



European
Commission



Report on EU customs enforcement of **intellectual property rights**

Results at the EU border 2016

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Detention Totals	2015	2016
Cases	81 098	63 184
Procedures	95 313	77 705
Articles	40 728 675	41 387 132
Domestic retail value	€ 642 108 323	€ 672 899 102

Countries of provenance.

China continues to be the main country of provenance from where goods suspected of infringing an IPR were sent to the EU. Looking at the specific product categories, some other countries appear as the main country of provenance, notably Singapore for alcoholic beverages, the Islamic Republic of Iran for clothing accessories, Hong Kong, China for mobile phones and accessories, CD/DVD and accessories and parts for vehicles, and India for medicines.

Product categories.

The top categories of detained articles were cigarettes, which accounted for 24% of the overall amount of detained articles followed by toys (17%), foodstuff (13%), packaging material (12%) and other goods (8%). Compared with 2015, the category packaging material substituted labels, tags and stickers in the top 5.

Means of transport.

Although detentions in postal traffic went down with 28%, courier traffic and postal traffic together still accounted for 73% of all detentions. The type of articles detained are mainly consumer articles ordered via e-commerce like shoes, clothing and accessories, although in terms of quantities packaging material, medicines and labels are in the top 5. In terms of number of detained articles, sea traffic is by far the biggest sector and there are strong increases in rail and road traffic.

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 34.2% (a significant increase compared to 25.8% in 2015) of the total amount of detained articles.

Destruction of goods.

In 82% of the detention procedures started by customs, the goods were destroyed after the owner of the goods and the right-holder agreed on destruction. In 8% of the detentions a court case was started to determine the infringement or as part of criminal proceedings.

In number of articles, 77% of the articles were destroyed or were subject to proceedings. However, 23% of the articles were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (8%) or they were eventually found to be original goods (15%).

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 fruit 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 2016, customs authorities made over 63 000 detentions, consisting of a total of 41.3 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented more than 672 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.

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 COPIS ⁽¹⁾

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

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. Certain statistics, e.g. on results, product category or involved IP right, are given per procedure instead of per case as the figure can differ per procedure. Other statistics remain per infringement case, e.g. customs procedures or transport mode as the figure is only relevant per case.

The statistics are established by the Commission, based on the data transmitted by the Member State administrations, in accordance with the relevant EU customs legislation. From 1 January 2014, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 ⁽²⁾ 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.

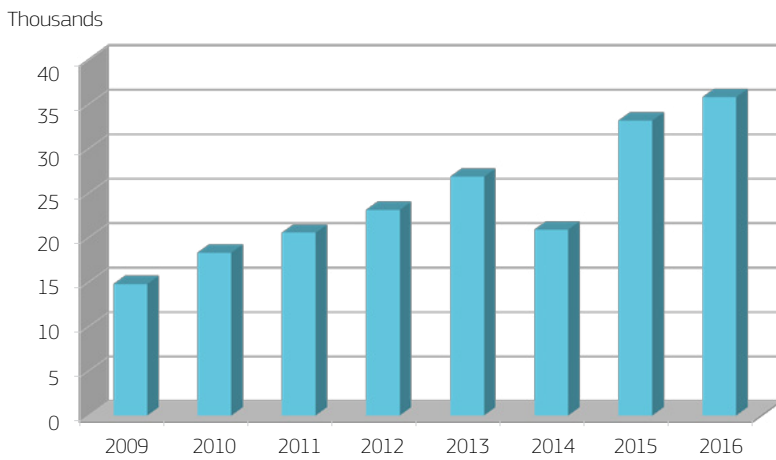
⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 (OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 15).

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).

With the exception of 2014, when the new Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 became applicable and all existing applications for action needed to be replaced, the number of applications for action applicable in the Member States has shown a steady increase.



Year	Applications
2009	14 797
2010	18 330
2011	20 566
2012	23 134
2013	26 865
2014	20 929
2015	33 191
2016	35 815

Chart 1 - Number of applications 2009 - 2016

In 2016, a total of 3 040 national applications for action and 1 179 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. As most Union applications for action were submitted for all Member States, it has led to a further increase with a total of 35 815 applications for action in 2016.

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. For several years now the percentage of ex-officio detentions has been stable around 2%.

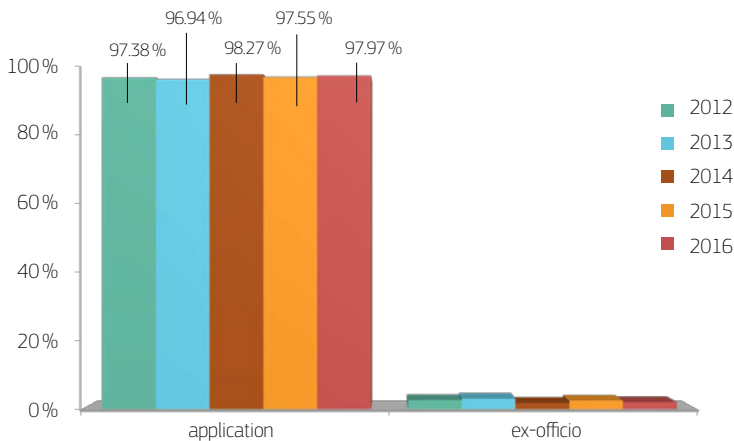


Chart 2 - Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

4. IPR DETENTIONS BY NUMBER OF CASES AND ARTICLES

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) went further down in 2016, with a decrease of 22% compared to 2015.

Each case covers a certain amount of individual articles that can vary from one to several million and can cover different categories of goods and different right-holders. The decrease in the number of cases has mainly occurred in the postal transport mode (see also chart 13 and annex 9). Although all transport sectors show a decrease in absolute number of cases, we can see a shift in percentage from postal to express courier, especially in relation to small consignments.

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 decrease of cases in absolute numbers is in the product categories of «handbags» and «shoes».

The total amount of articles detained has again shown an increase compared to the previous 4 years, with 41.3 million articles in 2016.

In Annex 4 an overview of the years 2012 to 2016 is given per category of goods.

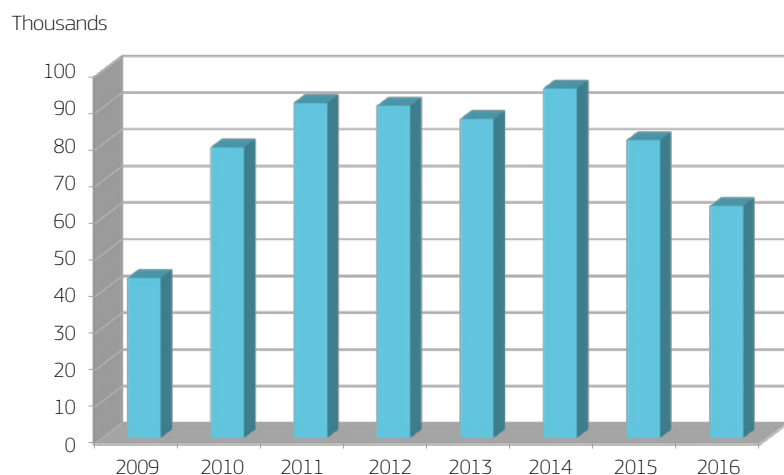


Chart 3 - Number of registered cases

Year	Number of cases
2009	43 572
2010	79 112
2011	91 254
2012	90 473
2013	86 854
2014	95 194
2015	81 098
2016	63 184

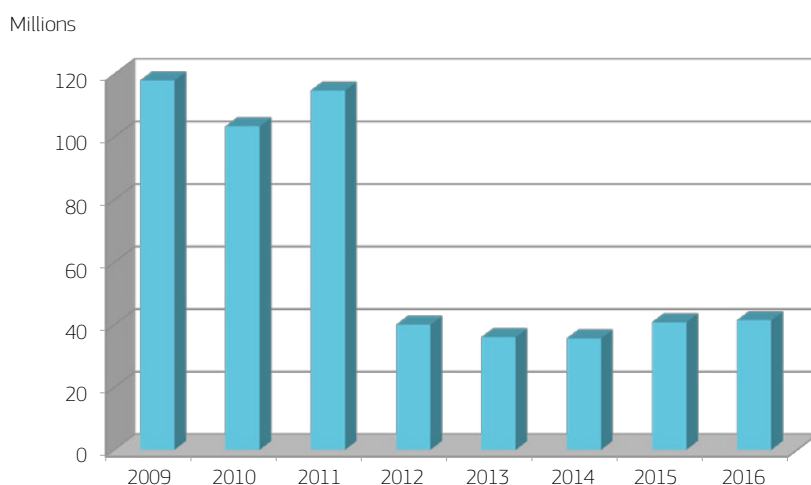


Chart 4 - Number of detained articles

Year	Number of articles
2009	117 959 298
2010	103 306 928
2011	114 772 812
2012	39 917 445
2013	35 940 294
2014	35 568 982
2015	40 728 675
2016	41 387 132

There have been significant decreases (>50% decrease compared to 2015) in the number of articles detained in the following product categories: other body care items, sunglasses, handbags, other electronic equipment, games, sporting articles, other tobacco products, medicines, vehicles accessories and labels.

The top 10 Member States by number of cases accounted for 88% of the overall number of cases and for 79% of the overall number of articles detained. Only four Member States appear in the 'top 10' in terms of number of cases and number of articles. See Annex 1 for more details.

The most important increases (>50% increase compared to 2015) occurred in the following categories: foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, computer equipment, toys and packaging material.

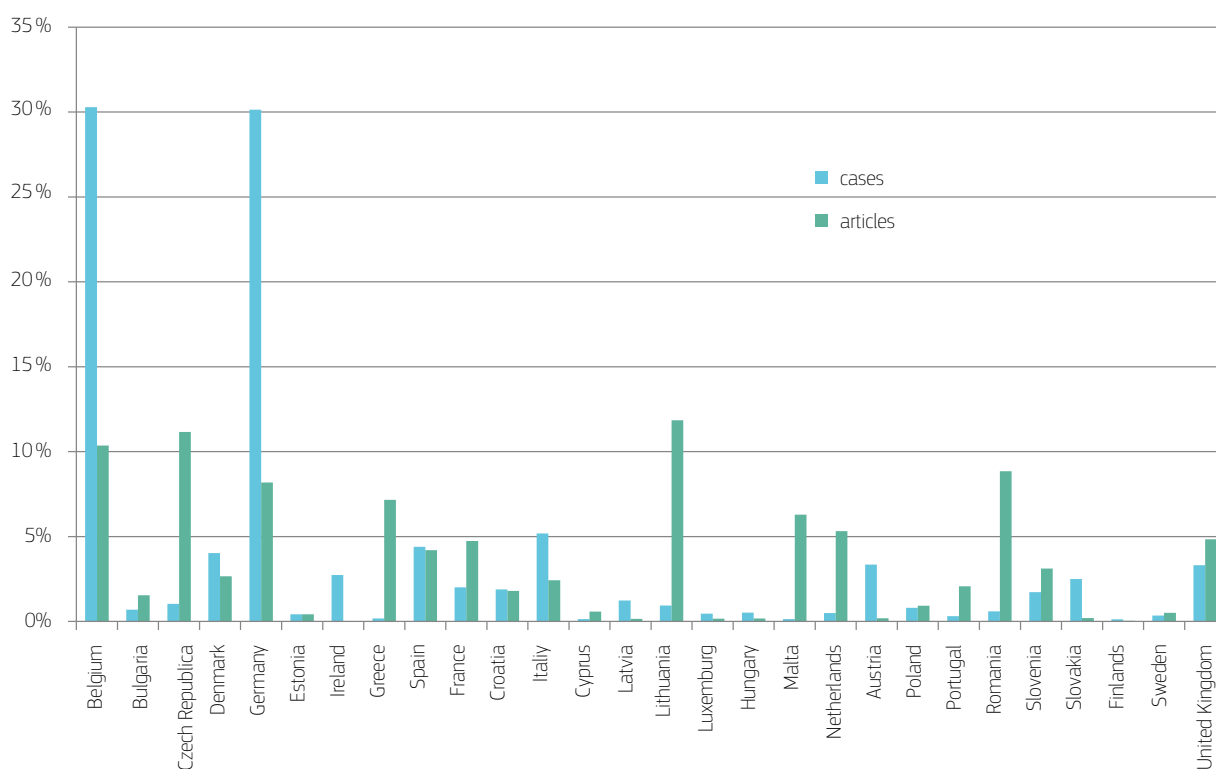


Chart 5 - Overview Member States in percentage of cases and articles

5. RESULTS OF DETENTIONS

In 2016, 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.

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 30% of the applications for action the applicant had requested customs authorities to apply the procedure of Article 26 concerning the destruction of small consignments.

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 concerning prohibitions or restrictions.

In almost 90% 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 or as part of criminal procedures. In 6% of the procedures, the goods were released because no action was undertaken by the right-holder after receiving the notification by the customs authorities, of which one percentage point concerned ex-officio procedures. In 3.7% 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 77 705	Number of articles 41 387 132
Destruction of goods	41 004	27 107 818
Small consignment destruction	22 501	46 096
Court case initiated	6 264	4 606 438
No action undertaken: on application for action in ex-officio situation	4 067 727	2 251 377 957 782
Original goods	2 903	6 370 532
Settlement out of court	239	47 089

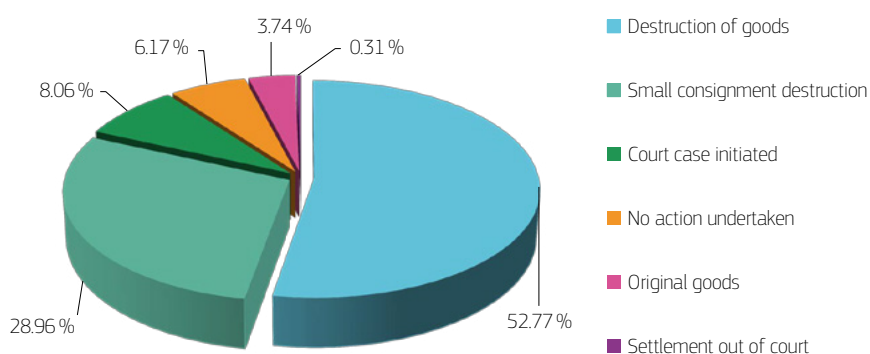


Chart 6 – Breakdown of result by procedure

6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

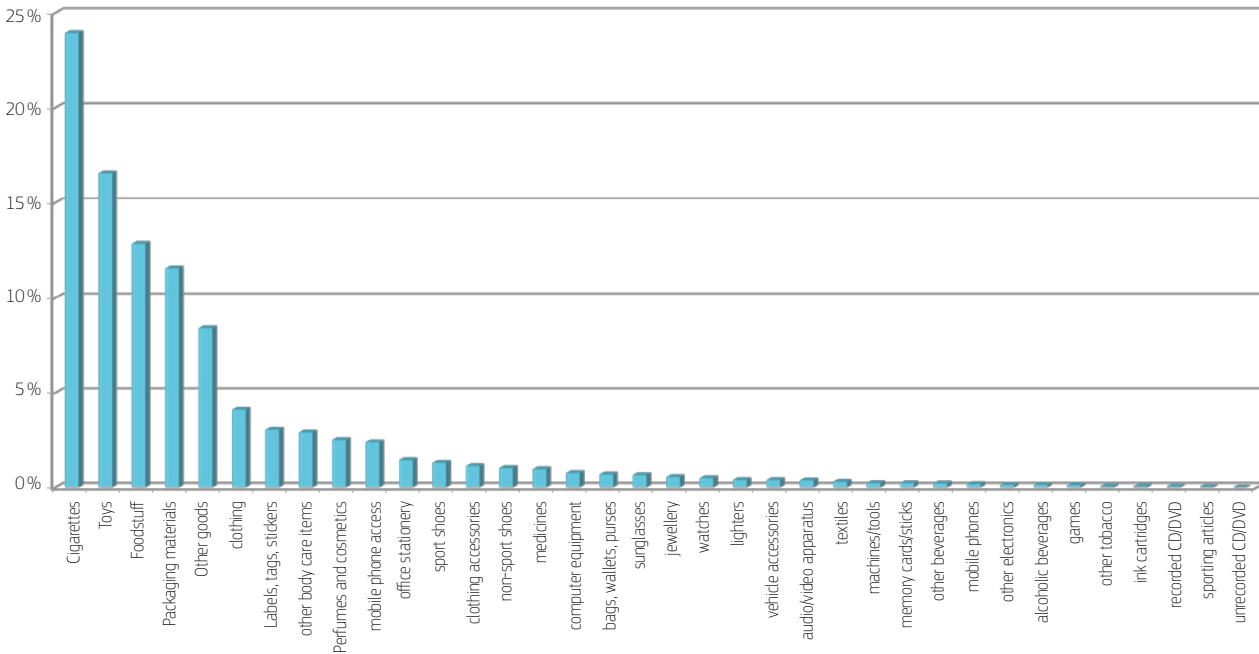


Chart 7 – Top categories by articles

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top 3 categories are cigarettes, toys and foodstuff. The category 'foodstuff' has made an enormous jump from almost the last place to number three mainly because of large amounts of candy detained.

In terms of procedures, the top 3 categories remain almost the same as in 2015 namely sport shoes, clothing and non-sport shoes. The top categories are typical goods to be ordered online and shipped via post or courier (see also Annex 11).

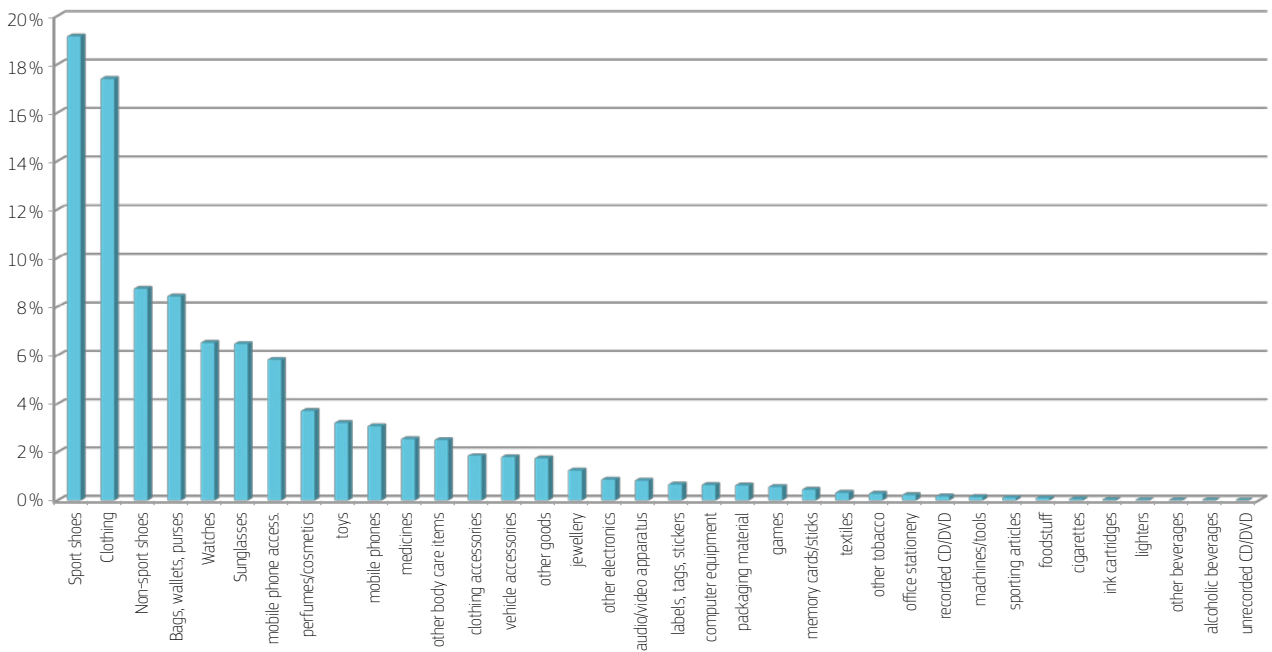


Chart 8 - Top categories by procedures

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 economy, nor the damage caused to right-holders by the trade in IPR infringing goods.

Based upon the DRV the top categories consist mainly of luxury goods such as watches, bags, wallets and purses but also toys appear in the top 3 (see Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

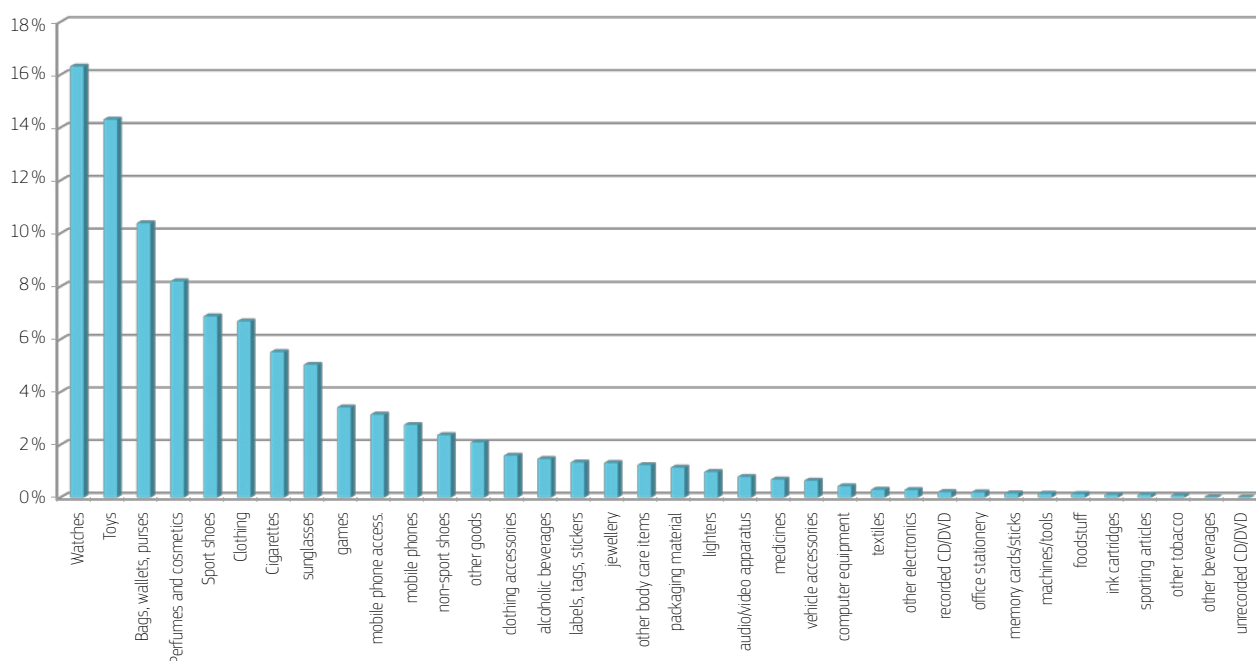


Chart 9 - Top categories by value

7. PROVENANCE

China is the main country (i.e. 80%) where 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, Vietnam, Turkey and India remain in the ‘top 7’. Pakistan and Cambodia appear this year in the top 5 due to large detentions of cigarettes.

With regard to the countries of provenance in relation to value, the list of countries is partly identical to that of former years with the exception of the United Arab Emirates, which re-appeared again after 2012, and Pakistan.

A further breakdown according to each category of products is given in Annex 5.

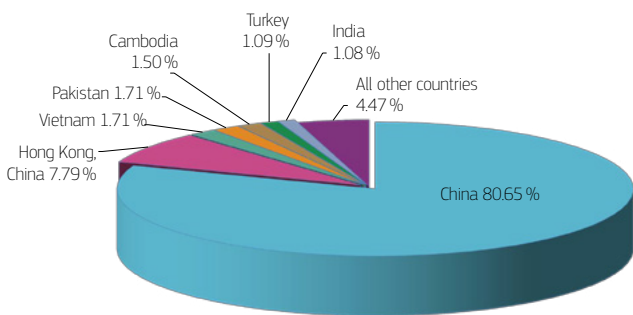


Chart 10 - Country of provenance by articles

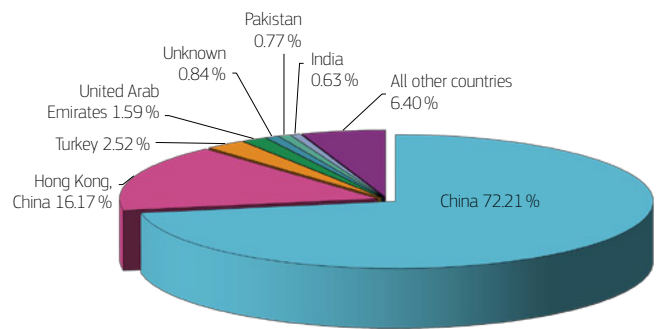


Chart 11 - Country of provenance by value

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 numbers of cases of goods suspected of infringing an IP right found in freight and in passenger traffic remains around 98% and 2% 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.

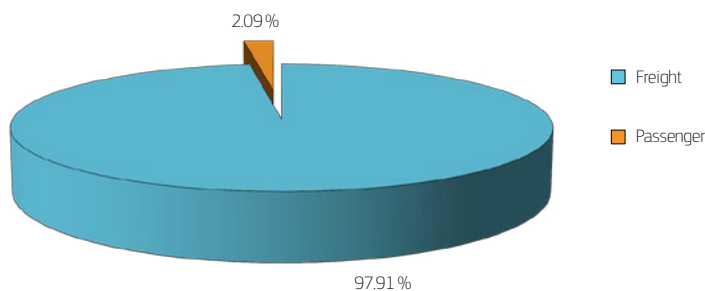


Chart 12 - Breakdown of cases by type of traffic Freight / Passenger

9. TRANSPORT

Over the years postal, air and express transport have remained the most important means of transport in number of cases detained, whereas sea transport by container is the main transport modality in number of articles. Notice the strong increase of articles detained in road transport. The increase in

road and rail traffic must be seen in the light of the One Belt, One Road initiative where new trade roads emerge. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

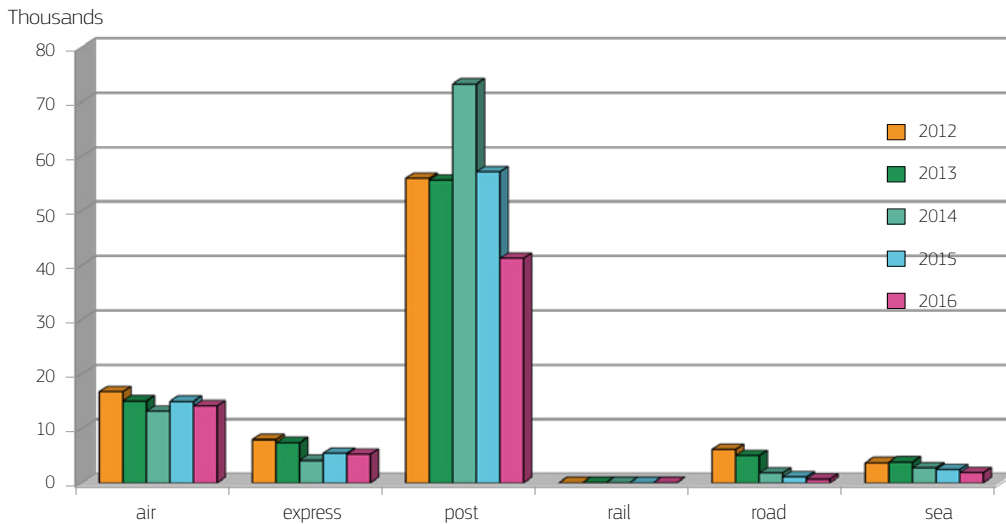


Chart 13 - Registered cases by means of transport

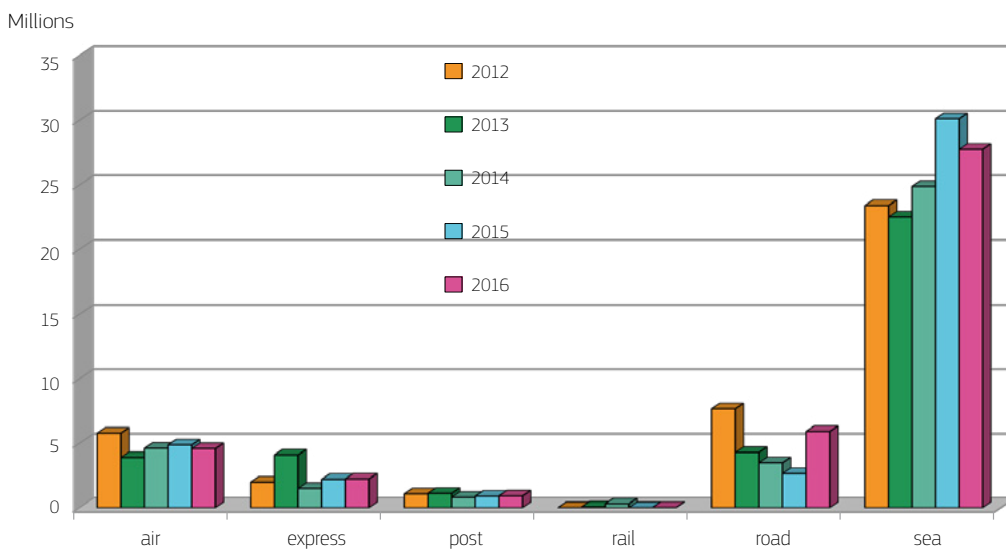


Chart 14 - Detained articles by means of transport

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles (i.e. 92% by number and 88% by value) detained by customs in 2016 were suspected of infringing a trademark, first Union (CTM) followed by international (ITM) and national (NTM) trademarks.

The registered Community (CDR), unregistered Community (CDU), International (ICD) and national (ND) design and model rights are covering higher percentages of detentions than in 2015 with a wide variety of products concerned and with an emphasis on office stationery, toys, items, mobile phone accessories, lighters and other body care articles.

With regard to copyright infringements (NCPR), the product categories most concerned were toys, bags including wallets,

purses and other similar goods, mobile phones and office stationery.

With regard to suspicion of patent infringements (UPT/NPT/SPCM), the main categories of products concerned were mobile phones, medicines, LED lights and laminate flooring.

With regard to suspicion of plant variety right infringements (CPVR), the involved products, namely fruit, belonged to the foodstuff category.

In 2016, the detentions related to geographical indications concerned GIs for spirit drinks (CGIS).

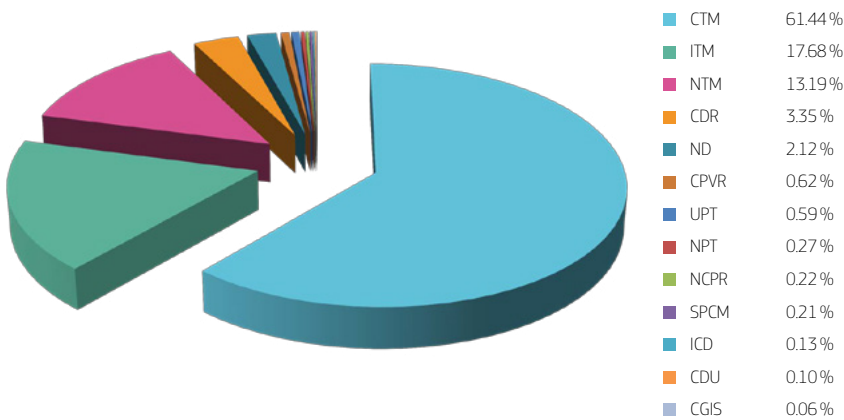


Chart 15 - IP rights in percentage of articles

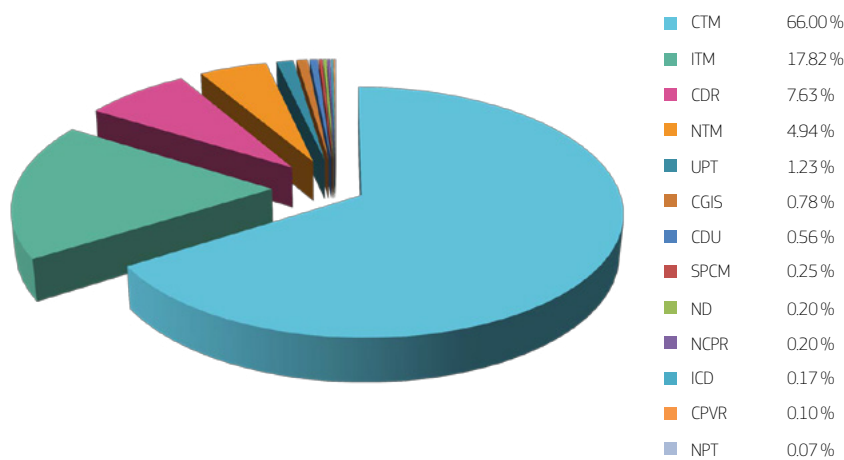


Chart 16 - IP rights in percentage of value

11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

In over 86% of all cases, customs action was started whilst the goods concerned were under an import procedure. In more than 11% 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 (re-)export procedure with a destination outside the EU. In almost 1% of the cases goods were in transit/transhipment with a destination in a third country.

In number of articles, transit and transhipment have higher percentages because detentions in those procedures are often in sea and air traffic (with bigger shipments) while the largest part of cases in import procedures is related to postal traffic (see annex 9), where the amount of articles is of course much smaller.

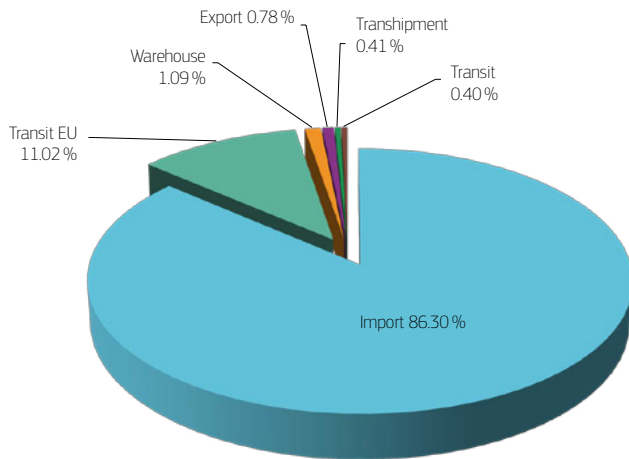


Chart 17 - Breakdown of cases by customs procedure

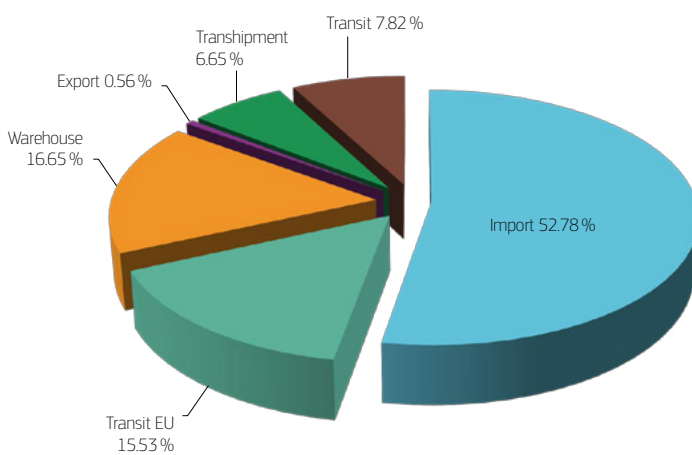


Chart 18 - Breakdown of articles by customs procedure

ANNEXES

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 State - Period 2015 / 2016						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%
Belgium	19 571	19 137	-2%	504 130	4 287 417	750%
Bulgaria	497	436	-12%	1 282 130	638 248	-50%
Czech Republic	1 163	656	-44%	515 105	4 621 189	797%
Denmark	1 481	2 541	72%	51 021	1 101 242	2058%
Germany	22 156	19 045	-14%	2 302 444	3 386 892	47%
Estonia	422	268	-36%	25 536	177 227	594%
Ireland	2 102	1 729	-18%	18 001	12 826	-29%
Greece	149	109	-27%	6 375 856	2 966 330	-53%
Spain	2 999	2 778	-7%	1 893 019	1 737 103	-8%
France	1 556	1 269	-18%	6 331 378	1 960 705	-69%
Croatia	1 673	1 192	-29%	306 000	744 099	143%
Italy	4 245	3 278	-23%	2 096 910	1 006 661	-52%
Cyprus	109	89	-18%	35 661	243 018	581%
Latvia	547	778	42%	89 976	64 432	-28%
Lithuania	757	591	-22%	90 618	4 905 936	5314%
Luxemburg	217	295	36%	33 622	67 379	100%
Hungary	268	330	23%	18 130	74 204	309%
Malta	46	87	89%	1 256 131	2 604 260	107%
Netherlands	344	314	-9%	5 120 665	2 202 371	-57%
Austria	2 771	2 115	-24%	44 832	77 741	73%
Poland	545	510	-6%	1 074 941	383 615	-64%
Portugal	152	200	32%	352 405	855 617	143%
Romania	334	378	13%	4 693 180	3 660 196	-22%
Slovenia	3 061	1 089	-64%	3 213 513	1 289 689	-60%
Slovakia	1 544	1 580	2%	90 103	84 546	-6%
Finland	25	78	212%	4 805	18 191	279%
Sweden	241	218	-10%	58 246	211 410	263%
United Kingdom	12 123	2 094	-83%	2 850 004	2 004 588	-30%
Total	81 098	63 184	-22%	40 728 675	41 387 132	2%

Annex 2 BREAKDOWN OF NUMBER OF PROCEDURES, ARTICLES AND THE RETAIL VALUE PER PRODUCT SECTOR

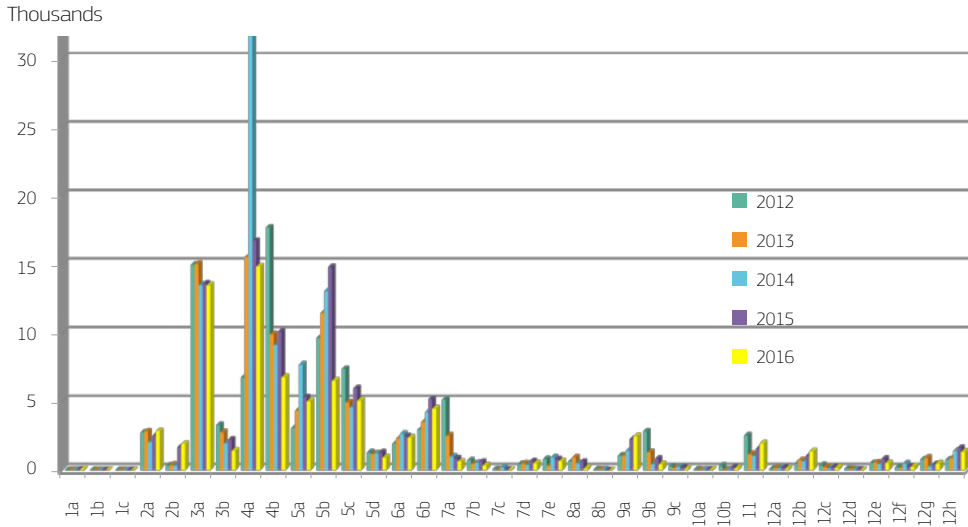
Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles (*)	Retail value original goods
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	71	5 317 440	€ 877 607
1b	Alcoholic beverages	8	52 826	€ 9 713 217
1c	Other beverages	8	88 818	€ 51 444
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	2 857	1 037 209	€ 55 104 254
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc.)	1 936	1 201 111	€ 8 144 657
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	13 523	1 693 194	€ 44 887 870
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc.)	1 422	460 852	€ 10 567 920
Shoes including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sport shoes	14 888	531 433	€ 46 173 653
4b	Other shoes	6 796	419 564	€ 15 848 851
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	5 024	268 992	€ 33 758 948
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	6 556	279 941	€ 69 850 615
5c	Watches	5 067	198 804	€ 109 754 626
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	945	223 149	€ 8 683 458
Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	2 375	72 268	€ 18 451 832
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	4 508	987 587	21 035 402 €
Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	630	154 637	€ 5 184 079
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	343	92 391	€ 1 023 530
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	24	23 161	€ 674 106
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	493	312 427	€ 2 814 727
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straightener, etc.)	659	55 414	€ 1 917 588
CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	128	19 723	€ 1 347 887
8b	Unrecorded	0	0	€ 0
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	2 481	6 850 733	€ 96 223 617
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	425	49 865	€ 22 884 011
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	88	18 170	€ 664 516
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	41	9 911 814	€ 37 128 404
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	210	23 401	€ 483 216

Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles (*)	Retail value original goods
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	1 968	392 037	€ 4 498 898
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	105	94 948	€ 946 586
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	1 374	155 844	€ 4 267 411
12c	Office stationery	173	592 636	€ 1 247 245
12d	Lighters	14	163 059	€ 6 368 216
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	508	1 259 192	€ 8 781 473
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc.)	244	123 274	€ 1 919 430
12g	Packaging materials	473	4 778 521	€ 7 553 878
12h	Other goods	1 340	3 482 697	€ 14 065 929
Total		77 705	41 387 132	€ 672 899 102

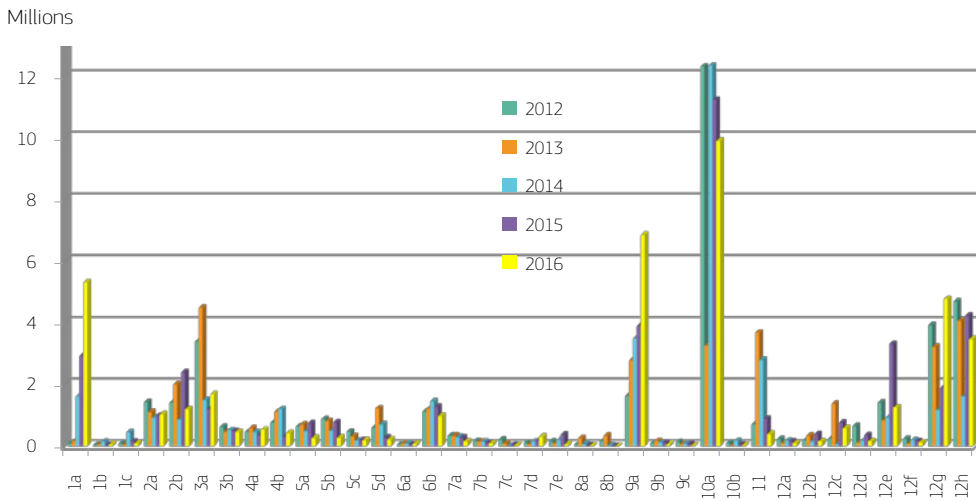
(*) The number of articles is counted as numbers of individual pieces unless otherwise specified. In case of articles traded in pairs like shoes, socks, gloves, etc. one pair is counted as one article.

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

Annex 3 OVERVIEW NUMBER OF CASES BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016 (PROCEDURES)



Annex 4 OVERVIEW NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016



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 94.16%	Hong Kong, China 3.26%	Bulgaria 1.26% (export)
1b	Alcoholic beverages	Singapore 89.29%	Bulgaria 10.71% (export)	-
1c	Other beverages	Bulgaria 81.25%	Nigeria 15.52%	China 3.23%
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	China 68.45%	Hong Kong, China 22.06%	United Arab Emirates 5.29%
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc.)	China 47.93%	Hong Kong, China 17.36%	United Arab Emirates 15.47%
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	China 58.04%	Turkey 12.40%	Bangladesh 6.55%
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc.)	Islamic Republic of Iran 43.52%	China 42.31%	Hong Kong, China 5.32%
Shoes including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sport shoes	China 78.96%	Germany 5.36%	Hong Kong, China 4.37%
4b	Other shoes	China 65.75%	Malaysia 15.54%	United Kingdom 8.67%
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	China 78.62%	Hong Kong, China 8.62%	British Virgin Islands 5.03%
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	China 82.79%	Hong Kong, China 4.30%	Greece 3.86%
5c	Watches	China 62.58%	Hong Kong, China 21.11%	Islamic Republic of Iran 9.15%
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 61.09%	Hong Kong, China 30.00%	Thailand 3.48%
Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	China 53.01%	Hong Kong, China 31.84%	British Virgin Islands 4.73%
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 51.10%	China 46.61%	-
Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	China 77.52%	Hong Kong, China 21.47%	-
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	China 54.92%	Hong Kong, China 43.72%	-
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	China 70.88%	Hong Kong, China 11.67%	United Arab Emirates 9.75%
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	China 60.06%	Hong Kong, China 36.84%	Greece 1.60%

Product Sector		Number of articles, not released, in % according to country of provenance		
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straightener, etc.)	China 83.32%	Hong Kong, China 14.23%	Turkey 1.39%
CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	Hong Kong, China 85.14%	China 14.73%	-
8b	Unrecorded	-	-	-
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	China 96.61%	Hong Kong, China 2.07%	-
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 51.43%	Hong Kong, China 47.65%	-
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 63.33%	India 31.79%	Hong Kong, China 4.18%
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	China 74.92%	Vietnam 8.74%	Cambodia 7.73%
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	China 63.62%	Hong Kong, China 32.72%	Malaysia 1.83%
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	India 62.60%	China 15.70%	Germany 10.43%
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	China 96.37%	Hong Kong, China 3.58%	-
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	Hong Kong, China 45.28%	China 41.87%	Greece 3.54%
12c	Office stationery	China 98.89%	-	-
12d	Lighters	China 99.99%	-	-
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	China 50.55%	Hong Kong, China 28.68%	Senegal 7.02%
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc.)	China 67.91%	Estonia 18.69% (export)	Pakistan 5.14%
12g	Packaging materials	China 81.19%	Hong Kong, China 17.70%	-
12h	Other goods	China 91.20%	Hong Kong, China 3.93%	Japan 1.41%
Total		China 80.65%	Hong Kong, China 7.79%	Vietnam 1.71%

Annex 6 TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE BY NUMBER OF ARTICLES

1. China	Number of articles	% of total
Toys	5 607 185	22%
Cigarettes	4 605 334	18%
Foodstuff	4 448 041	17%
Packaging materials	3 199 423	13%
Other goods	2 712 079	11%
Clothing (ready to wear)	763 500	3%
Perfumes and cosmetics	639 467	3%
Labels, tags, stickers	534 956	2%
Office stationery	504 445	2%
Other shoes	397 729	2%
Total	25 501 475	

2. Hong Kong, China	Number of articles	% of total
Packaging materials	697 674	28%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	388 663	16%
Labels, tags, stickers	303 546	12%
Perfumes and cosmetics	206 092	8%
Foodstuff	154 080	6%
Toys	119 965	5%
Other goods	116 779	5%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc.)	92 519	4%
Clothing (ready to wear)	47 770	2%
Jewellery and other accessories	42 663	2%
Total	2 467 928	

3. Vietnam	Number of articles	% of total
Cigarettes	537 000	99%
Total	540 724	

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

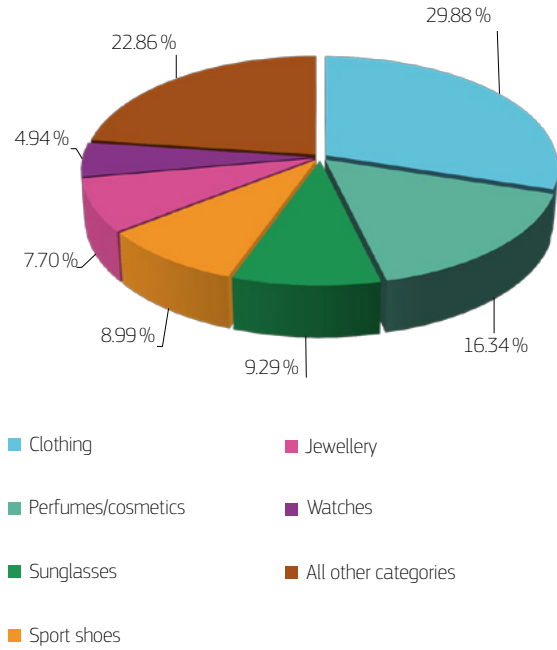
1. China	Value	% of total
Toys	€ 82 338 181	20%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 52 495 580	13%
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 45 504 778	11%
Watches	€ 43 809 582	11%
Sport shoes	€ 37 443 727	9%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 25 824 126	6%
Games (including electronic game consoles)	€ 21 951 263	5%
Cigarettes	€ 20 610 959	5%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 17 907 769	4%
Other shoes	€ 10 288 764	2%
Total	€ 417 163 227	

2. Hong Kong, China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 49 187 216	53%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 8 763 919	9%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 5 385 583	6%
Labels, tags, stickers	€ 5 168 017	6%
Mobile phones	€ 3 143 772	3%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 2 836 825	3%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 2 587 147	3%
Sport shoes	€ 2 479 714	3%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc.)	€ 1 417 315	2%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc.)	€ 1 402 214	2%
Total	€ 93 299 738	

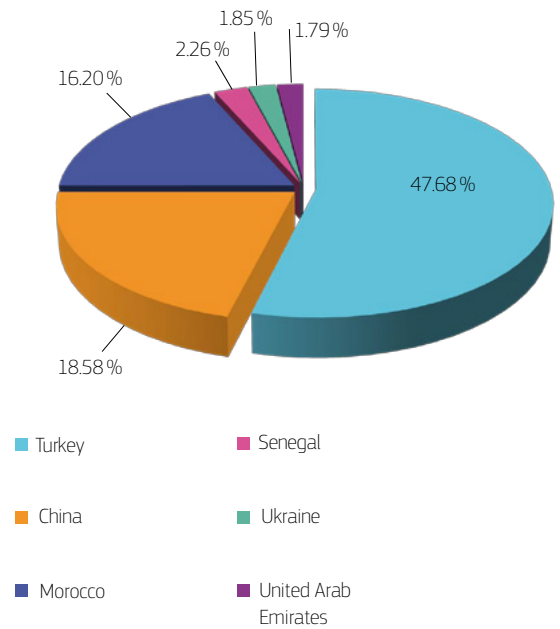
3. Turkey	Value	% of total
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 5 795 413	40%
Watches	€ 2 477 991	17%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 1 678 210	12%
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 1 276 131	9%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc.)	€ 710 117	5%
Other shoes	€ 597 839	4%
Sport shoes	€ 538 307	4%
Other goods	€ 489 335	3%
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 336 345	2%
Total	€ 14 531 270	

Annex 8 OVERVIEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC

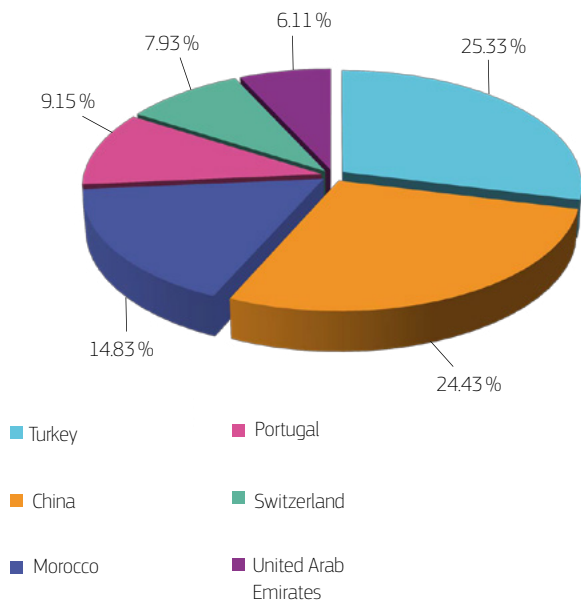
Overview of articles carried by passengers



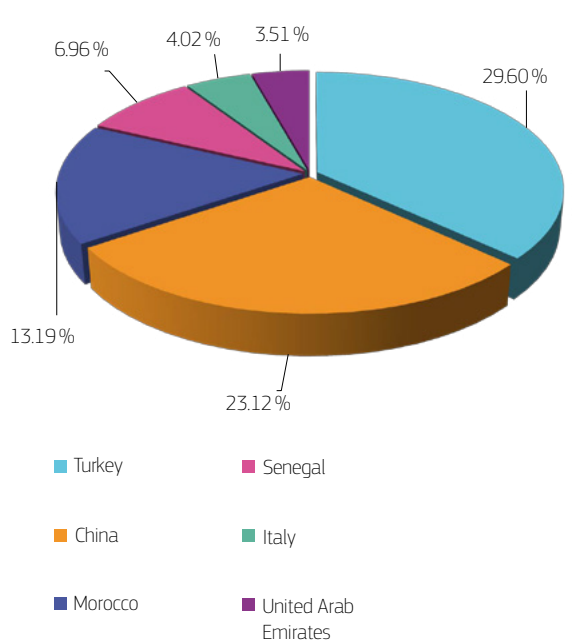
Countries of provenance in % of articles



Countries of provenance in % of value



Countries of provenance in % of cases



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

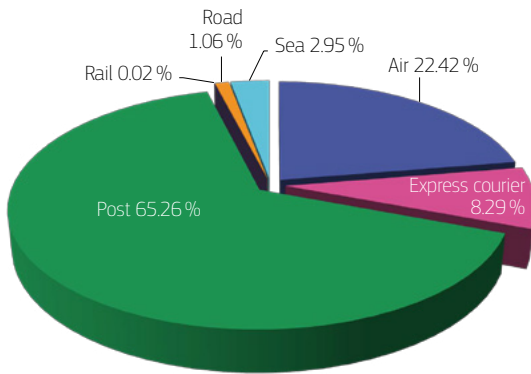
Cases	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
air	16 754	18.52	15 040	17.32	13 166	13.83	14 970	18.46	14 166	22.42
express	7 936	8.77	7 390	8.51	4 117	4.33	5 418	6.68	5 241	8.29
post	55 933	61.82	55 588	64.00	73 299	77.00	57 185	70.51	41 236	65.26
rail	3	0.00	26	0.03	11	0.01	2	0.00	11	0.02
road	6 156	6.80	4 990	5.75	1 812	1.90	1 073	1.32	667	1.06
sea	3 690	4.08	3 821	4.40	2 789	2.93	2 450	3.02	1 863	2.95

Articles	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
air	5 776 904	14.47	3 890 652	10.83	4 602 394	12.94	4 865 259	11.95	4 579 276	11.06
express	1 983 909	4.97	4 089 450	11.38	1 491 103	4.19	2 199 781	5.40	2 228 095	5.38
post	1 071 351	2.68	1 110 563	3.09	807 249	2.27	893 059	2.19	911 327	2.20
rail	372	0.00	59 886	0.17	303 000	0.85	21	0.00	14 718	0.04
road	7 684 551	19.25	4 283 598	11.92	3 480 222	9.79	2 647 606	6.50	5 910 245	14.28
sea	23 400 358	58.62	22 506 145	62.62	24 885 014	69.96	30 122 949	73.96	27 743 471	67.03

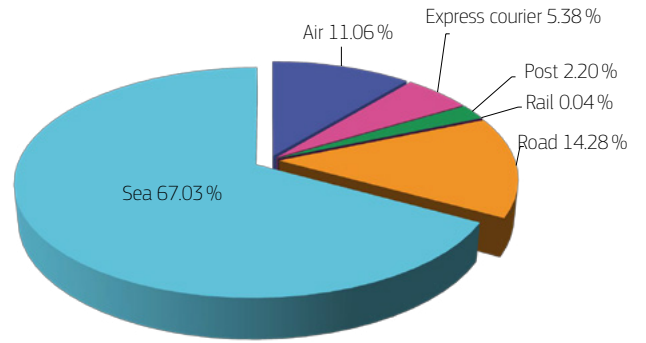
Value €	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
air	€ 139 394 561	15.54	€ 84 100 278	10.95	€ 107 346 976	17.40	€ 118 845 943	18.51	€ 186 154 982	27.66
express	€ 42 600 559	4.75	€ 43 092 557	5.61	€ 51 066 014	8.28	€ 87 155 307	13.57	€ 51 569 585	7.66
post	€ 106 010 670	11.82	€ 70 284 640	9.15	€ 49 990 683	8.10	€ 57 790 226	9.00	€ 47 234 053	7.02
rail	€ 167 934	0.02	€ 1 016 873	0.13	€ 1 616 411	0.26	€ 4 500	0.00	€ 709 437	0.11
road	€ 107 578 619	11.99	€ 61 949 331	8.06	€ 89 665 985	14.53	€ 52 852 967	8.23	€ 14 923 271	2.22
sea	€ 501 139 444	55.88	€ 507 784 250	66.10	€ 317 360 268	51.43	€ 325 459 380	50.69	€ 372 307 775	55.33

Annex 10 OVERVIEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT

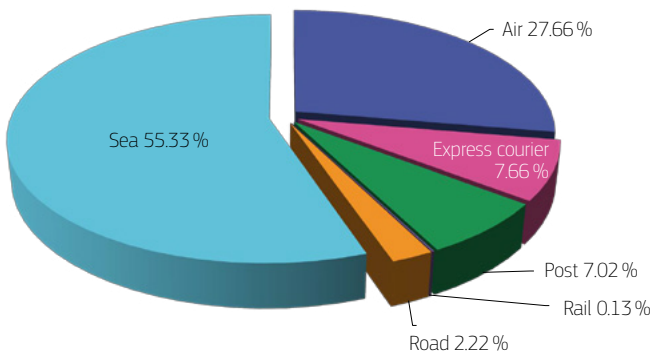
Cases by means of transport



Articles by means of transport

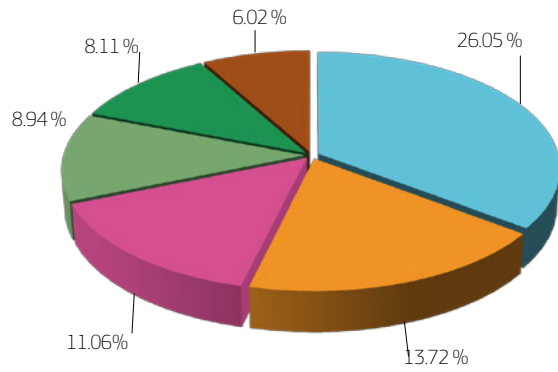


Value by means of transport



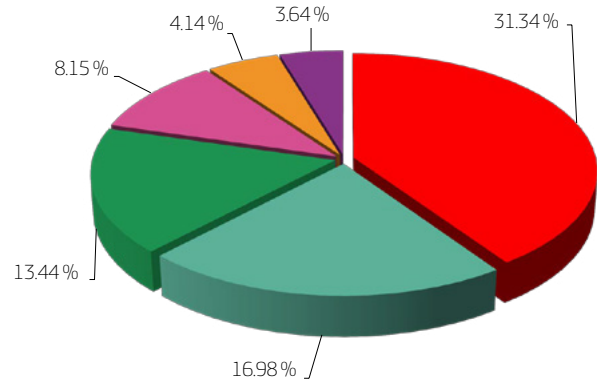
Annex 11 OVERVIEW POSTAL TRAFFIC

Number of procedures in % in postal traffic



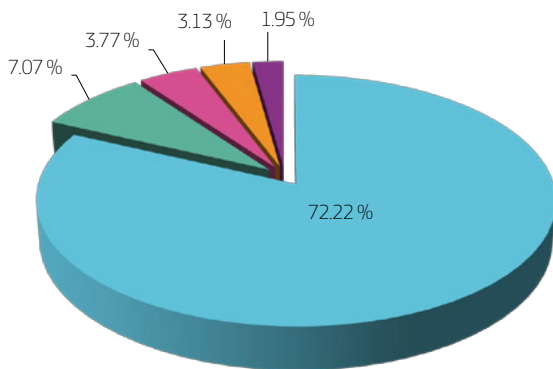
- Sport shoes
- Clothing
- Non-sport shoes
- Sunglasses
- Bags and leather goods
- Watches

Number of articles in % in postal traffic



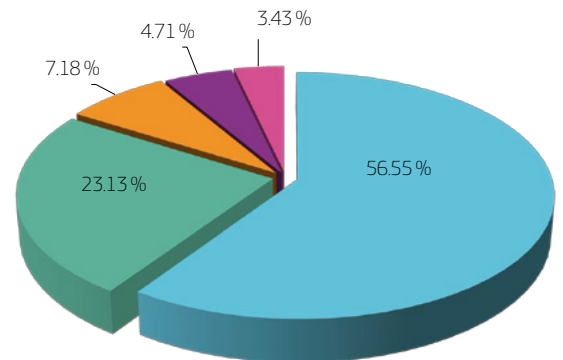
- Packaging material
- Medicines
- Labels, tags, stickers
- Mobile phone accessories
- Toys
- Clothing

Top 5 countries of provenance in % cases



- China
- Hong Kong, China
- Singapore
- Unknown
- Germany

Top 5 countries of provenance in % articles



- China
- Hong Kong, China
- India
- Germany
- Singapore

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