economy is well integrated globally, through active participation in global value chains. A consequence of its high IP-intensity is its potential vulnerability to counterfeiting and piracy on the global stage.

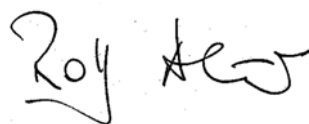
To effectively address the threat of counterfeit trade, it is essential to precisely measure its scale, scope and impact, and to identify any governance gaps that increase vulnerability. This study assesses the negative impacts of counterfeit trade on UK rights holders and on the UK government, and provides methodologies for determining the areas of governance of IP enforcement that need strengthening.

We are confident this study provides an excellent basis to inform and develop policy to tackle the growing threat of counterfeiting and piracy in the United Kingdom



Pippa Hall

Director of Innovation and Chief
Economist,
UK Intellectual Property Office



Rolf Alter

Director,
OECD/GOV



From:
Trade in Counterfeit Products and the UK Economy
Fake Goods, Real Losses

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264279063-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2017), "Preface", in *Trade in Counterfeit Products and the UK Economy: Fake Goods, Real Losses*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264279063-1-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.