PRACTICES OF POLISH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE JUDICIARY IN TERMS OF FIGHTING COUNTERFEITING OF GOODS

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SUMMARY

The phenomenon of product counterfeiting, including especially medicinal products, has been on increase, not only contributing to growing losses of the right-holders, but primarily constituting an increasing threat to consumers and safety of the country. Counterfeiting significantly reduces the revenue from taxes and fees; there are more and more reports about the fatal consequences of the use of counterfeited goods, especially drugs, dietary supplements, mechanical and electronic devices. The dynamic character of the phenomenon of product counterfeiting is reflected not only in the continuing increase in the amount of counterfeited products on the market and the diversification of the categories of the counterfeited products, which results in a situation where all the products available in the economic trade have their counterfeited equivalents, but also in new trends in the fields of manufacture and distribution. Furthermore goods counterfeiting is related to the growth of crime by engaging organized crime and its connection with other serious crimes, including money laundering, human trafficking and enabling illegal immigration, frauds, and terrorism.

In Poland the significance and seriousness of the problem of goods and medicinal products counterfeiting, as well as legal penal instruments to prevent it, are not sufficiently recognized by the legislation or the practice. Goods counterfeiting remains beyond the control of the law enforcement, its prevention remains a façade, and the undertaken actions are conducted ad hoc, without a well-thought wider plan.

Article is based on the Author’s doctoral thesis (“Criminal protection of trademarks”, Toruń 2015, unpublished, written under the academic supervision of Professor Andrzej Adamski), which was dedicated to the analysis of the phenomenon of goods counterfeiting from the criminological and legal perspective (regulations regarding the criminal protection of trademarks in the international, EU, British, German, French, Italian, and Polish law were the subjects of the research). An important part of the thesis was the empirical research connected to the practice of Polish law enforcement and the judiciary in terms of cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law legally closed between 2007 and 2014. It included statistical research, case records studies, and individual

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in-depth interviews with police officers, customs officers, and prosecutors. The conducted case records studies regarded cases from the District Court in Piaseczno (however vital its role is), while the individual in-depth interviews encompasses officers from two police units (Departments for Fighting Economic Crime of the Metropolitan Police Authority and the County Police in Piaseczno), one unit of Customs Service (Department for Fighting Crime), and a prosecutor from one Prosecutor’s Office (District Public Prosecutor’s Office in Piaseczno).

KEYWORDS

Counterfeiting of goods, counterfeiting of medicinal products, money laundering, corruption, human trafficking, smuggling, organized crime, trade, fakes, counterfeits, counterfeiters, criminal law, criminology, judiciary, law enforcement

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of goods counterfeiting is global in its nature – there exists no country that is not affected by it to some extent. Despite lack of information on the final scale of the problem, whole research unanimously indicates that over the past few years it has grown significantly and according to the prognoses, the trend will prevail. According to the Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP) and the International Trademark Association (INTA) the value of international and domestic trade in counterfeit and pirated goods in 2013 was $710 to $917 Billion. For comparison, in 1984 the International Counterfeiting Coalition indicated that it was between $25 Billion and $30 Billion a year. BASCAP and INTA forecast that the value of trade in counterfeit and pirated goods could reach $991 Billion by 2022.

In the literature as well as in reports published by organizations dealing with counterfeiting, many attempts have been made to create the appropriate methodology for calculating the size of this phenomenon. However, none of them yielded satisfactory results, allowing to determine its size in a complete manner. Estimating the size of this phenomenon is impossible because counterfeiting, as an illegal action, is by nature secret, therefore the difficulties arise mainly from lack of data. The controls conducted by customs authorities or police constitute only a small percentage in relation to the whole movement of the goods and may not be treated as sufficient indicators. The European Commission states that only 3 to


Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP) & International Trademark Association (INTA), supra note 2, p. 9.

Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 27-28.
5% of goods placed on the internal market are subject to the inspection. Although, the most recent data are alarming – in 2016, the EU customs authorities seized 41.4 million items which allegedly infringing intellectual property rights, with a total retail value of around 673 million Euros.

While in the 1970s goods counterfeiting was related almost solely to luxurious goods, today it includes all product categories – from industrial ones to everyday use goods. Also there has been an increase in the quality of counterfeits, which are sometimes indistinguishable from originals. In addition, there is a noticeable increase in the number of counterfeit goods posing health and safety risks and those technically advanced. The phenomenon is providing increasing revenue and becoming more and more difficult to control. Therefore it comes as no surprise that it has become a subject of interest of organized crime groups, many of which made goods counterfeiting their main area of activity and the largest source of income. According to United Nations counterfeit goods generate $250 billion annually for criminal organizations.

The phenomenon of product counterfeiting, including especially medicinal products, has been on increase, not only contributing to growing losses of the right-holders, but primarily constituting an increasing threat to consumers and safety of the country. Counterfeiting significantly reduces the revenue from taxes and fees; there are more and more reports about the fatal consequences of the use of counterfeited goods, especially drugs, dietary supplements, mechanical and electronic devices. Trade in counterfeit goods has increased significantly over the last few years and results in a situation where all the products available in the economic trade have their counterfeited equivalents – counterfeit goods now include all sectors, such as pharmaceuticals, household products, automotive spare parts, electronic goods, cosmetics, pesticides, food and beverages or sport accessories.

There are also new trends in the fields of manufacture and distribution of counterfeited goods. One of them is the growth of the importance of the internet as a significant channel of distribution of fakes. What is more, organized crime is increasingly...

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8 European Commission, Taxation and Customs Union, Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights. Results at the EU border 2016, Luxembourg 2017, p. 4.
13 Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 64 et seq.
strong engaged in online selling counterfeits, which contributes to its growing quality and quantity\textsuperscript{14}.

**GOODS COUNTERFEITING AND ACCOMPANIED OFFENCES**

Product counterfeiting is related to numerous other serious offences, such as money laundering, human trafficking and enabling illegal immigration, tax fraud, corruption and document forging, while the revenue from the sales of the counterfeited goods are invested in drug dealing and terrorism\textsuperscript{15}, among others\textsuperscript{16}.

The relationship between money laundering and counterfeiting is varied. On the one hand, it is necessary to legalize the money earned through this procedure, on the other hand the same procedure is often used as a tool to legalize the benefits of other crimes\textsuperscript{17}. Counterfeiting is also associated with large-scale corruption, involving a wide range of people. Criminal groups corrupt all parties whose cooperation is needed for their business. First and foremost are representatives of public authorities, law enforcement officers and politicians, but also bankers, financiers, lawyers, accountants, shareholders, business partners and technical experts\textsuperscript{18}. Counterfeiters often falsify documents, such as certificates related to the safety of products and services, and those related to environmental protection or other required standards, customs and transport documents, guarantee, warranty as well as others documents directly related to the goods themselves\textsuperscript{19}. Criminals dealing with counterfeiting often rely on cheap and illegal labor, especially in Asia or in non-EU countries\textsuperscript{20}. For example, law enforcement noticed that in Poland lot of Ukrainians are used in this activity by criminal groups. Frequently criminal groups help immigrants get illegally to Europe and then use them to work in factories of counterfeits or in distribution process as repayment of the debt for the smuggling\textsuperscript{21}.

**NEW TRENDS IN COUNTERFEITING**

The emergence and the popularization of the Internet has significantly increased the distribution channels for counterfeit goods, and raised jurisdictional problems. Only between 2013 and 2015 the access to the internet grew by one-third and today 45% of the global population can use it, which is roughly every other person on the Earth\textsuperscript{22}. Internet makes

\textsuperscript{14} Europol&OHIM, supra note 7, p. 15 et seq.
\textsuperscript{16} Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 90 et seq.
\textsuperscript{19} Olivier Vrins, Marius Schneider eds., Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights through Border Measures. Law and Practice in the EU, Oxford University Press 2012, p. 31.
\textsuperscript{20} More about accompanied crimes vide Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 90 et seq.
\textsuperscript{21} Mickaël R. Roulaut, supra note 3, p. 89
distribution of counterfeited goods easier, it is, e.g., due to countless online stores and more and more common phenomenon of sales of goods outside of such stores, for example, on social media websites (especially Facebook or Instagram). Online distribution has also this advantage that allows sending counterfeited goods from the place of manufacture or wholesale distribution straight to the customer in small amounts or even single pieces, which decreases the risk of control and interception of the counterfeited goods by customs officers or police.

Another noticeable trend is the common appearance of counterfeited goods among original products in legal, and sometimes even brand, stores, and in the case of medicinal products – in legal pharmacies (although, counterfeit or substandard medicines in the legitimate supply chain are, fortunately, rare). What can also be observed is the fact that the counterfeiting business extraordinarily senses the demand and the changing customer preferences, which is lately further shown by the appearance of counterfeited organic foods or popular medicines and dietary supplements.

CONSEQUENCES

Goods counterfeiting is illicit businesses in which criminal networks thrive, threatening the consumers, the economy, and the society. Counterfeited goods are often substandard and can even be dangerous, posing health and safety risks that range from mild to life-threatening. Among the numerous categories of the counterfeited goods there is a large group that does not pose any significant threat to the consumers, such as counterfeited brand bags or watches, but unfortunately, there is also a huge group of those particularly dangerous. One such example may be parts used in the car industry, electronic elements, hygienic articles, cosmetics and household chemistry or even foods, dietary supplements, and medicinal products.

Substandard counterfeit medicines are contributing to health problems, sometimes even death. They may be polluted or contaminated, they may include inactive ingredients or wrong ingredients or even active ingredients in doses that are far too high, ingredients that are too strong or mixed in incorrect proportions. Counterfeiting of medicinal products, the sale of which has grown due to uncontrolled purchases over the internet, is a particularly alarming problem. Despite the lack of detailed data, it is estimated that only between 2010 and 2013 the sales of counterfeited drugs outgrew the increase of sales of legal pharmaceuticals by 20%. According to the data of Interpol, global annual revenue from pharmaceuticals counterfeiting amounts to $200 Billion, which makes the counterfeited pharmaceuticals the most profitable category of counterfeited goods, while their manufacture and trade is one of the most profitable area of operations of organized crime.

The internet and e-commerce have become major enablers for the distribution and sale of counterfeited pharmaceuticals. Fake medicines could be sold through online

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23 Europol&OHIM, supra note 7, p. 35; Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 60-62
24 Ibid., p. 30.
26 Europol&OHIM, supra note 7, p. 47.
pharmacies or online stores, and additionally the drugs may be purchased through online auction services. The websites encourage the consumer to buy the cheaper drugs without having to consult a doctor first and without a prescription. As it is far less awkward and much easier, the consumers gladly make such purchases. The global range of the internet causes the problem to affect both developing and developed countries. According to data obtained by the World Health Organization about 50% of the medicines offered in online stores are counterfeit. Other international organizations even estimate that 90% of the drugs sold through the network do not meet basic quality standards. The World Health Organization points to the fact that Poles spend even 100mln PLN on counterfeit pharmaceuticals annually and probably one in a hundred drugs on the Polish market is counterfeit. In Europe, the majority of counterfeit pharmaceuticals are lifestyle drugs – to treat erectile dysfunction, slimming pills, arthritis medication.

Economy-wide, counterfeiting undermine innovation, negatively affects trade and employment, causes damage in environment and increases socioeconomic costs of crime. Phenomenon of goods counterfeiting brings also the growth of organized crime and is sometime used as a funding tool for terrorist groups.

Finally goods counterfeiting affected revenues for trademarks owners. It is free-riding on the economic value associated with intellectual property rights ownership. Many people, even those fighting with counterfeiting professionally, limited negative consequences only to this aspect. They do not see that, even in this perspective, losses on the part of the legally functioning enterprises is, after all, not only the loss of income and trademark reputation, but also reduction of employment, lower taxes, and smaller expenditure on research and development.

GOODS COUNTERFEITING IN POLAND

Poland is one of the countries affected most by goods counterfeiting, including medicinal products. The counterfeit goods are not only imported to Poland from other countries, especially from Asia, but are also increasingly often manufactured domestically and their quality is improving, which attracts more customers, some of whom are unaware that they are purchasing counterfeit products. Polish law enforcement notice that not only large criminal groups are involved in counterfeiting and not always the scale of operations which involving huge financial and production resources. Law enforcement

29 Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 74.
32 Europol&OHIM, Supra note, p. 13.
34 Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 303-304.
agencies often reveal small groups of people involved in the production (frequently it is a very simple process, like placing label on unbranded t-shirts) and distribution of such goods. In recent years, many factories producing fakes have been discovered in Poland. They were often located somewhere off the beaten track, in the woods, in old abandoned factories. Still, many of them were high-quality counterfeits and were then introduced into legitimate stores. They were, for example, shampoos, powders, soaps or coffee.

The convenient geographical location makes Poland a significant transit point for manufacturers and sellers of the counterfeited goods. Poland is the shortest land route from the eastern markets, where counterfeit goods are manufactured to European markets such as Germany, France and the United Kingdom, where the unit price for these products is the highest. Poland is also convenient way for trafficking counterfeit goods destined for the eastern markets and manufactured in western Europe, Africa and South America. The analysis of the phenomenon clearly shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult to control for polish law enforcement and Custom Service.

The empirical research (statistics, case records, and quantitative research), carried out by the Author, constitutes the evaluation of the practice of polish law enforcement and the judiciary in terms of fighting counterfeiting of goods. The basis of the conducted statistical research was the data obtained in the Ministry of Justice, related to the cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law.

The case records studies were conducted in the District Court in Piaseczno (in total, 161 cases were examined), which was selected due to its location and the vicinity of Wólka Kosowska, a Mazovian village in which a shopping mall offering counterfeited goods is located. The aim of the research was to understand the practice of law enforcement and the judiciary in cases disclosed in the most important point of sales of counterfeited goods in

38 Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 103 et seq.
39 Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law: Counterfeit mark.

1. Anyone who, for the purpose of placing on the market, marks counterfeit goods with a trade mark, a registered trade mark, while not being entitled to use or distribute goods bearing such marks, will be subject to a fine, restriction of freedom or imprisonment for up to 2 years.
2. In less serious cases, the perpetrator of an offence specified in section 1 will be subject to a fine.
3. If the perpetrator makes himself, by committing an offence specified in section 1, a permanent source of income or commits the offence in relation to a good of significant value, he will be subject to imprisonment for between 6 months and 5 years.
Poland. During the research particular attention was paid to typical traits of the crimes and the accompanying circumstances, as well as to the prosecuted themselves.

The third kind of research consisted in interviewing police officers and customs officers, who led preparatory proceedings in the researched cases as well as with the prosecutors supervising these cases (in total, 12 interviews). The individual in-depth interviews encompassed officers from two police units (Departments for Fighting Economic Crime of the Metropolitan Police Authority and the County Police in Piaseczno), one unit of Customs Service (Department for Fighting Crime), and a prosecutor from one Prosecutor’s Office (District Public Prosecutor's Office in Piaseczno). What was important was not only to clarify the doubts and ambiguities arisen from the analysis of the records, but also learning the opinions of the officers and prosecutors on the cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law. The point was to obtain detailed information on the proceedings they led, as well as to clarify the nature of goods counterfeiting in Poland. It was also essential to identify the approaches and attitudes of the officers and prosecutors towards the cases conducted by them40.

Between 2008 and 2014 in Poland 5205 cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law were legally closed. The highest number of convictions (one quarter) were in Mazovian voivodeship. This is due to the fact that in the territory of the mentioned voivodeship there are one of the largest centers of counterfeit goods in the country (like Wólka Kosowska or MAXIMUS in Nadarzyn)41.

As regards criminal penalties in the years 2008-2014 the most common penalty was a fine (about 57 % of cases), second common penalty was suspended custodial sentence. Level of penalties was very low – fines rather did not reach 1000 PLN, suspended custodial sentence last commonly 6 months42.

Trade in counterfeit goods is generally dominated by men – 73% of convicts. The share of women among the convicts of Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law varies sharply depending on the age group, so that it increases with the age of the convicts. The age structure of the convicts in years 2008-2014 was rather typical – largest groups constituted convicts between 30 and 34 year, and the second one was convicts between 25 and 29 years old43.

The case records studies has shown a number of problems related to the practice of law enforcement and judiciary in matters of Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law. Initially it may seems that these cases are not too complicated and that they are schematic, however, the conclusions of the interviews with police officers, Customs Service and the prosecutors show a number of practical problems and many difficulties related to the cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law. The main conclusions were that the counterfeiting of goods in Poland is developing beyond the control of law enforcement44.

First important observation was that the attention of law enforcement is focused on the last stage of the phenomenon – the trade, and outside the scope of interest production is left behind. Identification the principal centers of production or even investigation the whole chain of production and marketing of products is a difficult task and requires a lot of work. Interviews have shown that sometimes polish law enforcement manage to detect and close factories producing counterfeit goods, but this cases are so rare that they do not change the

40 Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 227-228.
41 Ibid., p. 229-232.
42 Ibid., p. 234-236.
43 Ibid., 230-231.
44 Ibid., p. 298.
overall picture and the trends identified. Almost all cases concerned the trade of goods at stands, bazaars, small shops, outlets or shopping mall 45.

Another significant conclusion is that law enforcement are focused on single traders who are usually the "last links" of the longer chain and they do not try to find out who is behind them. Who is the supplier? Who is the producer? These questions remain without answers. Law enforcement notice that this is an organized process involving various criminal groups, but they do not fight with groups, just focused on traders 46.

Although law enforcement are well aware that counterfeiting involves other serious offences, such as money laundering, corruption or tax fraud, they exclude these aspects of the phenomenon. Mentioned accompanied offences never appear in cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law, even when some links are obvious. Similarly observing that the share of counterfeit goods in legal supply chains is increasing, law enforcement do not make any changes in the way of disclosure of crimes and rarely take actions concerning legal shops 47. Furthermore, there is an impression that the actions of law enforcement are rather accidental, there is no well-thought-out, broader plan in regard fighting with counterfeiting 48.

Moreover, from that research, it became apparent that the police officers and the Customs Service feel limited by the practice imposed by prosecutors who treat cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law rather marginal. This may results from the pressure of time and statistics or maybe it is just lack of willingness to undertake difficult and multi-threaded proceedings and prosecute organized crime. There is also an impression that prosecutors are not interested in looking at the problem in a broader perspective. They do not see any other effects of counterfeiting than violation of the interests of the rightful owners of the trademarks. In the opinion of prosecutors these crimes are of little importance and there is no need to sacrificed them more resources. Failure to pay attention to losses for the state budget or consumer risk is a testimony to the ignorance of the phenomenon of counterfeiting 49. Particularly danger is do not perceive it to be associated with a dangerous phenomenon of organized crime. Settlements that prevail in these cases guarantee prosecutors satisfactory results, obtained in addition in a very short time and without much work 50.

After interviews it was clear that the approach to cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law between officers and prosecutors differ. Mutual lack of understanding and recriminations aren’t certainly conducive to the effective action of law enforcement in the fight against the crime 51.

The practice of judiciary in cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law also raises questions. Mostly courts accept settlements. Disproportionately low fines (mostly about 1000 PLN) do not perform a deterrent. Courts practice is clear message to the criminal groups that this activity is comfortable and profitable – high profits with no risk at all 52.

45 Ibid., p. 247 et seq.
47 Natalia Dasko, supra note 3, p. 298.
48 Ibid., p. 297.
49 Ibid., p. 300.
50 Ibid., p. 299.
51 Ibid., p. 299; Natalia Daśko, supra note 44, p. 41.
52 Natalia Daśko, supra note 3, p. 298-299.
CONCLUSIONS

Goods counterfeiting constitutes a threat to consumers and the safety of the state. It is related to the growth of crime by engaging organized crime and its connection with other serious crimes, including money laundering, human trafficking and enabling illegal immigration, frauds, and terrorism. The alarming development of the phenomenon of goods counterfeiting, including especially illegal trade of counterfeited medicinal products (particular in cyberspace), results in a situation where it is necessary to seek new legal solutions. Solutions adopted in the basic Polish legal act in this regard – in Industrial Property Law – stem directly from the obligations to the international community and the EU and solely mark the minimal standards of protection. Provisions concerning protection of trademarks adopted in Poland do not stand comparison to those functioning e.g. in England, France, Germany or Italy53. The scope of the provided repression shows that in Poland no particular attention is paid to this specific kind of crime and so there is no focus on its prevention54.

Nonetheless, the problem is not only maladjustment of regulations, but also or even primarily inadequate practice of law enforcement and the judiciary in this regard. However, the conclusions regarding the practice of law enforcement and the judiciary in terms of cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law were constructed on the basis of a small research sample, therefore, there arise doubts whether they can be extrapolated and presented as relevant for the whole country.

A good legal solutions are essential for combating counterfeiting, but there are not sufficient. To increase the effectiveness of enforcement it is necessary to take action to activate prosecutors and courts. The practice of law enforcement and judiciary, as well as fiscal control authorities, regarding counterfeiting must be changed. Goods solution would be introducing a training academy for IP professionals, including judges, prosecutors, police officers or customs officials. It is also necessary to increase the resources for the detection of counterfeiting. To assess problem areas and evaluate progress with combating counterfeiting it would be beneficial to developed regular monitoring or reporting schemes and have published findings.

In the fight against counterfeiting essential is counteracting organized crime. Since the involvement of cross-border criminal groups in counterfeiting is one of the most important, if not the most important, reasons for its quantitative and qualitative growth, there can be no question that effective combating counterfeiting must involve effective fight against organized crime55.

There is also need to effective action aiming to reduce the demand. Raising awareness is an important aspect of combating counterfeiting. Consumers should be aware about the health and safety risks caused by counterfeit goods. There is also need to raising awareness of the actual dimension of this phenomenon, showing social and economic impact of counterfeiting. Shaping consumer attitudes and behaviour towards counterfeiting by

54 Natalia Daško, supra note, p. 304-305.
55 Ibid., p. 117-118.
making them more reluctant to purchase infringing products is the only way to fight with widespread availability of fakes\textsuperscript{56}.

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33. World Custom Organization, Customs and IPR Report, 2011.
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**SANTRAUKA**

Produkty, ypač vaistinių produkty, klastojimo fenomeno mastai vis didėja, turint omenyje ne tik augančius teisėtų savininkų nuostolius, bet pirmiausia vis augančią gręsmę vartotojų ir šalies saugumui. Šis klastojimas reikšmingai sumažina biudžeto pajamas, gaunami ir mokestių bei rinklavą; taipogi yra daugybė vartojimo pranešimų apie mirtingas pasekmes, kurią sukėlė suklaistotų prekių naudojimas ar vartojimas: ypač varotojai suklaistotus vaistus, dietinį papildą, naudojant mechaninius ir elektroninius prietaisus. Šis fenomenas pasireiškia ne tik ekonominėje rinkoje, kaumet kone visi prieinami produktai turi savo lygiavertes klastotes, bet ir pramonėje bei platinimo procese. Be to, prekių klastojimas yra susijęs ir su organizuoto nusikalstamumo veikimų šioje srityje ir apima daug susijusių nusikalčių, tokių kaip pinigų plovimas, prekyba žmonėmis, nelegali imigracija, sukčiavimas ir terorizmas.
Lenkijoje prekių ir vaistinių produktų klastojimo problemos reikšmė ir rimtumas, dar nėra pakankamai pripažinti teisėkūroje ar praktikoje, baudžiamieji instrumentai skirti kovai su šia problema atitinkamai nėra pakankami. Prekių klastojimas lieka už įstatymo ribų, prevencijos klausimas taip pat nėra išspręstas, o atliekami veiksmai yra ad hoc be jokio gerai apgalvoto plano.

**REIKŠMINIAI ŽODŽIAI**

Prekių klastojimas, vaistinių produktų klastojimas, pinigų plovimas, korupcija, prekyba žmonėmis, kontrabanda, organizuotas nusikalstamumas, prekyba, klastotės, klastojimas, klastotojai, baudžiamoji teisė, kriminologija, teismų santvarka, įstatymų vykdymas