

# Study on fake smartphones

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#### Impact of counterfeiting and piracy: Sectorial studies

| A | 1 <sup>st</sup> study - Cosmetics and personal care sector |
|---|--|
| W | ,  |

2<sup>nd</sup> study - Clothing, footwear and accessories sector

3<sup>rd</sup> study - Sports goods sector

4<sup>th</sup> study - Toys and games sector

5<sup>th</sup> study - Jewellery and watches sector

6<sup>th</sup> study - Handbags and luggage sector

7<sup>th</sup> study - Recorded music industry

8<sup>th</sup> study - Spirits and wine sector

9<sup>th</sup> study - Pharmaceutical sector

10<sup>th</sup> study - Pesticides sector

11<sup>th</sup> study - Smartphone sector

12<sup>th</sup> study - Tyres and batteries sectors

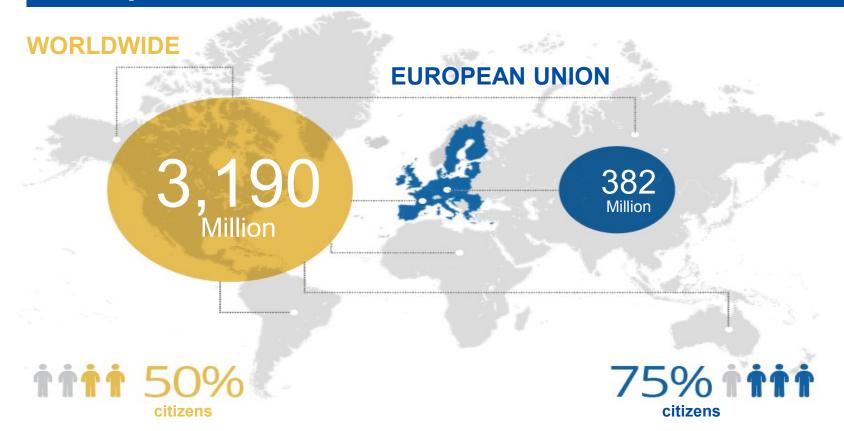
#### Methodology

The very nature of the phenomenon of counterfeiting and piracy makes it extremely challenging to reliably quantify, as obtaining data for a secretive activity is by nature difficult. In the past, many attempts to quantify the scale of counterfeiting and its consequences for society as a whole have suffered from the absence of a consensual and consistent methodology for collecting and analysing data across various sectors. To help overcome these challenges while taking fully into account methodological constraints, the Observatory has developed a specific approach to be applied to all industry sectors.

Variations between forecast sales and actual sales by sector are analysed for each European Union country. The statistical techniques used include economic and social factors which allow the researcher to estimate the amount of sales lost by IPR holders due to counterfeiting, as well as loss of employment in the affected sector.

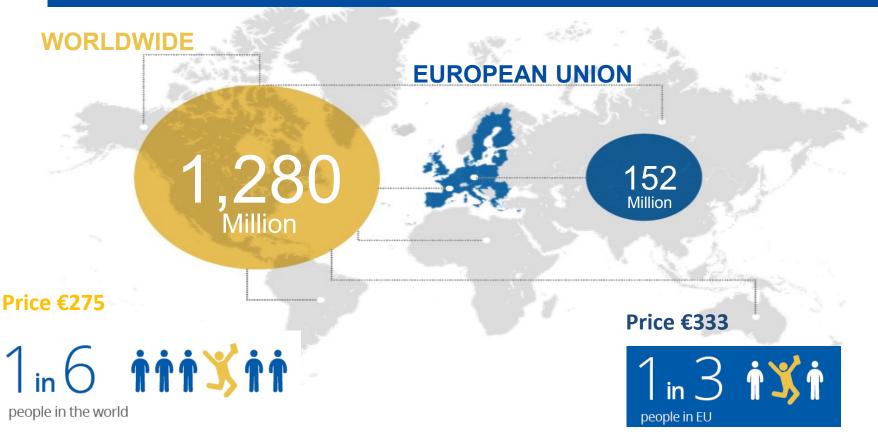


## **Smartphones market: connections in 2015**





# **Smartphones sold in 2015**

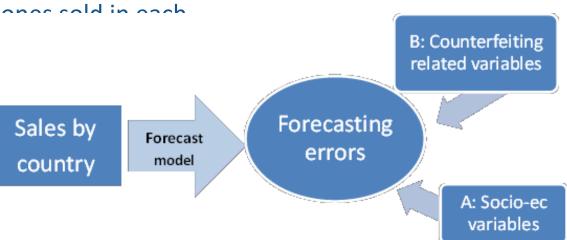




# Two stages model

1. Forecast model estimates the number of smarphanes cold in each countr

2. Forecasting errors are analysed using as explanatory economic and counterfeiting-related variables





# 1st-stage: real sales (GfK)

| 2015                                     | Total sales<br>(million EUR) | Total sales<br>(million<br>units) | Average<br>price |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| European Union*                          | 50,801                       | 152                               | 333              |
| Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) | 5,519                        | 36                                | 154              |
| Rest of Europe                           | 9,361                        | 21                                | 439              |
| Asia and Pacific                         | 60,697                       | 221                               | 275              |
| Assoc. Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)   | 15,789                       | 86                                | 183              |
| Arab States                              | 11,358                       | 48                                | 238              |
| Africa                                   | 4,814                        | 31                                | 156              |
| Latin America                            | 24,055                       | 108                               | 222              |
| North America                            | 64,975                       | 191                               | 340              |
| China                                    | 104,570                      | 385                               | 272              |
| TOTAL                                    | 351,939                      | 1,280                             | 275              |
| * EU28 except Malta and Bulgaria         |                              |                                   |                  |



#### 1st-stage: expected sales

$$\hat{S}_{it} = (C_{it} - C_{it-1}) + \alpha_i * C_{it-1}$$

 $\alpha_i$  = 0; 0.10; 0.25; 0.50 (replacement rate)

#### **Expected sales = new connections + replacement of existing smartphones**

 $C_{it}$  the number of connections in country i and year t (i.e. 2015)

 $C_{it-1}$  the number of connections in country i and year t-1 (i.e. 2014)

 $\alpha_i$  the proportion of the stock of smartphones replaced each year.



### 2nd-stage: econometric model

| Variable                           | Coefficient | Standard<br>Error | t Statistic | 95% Confidence<br>interval |         |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------|
|                                    |             |                   |             | Lower                      | Upper   |
| Constant                           | -0.2451     | 0.0188            | -13.03 ***  | -0.2826                    | -0.2076 |
| Cluster0                           | 0.3505      | 0.0475            | 7.39 ***    | 0.2559                     | 0.4450  |
| Cluster10                          | -0.0840     | 0.0147            | -5.72 ***   | -0.1132                    | -0.0547 |
| Cluster50                          | -0.0155     | 0.0335            | -0.46       | -0.0822                    | 0.0512  |
| Prices GNI                         | 0.0728      | 0.0122            | 5.95 ***    | 0.0484                     | 0.0972  |
| GDP pc PPP                         | 0.0017      | 0.0004            | 4.14 ***    | 0.0009                     | 0.0026  |
| WB Index: Government Effectiveness | 0.0753      | 0.0117            | 6.42 ***    | 0.0519                     | 0.0986  |

Government Effectiveness Indicator: World Bank

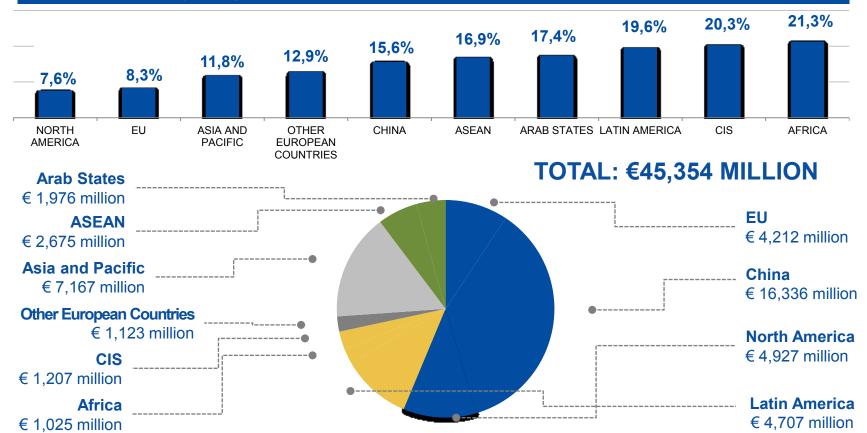


### Lost sales due to fake smartphones: World and EU





#### Lost sales by region in 2015





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Thank you

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