



European
Commission

Report on
EU customs
enforcement
of intellectual
property rights

Results at
the EU border
2013

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Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights

Results at the EU border 2013

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DETENTIONS TOTALS	2012	2013
Cases	90.473	86.854
Articles	39.917.445	35.940.294
Domestic retail value	€ 896.891.786	€ 768.227.929

Countries of provenance.

China remains the main country of provenance from where goods suspected of infringing an IPR were sent to the EU. In terms of product category, other countries appear as country of provenance, notably Egypt for foodstuffs, Turkey for perfumes and cosmetics and Hong Kong, China for other body care items, mobile phones, memory cards and sticks, ink cartridges and electrical household appliances.

Product categories.

The top categories of detained articles were clothing which accounted for 12% of the overall amount, followed by other goods (11%), medicines (10%), cigarettes (9%), packaging materials (9%) and toys (8%). In 2013, 5 out of 6 product categories remained the same as in 2012.

Small consignments.

The cases related to postal and courier traffic accounted for 72% of all detentions and principally concerned sport shoes, personal accessories like bags and wallets, clothing, sunglasses and watches. In terms of number of articles detained in postal traffic, medicines remained for the fourth consecutive year the top category with 19%.

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 25,2% (compared to 12,7% in 2012) of the total amount of detained articles mainly due to the increase in the number of medicines detained.

Destruction of goods.

In 92% of the cases of detentions 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 8% of the cases, goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (4,9%) or they were original goods (2,9%).

In number of articles, 81% of the articles were destroyed or were subject to proceedings. However, 18,3% of the articles were released because they were original goods (9,8%) or the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (8,5%).

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.

Customs administrations in the Union have been known for years for their high standard of enforcement of IPR. In 2013, customs authorities opened almost 87.000 detention cases for a total of nearly 36 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented 768 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.

The statistics are established by the European Commission, based on the data transmitted by the EU Member States administrations, in accordance with the EU's relevant customs legislation. Until December 2013, Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003¹ laid down the provisions for customs actions to enforce intellectual property rights and the implementing legislation, Commission Regulation No 1891/2004², provided specifically for the submission by Member States of information on the detentions made³.

The present 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, which has become a global phenomenon.

¹ OJ L 196, 2.8.2003, p. 7.

² OJ L 328, 30.10.2004, p. 16.

³ On 1 January 2014, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 (OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p.15.) became applicable and will provide the basis for next year's annual report.

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, every year. 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 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 under right-holders defence section at 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 constantly increased, from 10.260 in 2007 to 26.865 in 2013.

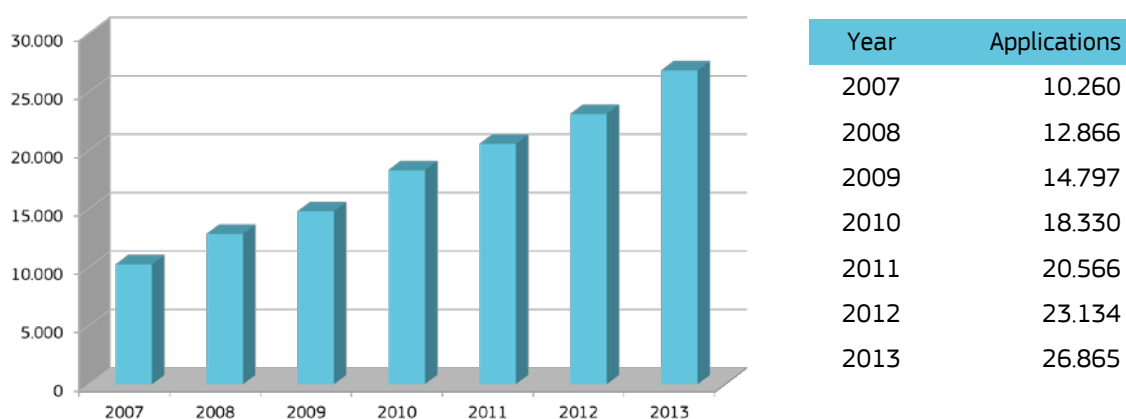


Chart 1 - Number of applications 2007 - 2013

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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 cases, customs have to identify the right-holder and an application must be submitted within 3 working days in order for customs to be able to continue the detention or suspension of the release of the goods. As in line with previous years, the majority of customs actions were initiated with prior application by the right-holders.

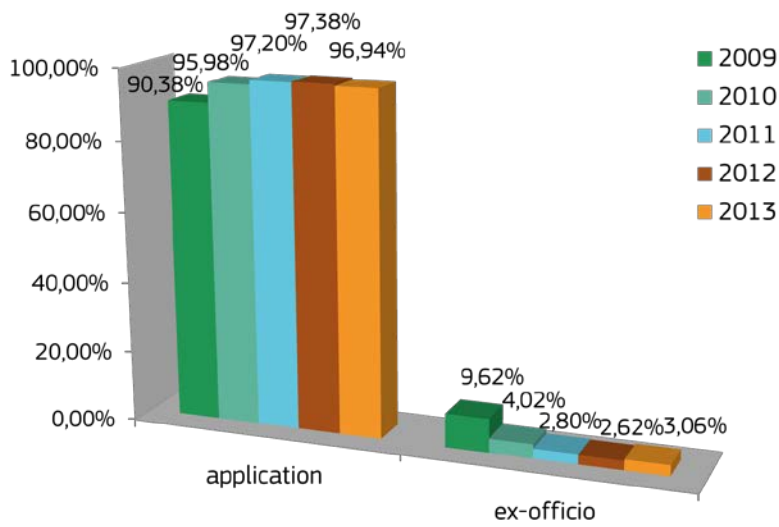
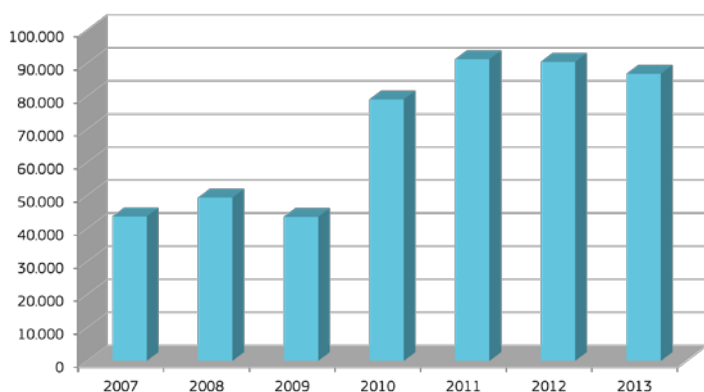


Chart 2 – Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

4. IPR DETENTIONS IN NUMBER OF CASES AND ARTICLES

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) remained almost equal in 2013 compared to the previous years, with a small decrease of 4%.

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



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

Chart 3 - Number of registered cases

The constantly high number of cases can be explained by the high number of cases in postal and courier traffic resulting from internet sales.

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.

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The total amount of articles detained also remained stable compared to the previous year, with almost 36 million articles in 2013.

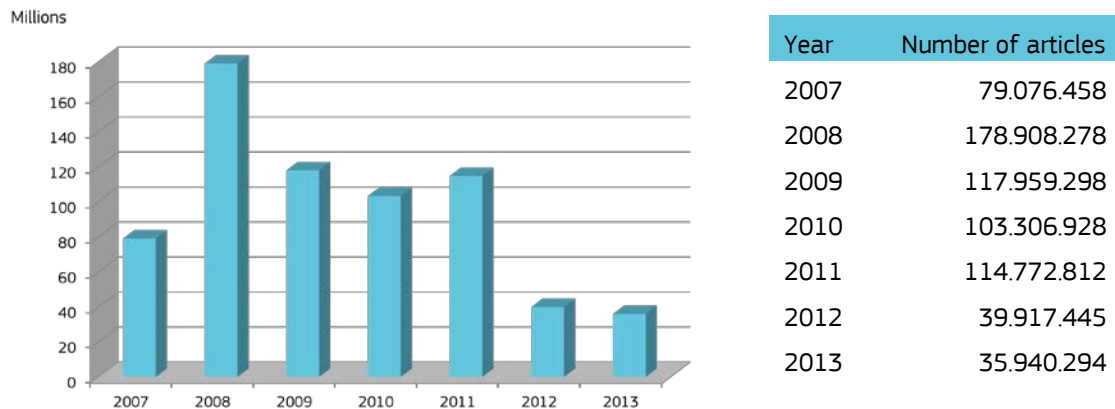


Chart 4 - Number of articles

In annex 4 an overview of the years 2010 to 2013 is given per category of goods.

Significant decreases (>50% compared to 2012) have been taking place in the categories: ink cartridges and toners, sporting articles, cigarettes and other tobacco products, machines and tools, lighters, labels, tags and stickers and textiles.

The most important increases (>50% compared to 2012) took place for the categories foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, jewellery and other accessories, mobile phones, CD/DVDs, toys and games, medicines, car parts and accessories and office stationery.

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The top 10 Member States accounted for 91% of the overall amount of cases and for 80% of the overall amount of articles. Seven Member States appear in the top 10 of both cases and articles. See Annex 1 for more details per Member State.

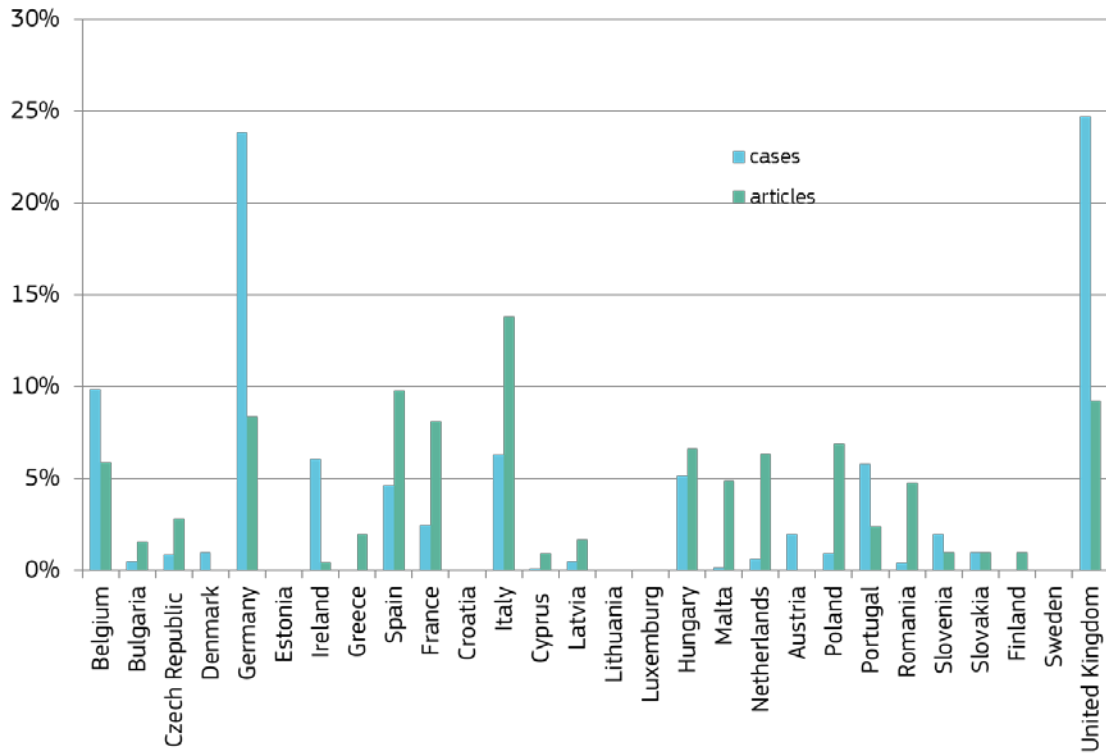


Chart 5 - Overview Member States in percentage of cases and articles

5. RESULTS OF DETENTIONS

The following results following the detentions were registered:

- goods were destroyed under the simplified procedure after confirmation of the right-holder and 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;
- the outcome was pending as goods are still under the period of detention at the moment of reporting;
- goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs;
- a settlement was reached between the right-holder and the holder of the goods after which the goods were released;

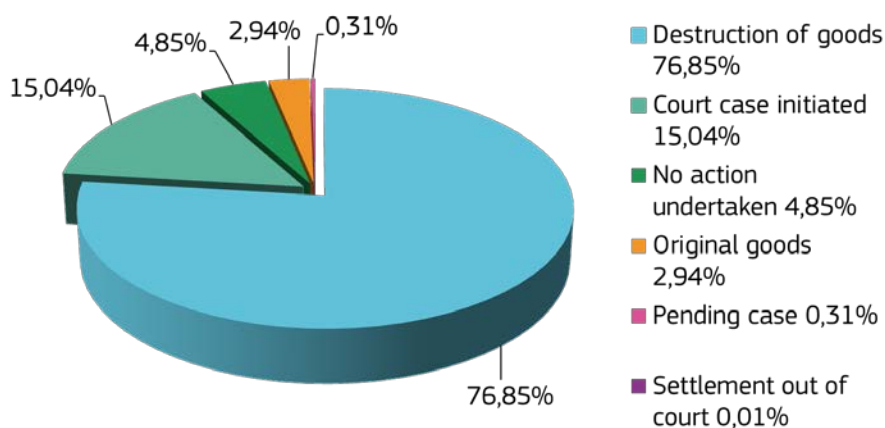


Chart 6 – Breakdown of result by cases

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 (EC) No. 1383/2003. However, this does not exclude the possibility that these goods could have been subsequently detained on the basis of another legislation.

In 92% of the detentions, the goods were either destroyed under the simplified procedure or a court case was initiated to determine the infringement. In 8% of the cases, the goods were released because they appeared to be non-infringing original goods or no action was undertaken by the right-holder after receiving the notification by the customs authorities.

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In absolute numbers this gives the following results:

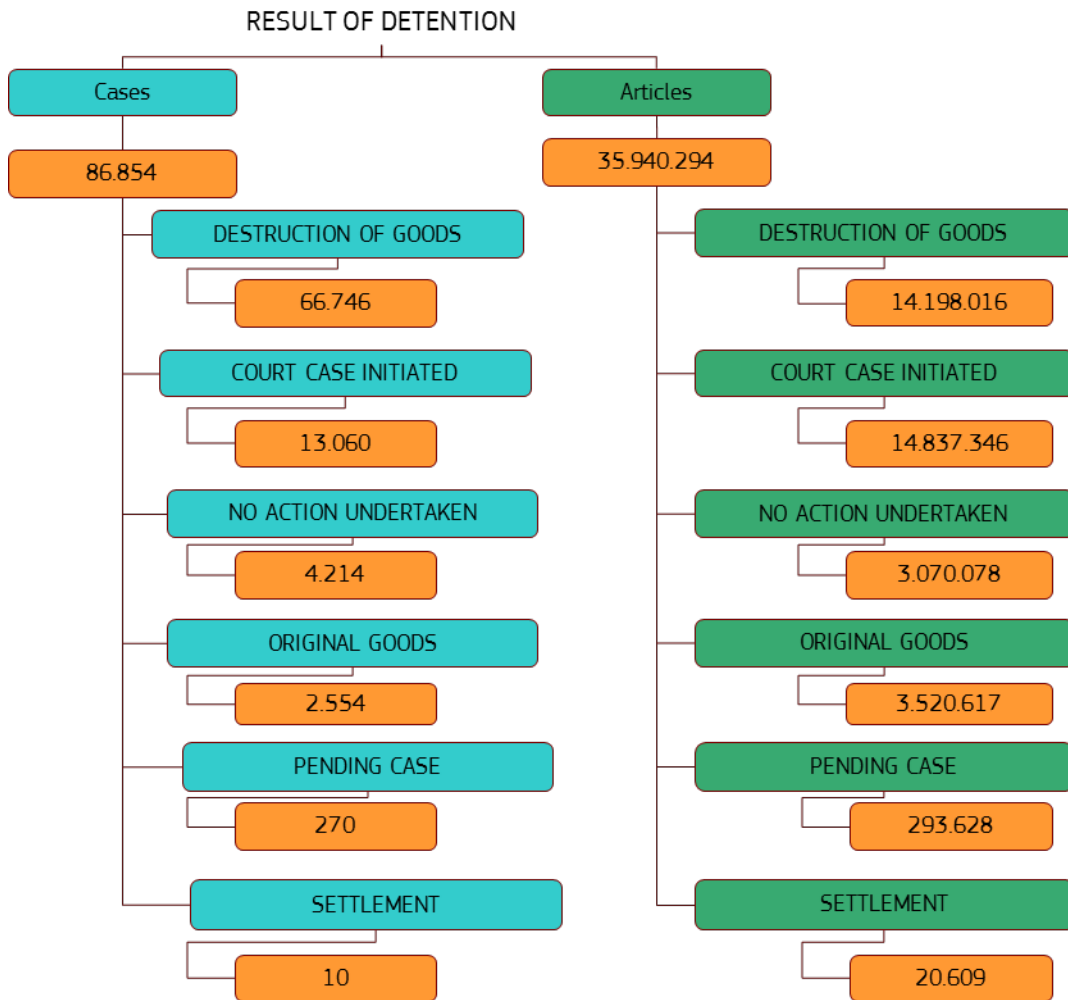


Chart 7 - Result of detention in absolute numbers

6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top 3 categories are clothing, other goods (e.g. insecticides, shoe polish, lights bulbs, glue, batteries, air refreshers, washing powder) and medicines being products often shipped in larger quantities.

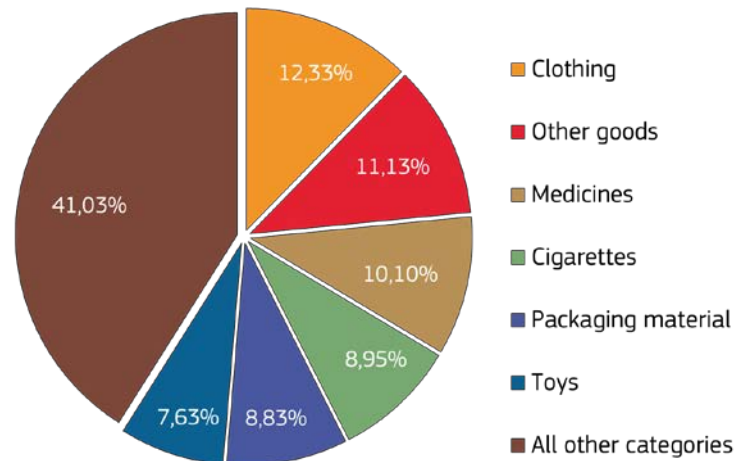


Chart 8 - Top categories by articles

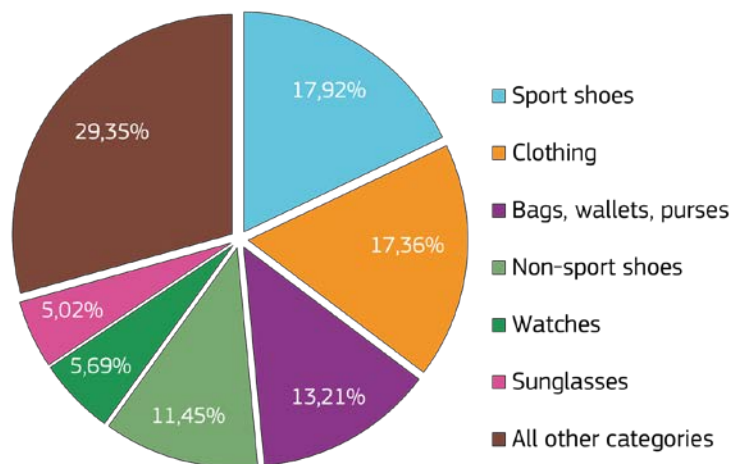


Chart 9 - Top categories by cases

In terms of cases, the top 3 categories are sport shoes, clothing and bags, wallets and purses. The top 6 are also the kind of consumer goods often shipped via post and courier after an order via the internet (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.

This being said, 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 reflected within this section 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.

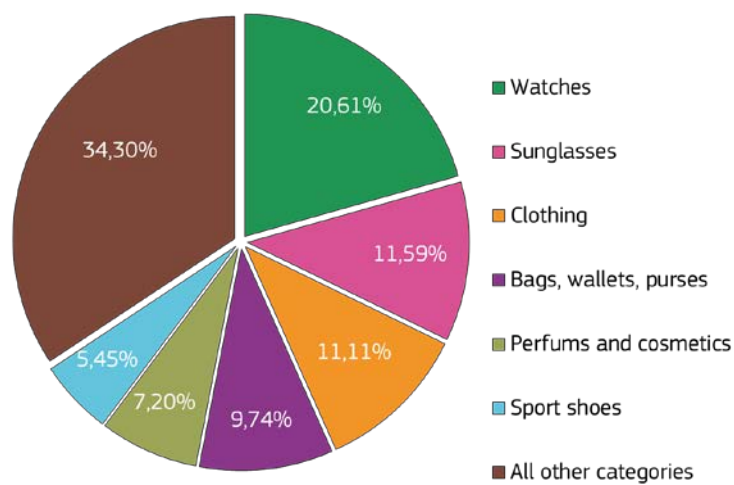


Chart 10 - Top categories by value

Based upon the domestic retail value the top categories, luxury goods such as watches, sunglasses and clothing appear in the top 3. (See Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

7. PROVENANCE

China remains the country where most of the 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, Greece, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates appear in the top 10 although in a different order. Ghana newly appears this year due to detentions of large shipments of batteries.

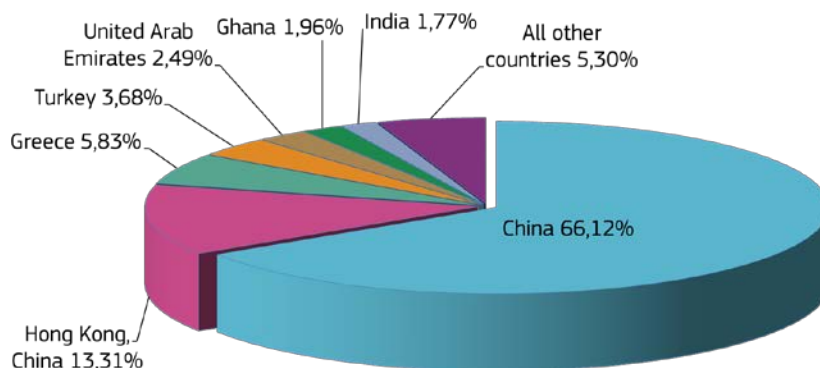


Chart 11 - Country of provenance by articles

With regard to the countries of provenance in relation to value, there is no change in the top 3 compared to 2011 and 2012.

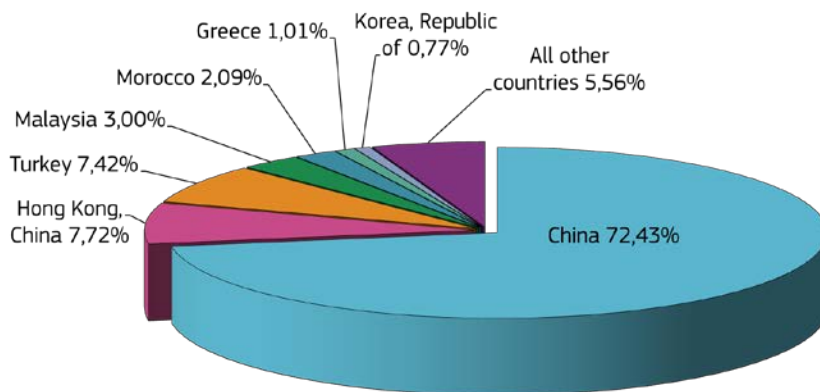


Chart 12 - Country of provenance by value

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 is about 97% to 3%.

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.

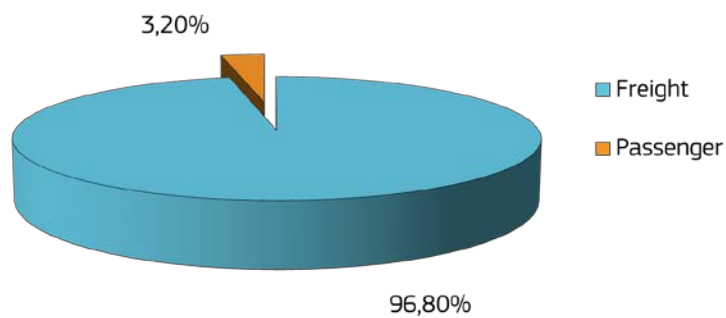


Chart 13 - Breakdown of cases by type of traffic

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, whereas sea transport of containers is the main transport modality in number of articles. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

Thousands

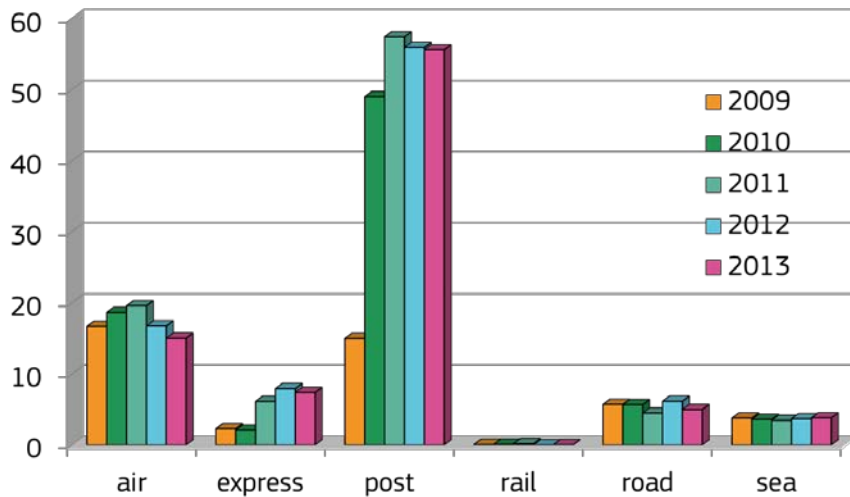


Chart 14 - Registered cases by means of transport

Millions

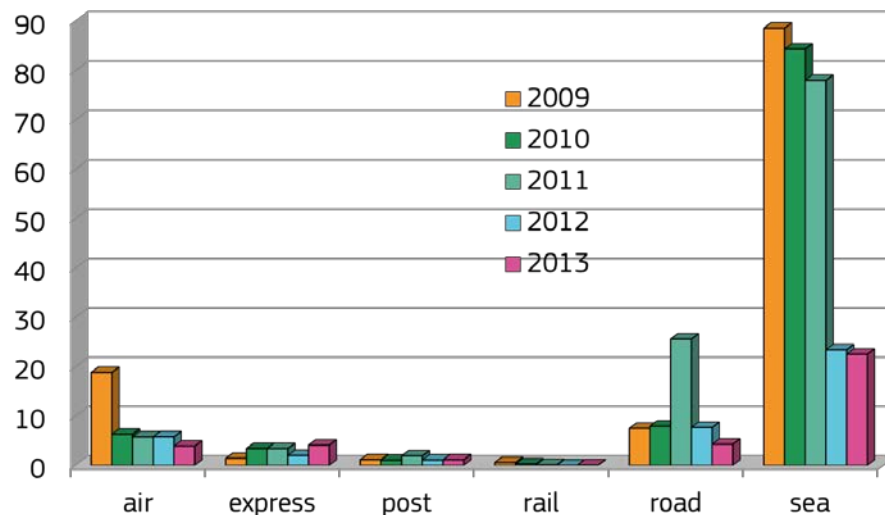


Chart 15 - Detained articles by means of transport

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles detained by customs in 2013 were suspected of infringing a Community or national trademark and covered all product sectors.

For design and model rights also a wide variety of products were concerned with an emphasis on toys, shoes, medicines and other body care items.

With regard to copyright infringements, the product categories most concerned were packaging materials, CD/DVDs, clothing and labels, tags and stickers.

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

With regard to suspicion of plant variety right infringements the involved products belong all to the category foodstuff, such as table grapes and strawberries. It is also in this sector that most of the cases are solved by a settlement between the parties involved. Geographical indications were related to alcohol beverages.

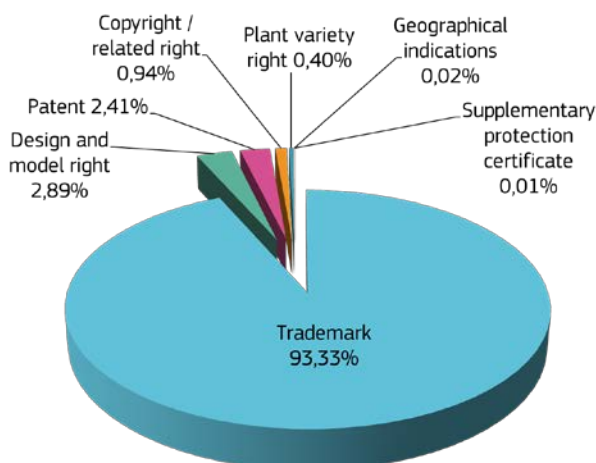


Chart 16 - IP rights in percentage of articles

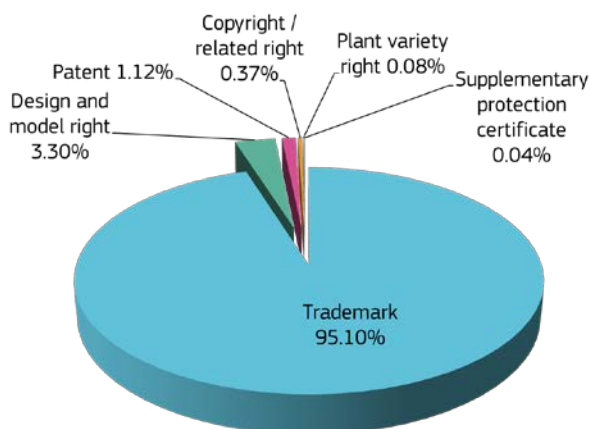


Chart 17 - IP rights in percentage of value

11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

In over 92% of all cases, customs action was started whilst the goods concerned were under an import procedure. In almost 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 re-export procedure with a destination outside the EU.

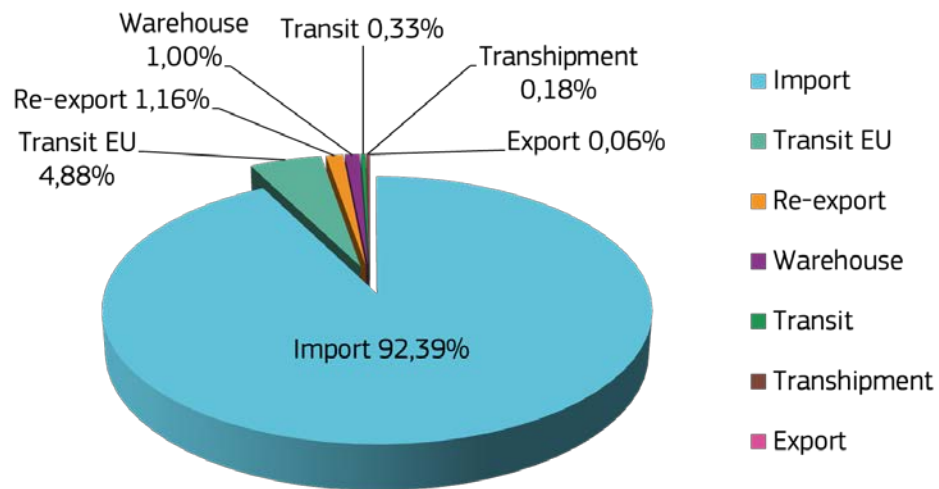


Chart 18 - Breakdown of cases by procedure

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 2012 / 2013						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%
Belgium	6.692	8.562	28%	2.310.620	2.108.855	-9%
Bulgaria	466	429	-8%	2.019.180	562.579	-72%
Czech Republic	824	727	-12%	662.429	1.014.152	53%
Denmark	1.147	1.106	-4%	64.296	42.393	-34%
Germany	22.784	20.719	-9%	2.470.331	3.005.883	22%
Estonia	278	101	-64%	119.962	4.576	-96%
Ireland	5.580	5.246	-6%	142.110	162.298	14%
Greece	171	118	-31%	941.337	679.797	-28%
Spain	5.021	4.032	-20%	3.140.722	3.522.272	12%
France	847	2.161	155%	1.180.438	2.918.879	147%
Croatia	-	304	-	-	59.324	-
Italy	5.190	5.492	6%	6.108.760	4.968.196	-19%
Cyprus	178	104	-42%	392.891	339.856	-13%
Latvia	208	426	105%	986.774	600.939	-39%
Lithuania	390	166	-57%	137.555	59.029	-57%
Luxemburg	246	168	-32%	1.282.134	67.348	-95%
Hungary	4.800	4.469	-7%	1.638.059	2.378.875	45%
Malta	118	137	-16%	6.065.155	1.762.275	-713%
Netherlands	1.852	526	-72%	1.966.380	2.275.770	16%
Austria	2.344	1.894	-19%	182.046	98.440	-46%
Poland	777	814	5%	279.054	2.472.723	786%
Portugal	3.113	5.047	62%	279.132	857.647	207%
Romania	369	334	-9%	2.078.122	1.711.152	-18%
Slovenia	555	1.330	140%	870.246	198.340	-77%
Slovakia	78	507	550%	235.579	435.556	85%
Finland	177	126	-29%	279.603	200.917	-28%
Sweden	322	356	11%	51.980	102.920	98%
United Kingdom	25.946	21.453	-17%	4.032.550	3.329.303	-17%
Total	90.473	86.854	-4%	39.917.445	35.940.294	-10%

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

Product sector		Number of cases	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	25	161.200	€ 672.599
1b	Alcoholic beverages	13	59.240	€ 1.479.208
1c	Other beverages	16	53.717	€ 67.493
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	2.836	1.108.537	€ 55.342.738
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	379	2.018.190	€ 6.878.611
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	15.078	4.504.004	€ 85.322.321
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	2.764	467.268	€ 16.581.885
Shoes including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sport shoes	15.562	591.154	€ 41.855.500
4b	Other shoes	9.942	1.114.433	€ 33.919.977
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	4.362	698.931	€ 89.058.418
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	11.470	817.792	€ 74.800.099
5c	Watches	4.942	324.293	€ 158.325.350
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	1.194	1.228.919	€ 20.582.738

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Product sector		Number of cases	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	2.309	88.484	€ 9.431.096
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	3.523	1.212.091	€ 18.246.294
Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	2.523	341.744	€ 33.869.201
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	474	145.141	€ 2.705.168
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	33	84.050	€ 4.170.616
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	481	66.511	€ 2.798.943
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	334	90.852	€ 1.579.463
CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	937	265.145	€ 4.351.849
8b	Unrecorded	40	341.182	€ 87.694
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	1.077	2.788.944	€ 23.199.855
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	1.310	172.381	€ 5.471.894
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	167	59.403	€ 1.062.607
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	29	3.269.342	€ 14.201.433
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	38	21.781	€ 299.522

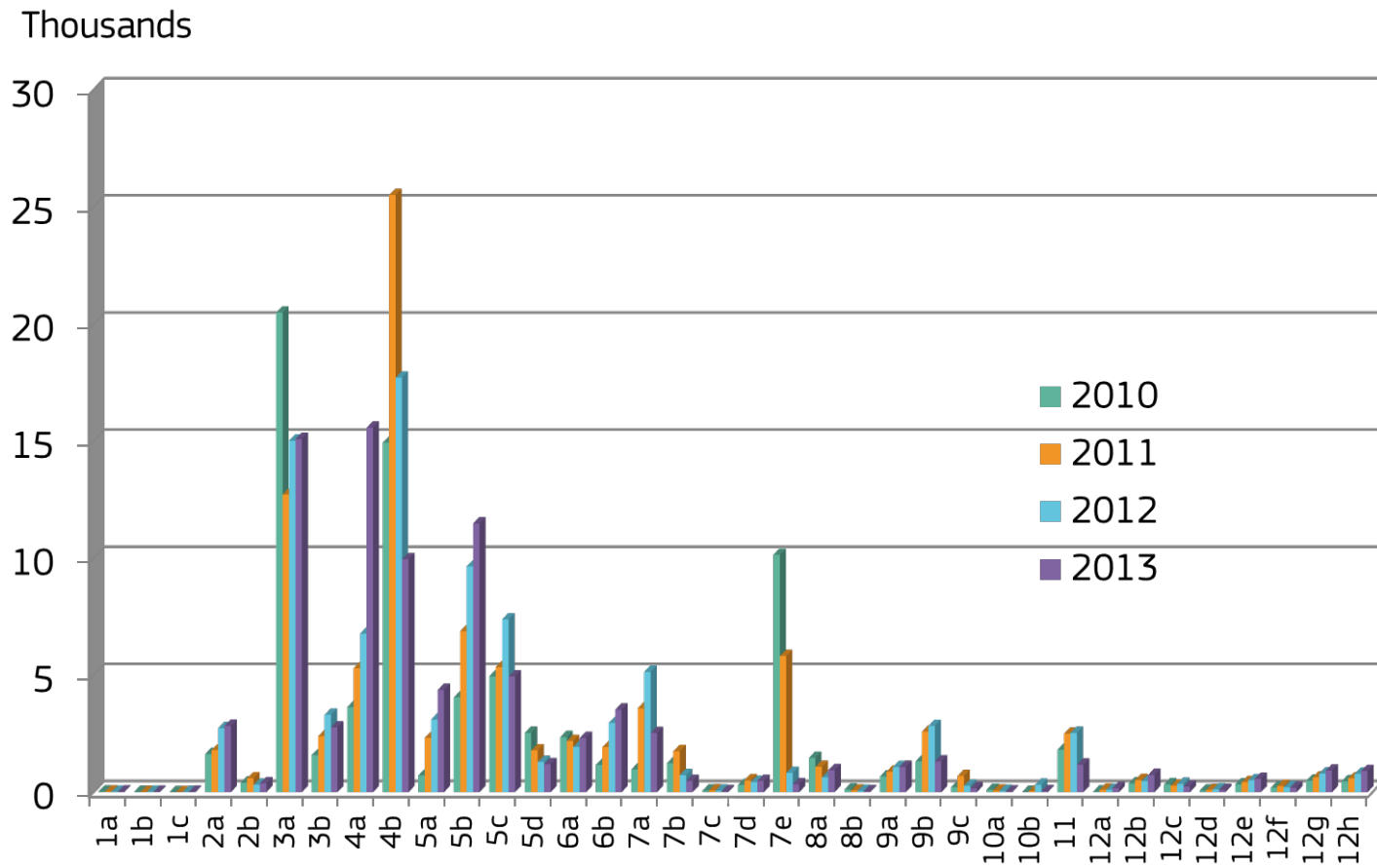
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Product sector		Number of cases	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	1.175	3.690.876	€ 11.974.020
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	177	98.719	€ 6.473.922
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	735	341.433	€ 13.767.422
12c	Office stationery	242	1.382.077	€ 1.968.940
12d	Lighters	89	114.843	€ 979.733
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	570	835.339	€ 2.036.590
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	183	87.188	€ 2.095.986
12g	Packaging materials	921	3.227.679	€ 3.946.258
12h	Other goods	904	4.067.411	€ 18.622.486
Total		86.854	35.940.294	€ 768.227.929

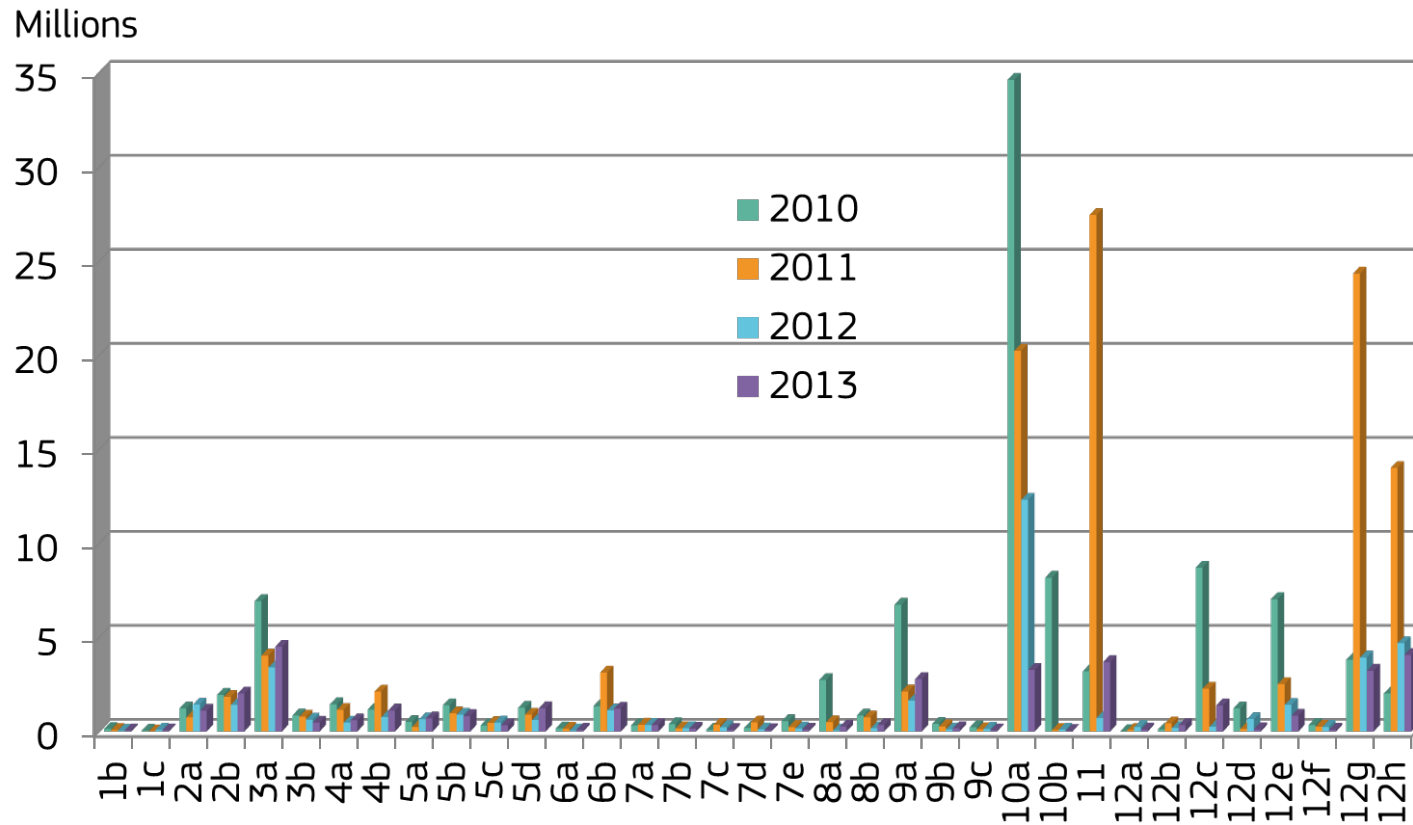
* The number of articles is counted as numbers of individual pieces unless otherwise specified. In case of articles traded in pairs like shoes, socks, gloves, etc one pair is counted as one article.

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

ANNEX 3 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF CASES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2013



ANNEX 4 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2013



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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	Egypt 34,34%	Italy 31,84%	Turkey 11,39%
1b	Alcoholic beverages	China 69,91%	Latvia 28,76%	Belarus 0,72%
1c	Other beverages	China 41,09%	Germany 29,99%	Vietnam 16,49%
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	Turkey 51,25%	China 40,32%	Singapore 2,74%
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	Hong Kong, China 49,56%	China 47,50%	India 2,74%
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	China 81,04%	Turkey 9,98%	Hong Kong, China 2,74%
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	China 79,88%	Hong Kong, China 11,41%	Turkey 3,63%
Shoes including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sport shoes	China 79,16%	Philippines 6,78%	Hong Kong, China 4,03%
4b	Other shoes	China 82,63%	Hong Kong, China 8,69%	Turkey 5,87%
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	China 94,78%	Hong Kong, China 3,50%	Greece 0,97%
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	China 60,48%	Hong Kong, China 21,76%	United Arab Emirates 9,08%
5c	Watches	China 86,94%	Hong Kong, China 5,07%	Morocco 3,48%
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 87,88%	Hong Kong, China 10,76%	Slovenia 0,73%

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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 46,95%	China 39,11%	United Arab Emirates 8,58%
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	China 49,06%	Greece 26,27%	Hong Kong, China 22,96%
Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	China 78,43%	Hong Kong, China 19,29%	Morocco 1,06%
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	Hong Kong, China 76,00%	China 20,79%	Taiwan 2,93%
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	Hong Kong, China 87,39%	China 8,62%	United Arab Emirates 2,61%
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	China 77,95%	Hong Kong, China 20,46%	Taiwan 1,21%
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	Hong Kong, China 54,69%	China 39,86%	Ghana 3,93%
CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	China 84,75%	Hong Kong, China 14,45%	United States 0,33%
8b	Unrecorded	China 99,95%	-	-
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	China 91,90%	United Arab Emirates 3,39%	Hong Kong, China 2,78%
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 48,40%	Syria 35,37%	Hong Kong, China 15,59%
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 91,53%	United Arab Emirates 4,52%	Singapore 2,82%

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Product sector		Number of articles, not released in % according to country of provenance		
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	China 58,58%	United Arab Emirates 18,47%	United States 14,21%
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	China 58,81%	Hong Kong, China 29,94%	Germany 11,13%
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	China 65,30%	India 22,78%	Czech Republic 5,23%
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	China 93,98%	Hong Kong, China 3,03%	Korea 2,85%
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	China 63,17%	United Arab Emirates 12,89%	Hong Kong, China 12,38%
12c	Office stationery	China 99,87%	-	-
12d	Lighters	China 98,60%	Turkey 1,08%	Taiwan 0,18%
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	China 52,77%	Hong Kong, China 32,53%	Thailand 4,47%
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	China 51,83%	Hong Kong, China 44,73%	Togo 0,79%
12g	Packaging materials	China 74,62%	Hong Kong, China 24,40%	Malaysia 0,49%
12h	Other goods	Greece 35,50%	Hong Kong, China 31,21%	Ghana 16,66%
Total		China 66,12%	Hong Kong, China 13,31%	Greece 5,83%

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

1. China	Number of articles	% of total
Clothing (ready to wear)	3.357.489	17%
Packaging materials	2.145.419	11%
Toys	2.104.160	11%
Cigarettes	1.649.070	9%
Medicines	1.365.808	7%
Office stationery	1.351.800	7%
Jewellery and other personal accessories	988.674	5%
Other shoes	670.741	3%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	627.526	3%
Other body care items	556.279	3%
Total	19.370.986	
2. Hong Kong, China	Number of articles	% of total
Other goods	1.072.528	28%
Packaging materials	701.546	18%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	580.327	15%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	236.061	6%
Labels, tags, stickers	232.918	6%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	138.667	4%
Jewellery and other accessories	121.044	3%
Clothing (ready to wear)	113.556	3%
Memory cards, memory sticks	99.919	3%
Medicines	78.509	2%
Total	3.899.537	
3. Greece	Number of articles	% of total
Other goods	1.220.000	71%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	270.094	16%
Cigarettes	187.750	11%
Total	1.707.237	

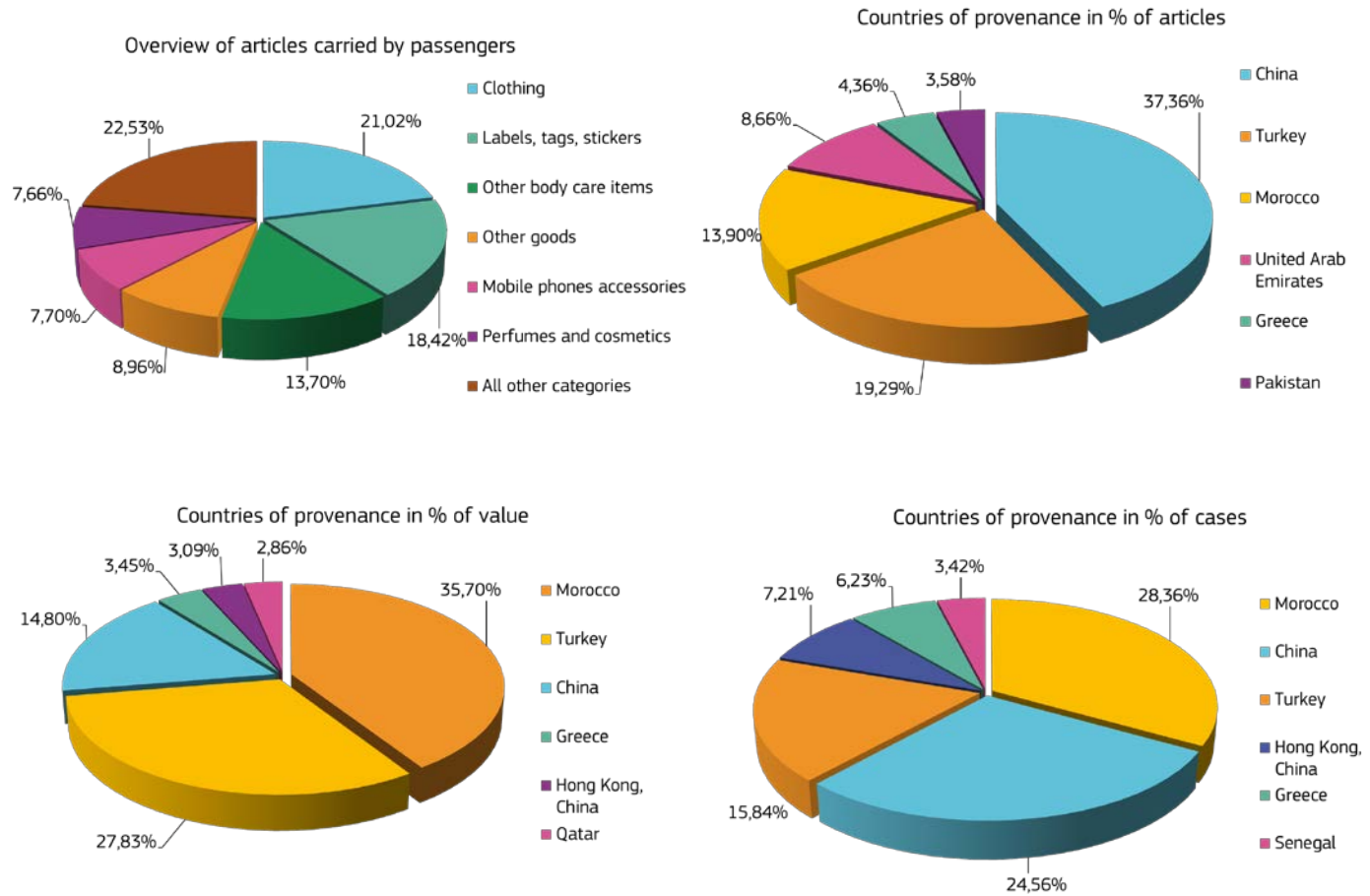
ANNEX 7 - TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE BY VALUE (EQUIVALENT DRV)

1. China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 118.753.188	24%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 81.406.624	16%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 47.862.670	10%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 46.025.727	9%
Sport shoes	€ 33.711.230	7%
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 21.681.421	4%
Other shoes	€ 20.964.492	4%
Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	€ 19.073.777	4%
Toys	€ 17.905.001	4%
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 17.478.747	4%
Total	€ 493.945.620	

2. Hong Kong, China	Value	% of total
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 7.162.576	14%
Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	€ 5.203.208	10%
Watches	€ 5.007.027	10%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 4.399.639	8%
Other goods	€ 4.002.500	8%
Mobile phones	€ 3.501.108	7%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 2.694.163	5%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 2.516.224	5%
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 2.095.297	4%
Sport shoes	€ 1.909.009	4%
Total	€ 52.661.944	

3. Turkey	Value	% of total
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 26.130.009	52%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 15.341.468	20%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 4.247.663	12%
Other shoes	€ 2.156.461	5%
Sport shoes	€ 874.958	4%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	€ 733.794	3%
Watches	€ 299.045	2%
Labels, tags, stickers	€ 191.614	1%
Total	€ 50.608.956	

ANNEX 8 – OVERVIEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC



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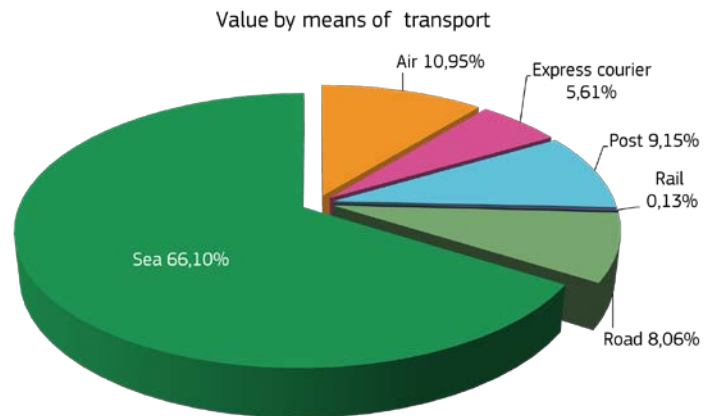
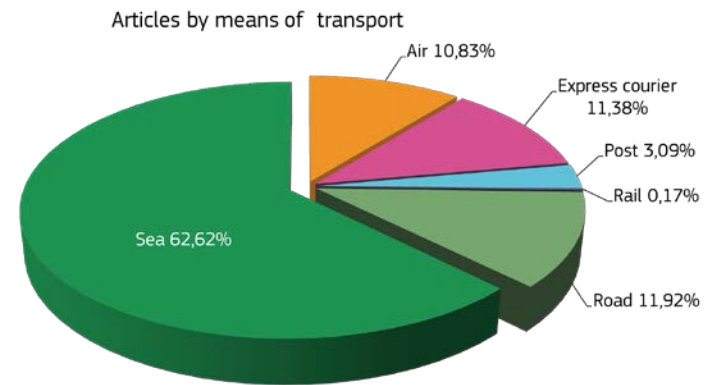
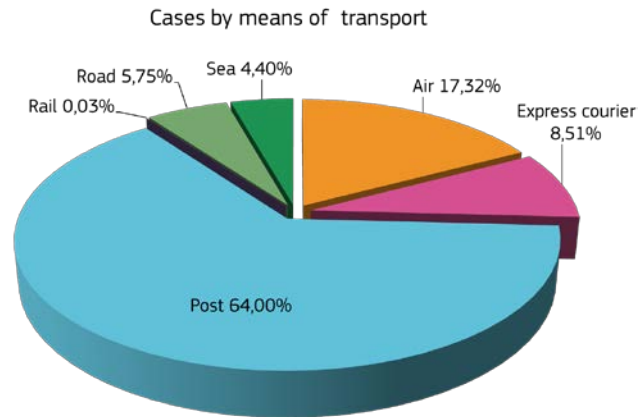
ANNEX 9 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF CASES, ARTICLES AND RETAIL VALUE

Cases	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%
air	16.698	38,32	18.645	23,5	19.580	21,46	16.754	18,52	15.040	17,32
express	2.308	5,30	2.101	2,66	6.135	6,72	7.936	8,77	7.390	8,51
post	15.003	34,43	48.997	61,93	57.404	62,91	55.933	61,82	55.588	64,00
rail	57	0,13	85	0,11	173	0,19	3	0,00	26	0,03
road	5.714	13,11	5.681	7,18	4.494	4,92	6.156	6,80	4.990	5,75
sea	3.793	8,70	3.602	4,55	3.469	3,80	3.690	4,08	3.821	4,40

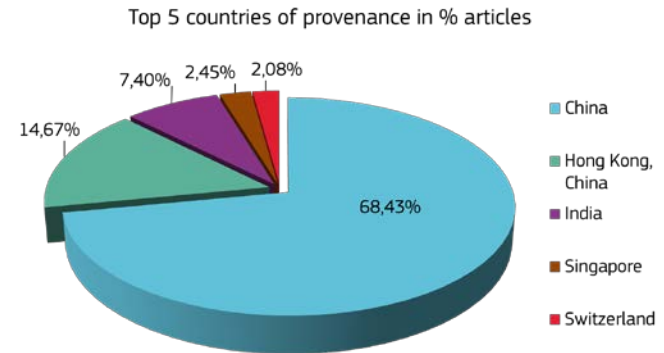
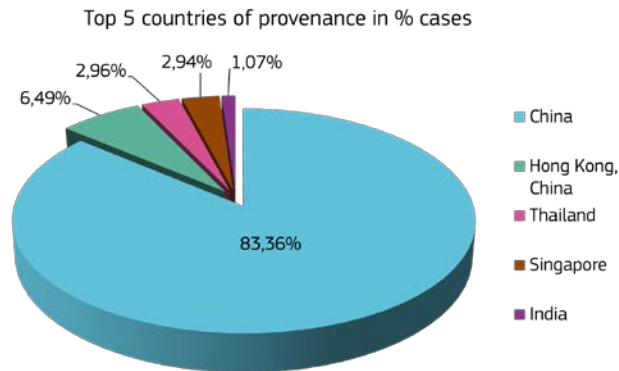
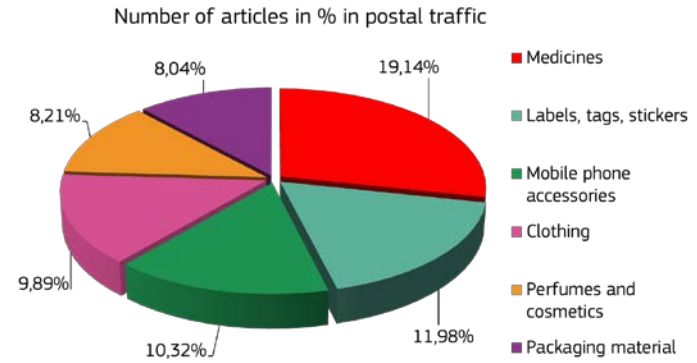
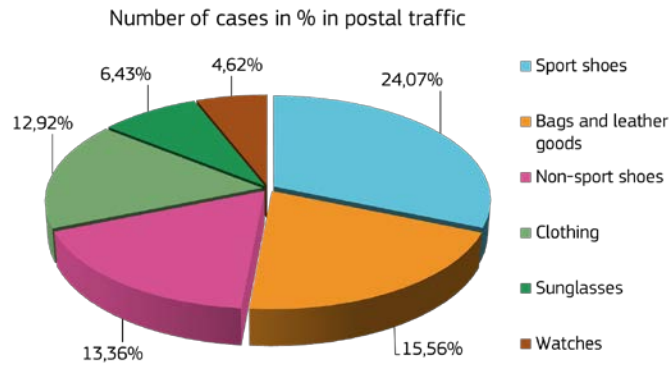
Articles	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%
air	18.822.077	15,96	6.312.931	6,11	5.763.876	5,02	5.776.904	14,47	3.890.652	10,83
express	1.397.349	1,18	3.409.512	3,30	3.392.942	2,96	1.983.909	4,97	4.089.450	11,38
post	1.124.627	0,95	1.035.443	1,00	1.911.079	1,67	1.071.351	2,68	1.110.563	3,09
rail	558.424	0,47	272.285	0,26	111.613	0,10	372	0,00	59.886	0,17
road	7.493.971	6,35	7.945.411	7,69	25.596.728	22,30	7.684.551	19,25	4.283.598	11,92
sea	88.562.850	75,08	84.331.346	81,63	77.996.574	67,96	23.400.358	58,62	22.506.145	62,62

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

ANNEX 10 - OVERVIEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT



ANNEX 11 - OVERVIEW POSTAL TRAFFIC



European Commission
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