



European
Commission

Report on
EU customs
enforcement
of intellectual
property rights

Results at
the EU border
2014

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

ISBN: 978-92-79-51828-7

doi: 10.2778/974794

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Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights

Results at the EU border 2014

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DETENTIONS TOTALS	2013	2014
Cases	86.854	95.194
Procedures	-	105.488
Articles	35.940.294	35.568.982
Domestic retail value	€ 768.227.929	€ 617.046.337

Countries of provenance.

China continues to be by far the main country of provenance from where goods suspected of infringing an IPR were sent to the EU. Other countries appear, however, as the main country of provenance for specific product categories, notably Panama for alcoholic beverages, Morocco for other beverages, Thailand for ink cartridges and toners and Hong Kong, China for other body care items, mobile phones, CD/DVD and other tobacco products.

Product categories.

The top categories of detained articles were cigarettes which accounted for 35% of the overall amount of detained articles followed by toys (10%), medicines (8%), clothing (5%) and foodstuff (4%). In 2014, five out of six product categories remained the same as in 2013 but the order is different and most remarkable is the presence of foodstuff this year in the top 6.

Small consignments.

Postal and courier traffic accounted for 81% of all detentions. In terms of number of articles detained in postal traffic, medicines remained for the fifth consecutive year the top category with 18%. In 27% of all cases goods were destroyed under the new small consignment procedure. Given that this was the first year that the new procedure is applicable and right-holders have to become aware of the usefulness of the procedure the result is satisfactory.

Health and safety concerns.

Products for daily use and products that would be potentially dangerous to the health and safety of consumers (i.e. suspected trademark infringements concerning food and beverages, body care articles, medicines, electrical household goods and toys) accounted for a total of 28,6% (compared to 25,2% in 2013) of the total amount of detained articles.

Destruction of goods.

In 92% of the detention procedures by customs, the goods were either destroyed after the owner of the goods and the right-holder agreed on destruction, or the right-holder initiated a court case to establish the IPR infringement.

In number of articles, 75% of the articles were destroyed or were subject to proceedings. However, 24% of the articles were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (18%) or they were eventually found to be original goods (6%).

2. INTRODUCTION

The annual publication of the result of customs actions at the EU external borders provides an opportunity to measure the scale of customs actions to enforce IPR. The enforcement of IPR by customs is a priority for the Commission and the Member States.

Innovation and creativity are the engines of our economy. It is important to provide right-owners with the certainty that the fruits of their inventions will be protected. The competitiveness of European businesses depends on it.

For many years customs administrations in the Union have been known for their high standard of enforcement of IPR. In 2014, customs authorities made over 95.000 detentions, consisting of a total of 35,5 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented over 600 million euros.

This report contains statistical information about the detentions made under customs procedures and includes data on the description, quantities and value of the goods, their provenance, the means of transport and the type of intellectual property right that may have been infringed.

New in this year's report is the number of procedures that were initiated by customs. Each detention is referred to as a 'case' that may contain one or more articles. Each case may contain articles of different product categories and from different right-holders. In COPIS¹ Member States register each case with information per category of goods and per right-holder. For each category of goods and each right-holder a detention procedure will be initiated which explains why there are more procedures than cases. From this year on certain statistics, e.g. on results, product category or involved IP right will be given per procedure instead of per case as this is more accurate. Other statistics remain per infringement case, e.g. customs procedures or transport mode as the figure is relevant per case.

The statistics are established by the Commission, based on the data transmitted by the Member States administrations, in accordance with the relevant EU customs legislation. From 1 January 2014, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013² lays down the provisions concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights including provisions for submitting relevant information by Member States to the Commission.

The annual statistics provide useful information to support the analysis of IPR infringements in the EU and the development of appropriate counter-measures by customs. Such figures allow for a better understanding of the scope and extent of the problem.

¹ COPIS is an EU-wide anti-Counterfeit and anti-Piracy Information System containing all applications for action and all detentions.

² Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 (OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 15).

3. COOPERATION BETWEEN CUSTOMS AND RIGHT-HOLDERS

Right-holders may lodge an application for action requesting customs to take action in cases where a suspicion exists that an IPR is infringed. Applications for action can be requested on a national or on a Union basis and are valid for one year at a time. For risk assessment to function properly in the field of IPR protection, the importance of close cooperation between customs and right-holders and of the quality of information given by right-holders in their applications for action is recognised. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, has established a manual for right-holders for lodging and processing applications for action (see also DG TAXUD’s website:

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_controls/counterfeit_piracy/right_holders/index_en.htm).

In the last decade the number of applications for action made in the Member States has doubled.

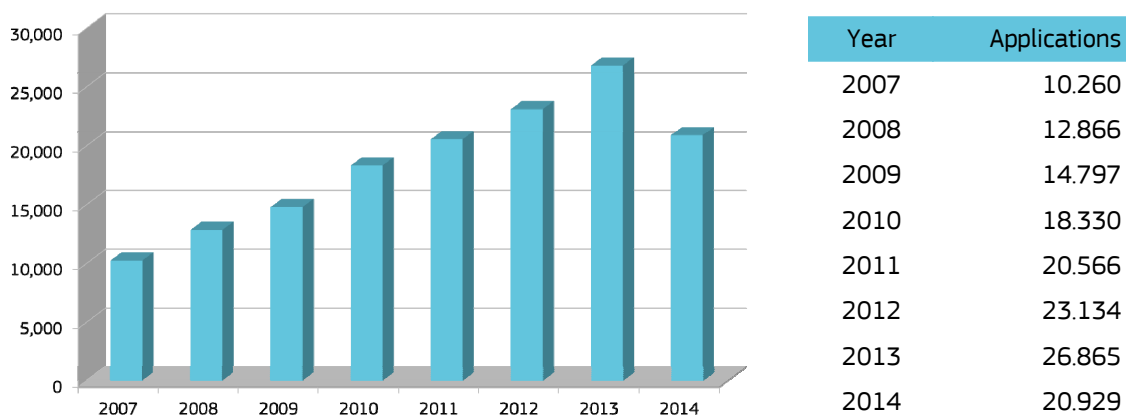


Chart 1 - Number of applications 2007 - 2014

With the new Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 applicable from 1 January 2014, all existing applications for action that expired during the year 2014 needed to be replaced by a new application. This exercise had also the effect that certain right-holders did not submit a new application when their old application expired. This helps explain why there were fewer applications for action in 2014 than in 2012 and 2013.

In 2014, a total of 2.165 national applications for action and 748 Union applications for action were submitted to the customs authorities. As a Union application for action concerns two or more Member States, it is counted as several applications, i.e. equal to the number of Member States where action is requested. This leads to a total of 20.929 applications for action in 2014.

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EU customs also have the power to act ex-officio if there is a suspicion of an IPR infringement. In such procedures, customs have to identify the right-holder and a national application must be submitted within 4 working days in order for customs to be able to continue the detention or suspension of the release of the goods. In line with previous years, the majority of customs actions were initiated with prior application by the right-holders.

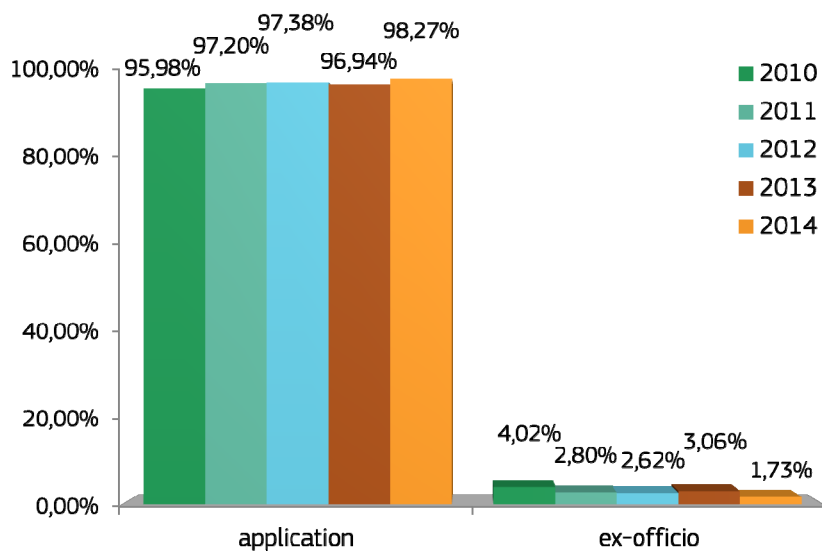
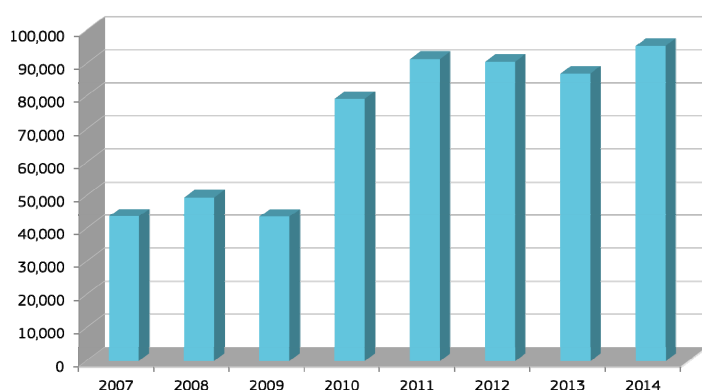


Chart 2 – Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

4. IPR DETENTIONS BY NUMBER OF CASES AND ARTICLES

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) rose in 2014 to an all-time high, with an increase of 10% compared to 2013.

Each case covers a certain amount of individual articles that can vary from 1 to several millions and can cover different categories of goods and different right-holders.



Year	Number of cases
2007	43.671
2008	49.381
2009	43.572
2010	79.112
2011	91.254
2012	90.473
2013	86.854
2014	95.194

Chart 3 - Number of registered cases

The persistently high number of cases can be explained by the high number of cases in postal and courier traffic resulting from internet sales. The new procedure on small consignments, where goods can be destroyed when the right-holder has asked customs authorities to apply this procedure, appears to have led to an increase of detentions in 2014. This suggests that, if applied for, the procedure fulfils its purpose, namely the swift destruction of goods shipped in small consignments by post or express courier with a significant reduction in administrative burden for customs authorities and right-holders.

In relation to the categories involved, there have been no major changes in the type of products detained compared to last year. (See also annex 3). The largest increase of cases is in the product category of "shoes".

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The total amount of articles detained remained stable compared to the previous 2 years, with 35,5 million articles in 2014.

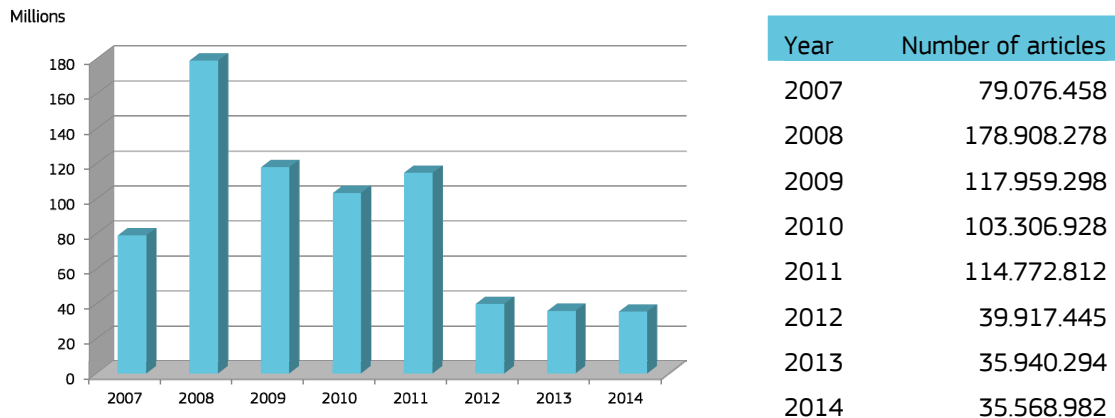


Chart 4 - Number of detained articles

In Annex 4 an overview of the years 2010 to 2014 is given per category of goods.

There has been a significant decrease in the number of articles detained in the following product categories: other body care items, clothing, ink cartridges and toners, CD/DVDs, vehicles accessories and office stationery.

The most important increases (>50% increase compared to 2013) occurred in the following categories: foodstuffs, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, computer equipment and electrical household articles, cigarettes and other tobacco products, machines and tools, lighters and textiles.

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The top 10 Member States by number of cases accounted for 91% of the overall number of cases and for 89% of the overall number of articles detained. Six Member States appear in the 'top 10' in terms of number of cases and number of articles. See Annex 1 for more details.

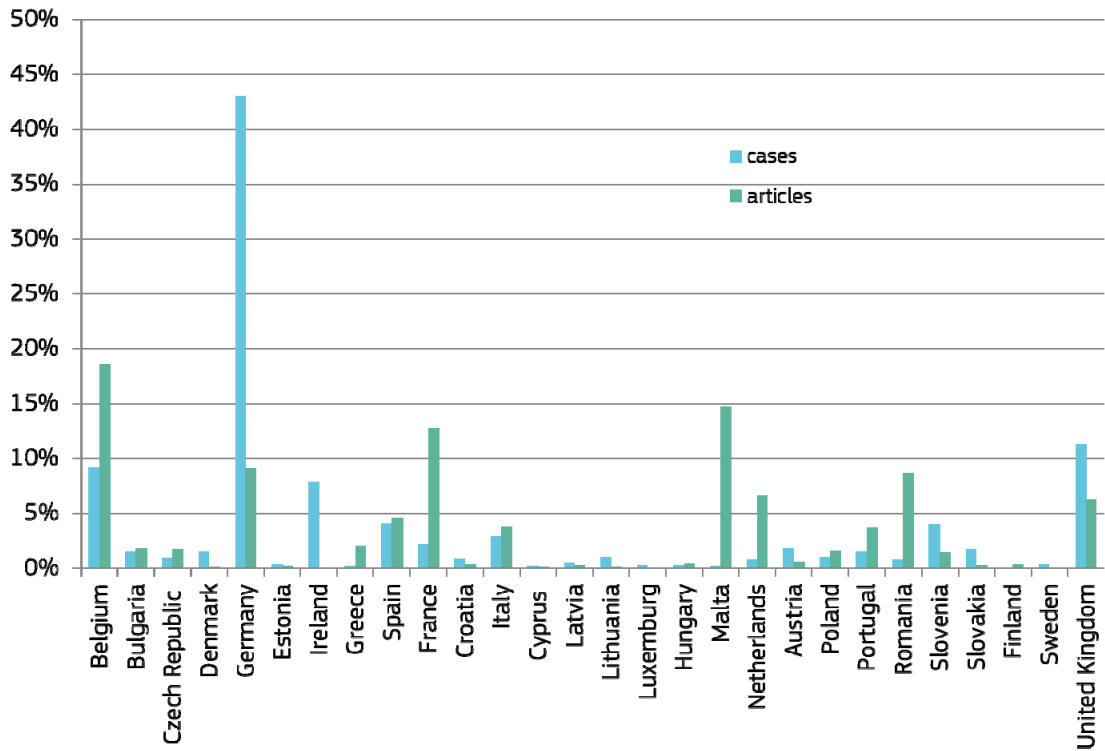


Chart 5 - Overview Member States in percentage of cases and articles

5. RESULTS OF DETENTIONS

In 2014, the detention of goods by customs resulted in the following:

- goods were destroyed under the standard procedure of Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 after confirmation of the right-holder and agreement of the holder of the goods;
- goods were destroyed under the procedure for small consignments of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 after agreement of the holder of the goods;
- a court case was initiated by the right-holder to determine the infringement;
- goods were released as they appeared to be non-infringing original goods;
- goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs;
- a settlement out of court was reached between the right-holder and the holder of the goods after which the goods were released.

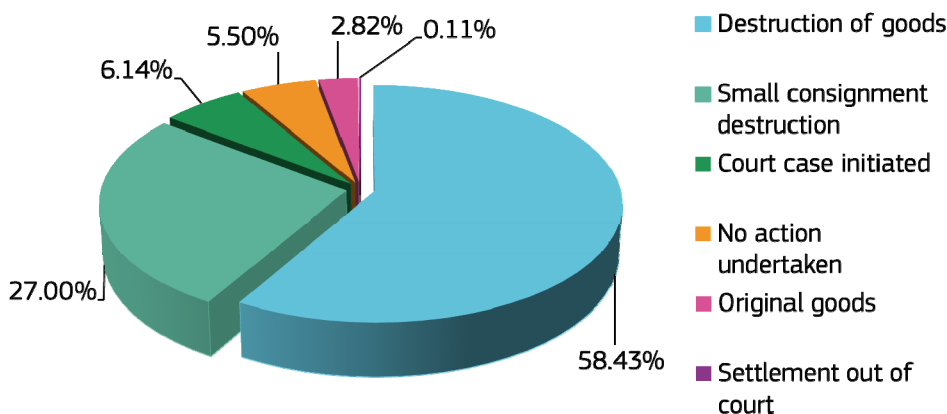


Chart 6 – Breakdown of result by procedure

Since 1 January 2014, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 provides the applicant with the possibility to request the use of the procedure set out in Article 26 of the Regulation, namely the destruction of goods transported in a small consignment without the need of notifying the right-holder for every shipment. This procedure leads on the one hand to a significant reduction of the administrative burden for customs authorities and right-holders and on the other hand to a more effective treatment of counterfeited or pirated goods transported by post or express courier. This procedure is limited to a maximum of three units or less or a gross weight of less than two kilograms per consignment. In 28% of the applications for action the applicant had requested customs authorities to apply the procedure of Article 26 concerning the destruction of small consignments.

The fact that 27% of all the procedures have as a result destruction under the small consignment procedure shows that this procedure can be very effective in the fight against small consignments of counterfeited articles.

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Goods that appeared to be non-infringing original goods or for which the right-holder did not take action were released from detention on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013. However, this does not exclude the possibility that these goods were subsequently detained on the basis of other legislation.

In almost 92% of the detentions, the goods were either destroyed under the standard procedure, the procedure for small consignments or a court case was initiated to determine the infringement. In 5% of the cases, the goods were released because no action was undertaken by the right-holder after receiving the notification by the customs authorities. In 2% of the detentions customs authorities released the goods because they appeared to be non-infringing original goods.

In absolute numbers this gives the following results:

	Number of procedures	Number of articles
	105.488	35.568.982
Destruction of goods	61.632	18.788.769
Small consignment destruction	28.481	156.027
Court case initiated	6.480	7.568.842
No action undertaken	5.806	6.388.302
Original goods	2.978	1.985.186
Settlement out of court	111	681.856

6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

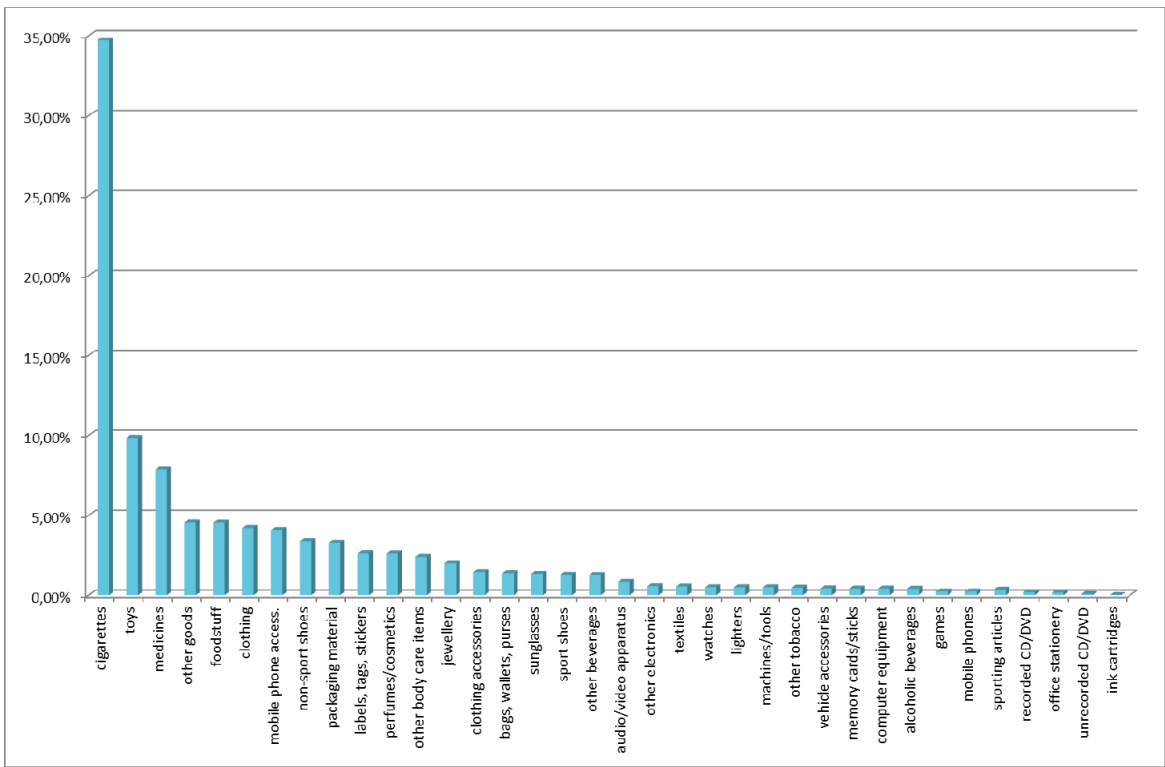


Chart 7 - Top categories by articles

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top 3 categories are cigarettes, toys and medicines. The category "other goods" contains a wide variety of products not belonging to any of the other categories like batteries, glue, design articles such as furniture and lamps, manuals and other documents, magnets, pesticides, etc.

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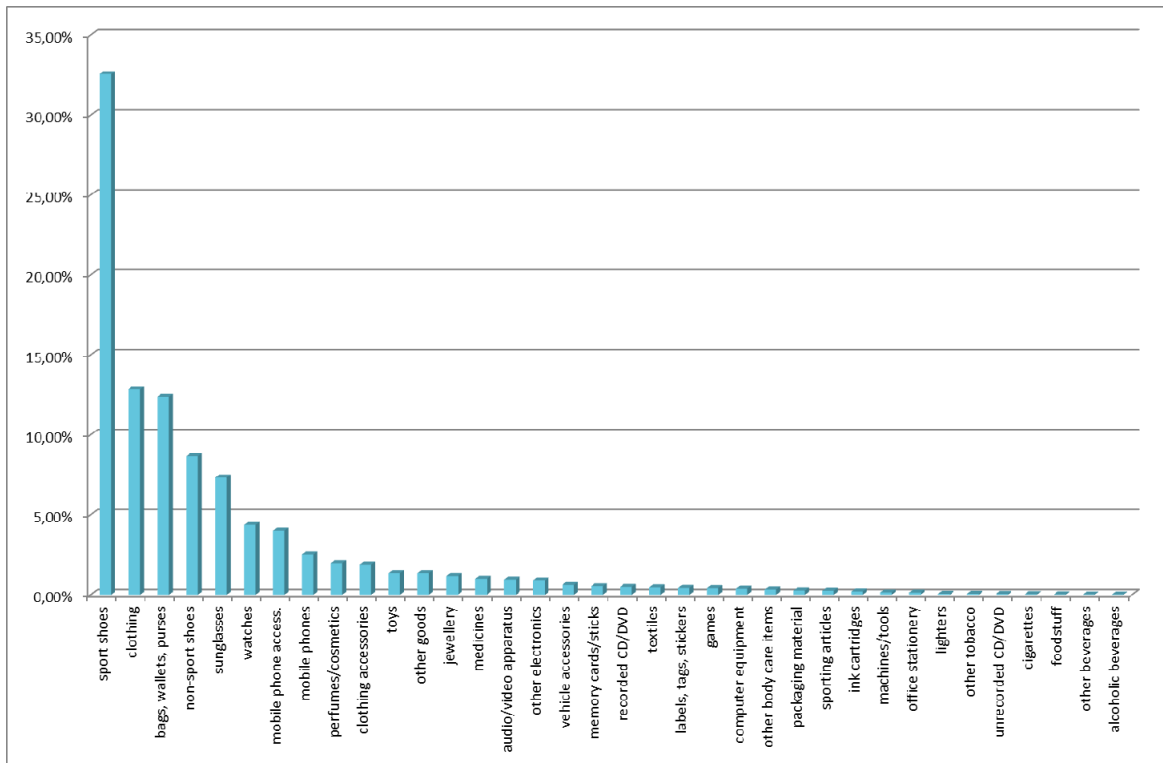


Chart 8 - Top categories by procedures

In terms of procedures, the top 3 categories are sport shoes, clothing and bags, wallets and purses. The top categories are typical goods to be ordered online and shipped via post or courier. (See also Annex 11).

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Value

The standard value for reporting by Member States is the domestic retail value (DRV) which is the price at which the goods would have been sold at retail on the Member State market had they been genuine.

IPR infringing goods are increasingly sold at a price similar to that of the original goods and effectively substitute them on the market, except for luxury goods.

For procedural reasons, the same method of valuation is used for all product sectors. Therefore, the data provides a broad figure of values, calculated on the basis of customs detentions. The figures do not measure the impact on the EU's economy, nor the damage caused to right-holders by the trade in IPR infringing goods.

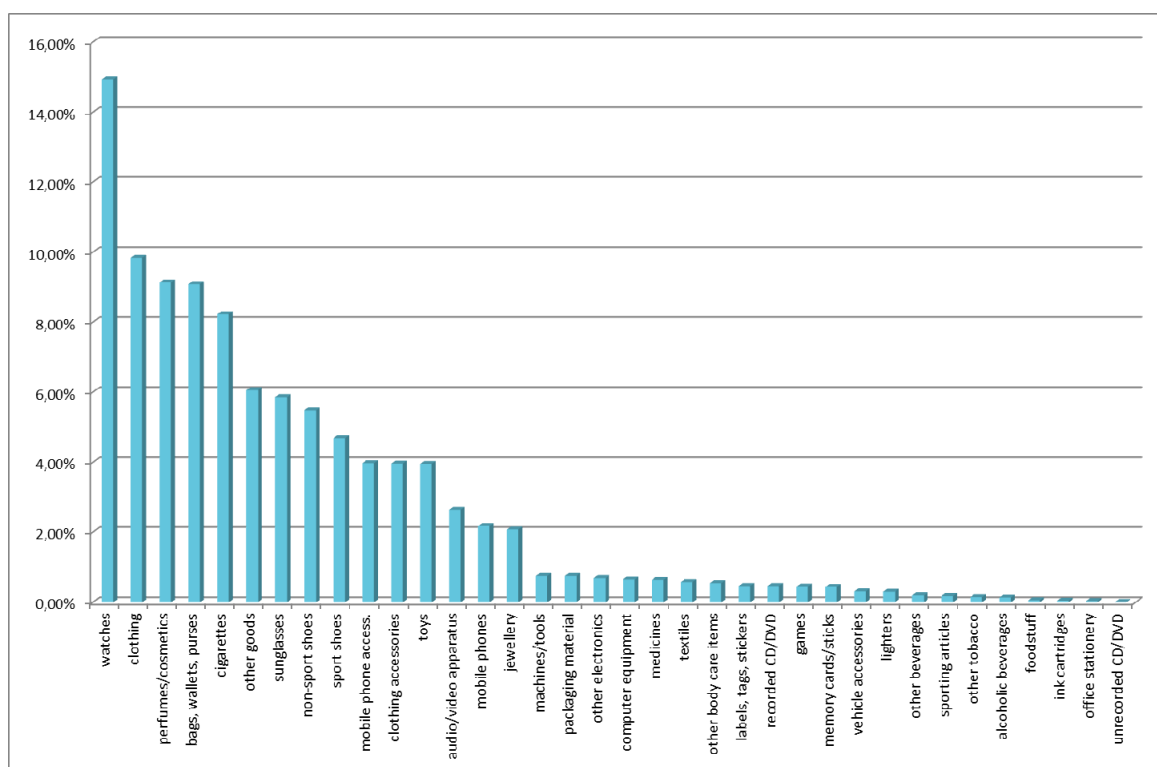


Chart 9 - Top categories by value

Based upon the DRV the top categories consist of: luxury goods such as watches, clothing and perfumes and cosmetics appear in the top 3. (See Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

7. PROVENANCE

China is by far the main country of provenance (i.e. 80%) of suspected IPR infringing goods were coming from at the moment of the detention, and which were not released. As in former years Hong Kong, China, United Arab Emirates, Turkey and India appear in the 'top 10'. Peru appears this year due to a large detention of fruit and Malaysia due to several detentions of mobile phone accessories.

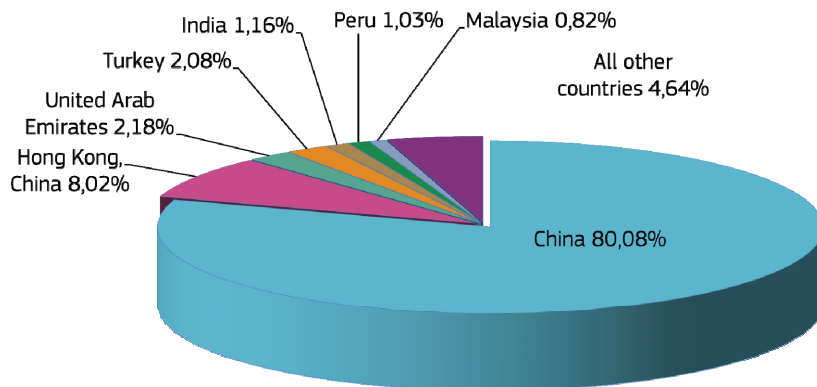


Chart 7 - Country of provenance by articles

With regard to the countries of provenance in relation to value, China and Hong Kong, China account for 83% followed by Panama with a share of less than 4%. Several detentions of expensive watches from Panama were made in 2014 which explains the rise of Panama to the "top 3".

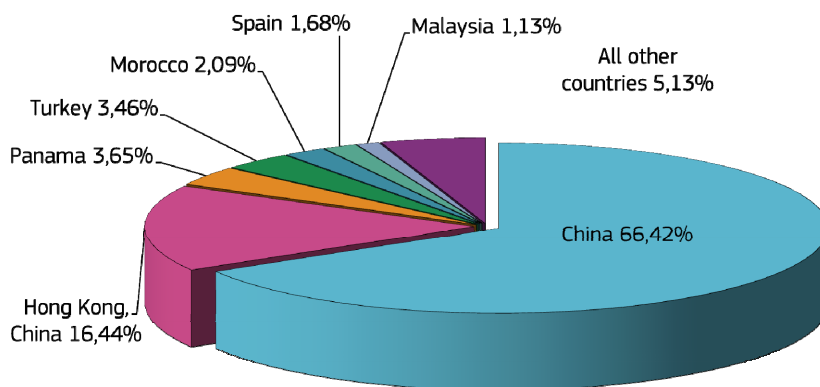


Chart 8 - Country of provenance by value

A further breakdown according to categories is given in Annex 5.

8. FREIGHT/PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Cases involving passenger traffic relate to goods brought into the EU by passengers in amounts considered to be of a commercial nature, rather than for private use. The ratio between the number of cases of goods suspected of infringing an IP right found in freight and in passenger traffic remains around 97% and 3% respectively.

In Annex 8 an overview is given of the main categories of products carried by passengers. Furthermore, overviews of the countries of provenance of the passengers are given in relation to articles, cases and value.

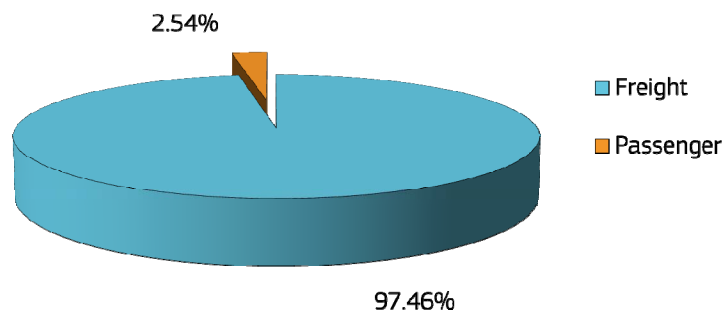


Chart 9 - Breakdown of cases by type of traffic

Freight / Passenger

9. TRANSPORT

As in the past years postal, air and express transport remain the most important means of transport in number of cases detained (reflecting the rise in online sales and small consignments), whereas sea transport by container is the main transport modality in number of articles. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

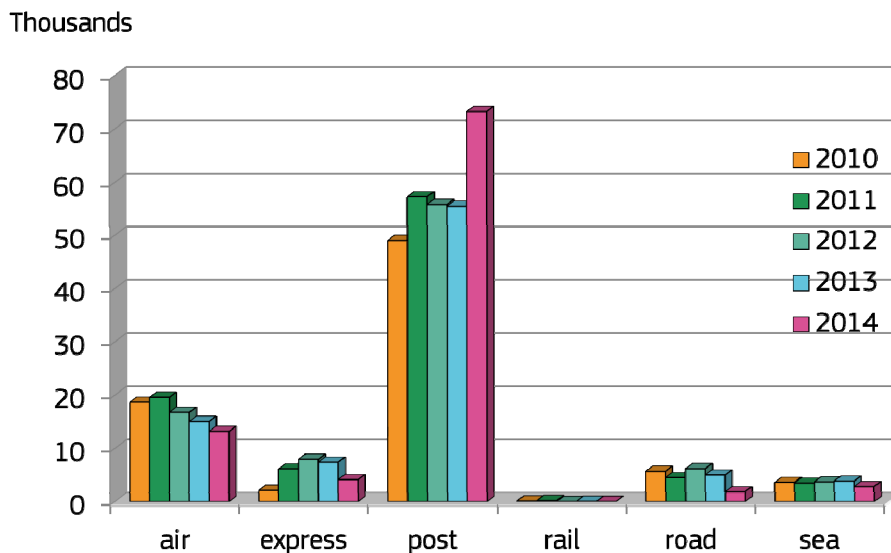


Chart 10 - Registered cases by means of transport

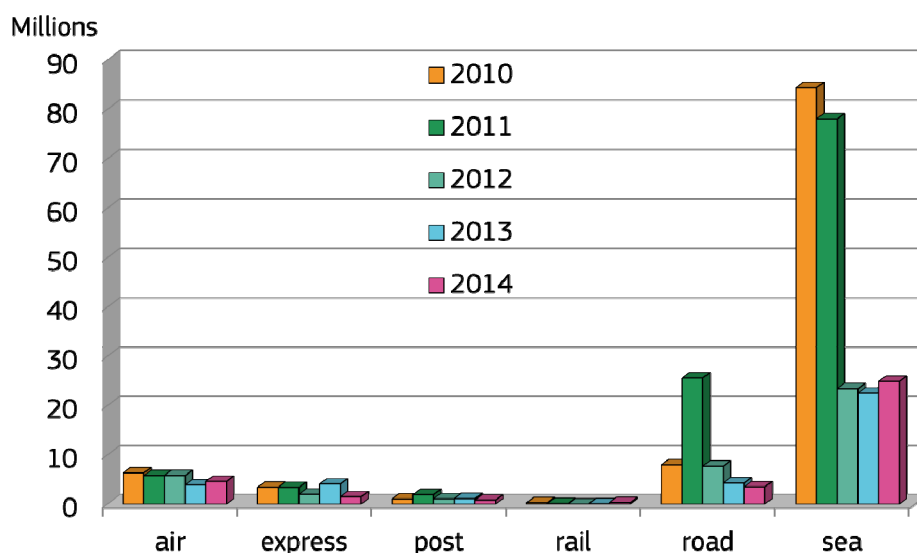


Chart 11 - Detained articles by means of transport

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles (i.e. 72% by number and 60% by value) detained by customs in 2014 were suspected of infringing a Community trademark (CTM), followed by national (NTM) and international (ITM) trademarks.

For registered Community (CDR), unregistered Community (CDU), International (ICD) and national (ND) design and model rights also a wide variety of products were concerned with an emphasis on toys, other body care items and shoes.

With regard to copyright infringements (NCPR), the product categories most concerned were toys, clothing and CD/DVD.

With regard to suspicion of patent infringements (UPT/NPT), the main categories of products concerned were medicines, other body care items and audio/video apparatus.

With regard to suspicion of plant variety right infringements (CPVR) the involved products, namely fruit, belonged to the foodstuff category. It is in this sector where most cases are resolved by a settlement between the parties involved. In 2014, the detentions related to geographical indications concerned exclusively spirits (CGIS).

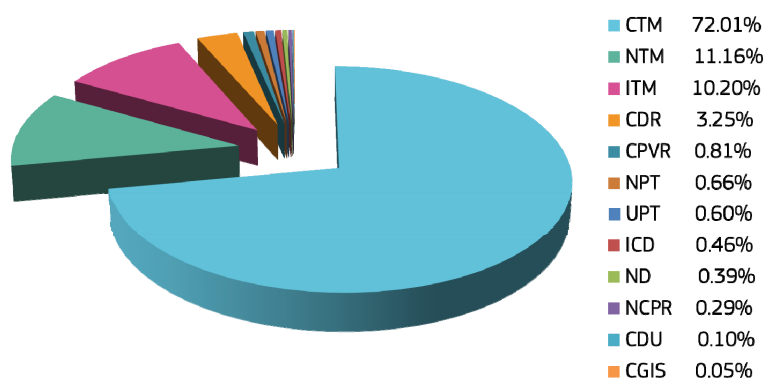


Chart 12 - IP rights in percentage of articles

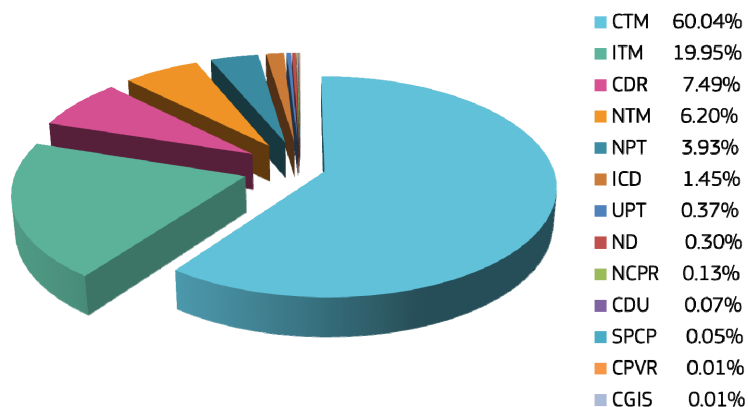


Chart 13 - IP rights in percentage of value

11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

In over 92% of all cases, customs action was started whilst the goods concerned were under an import procedure. In more than 5% of the cases, goods were discovered whilst being in transit with a destination in the Union and in 1% of the cases goods were under an export procedure with a destination outside the EU.

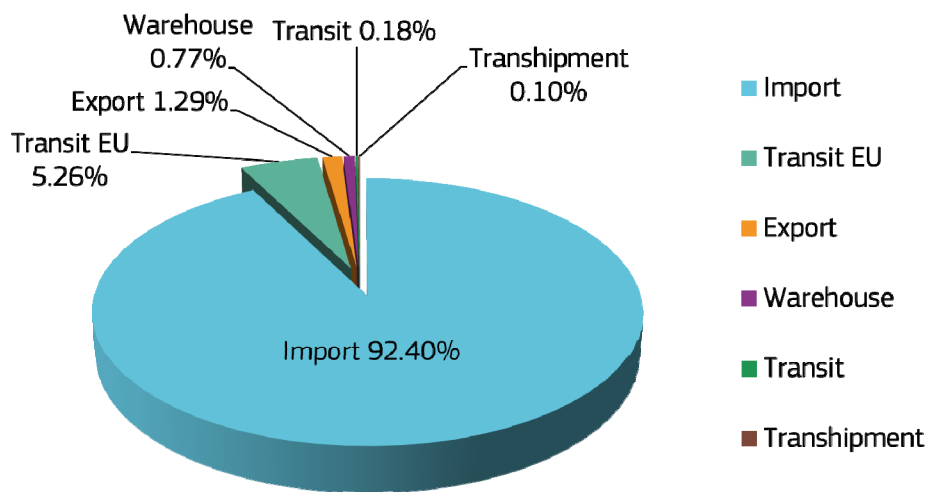


Chart 14 - Breakdown of cases by customs procedure

Annexes

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ANNEX 1 - OVERVIEW OF CASES AND ARTICLES DETAINED PER MEMBER STATE

The evolution of the number of cases and number of articles detained per Member States - Period 2013 / 2014						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%
Belgium	8.562	9.013	5%	2.108.855	6.614.925	214%
Bulgaria	429	502	17%	562.579	635.706	13%
Czech Republic	727	820	13%	1.014.152	602.751	-41%
Denmark	1.106	1.475	33%	42.393	32.660	-23%
Germany	20.719	42.876	107%	3.005.883	3.239.347	8%
Estonia	101	188	86%	4.576	76.395	1.569%
Ireland	5.246	8.121	55%	162.298	26.126	-84%
Greece	118	112	-5%	679.797	728.784	7%
Spain	4.032	3.410	-15%	3.522.272	1.619.264	-54%
France	2.161	1.302	-40%	2.918.879	4.512.382	55%
Croatia	304	895	194%	59.324	122.794	107%
Italy	5.492	3.036	-45%	4.968.196	1.333.441	-73%
Cyprus	104	87	-16%	339.856	37.823	-89%
Latvia	426	290	-32%	600.939	85.647	-86%
Lithuania	166	506	205%	59.029	32.604	-45%
Luxemburg	168	203	21%	67.348	25.164	-63%
Hungary	4.469	226	-95%	2.378.875	133.323	-94%
Malta	137	131	-4%	1.762.275	5.238.065	197%
Netherlands	526	465	-12%	2.275.770	2.361.330	4%
Austria	1.894	1.289	-32%	98.440	195.650	99%
Poland	814	900	11%	2.472.723	555.638	-78%
Portugal	5.047	1.068	-79%	857.647	1.312.390	53%
Romania	334	401	20%	1.711.152	3.076.236	80%
Slovenia	1.330	4.050	205%	198.340	505.975	155%
Slovakia	507	1.584	212%	435.556	98.895	-77%
Finland	126	34	-73%	200.917	113.721	-43%
Sweden	356	347	-3%	102.920	20.066	-81%
United Kingdom	21.453	11.863	-45%	3.329.303	2.231.880	-33%
Total	86.854	95.194	10%	35.940.294	35.568.982	-1%

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ANNEX 2 – BREAKDOWN OF NUMBER OF CASES, ARTICLES AND THE RETAIL VALUE PER PRODUCT SECTOR

Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	27	1,618,244	€ 358,296
1b	Alcoholic beverages	17	148,438	€ 880,990
1c	Other beverages	22	453,971	€ 1,221,444
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	2,084	931,907	€ 56,375,232
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	337	860,711	€ 3,392,023
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	13,544	1,501,883	€ 60,694,518
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	1,992	520,631	€ 24,523,125
Shoes including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sport shoes	34,341	459,361	€ 28,869,647
4b	Other shoes	9,147	1,205,863	€ 33,833,043
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	7,729	481,176	€ 36,160,177
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	13,060	496,499	€ 56,089,097
5c	Watches	4,597	182,817	€ 92,163,973
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	1,232	711,782	€ 12,815,215

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Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	2,638	86,236	€ 13,478,309
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	4,230	1,454,783	€ 24,584,928
Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	1,001	299,977	€ 16,326,122
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	546	153,516	€ 2,730,363
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	209	5,817	€ 279,550
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	387	152,244	€ 3,928,954
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	949	205,450	€ 4,231,260
CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	502	66,221	€ 2,928,277
8b	Unrecorded	52	23,468	€ 62,208
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	1,416	3,503,042	€ 24,435,972
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	437	128,992	€ 2,779,768
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	263	84,997	€ 1,106,173
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	39	12,346,308	€ 50,803,306
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	61	173,282	€ 926,901

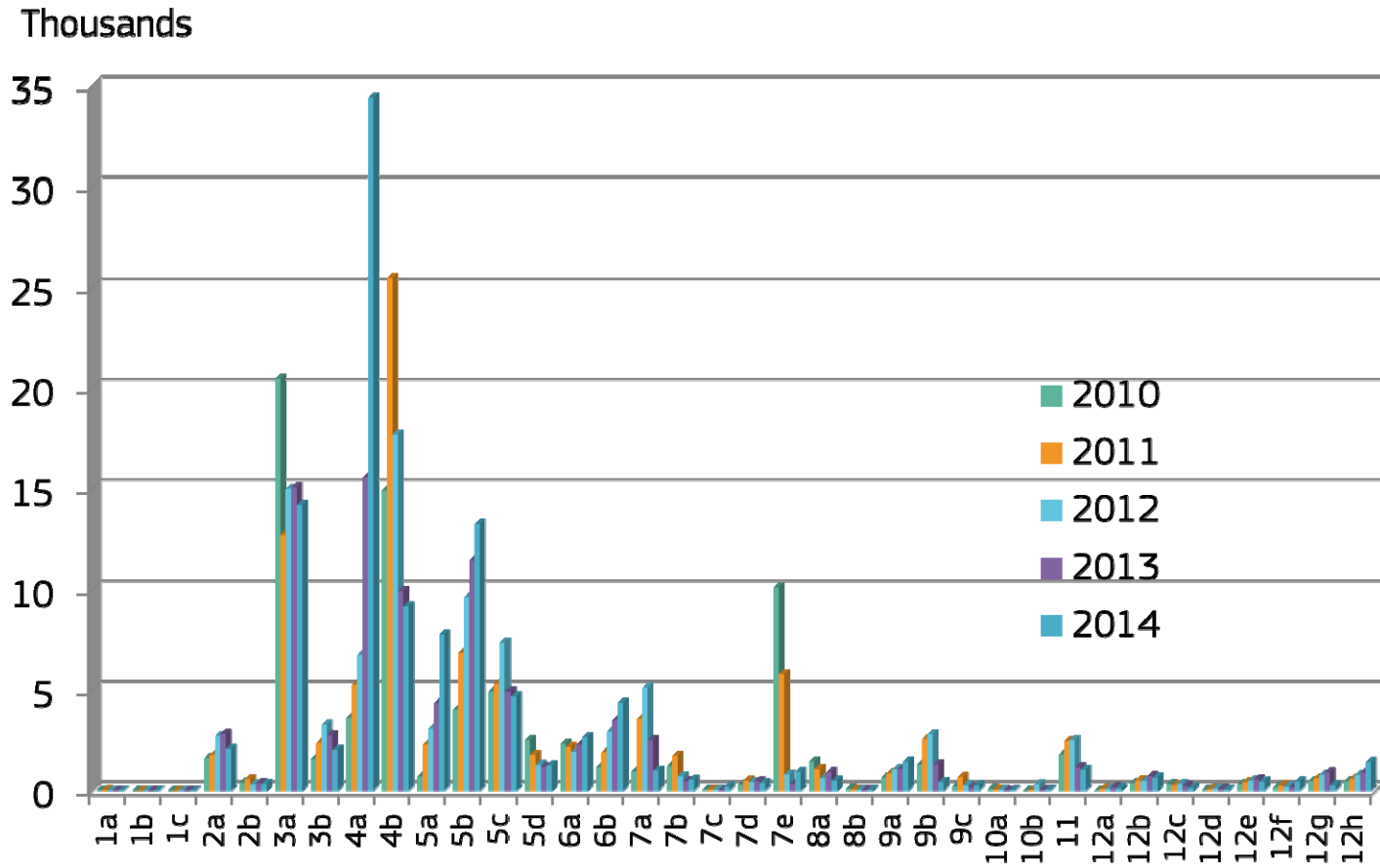
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Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	1,052	2,804,569	€ 3,983,128
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	144	179,791	€ 4,622,631
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	637	157,680	€ 1,929,849
12c	Office stationery	136	60,309	€ 241,313
12d	Lighters	63	179,888	€ 1,831,762
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	443	936,624	€ 2,896,203
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	470	200,645	€ 3,593,197
12g	Packaging materials	274	1,171,156	€ 4,602,278
12h	Other goods	1,410	1,620,704	€ 37,367,103
Total		105,488	35,568,982	€ 617,046,337

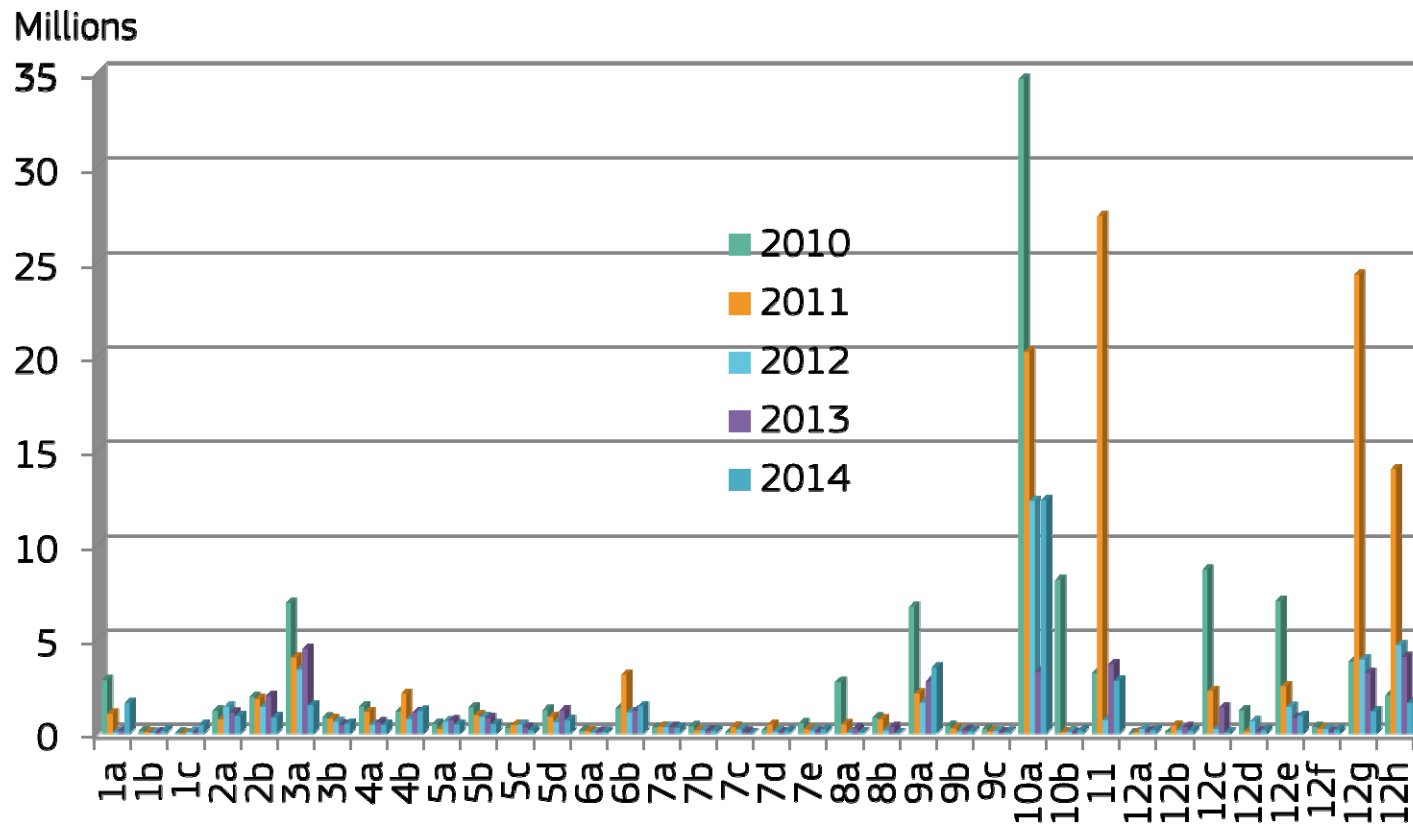
* The number of articles is counted as numbers of individual pieces unless otherwise specified. In case of articles traded in pairs like shoes, socks, gloves, etc one pair is counted as one article.

** The category 10a (cigarettes) is registered in packets of 20 pieces.

ANNEX 3 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF CASES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2014 (PROCEDURES)



ANNEX 4 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2014



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ANNEX 5 - OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE

Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in % according to country of provenance		
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	China 78,08%	Peru 19,44%	Egypt 0,93%
1b	Alcoholic beverages	Panama 51,33%	Portugal 24,76% (export)	Ukraine 9,54%
1c	Other beverages	Morocco 57,25%	Turkey 25,33%	Russia 17,42%
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	China 83,00%	Turkey 15,26%	Hong Kong, China 1,18%
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	Hong Kong, China 55,12%	China 31,63%	Vietnam 12,80%
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	China 67,51%	Turkey 9,91%	Hong Kong, China 5,77%
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	China 76,83%	Hong Kong, China 7,70%	Turkey 5,20%
Shoes including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sport shoes	China 78,74%	Turkey 7,92%	Hong Kong, China 5,39%
4b	Other shoes	China 91,17%	Turkey 3,28%	Egypt 2,48%
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	China 94,72%	Hong Kong, China 4,11%	-
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	China 86,71%	Hong Kong, China 9,27%	Turkey 1,02%
5c	Watches	China 71,84%	Hong Kong, China 8,71%	Morocco 7,54%
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 96,02%	Hong Kong, China 2,77%	-

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Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in % according to country of provenance		
Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 58,25%	China 14,48%	Singapore 2,20%
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	China 49,71%	Hong Kong, China 24,43%	Malaysia 13,56%
Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	China 74,69%	Malaysia 17,07%	Hong Kong, China 6,37%
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	China 46,69%	Hong Kong, China 43,92%	Taiwan 7,38%
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	Thailand 58,45%	China 36,78%	Macao 4,37%
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	China 64,30%	Hong Kong, China 26,67%	-
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	China 80,49%	Hong Kong, China 16,01%	Taiwan 1,12%
CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	Hong Kong, China 72,37%	China 24,09%	Singapore 1,59%
8b	Unrecorded	Hong Kong, China 73,49%	Russia 24,82%	China 1,69%
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	China 97,76%	Hong Kong, China 2,14%	-
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 81,52%	Hong Kong, China 11,90%	Canada 5,34%
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 57,41%	United Arab Emirates 21,65%	Pakistan 15,36%

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Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in % according to country of provenance		
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	China 91,08%	United Arab Emirates 6,45%	Georgia 2,44%
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	Hong Kong, China 53,86%	China 46,10%	-
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	China 88,62%	India 7,58%	Hong Kong, China 2,76%
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	Bulgaria 46,32% (export)	China 45,38%	Hong Kong, China 4,93%
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	China 58,34%	Hong Kong, China 33,44%	United Arab Emirates 3,87%
12c	Office stationery	China 68,33%	Hong Kong, China 18,84%	Thailand 8,98%
12d	Lighters	China 99,87%	-	-
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	China 43,62%	Hong Kong, China 31,20%	Bangladesh 15,49%
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	China 75,80%	India 9,08%	Hong Kong, China 3,87%
12g	Packaging materials	China 49,10%	Hong Kong, China 33,52%	Turkey 14,79%
12h	Other goods	China 83,08%	Hong Kong, China 10,80%	India 2,05%
Total		China 80,08%	Hong Kong, China 8,02%	United Arab Emirates 2,18%

ANNEX 6 - TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE BY NUMBER OF ARTICLES

1. China	Number of articles	% of total
Cigarettes	7,413,388	34%
Toys	2,688,636	12%
Medicines	2,472,644	11%
Foodstuffs	1,106,736	5%
Other goods	934,511	4%
Clothing (ready to wear)	890,493	4%
Perfumes and cosmetics	697,085	3%
Other shoes	648,402	3%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	624,518	3%
Jewellery and other personal accessories	611,373	3%
Total	21.679.220	
2. Hong Kong, China	Number of articles	% of total
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	413,540	19%
Packaging materials	367,243	17%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	306,945	14%
Labels, tags, stickers	274,030	13%
Other goods	121,452	6%
Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills)	90,926	4%
Medicines	77,102	4%
Clothing (ready to wear)	76,169	4%
Toys	58,957	3%
CD, DVD, Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	45,727	2%
Total	2.171.188	
3. United Arab Emirates	Number of articles	% of total
Cigarettes	525.000	89%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	27.409	5%
Sporting articles	14.870	3%
Labels, tags, stickers	10.500	2%
Total	590.026	

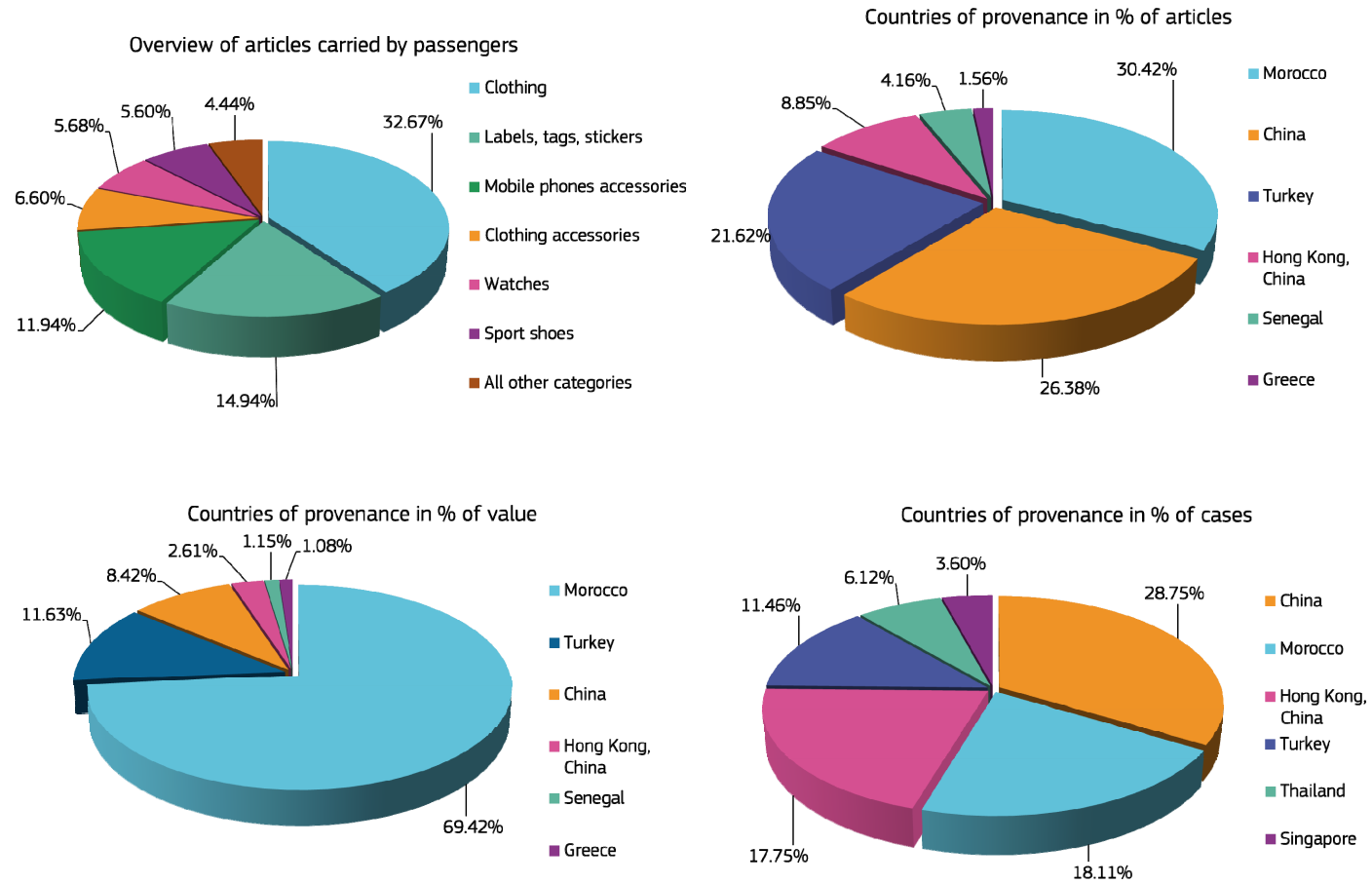
ANNEX 7 - TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE BY VALUE (EQUIVALENT DRV)

1. China	Value	% of total
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 44.551.392	13%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 41.958.537	12%
Cigarettes	€ 36.741.780	11%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 34.813.471	10%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 32.416.226	10%
Watches	€ 22.280.572	7%
Other shoes	€ 20.070.287	6%
Sport shoes	€ 18.662.152	5%
Toys	€ 18.199.494	5%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	€ 11.471.531	3%
Total	€ 341.247.865	

2. Hong Kong, China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 38.844.117	46%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 7.673.553	9%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 6.289.517	7%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 4.665.689	6%
Mobile phones	€ 4.365.956	5%
Packaging materials	€ 3.139.473	4%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 2.462.309	3%
CD, DVD, Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	€ 2.348.779	3%
Sport shoes	€ 1.924.412	2%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	€ 1.379.151	2%
Total	€ 84.185.531	

3. Panama	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 17.823.777	95%
Alcoholic beverages	€ 763.000	4%
Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	€ 75.782	0%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 21.766	0%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 11.383	0%
Total	€ 18.702.757	

ANNEX 8 – OVERVIEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC



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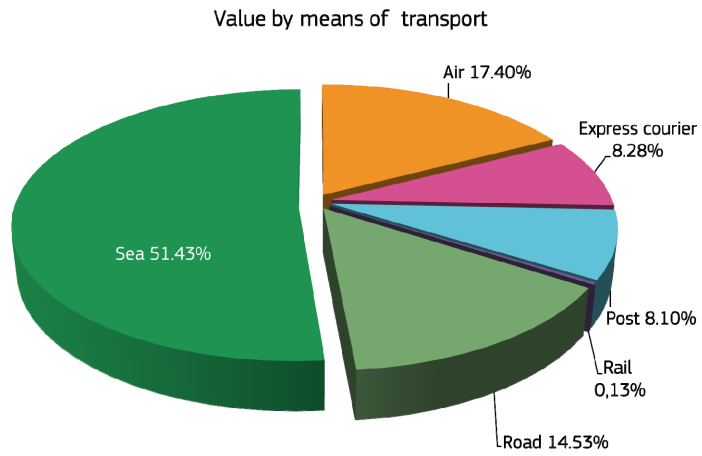
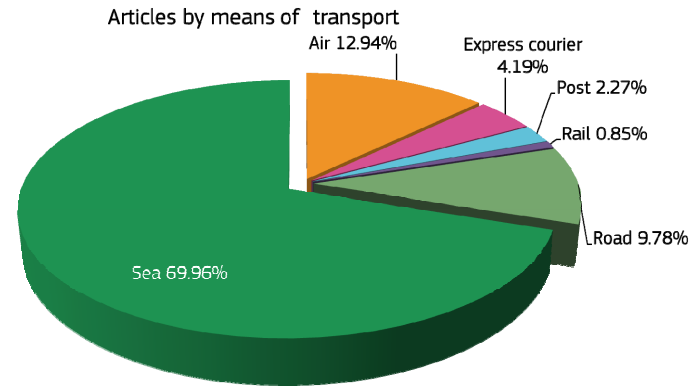
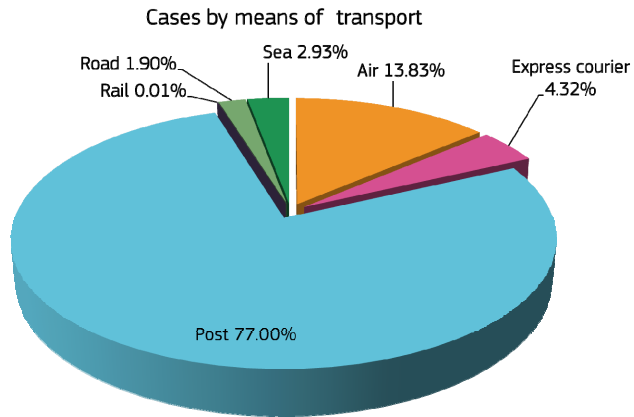
ANNEX 9 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF CASES, ARTICLES AND RETAIL VALUE

Cases	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%
air	18.645	23,5	19.580	21,46	16.754	18,52	15.040	17,32	13.166	13,83
express	2.101	2,66	6.135	6,72	7.936	8,77	7.390	8,51	4.117	4,33
post	48.997	61,93	57.404	62,91	55.933	61,82	55.588	64,00	73.299	77,00
rail	85	0,11	173	0,19	3	0,00	26	0,03	11	0,01
road	5.681	7,18	4.494	4,92	6.156	6,80	4.990	5,75	1.812	1,90
sea	3.602	4,55	3.469	3,80	3.690	4,08	3.821	4,40	2.789	2,93

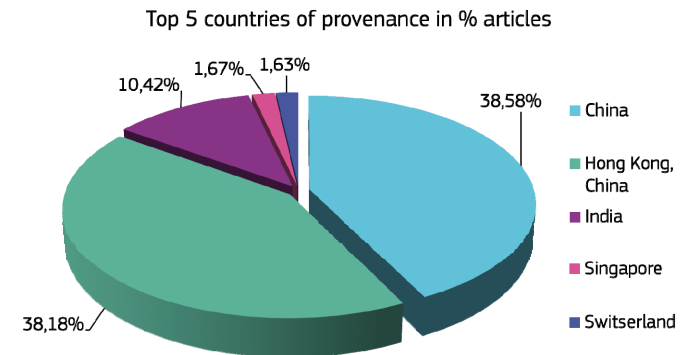
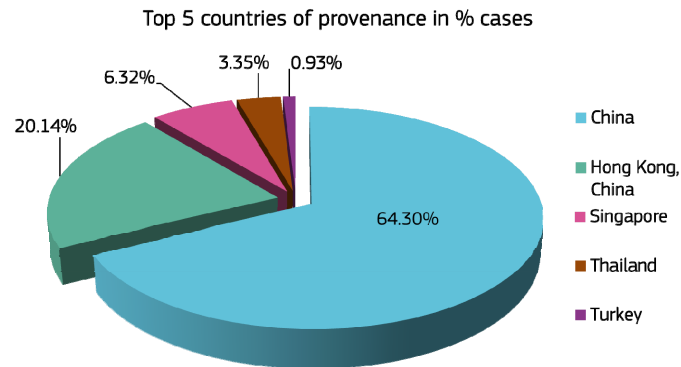
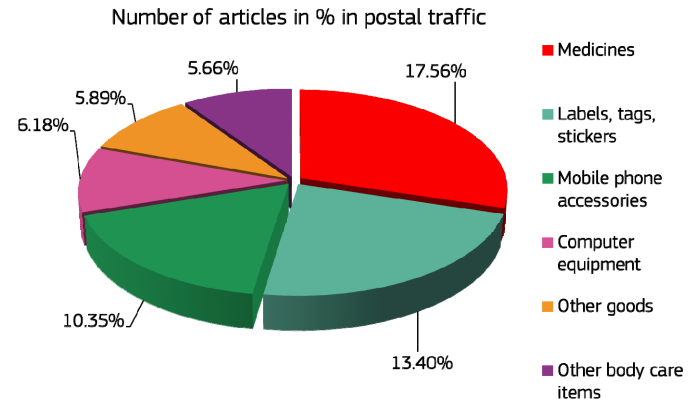
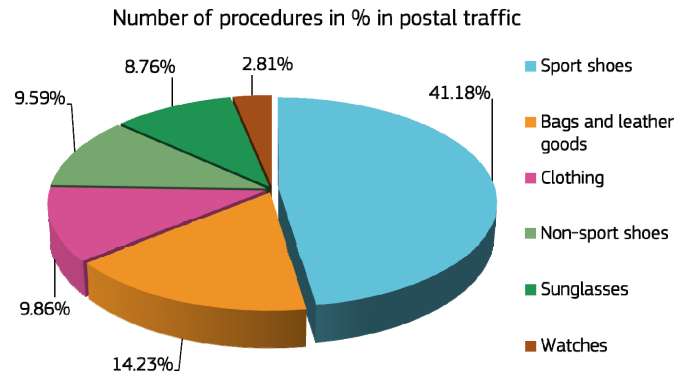
Articles	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%
air	6.312.931	6,11	5.763.876	5,02	5.776.904	14,47	3.890.652	10,83	4.602.394	12,94
express	3.409.512	3,30	3.392.942	2,96	1.983.909	4,97	4.089.450	11,38	1.491.103	4,19
post	1.035.443	1,00	1.911.079	1,67	1.071.351	2,68	1.110.563	3,09	807.249	2,27
rail	272.285	0,26	111.613	0,10	372	0,00	59.886	0,17	303.000	0,85
road	7.945.411	7,69	25.596.728	22,30	7.684.551	19,25	4.283.598	11,92	3.480.222	9,79
sea	84.331.346	81,63	77.996.574	67,96	23.400.358	58,62	22.506.145	62,62	24.885.014	69,96

Value €	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%
air	€ 203.850.984	18,36	€ 196.922.961	15,48	€ 139.394.561	15,54	€ 84.100.278	10,95	€ 107.346.976	17,40
express	€ 26.950.564	2,43	€ 85.186.803	6,70	€ 42.600.559	4,75	€ 43.092.557	5,61	€ 51.066.014	8,28
post	€ 36.568.575	3,29	€ 69.591.721	5,47	€ 106.010.670	11,82	€ 70.284.640	9,15	€ 49.990.683	8,10
rail	€ 3.234.980	0,29	€ 036.922	0,55	€ 67.934	0,02	€ 1.016.873	0,13	€ 1.616.411	0,26
road	€ 109.102.317	9,83	€ 105.569.899	8,30	€ 107.578.619	11,99	€ 61.949.331	8,06	€ 89.665.985	14,53
sea	€ 730.012.433	65,76	€ 808.046.488	63,51	€ 501.139.444	55,88	€ 507.784.250	66,10	€ 317.360.268	51,43

ANNEX 10 - OVERVIEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT



ANNEX 11 - OVERVIEW POSTAL TRAFFIC



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