



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

Results at the EU border, 2017



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Detention Totals	2016	2017
Cases	63 184	57 433
Procedures	77 705	74 706
Articles	41 387 132	31 410 703
Domestic retail value	€ 672 899 102	€ 582 456 067

Countries of provenance.

China continues to be the main country of provenance for goods suspected of infringing one or more intellectual property rights (IPR) arriving in the EU. In terms of specific product categories, other countries feature as the main countries of provenance, notably: the Republic of Moldova for alcoholic beverages; the United States of America for other beverages; Turkey for clothing; Hong Kong, China for mobile phones and accessories, ink cartridges and toners, CDs/DVDs and labels, tags and stickers; and India for medicines.

Product categories.

The top categories for detained articles were: foodstuffs, which accounted for 24 % of the overall amount of detained articles, followed by toys (11 %), cigarettes (9 %), 'other goods' (9 %) and clothing (7 %). Therefore, since 2016, the categories of foodstuffs and cigarettes have switched places in the product category ranking and clothing has replaced packaging material in the top five.

Means of transport.

The number of detentions in all transport sectors, except express courier and road transportation, reduced. Courier traffic and postal traffic together still accounted for 76 % of all detentions. The type of articles detained in the categories of postal and express courier traffic are mainly consumer

articles ordered via e-commerce, for example shoes, clothing, bags and watches. In terms of quantities, however, packaging material, medicines and labels are still in the top five. Despite a decrease of 27 % in articles, sea traffic remains by far the biggest sector. This decrease is heavily influenced by a reduction in the number of detentions of counterfeit cigarettes.

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 43.3 % (a significant increase for the second consecutive year, compared to 25.8 % in 2015 and 34.2 % in 2016) of the total amount of detained articles.

Destruction of goods.

In 79 % 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 10 % of the detentions, a court case was initiated to determine the infringement and, in 0.2 %, the goods were dealt with as part of criminal proceedings.

74 % of the detained articles were destroyed or were subject to court proceedings. However, 24 % of the detained articles were released because the right-holder did not respond to the notification sent to them by customs (11 %), or the articles were eventually found to be original goods (13 %), or there was no infringement situation (0.2 %).

2. INTRODUCTION

The annual publication of the result of customs actions at EU external borders provides an opportunity to measure the scale of customs actions required to enforce IPR. The enforcement of IPR by customs is a priority for the Commission and for 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 2017, customs authorities made over 57 000 detentions, consisting of a total of 31.4 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented more than 582 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 (IP right) that may have been infringed.

Each detention is referred to as a 'case'; a case may involve one or more articles and each case may contain articles of different product categories, belonging to different right-holders. In COPIS ⁽¹⁾, Member States register each case per cat-

egory of goods and per right-holder. For each right-holder, a new detention procedure will be initiated, which explains why there are more procedures than cases. Certain statistics, e.g. on results, product category, or a given IP right, are provided 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 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.

⁽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 there is a suspicion that an IP right 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 Member States, has established a manual for right-holders to explain the procedure 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).

Since 2014, when 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 Member States has remained constant, with a small shift from national to Union applications.

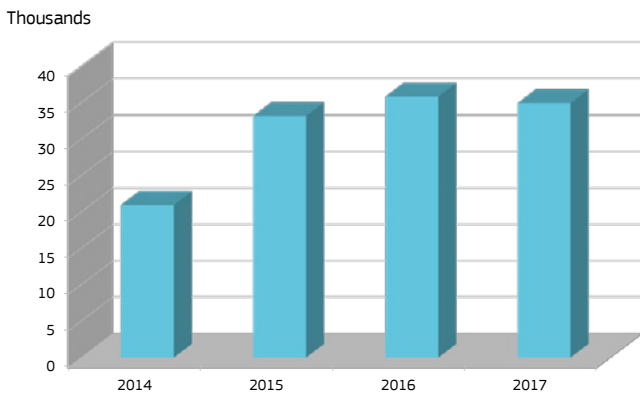


Chart 1. Number of applications 2014-2017

Year	Applications
2014	20 929
2015	33 191
2016	35 815
2017	34 931

In 2017, a total of 2 766 national applications for action and 1 271 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 total of 34 931 applications for action in 2017.

EU customs also have the power to act ex-officio should they suspect 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, at around 2 %.

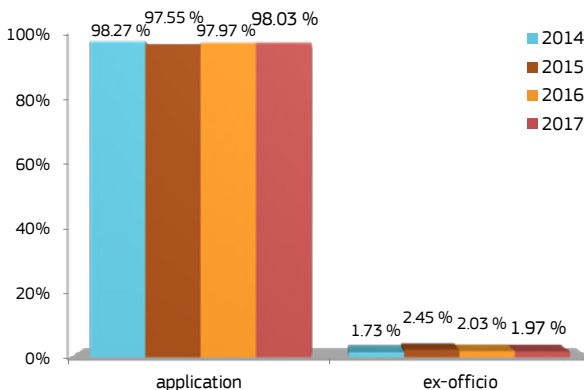


Chart 2. Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

With regards to ex officio detentions, in 43 % of all procedures, the goods were released because the right-holder could not be identified within 1 working day or the right-holder did not submit an application for action within 4 working days.

4. IPR DETENTIONS BY NUMBER OF PROCEDURES AND ARTICLES

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) decreased by 9 % in 2017, for the most part in the postal, air freight and sea transportation modes (see also Chart 13 and Annex 9). Interceptions in express courier and road transport have, however, demonstrated an increase, when compared to the figures from 2016.

Each case includes a number of individual articles, ranging from one to several million, and can cover different categories of goods and different right-holders. For each right-holder in a case, a procedure will be initiated by customs and some cases can involve as many as 40 different right-holders.

The number of procedures remained stable between 2016 and 2017.

The total number of articles detained shows a decrease of 24 % compared to the previous year; 31.4 million articles were detained in 2017.

Annex 4 provides an overview of the years 2014-2017 per category of goods.

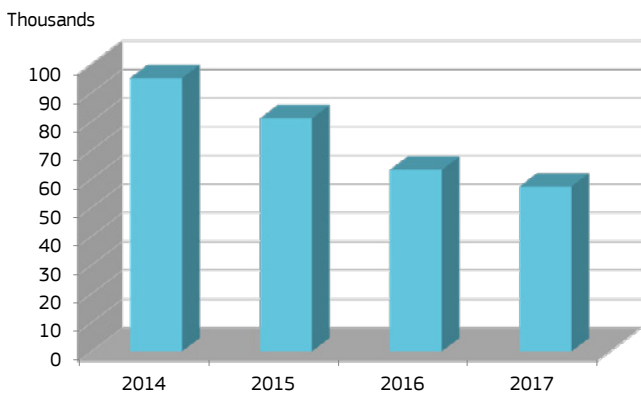


Chart 3. Number of registered cases

Year	Number of cases
2014	95 194
2015	81 098
2016	63 184
2017	57 433

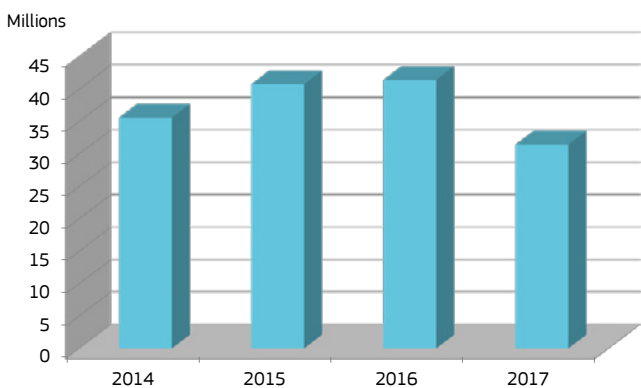


Chart 4. Number of detained articles

Year	Number of articles
2014	35 568 982
2015	40 728 675
2016	41 387 132
2017	31 410 703

There has been a significant decrease (> 50 % decrease compared to 2016) in the numbers of articles detained in the following product categories: perfumes and cosmetics, clothing accessories, ink cartridges and toners, toys, cigarettes, lighters and packaging materials.

The most significant decrease in absolute numbers has been in the category of cigarettes, with 7 million packages being less detained, representing 70 % of the total decrease in articles.

The most important increases (> 50 % increase compared to 2016) occurred in the following categories: alcoholic beverages, computer equipment, games, sporting equipment, vehicle accessories and textiles.

The top 10 Member States in terms of number of cases accounted for 86 % of the overall number of cases and for 85 % of the overall number of articles detained. Five Member States appear in the 'top 10' in terms of number of cases and number of articles. See Annex 1 for more details.

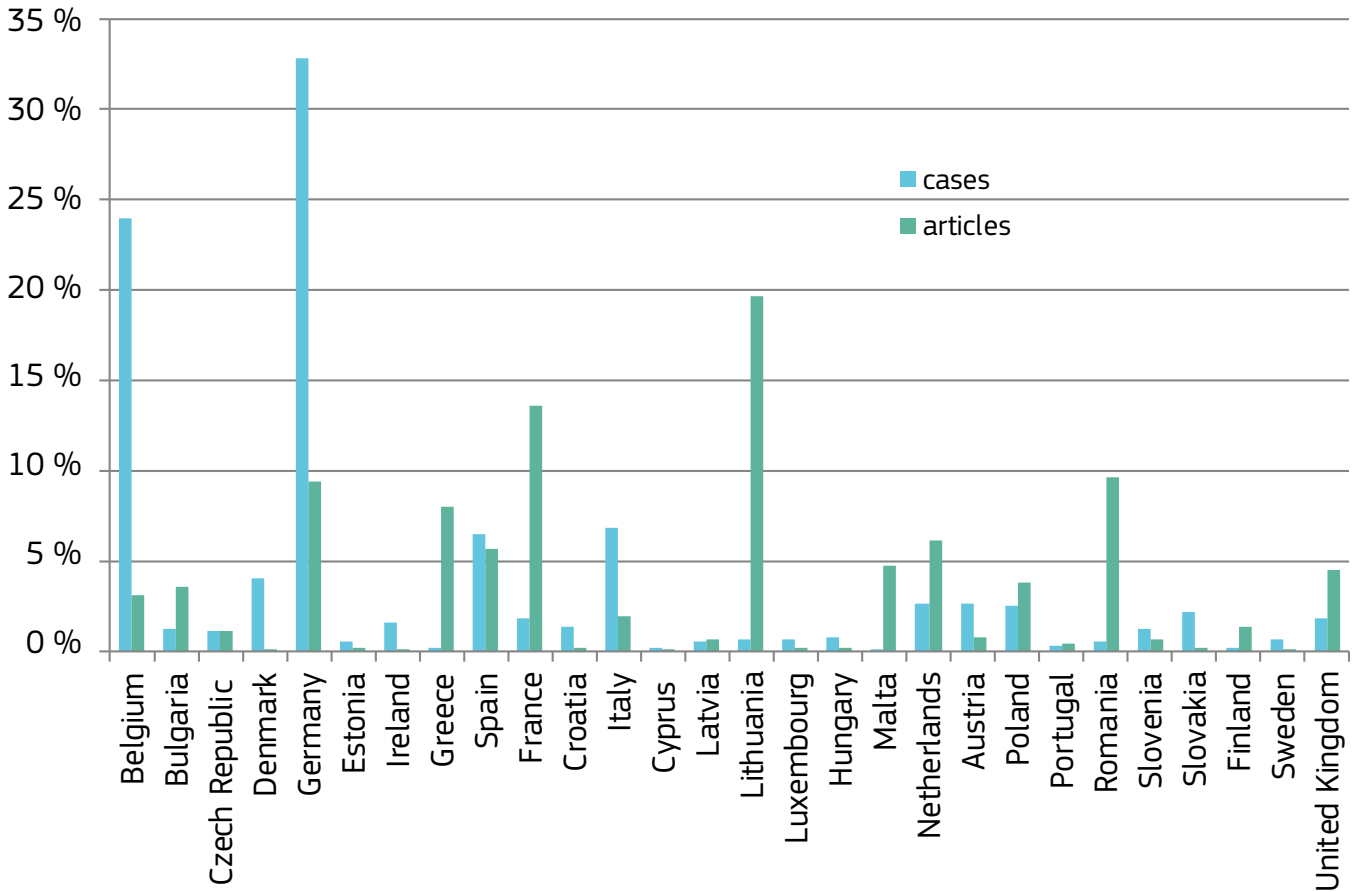


Chart 5. Overview of Member States in terms of percentages of cases and articles

5. RESULTS OF DETENTION

In 2017, the detention of goods by customs resulted in the following:

- Goods were destroyed under the standard procedure pursuant to Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013, after confirmation from the right-holder and agreement from the holder of the goods.
- Goods were destroyed under the Article 26 procedure for small consignments, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 608/2013, after agreement from the holder of the goods.
- A court case was initiated by a right-holder to determine the infringement.
- Goods were released as they appeared to be original goods.
- Goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification issued by customs.
- Release of 'non-original' goods as a result of lack of infringement.
- Following detention, goods were subsequently dealt with pursuant to national criminal procedures.
- An out-of-court settlement 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 of requesting the use of the procedure set out under Article 26 of the Regulation, namely the destruction of goods transported in a small consignment without the need to notify the right-holder of every shipment. This procedure leads, on the one hand, to a significant reduction in the administrative burden for customs authorities and

right-holders, and, on the other hand, to a more effective treatment of counterfeit 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 33% of the applications for action, the applicant had requested that customs authorities apply the Article 26 procedure with regards to the destruction of small consignments.

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

Two new results were introduced in the course of 2017: one where infringing goods were detained and it later emerged that the detention did not concern an infringing situation and the goods were subsequently released; and one where goods, further to detention under Regulation (EU) No 608/2013, were subsequently dealt with pursuant to national criminal procedures.

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 were handled as part of criminal proceedings. In 5.6 % of the procedures, the goods were released because no action was taken by the right-holder after receiving notification from the customs authorities; 1 % of the 5.6 % concerned ex-officio procedures. In 4.1 % of the detentions, customs authorities released the goods because they appeared to be non-infringing original goods or because there was a non-infringing situation.

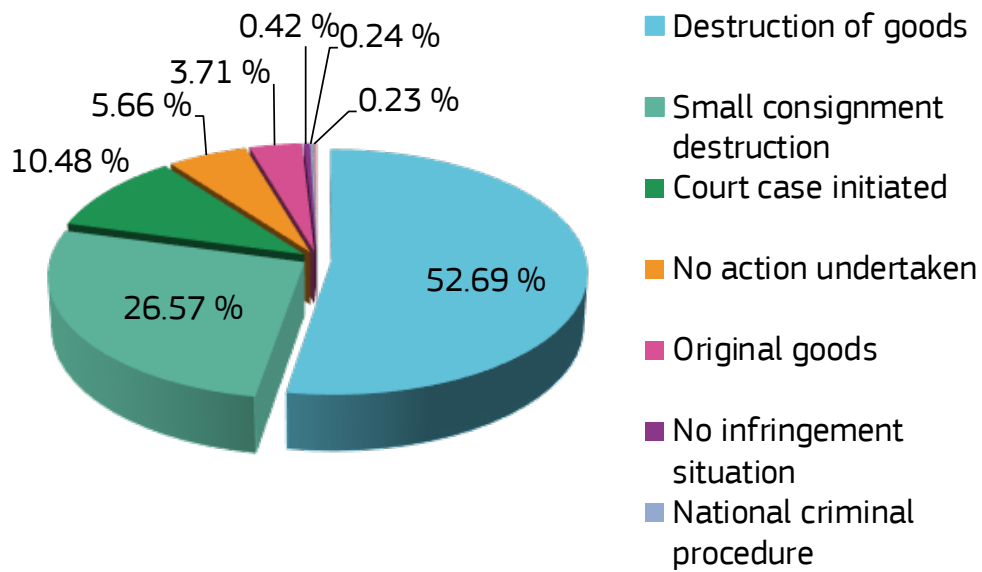


Chart 6. Breakdown of result by procedure

In absolute numbers this gives the following results:

	Number of procedures 74 706	Number of articles 31 410 703
Destruction of goods	39 360	13 700 334
Small consignment destruction	19 851	51 203
Court case initiated	7 831	9 590 706
No action undertaken: on application for action in an ex officio situation	3 596 629	3 104 097 395 241
Original goods	2 768	4 040 441
Non-infringing situation	317	79 464
National criminal procedure	179	170 379
Settlement out of court	175	278 838

6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

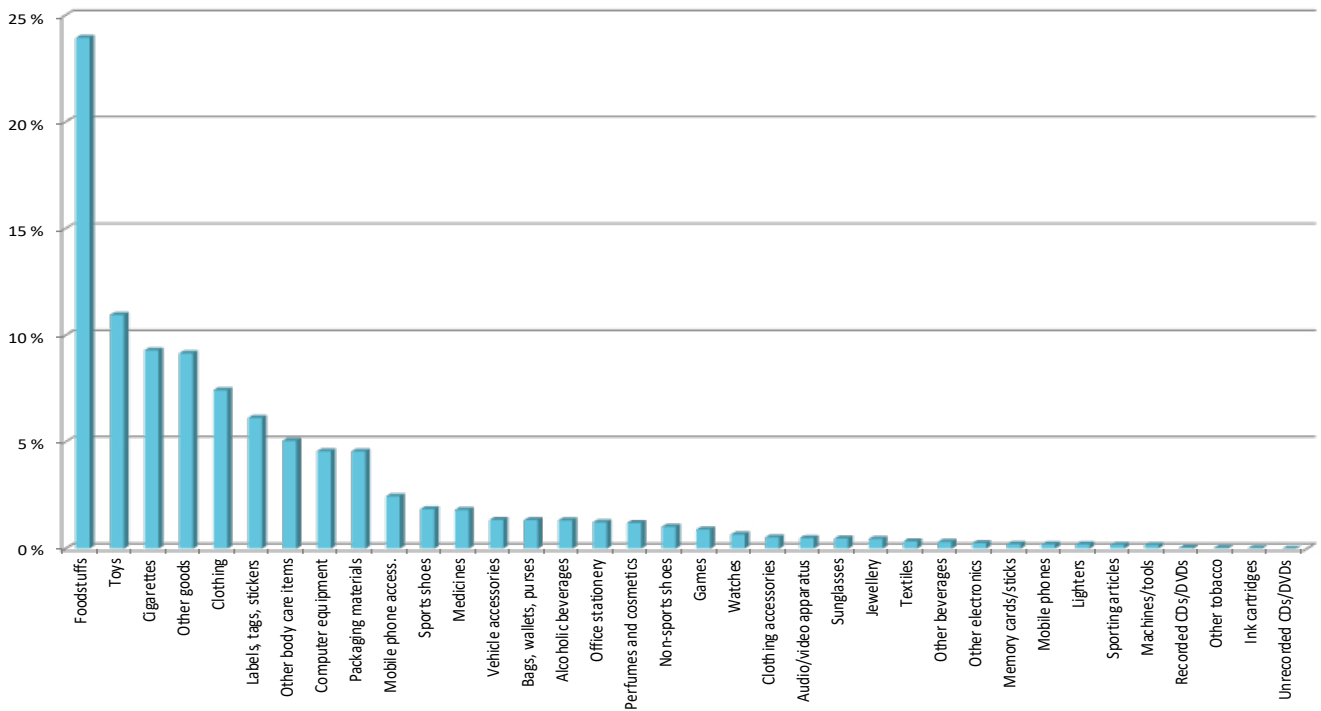


Chart 7. Top categories by articles

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top three categories are foodstuffs, toys and cigarettes. The new number one category of ‘foodstuffs’ primarily concerns large detentions of sweets and bubblegum. Toys remained second in 2017 and cigarettes moved down to third place.

In terms of procedures, the top three categories have remained the same as in 2015 and 2016, namely sports shoes, clothing and non-sports shoes. The top categories are typically goods that can be ordered online and shipped via post or courier (see also Annex 11).

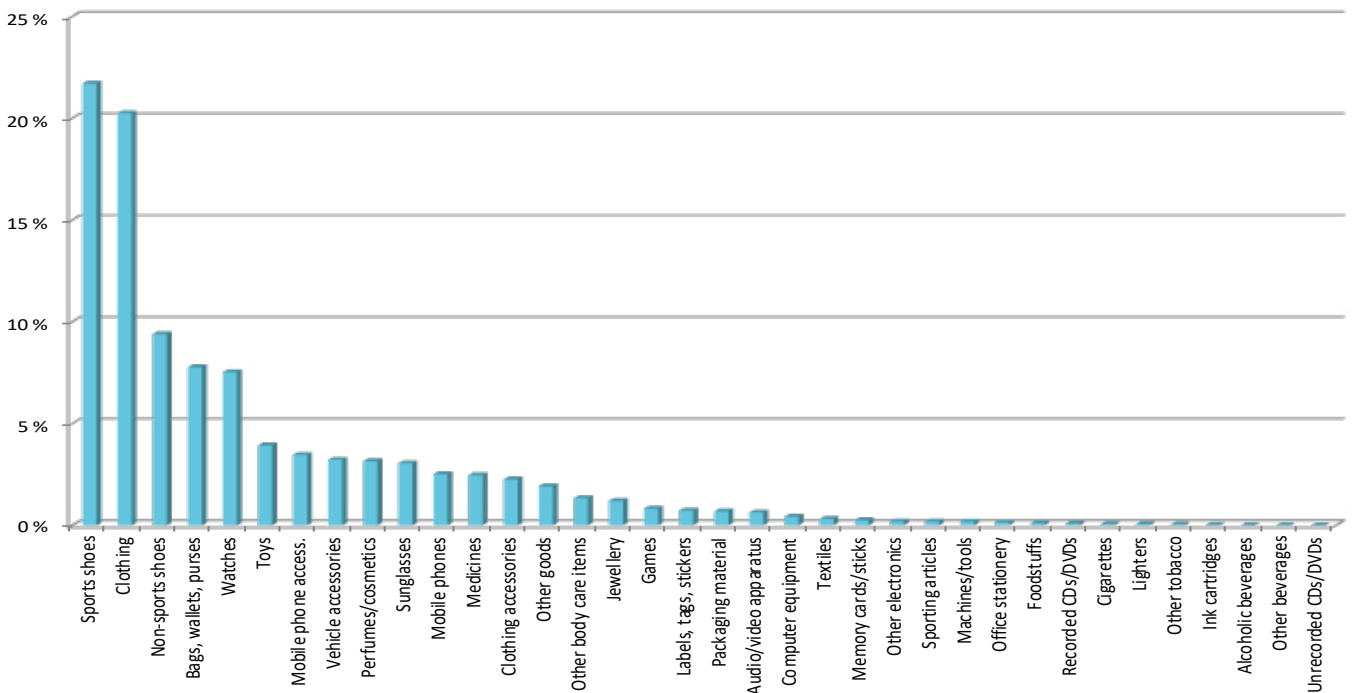


Chart 8. Top categories by procedures

Value

The standard value for reporting by Member States is the domestic retail value (DRV), which is the retail price at which the goods would have been sold 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, although this is not the case 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 of luxury and non-luxury goods such as watches, clothing and jewellery (see Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories). The reason for the exceptionally high percentage of watches detained is due to the high value of the brands involved.

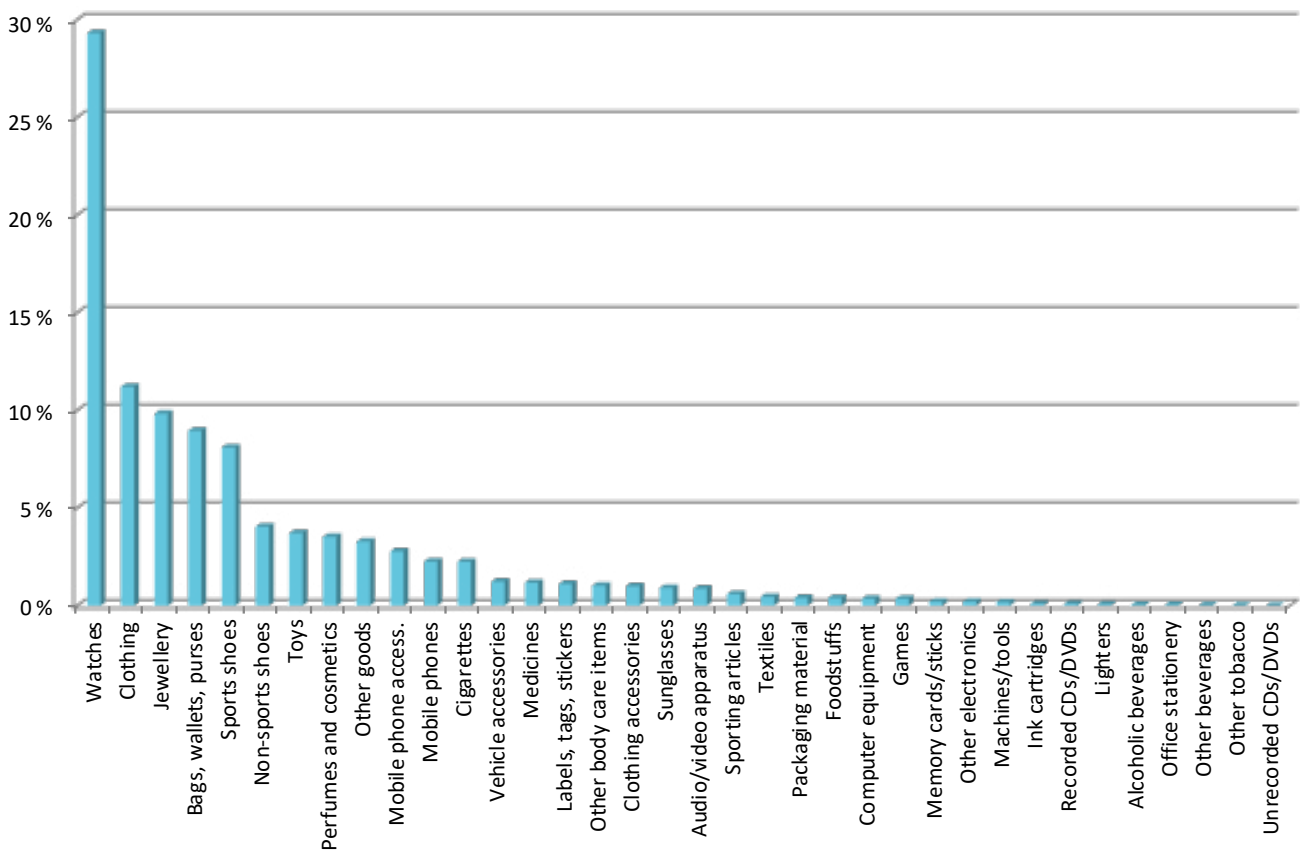


Chart 9. Top categories by value

7. PROVENANCE

China is the main source country (73 %) from where suspected IPR-infringing goods arrived when they were detained, and where those goods were subsequently not released. As in former years, Hong Kong, China, Turkey, Vietnam and India remain in the ‘top seven’. Syria appears this year in the top five due to large detentions of foodstuff (candy).

With regards to countries of provenance in relation to value, the order and list of countries has changed in comparison to former years. Hong Kong, China is at the top of the list

for countries of provenance in relation to value, due to detentions of high-value luxury goods. China, India and United Arab Emirates are, as in former years, also among the top countries of provenance for value. Singapore and Thailand complete the top six.

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

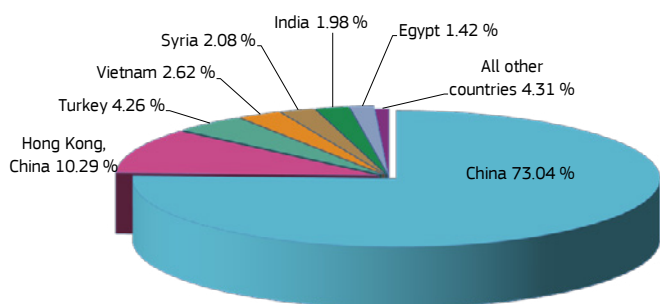


Chart 10. Country of provenance by articles

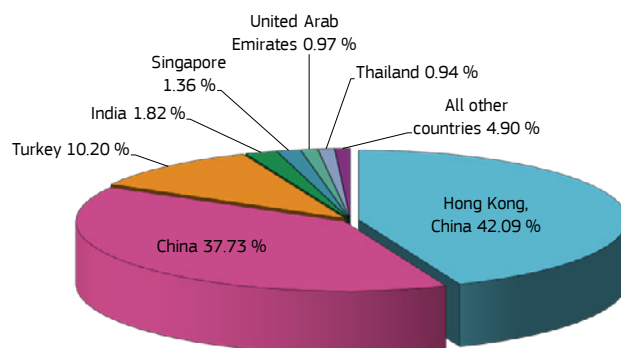


Chart 11. Country of provenance by value

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 percentage ratio between the numbers of cases of goods suspected of infringing an IP right found in freight and in passenger traffic remains approximately 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.

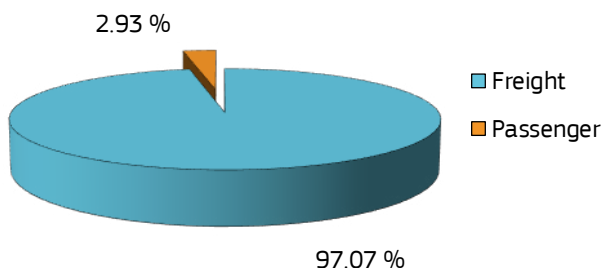


Chart 12. Breakdown of cases by type of traffic (freight/passenger)

9. TRANSPORT

Over the years, postal, air and express transport have remained the most significant means of transport in terms of the number of cases detained, whereas sea transport by container is the main means of transport for number of

articles. For both cases and articles, there has been a strong increase as far as express transport is concerned. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

Thousands

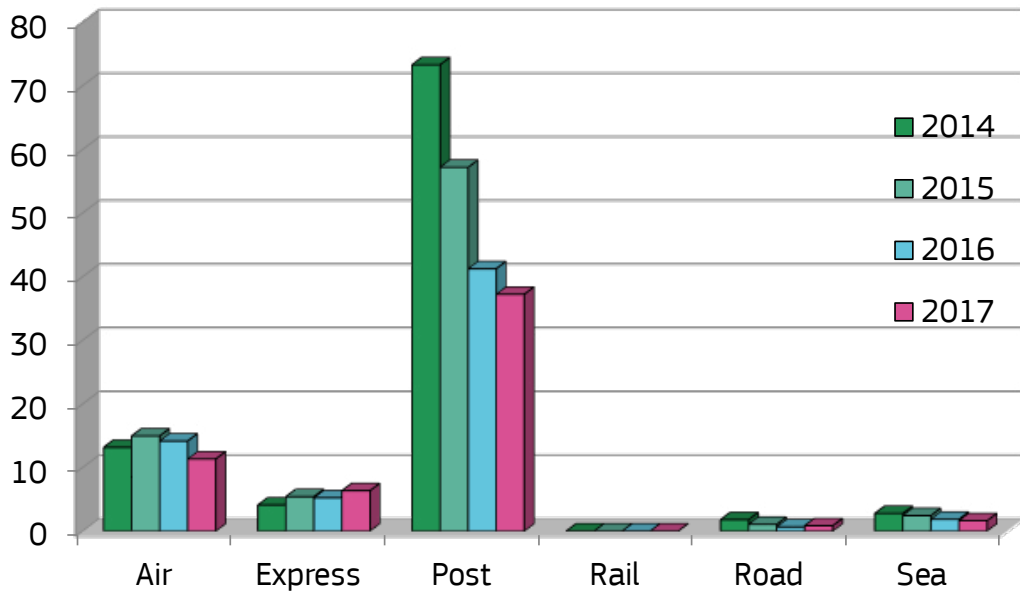


Chart 13. Registered cases by means of transport

Millions

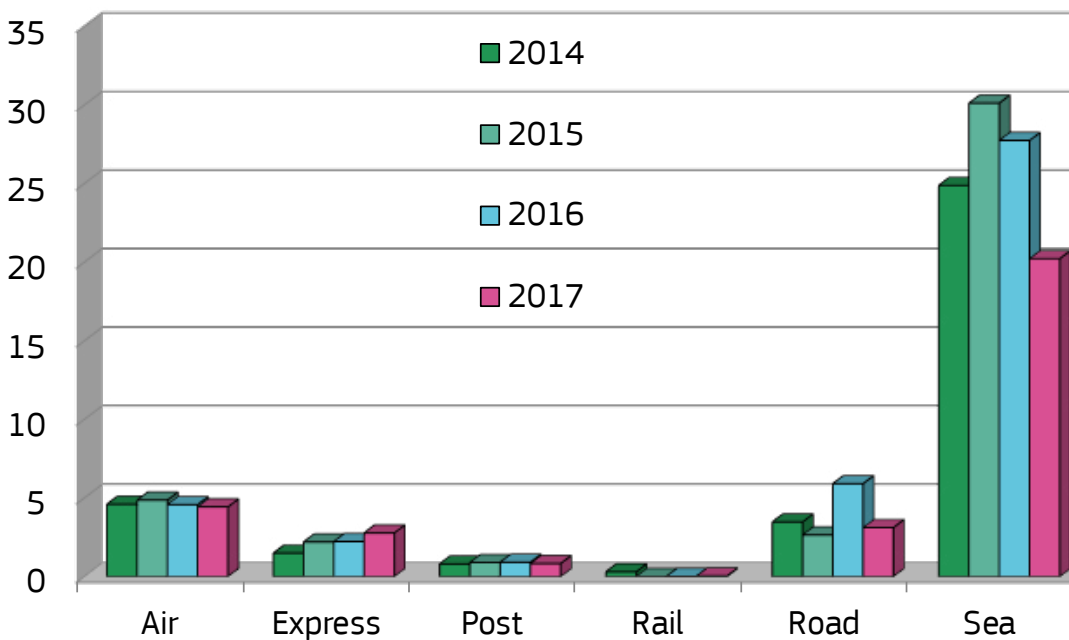


Chart 14. Detained articles by means of transport

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles (i.e. 92 % in number and 94 % in value) detained by customs in 2017 were suspected of infringing a Union trademark (CTM), international trade mark (ITM) or national trademark (NTM); all categories of goods were concerned.

The registered community (CDR), unregistered community (CDU), international (ICD) and national (ND) design and model rights cover a wide variety of products. Products detained with these types of IPR include inflatable sitting bags, hover boards, vehicle accessories, body care items, shoes, clothing and toys.

With regards to copyright infringements (NCPR), the products seen with the most frequency were furniture, clothing featuring images of famous cartoon figures, and toys.

With regards to instances where patent infringements (UPT/NPT/SPCM) were suspected, the main categories of products involved were mobile phones and medicines.

With regards to instances where plant variety right infringements (CPVR) were suspected, the products involved were all fruit.

In 2017, the detentions that took place in relation to geographical indications (GI) concerned wine (CGIW).

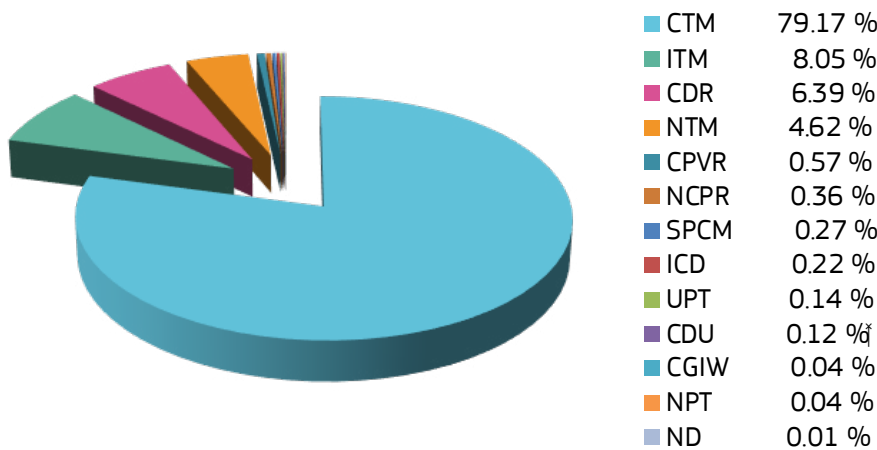


Chart 15. IP rights in percentage of articles

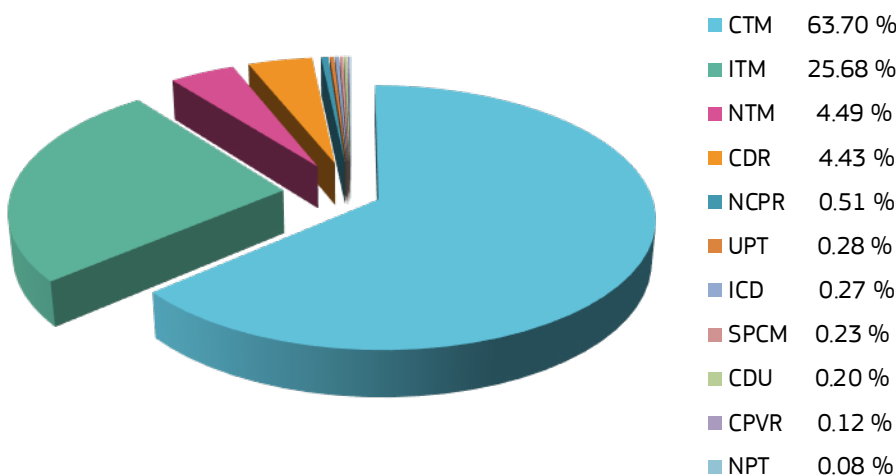


Chart 16. IP rights in percentage of value

11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

In over 89 % of all cases, customs action began whilst the goods concerned were part of an import procedure. In more than 7 % of cases, goods were discovered whilst in transit, with a destination in the European Union, and in 1 % of cases, goods were part of a (re-)export procedure, with a destination outside of the EU. In almost 1 % of cases, goods were in transit/transhipment, with a destination in a third country.

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

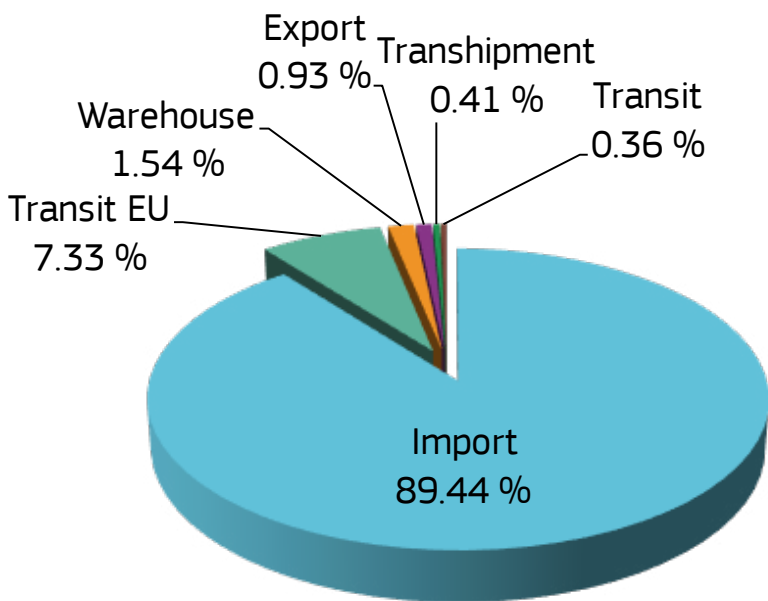


Chart 17. Breakdown of cases by customs procedure

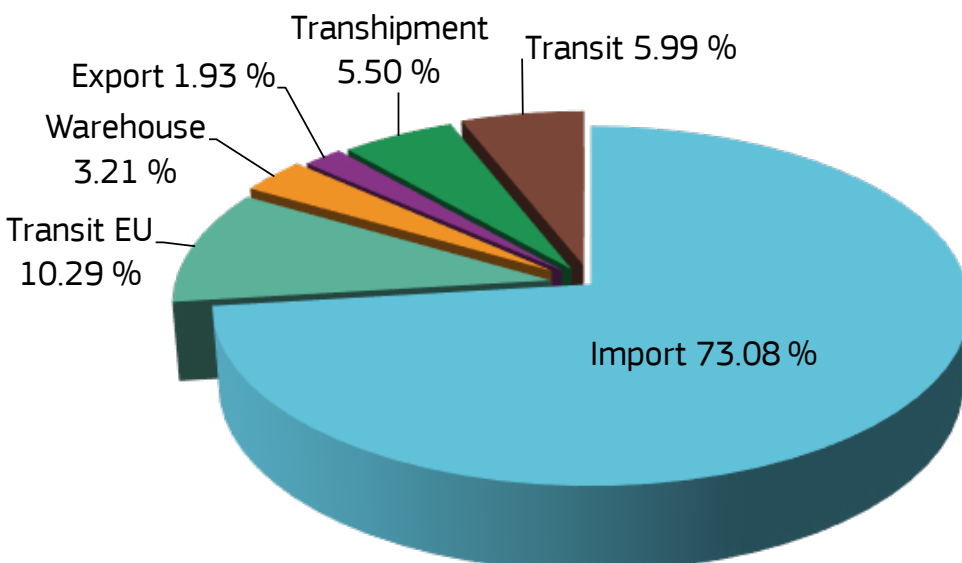


Chart 18 Breakdown of articles by customs procedure

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 2016/2017						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%
Belgium	19 137	13 786	-28 %	4 287 417	966 155	-77 %
Bulgaria	436	704	61 %	638 248	1 109 979	74 %
Czech Republic	656	658	0 %	4 621 189	354 136	-92 %
Denmark	2 541	2 335	-8 %	1 101 242	17 279	-98 %
Germany	19 045	18 888	-1 %	3 386 892	2 959 079	-13 %
Estonia	268	319	19 %	177 227	68 550	-61 %
Ireland	1 729	892	-48 %	12 826	12 746	-1 %
Greece	109	108	-1 %	2 966 330	2 517 133	-15 %
Spain	2 778	3 740	35 %	1 737 103	1 776 405	2 %
France	1 269	1 050	-17 %	1 960 705	4 265 443	118 %
Croatia	1 192	803	-33 %	744 099	62 715	-92 %
Italy	3 278	3 907	19 %	1 006 661	593 487	-41 %
Cyprus	89	117	31 %	243 018	11 607	-95 %
Latvia	778	337	-57 %	64 432	208 397	223 %
Lithuania	591	392	-34 %	4 905 936	6 188 110	26 %
Luxembourg	295	363	23 %	67 379	71 957	7 %
Hungary	330	443	34 %	74 204	68 283	-8 %
Malta	87	64	-26 %	2 604 260	1 492 018	-43 %
Netherlands	314	1 545	392 %	2 202 371	1 929 071	-12 %
Austria	2 115	1 498	-29 %	77 741	235 725	203 %
Poland	510	1 425	179 %	383 615	1 193 057	211 %
Portugal	200	182	-9 %	855 617	126 594	-85 %
Romania	378	327	-13 %	3 660 196	3 035 707	-17 %
Slovenia	1 089	747	-31 %	1 289 689	197 011	-85 %
Slovakia	1 580	1 227	-22 %	84 546	79 124	-6 %
Finland	78	87	12 %	18 191	415 728	2 185 %
Sweden	218	413	89 %	211 410	30 650	-86 %
United Kingdom	2 094	1 076	-49 %	2 004 588	1 424 557	-29 %
Total	63 184	57 433	-9 %	41 387 132	31 410 703	-24 %

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

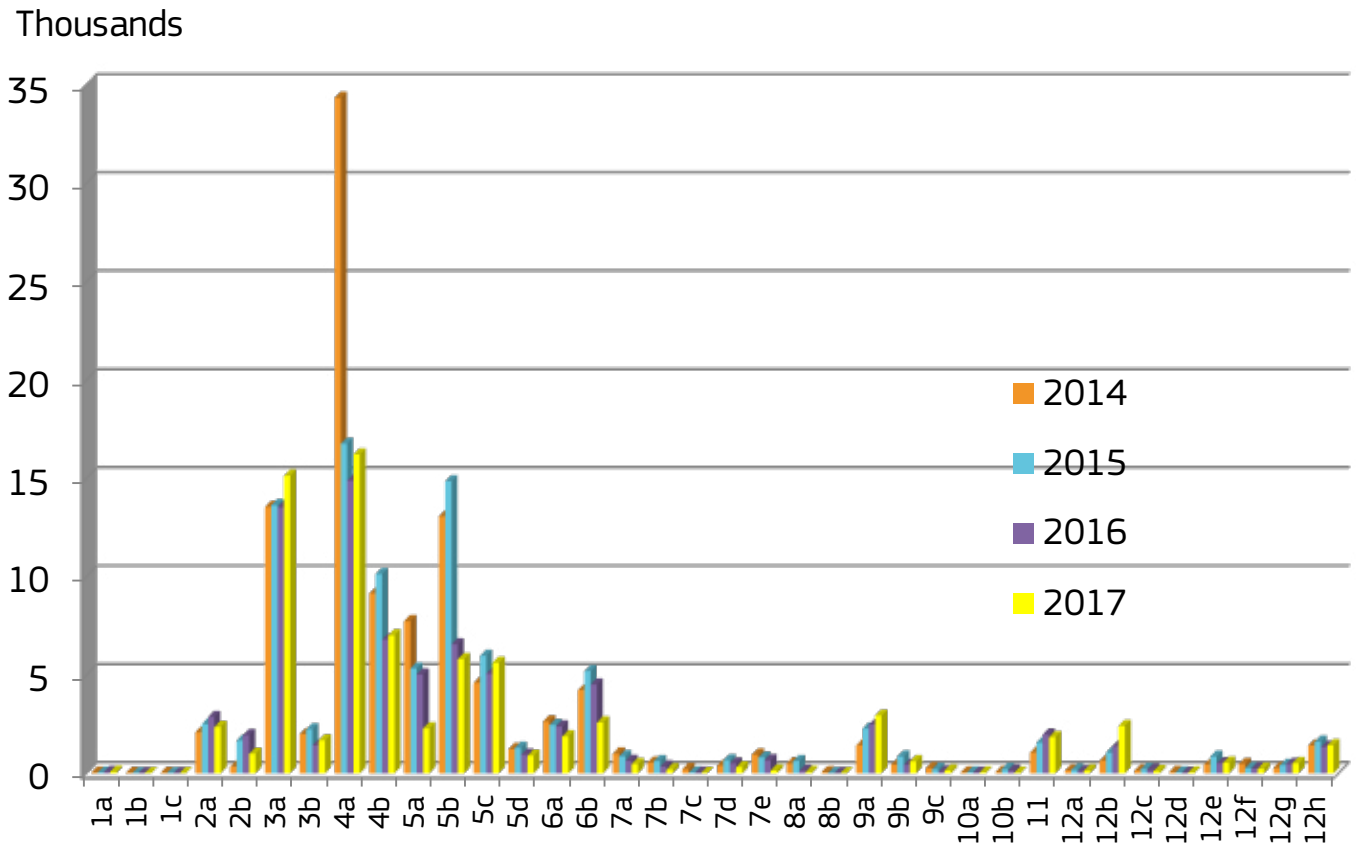
Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles	Retail value original goods
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	75	7 519 574	€ 2 274 866
1b	Alcoholic beverages	8	415 670	€ 237 654
1c	Other beverages	6	97 171	€ 90 572
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	2 355	377 800	€ 20 607 757
2b	Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	993	1 586 879	€ 5 994 917
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready-to-wear)	15 130	2 331 558	€ 65 547 529
3b	Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	1 678	162 813	€ 5 844 665
Shoes, including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sports shoes	16 210	580 117	€ 47 380 017
4b	Other shoes	7 013	321 703	€ 23 654 395
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	2 280	146 125	€ 5 263 409
5b	Bags, including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	5 798	417 712	€ 52 344 132
5c	Watches	5 621	207 604	€ 171 485 023
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	895	140 267	€ 57 508 010
Mobile phones, including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	1 877	62 939	€ 13 219 817
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	2 582	770 349	€ 16 276 538
Electrical/electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	468	155 160	€ 5 093 832
7b	Memory cards/memory sticks	188	65 749	€ 1 231 018
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	17	6 944	€ 492 031

Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
7d	Computer equipment (hardware), including technical accessories and parts	311	1 433 883	€ 2 049 891
7e	Other equipment, including technical accessories and parts (household machines, electric razors hair straighteners, etc.)	145	78 762	€ 1 154 093
CDs, DVDs, cassettes, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, films, software, game software)	61	11 976	€ 491 780
8b	Unrecorded	0	0	€ 0
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	2 929	3 440 108	€ 21 771 589
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	610	279 960	€ 2 031 968
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	144	53 049	€ 3 472 930
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	41	2 917 205	€ 13 154 311
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	28	10 242	€ 37 206
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	1 835	568 122	€ 6 909 674
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	137	51 281	€ 1 075 923
12b	Vehicles, including accessories and parts	2 406	422 218	€ 7 170 685
12c	Office stationery	112	386 205	€ 228 120
12d	Lighters	41	61 264	€ 375 916
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	537	1 922 153	€ 6 513 622
12f	Textiles (towels, linen, carpet, mattresses, etc.)	235	105 192	€ 2 626 641
12g	Packaging materials	514	1 429 350	€ 2 330 259
12h	Other goods	1 426	2 873 599	€ 19 201 478
Total		74 706	31 410 703	€ 585 142 267

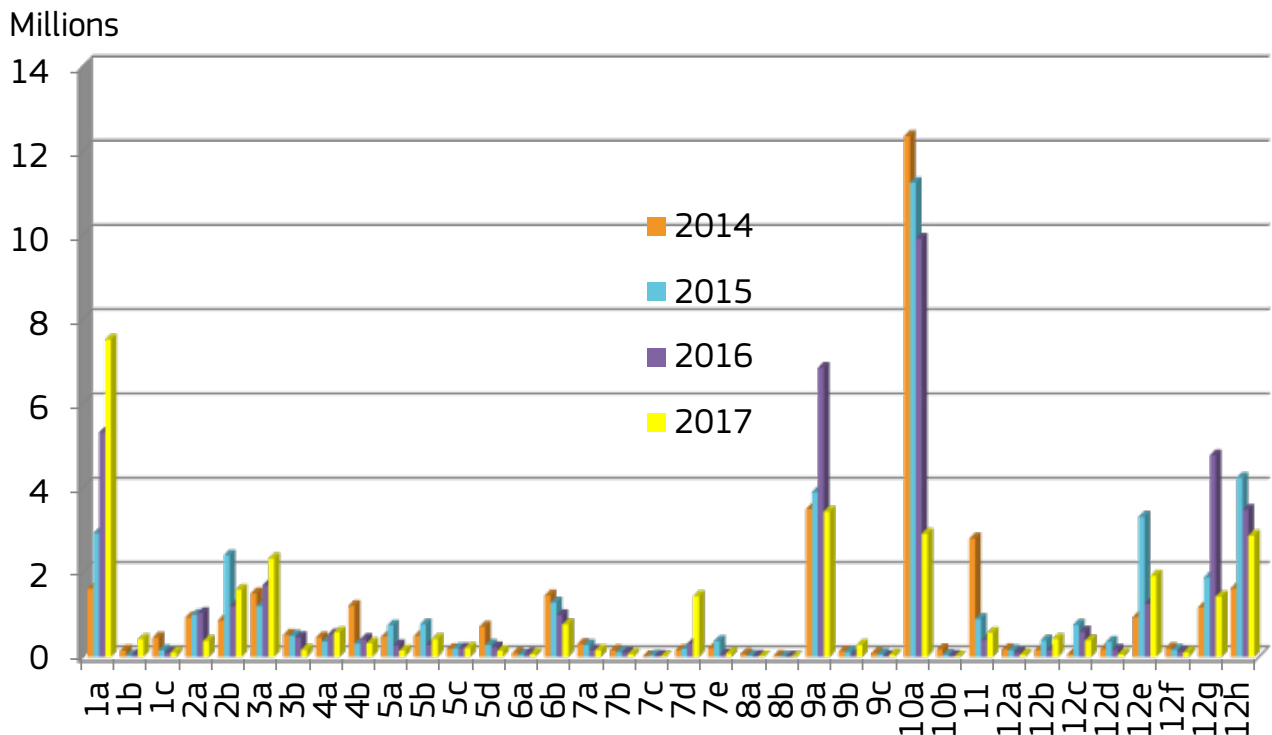
(*) The number of articles is counted as the number of individual pieces, unless otherwise specified. In the case of articles traded in pairs, like shoes, socks, gloves, etc., one pair is counted as one article.

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

Annex 3. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF NUMBER OF PROCEDURES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2017



Annex 4. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2017



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 79.87 %	Hong Kong, China 8.19 %	Syria 7.02 %
1b	Alcoholic beverages	Republic of Moldova 90.40 %	Ukraine 6.29 %	Unknown 2 %
1c	Other beverages	United States of America 100 %	-	-
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	China 77.95 %	Turkey 9.16 %	United Arab Emirates 5.00 %
2b	Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	China 94.27 %	Hong Kong, China 5.33 %	-
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready-to-wear)	Turkey 44.96 %	China 19.99 %	Hong Kong, China 10.09 %
3b	Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	China 61.53 %	Hong Kong, China 18.92 %	Turkey 15.86 %
Shoes, including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sports shoes	China 73.78 %	Singapore 9.60 %	Hong Kong, China 9.65 %
4b	Other shoes	China 82.11 %	Albania 4.43 %	Singapore 3.41 %
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	China 67.99 %	Georgia 18.14 %	Hong Kong, China 7.95 %
5b	Bags, including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	China 82.74 %	Hong Kong, China 7.11 %	Turkey 5.45 %
5c	Watches	China 48.00 %	Islamic Republic of Iran 35.32 %	Hong Kong, China 14.29 %
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 27.88 %	Hong Kong, China 27.63 %	Vietnam 24.71 %
Mobile phones, including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 48.20 %	United Arab Emirates 16.16 %	China 14.38 %
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 50.70 %	China 48.76 %	-
Electrical/electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	China 50.30 %	Hong Kong, China 35.18 %	United Arab Emirates 8.82 %
7b	Memory cards/memory sticks	China 68.01 %	Hong Kong, China 29.89 %	United Arab Emirates 1.75 %

Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in %, according to country of provenance		
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	Hong Kong, China 74.70 %	Turkey 24.13 %	-
7d	Computer equipment (hardware), including technical accessories and parts	China 97.63 %	Hong Kong, China 2.19 %	-
7e	Other equipment, including technical accessories and parts (household machines, electric razors, hair straighteners, etc.)	China 99.32 %	-	-
CDs, DVDs, cassettes, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, films, software, game software)	Hong Kong, China 75.22 %	Russian Federation 15.08 %	China 6.77 %
8b	Unrecorded	-	-	-
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	China 90.07 %	Hong Kong, China 5.24 %	Turkey 1.53 %
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 97.13 %	Hong Kong, China 2.64 %	-
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 82.87 %	Hong Kong, China 16.47 %	-
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	China 60.59 %	Vietnam 31.03 %	Belgium 5.32 % (export)
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	China 98.44 %	Dominican Republic 1.10 %	-
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	India 71.74 %	China 17.16 %	Singapore 4.34 %
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	China 49.87 %	Turkey 29.58 %	Czech Republic 16.91 % (export)
12b	Vehicles, including accessories and parts	China 48.63 %	Turkey 20.29 %	Hong Kong, China 13.15 %
12c	Office stationery	China 72.24 %	Hong Kong, China 27.54 %	-
12d	Lighters	China 99.96 %	-	-
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	Hong Kong, China 38.70 %	China 35.38 %	Thailand 6.69 %
12f	Textiles (towels, linen, carpets, mattresses, etc.)	China 46.43 %	Madagascar 27.25 %	Turkey 10.51 %
12g	Packaging materials	China 80.91 %	Hong Kong, China 15.61 %	Turkey 2.01 %
12h	Other goods	China 86.68 %	Egypt 6.38 %	Hong Kong, China 2.35 %
Total		China 72.34 %	Hong Kong, China 10.20 %	Turkey 4.21 %

Annex 6. TOP THREE COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE BY NUMBER OF ARTICLES

1. China	Articles	% of total
Foodstuffs	5 122 384	30 %
Toys	2 937 300	17 %
Other goods	1 987 277	12 %
Cigarettes	1 025 114	6 %
Packaging materials	1 010 064	6 %
Computer equipment (hardware)	968 926	6 %
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, etc.)	891 163	5 %
Labels, tags, stickers	523 187	3 %
Sports shoes	361 821	2 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	298 678	2 %
Total	17 241 694	

2. Hong Kong, China	Articles	% of total
Labels, tags, stickers	572 257	24 %
Foodstuffs	524 992	22 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	298 992	12 %
Packaging materials	194 920	8 %
Toys	170 520	7 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	129 367	5 %
Office stationery	101 033	4 %
Other goods	53 930	2 %
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, etc.)	50 254	2 %
Sports shoes	47 351	2 %
Total	2 426 551	

3. Turkey	Articles	% of total
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	577 219	57 %
Foodstuffs	141 187	14 %
Toys	49 684	5 %
Vehicles, including accessories and parts	40 072	4 %
Labels, tags, stickers	34 636	3 %
Sports shoes	31 815	3 %
Perfumes and cosmetics	28 797	3 %
Packaging materials	25 107	2 %
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	24 847	2 %
Other goods	14 412	1 %
Total	1 007 521	

Annex 7. TOP THREE COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE BY VALUE (EQUIVALENT DOMESTIC RETAIL VALUE)

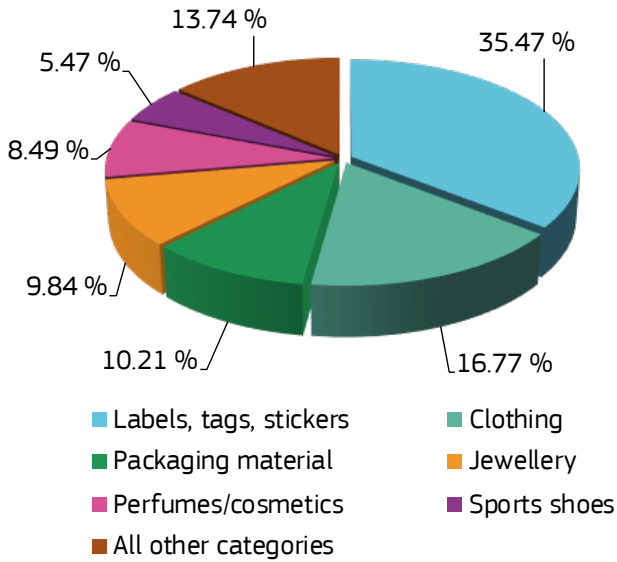
1. Hong Kong, China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 115 656 223	56 %
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 46 553 773	23 %
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/ bag	€ 8 468 843	4 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	€ 6 653 742	3 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 6 489 755	3 %
Sports shoes	€ 4 792 407	2 %
Labels, tags, stickers	€ 3 519 932	2 %
Mobile phones	€ 2 999 044	1 %
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	€ 2 221 904	1 %
Toys	€ 1 296 984	1 %
Total	€ 205 780 748	

2. China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 39 331 495	21 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 28 247 391	15 %
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/ bag	€ 16 933 204	9 %
Labels, tags, stickers	€ 14 883 691	8 %
Mobile phones	€ 14 428 536	8 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	€ 11 492 273	6 %
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	€ 10 482 201	6 %
Sports shoes	€ 8 957 380	5 %
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	€ 6 454 521	3 %
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, etc.)	€ 4 890 160	3 %
Total	€ 186 048 221	

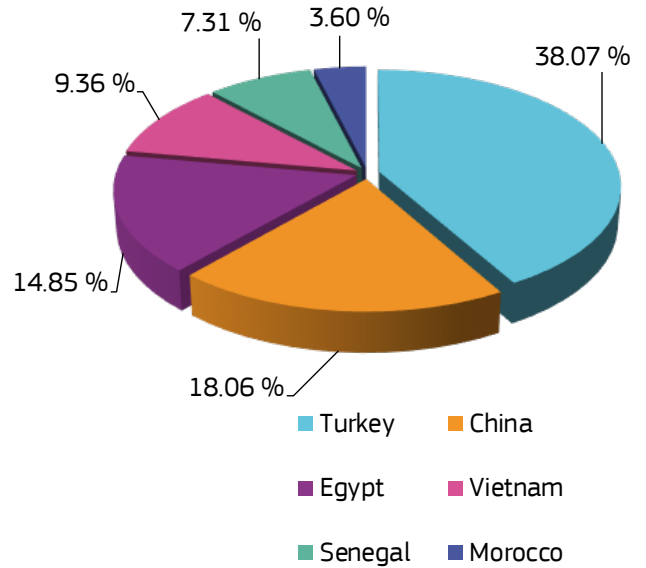
3. Turkey	Value	% of total
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	€ 28 139 045	56 %
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/ bag	€ 10 822 014	22 %
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	€ 2 476 929	5 %
Sports shoes	€ 2 257 669	4 %
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 1 937 640	4 %
Other shoes	€ 1 603 245	3 %
Watches	€ 1 567 366	3 %
Labels, tags, stickers	€ 346 627	1 %
Mobile phones	€ 337 200	1 %
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 198 099	0 %
Total	€ 50 313 019	

Annex 8. OVERVIEW OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

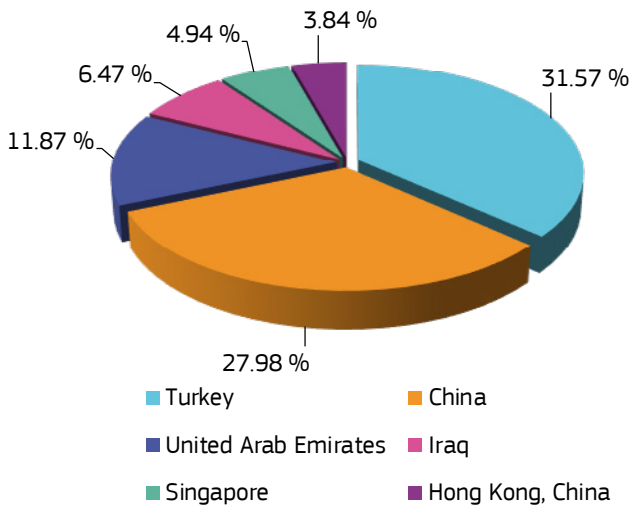
Overview of articles carried by passengers



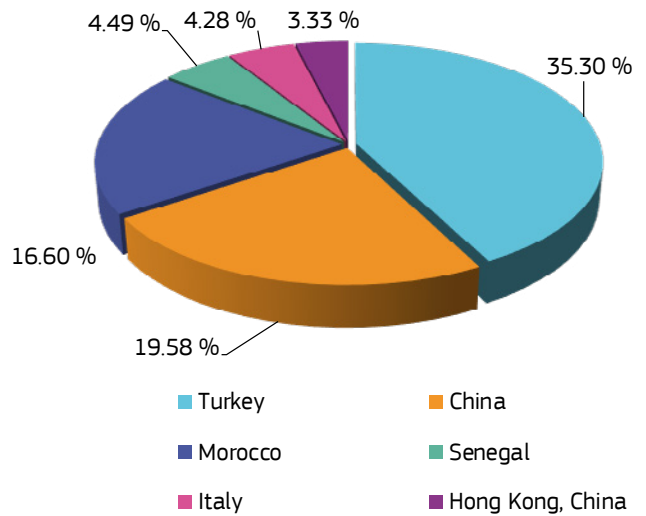
Countries of provenance in % of articles



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

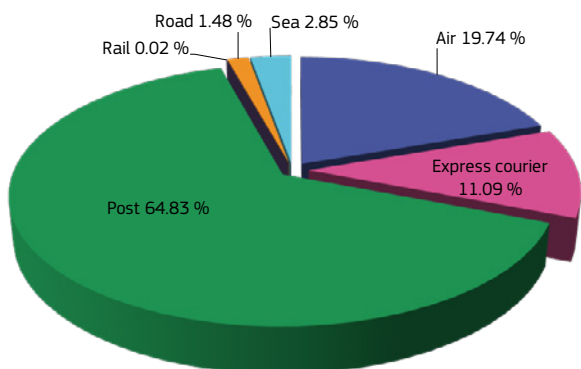
Cases	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Air	13 166	13.83	14 970	18.46	14 166	22.42	11 336	19.74
Express	4 117	4.33	5 418	6.68	5 241	8.29	6 367	11.09
Post	73 299	77.00	57 185	70.51	41 236	65.26	37 232	64.83
Rail	11	0.01	2	0.00	11	0.02	11	0.02
Road	1 812	1.90	1 073	1.32	667	1.06	851	1.48
Sea	2 789	2.93	2 450	3.02	1 863	2.95	1 636	2.85

Articles	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Air	4 602 394	12.94	4 865 259	11.95	4 579 276	11.06	4 432 568	14.11
Express	1 491 103	4.19	2 199 781	5.40	2 228 095	5.38	2 770 432	8.82
Post	807 249	2.27	893 059	2.19	911 327	2.20	834 252	2.66
Rail	303 000	0.85	21	0.00	14 718	0.04	37 567	0.12
Road	3 480 222	9.79	2 647 606	6.50	5 910 245	14.28	3 112 771	9.91
Sea	24 885 014	69.96	30 122 949	73.96	27 743 471	67.03	20 223 113	64.38

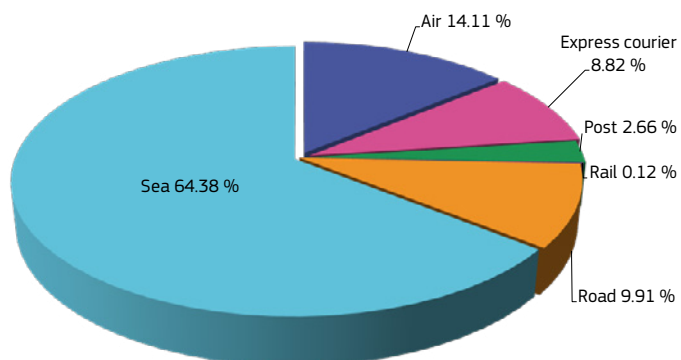
Value €	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Air	€ 107 346 976	17.40	€ 118 845 943	18.51	€ 186 154 982	27.66	€ 127 986 028	21.87
Express	€ 51 066 014	8.28	€ 87 155 307	13.57	€ 51 569 585	7.66	€ 118 536 500	20.26
Post	€ 49 990 683	8.10	€ 57 790 226	9.00	€ 47 234 053	7.02	€ 101 844 997	17.41
Rail	€ 1 616 411	0.26	€ 4 500	0.00	€ 709 437	0.11	€ 5 268 160	0.90
Road	€ 89 665 985	14.53	€ 52 852 967	8.23	€ 14 923 271	2.22	€ 28 544 079	4.88
Sea	€ 317 360 268	51.43	€ 325 459 380	50.69	€ 372 307 775	55.33	€ 202 962 504	34.69

Annex 10. OVERVIEW OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT

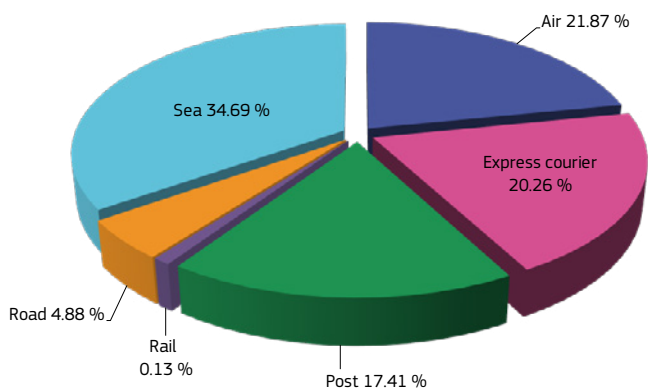
Cases by means of transport



Articles by means of transport

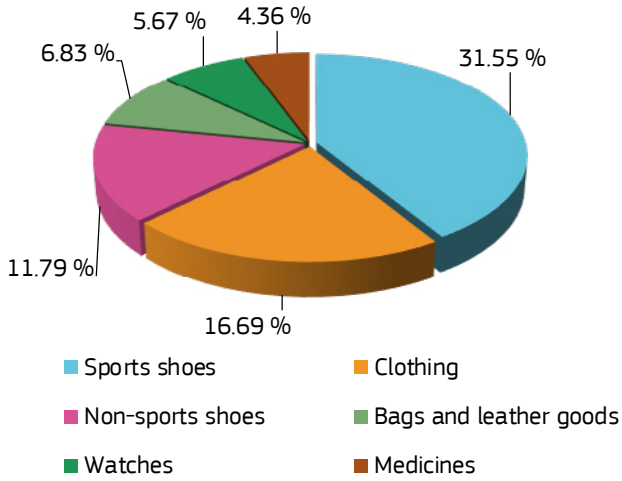


Value by means of transport

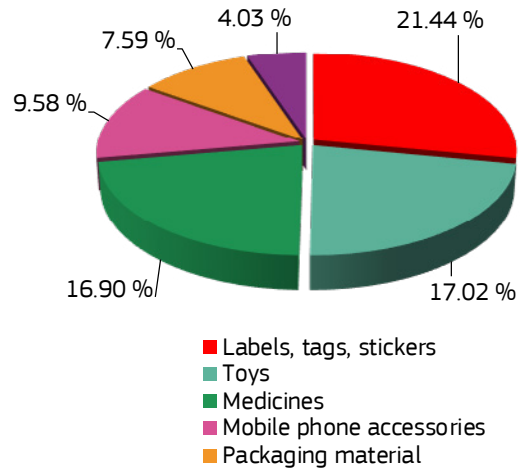


Annex 11. OVERVIEW OF POSTAL TRAFFIC

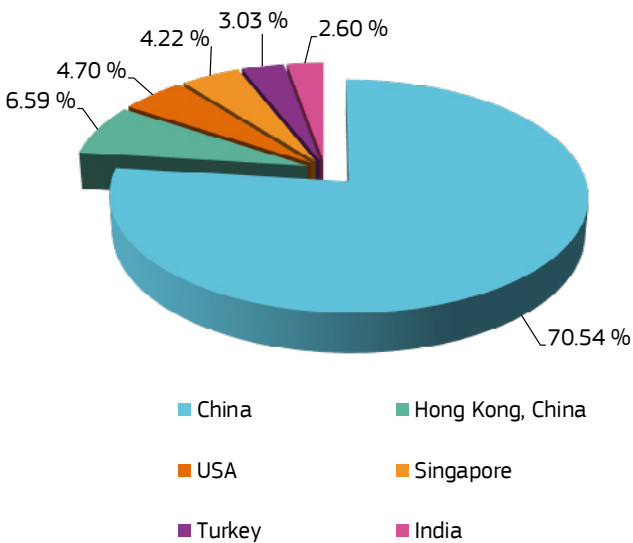
Number of procedures in % in postal traffic



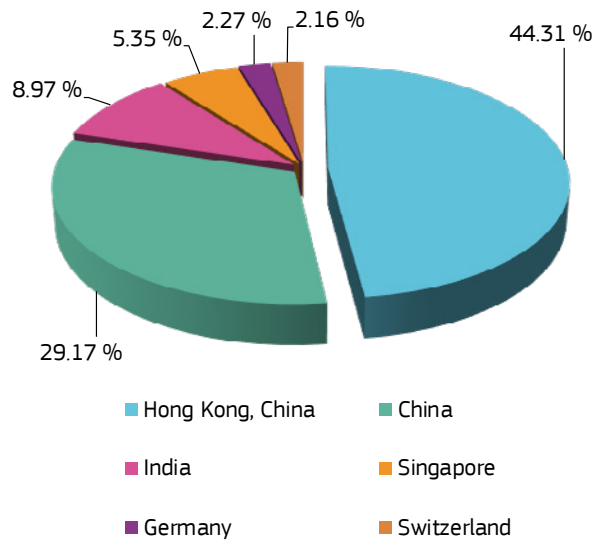
Number of articles in % in postal traffic



Top five countries of provenance in % cases



Top five countries of provenance in % articles



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