



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

*Results at the EU border, 2019*





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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Detention totals	2018	2019
Cases	69 354	91 868
Procedures	89 873	117 343
Articles	26 720 827	40 968 254
Domestic retail value (€)	738 125 867	759 198 194

### Countries of provenance

China is the overall main country of provenance for goods suspected of infringing one or more intellectual property rights (IPRs) arriving in the EU. For specific product categories, a variety of other countries feature as the main countries of provenance, notably: Turkey for foodstuffs and lighters; Guatemala for alcoholic beverages; Saint Lucia for other beverages; Georgia for sunglasses; Hong Kong, China for watches, mobile phones and accessories, memory cards and sticks, and labels, tags and stickers; Bangladesh for CDs/DVDs; Bulgaria for cigarettes (in transit and export); Serbia for other tobacco products; Singapore for medicines; Moldova for packaging materials; and Pakistan for other goods (matches).

### Product categories

The top categories for detained articles were other goods (matches), which accounted for 22.9 % of the overall amount of detained articles, followed by cigarettes (21.3 %), packaging materials (13.6 %), toys (9.6 %) and clothing (3.9 %). Compared to 2018, the product category 'other goods' has replaced labels, tags and stickers in the top five.

### Means of transport

The number of detention cases in the road transport sector has reduced, while detentions in all other transport modes has increased. Courier and postal traffic together accounted for 85 % of all detention cases. The type of articles detained in the categories of postal traffic are mainly consumer articles ordered via e-commerce, for example shoes, clothing and toys, but labels, tags and stickers, other goods (stamps) and mobile phone accessories are also in the top five. Sea traffic remains by far the biggest sector for the number of articles.

### 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 15.6 % (a sharp decrease compared to 2018) of the total amount of detained articles.

### Destruction of goods

In 84.7 % of the detention procedures started by customs, the goods were destroyed under the standard or small consignment procedure after the owner of the goods and the right-holder agreed on their destruction. In 3.6 % of the detentions, a court case was initiated to determine the infringement and, in 2.8 % of the detentions, the goods were dealt with as part of criminal proceedings.

A total of 75 % of the detained articles were destroyed or were subject to court proceedings. However, 22 % of the detained articles were released because the right-holder did not respond to the notification sent to them by customs (12 %), or the articles were eventually found to be original goods (10 %), 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 intellectual property rights (IPRs). The enforcement of IPRs 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-holders 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 IPRs. In 2019, customs authorities made over 91 000 detentions, consisting of a total of 40.9 million articles. The domestic retail value (DRV) of the detained articles represented more than EUR 759 million.

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 IPRs 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 <sup>(1)</sup>, Member States register each case per category of goods and per right-holder. For each right-holder, a new detention procedure is initiated, which explains why there are more procedures than cases. Certain statistics, e.g. on results, product category or a given IPR, 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 detention case.

The statistics are established by the Commission, based on the data transmitted by Member State administrations, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 <sup>(2)</sup> laying down the provisions concerning customs enforcement of IPRs, including provisions for submitting relevant information by Member States to the Commission.

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

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 IPR is infringed. Applications for action can be requested on a national or on a Union basis and are valid for 1 year at a time. For risk assessment to function properly in the field of IPRs 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 the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union’s website: [http://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/)

[customs/customs\\_controls/counterfeit\\_piracy/right\\_holders/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_controls/counterfeit_piracy/right_holders/index_en.htm)).

The number of applications for action applicable in Member States has remained constant, with a further small shift from national to Union applications.

In 2019, 2 488 national applications for action and 1 380 Union applications for action were submitted to the customs authorities. As a Union application for action concerns two or more Member States, it is counted as several applications, i.e. equal to the number of Member States where action is requested. This resulted in 38 866 applications for action in 2019.

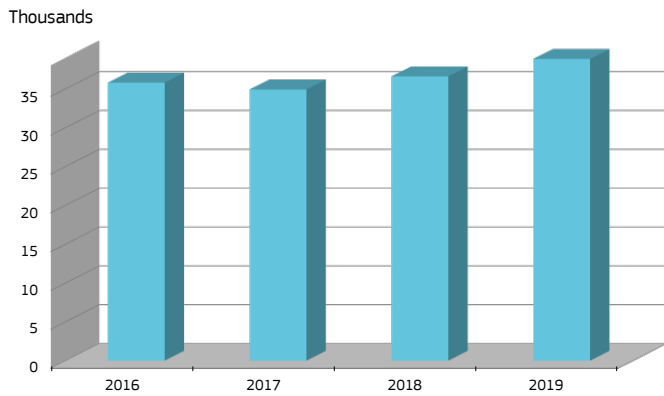


Chart 1. Number of applications 2016–2019

Year	Applications
2016	35 815
2017	34 931
2018 (*)	36 617
2019	38 866

(\*) Figure for 2018 corrected.

EU customs also have the power to act *ex officio* should they suspect an IPRs 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 slowly decreasing, reaching 1.5 % in 2019.

In 53 % of *ex officio* 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.

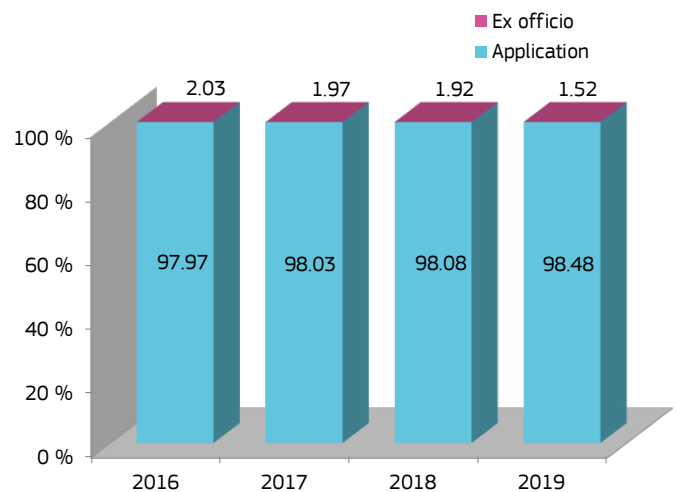


Chart 2. Breakdown of cases by type of intervention



## 4. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS DETENTIONS BY NUMBER OF CASES, PROCEDURES AND ARTICLES

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) increased by 32 % in 2019, for almost all transportation modes. Only interceptions in road transport have demonstrated a small decrease.

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 increased by 31 % between 2018 and 2019.

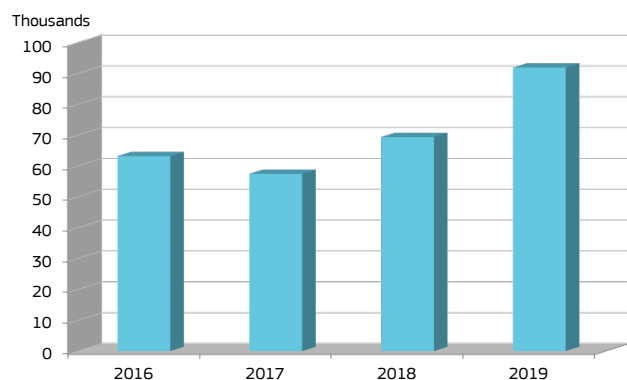


Chart 3. Number of registered cases

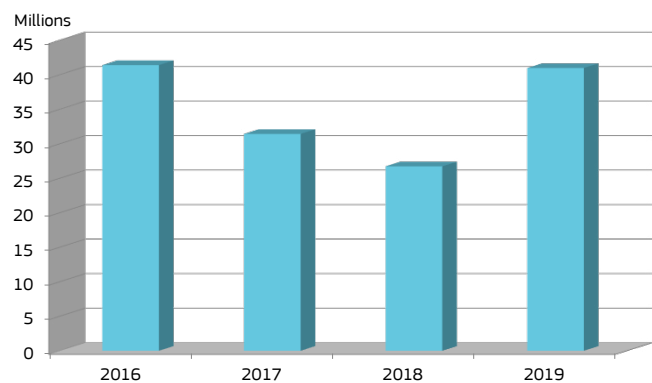


Chart 4. Number of detained articles

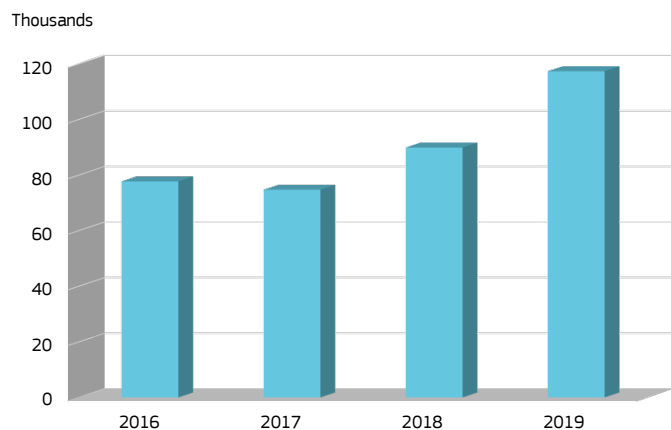


Chart 5. Number of initiated procedures

Year	Number of cases
2016	63 184
2017	57 433
2018	69 354
2019	91 868

Year	Number of articles
2016	41 387 132
2017	31 410 703
2018	26 720 827
2019	40 968 254

Year	Number of procedures
2016	77 705
2017	74 706
2018	89 873
2019	117 343

The top 10 Member States in terms of number of cases accounted for 91 % of the overall number of cases and for 84 % of the overall number of articles detained. Only three Member States appear in both the top 10s in terms of number of cases and number of articles. See Annex 1 for more details.

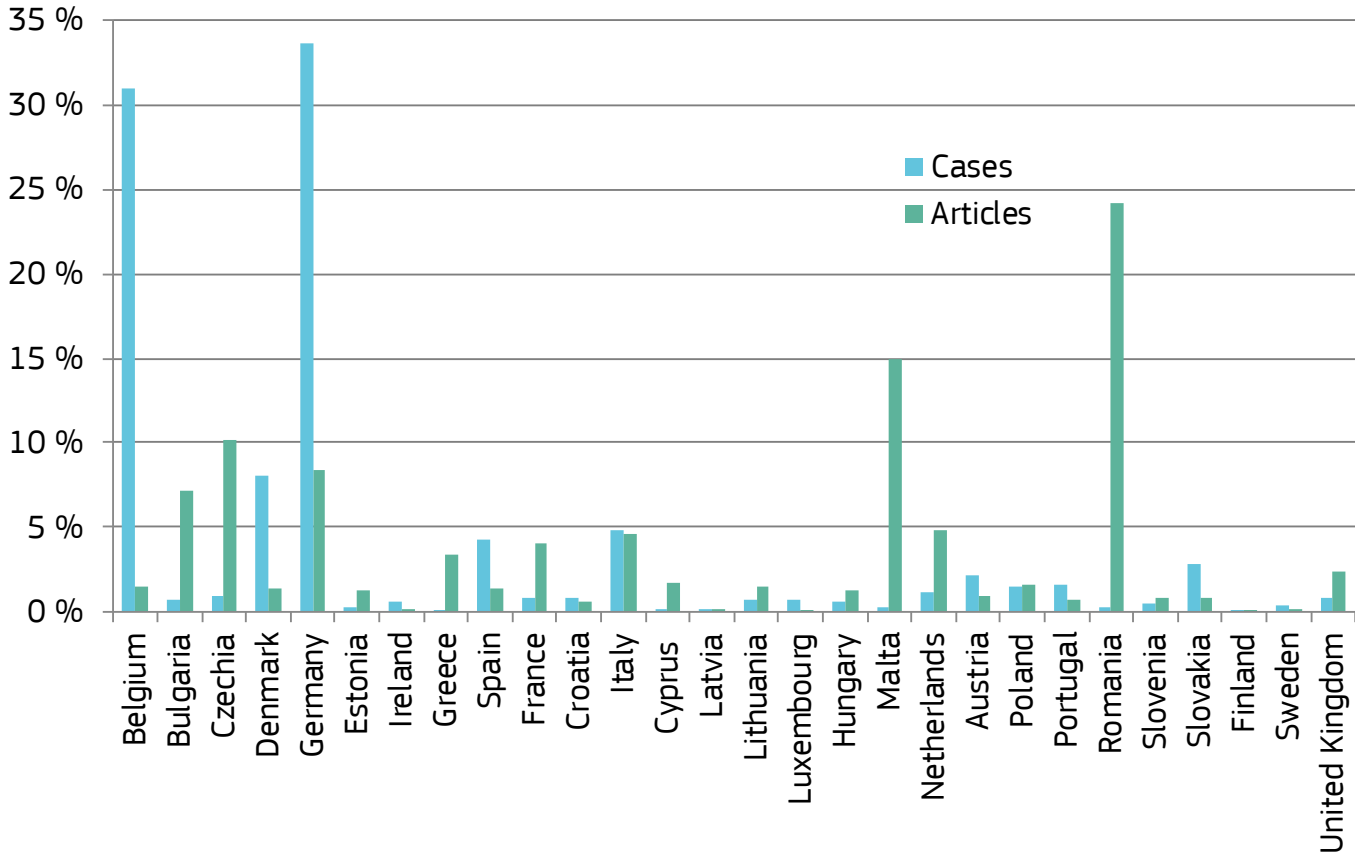


Chart 6. Overview of Member States in terms of percentages of cases and articles

## 5. RESULTS OF DETENTION

In 2019, 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.
- Goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification issued by customs.
- A court case was initiated by a right-holder to determine the infringement.
- Goods were released as they appeared to be genuine goods.
- Release of 'non-genuine' 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 a gross weight of less than 2 kilograms per consignment. In around a third of the applications for action, the applicant had requested that customs authorities apply the Article 26 procedure with regard to the destruction of small consignments.

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

In more than 91 % of the detentions, either the goods were destroyed under the standard procedure or the procedure for small consignments, or a court case was initiated to determine the infringement, or they were handled as part of criminal proceedings. In 5.4 % of the procedures, the goods were released because no action was taken by the right-holder after receiving notification from the customs authorities; 0.8 % of the 5.4 % concerned *ex officio* procedures. In 3.4 % of the detentions, customs authorities released the goods because they appeared to be non-infringing genuine goods or because there was a non-infringing situation.

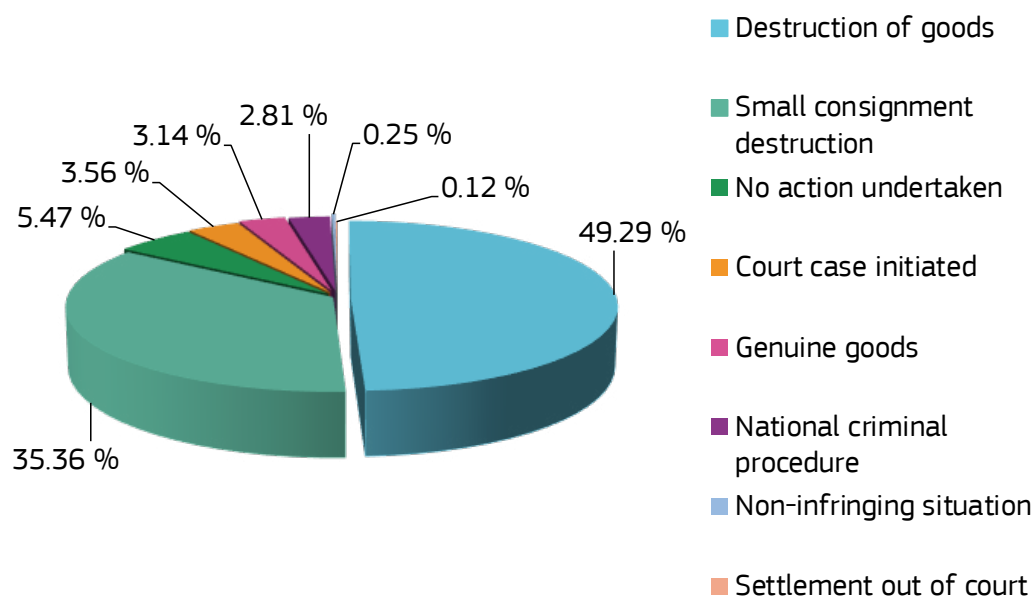


Chart 7. Breakdown of result by procedure

In absolute numbers this gives the following results.

Total	Number of procedures 117 343	Number of articles 40 968 254
Destruction of goods	57 842	22 206 069
Small consignment destruction	41 495	90 252
No action undertaken: on application for action in an <i>ex officio</i> situation	5 472 943	4 788 464 196 110
Court case initiated	4 180	5 197 927
Genuine goods	3 688	4 145 001
National criminal procedure	3 295	3 213 202
Non-infringing situation	289	80 481
Settlement out of court	139	1 050 748

## 6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

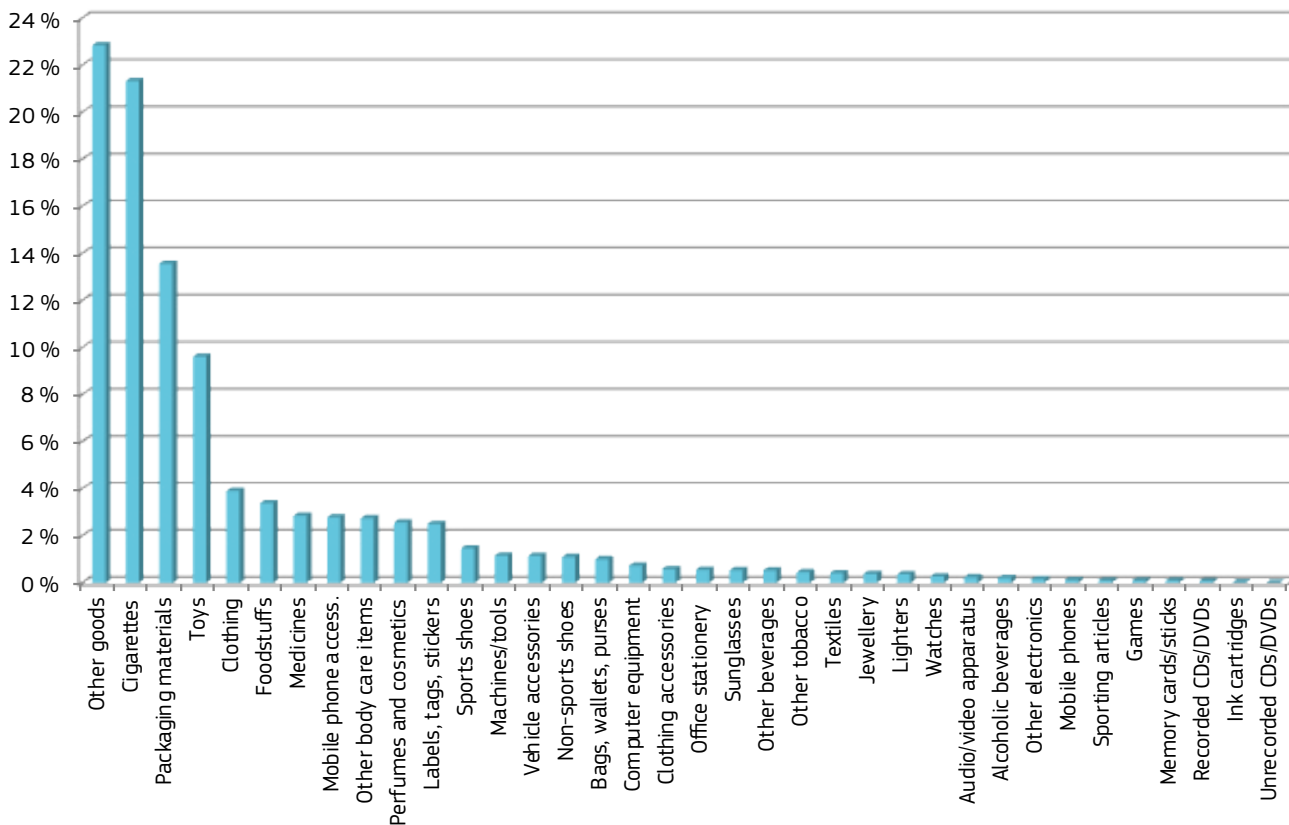


Chart 8. Top categories by articles

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top three categories are other goods, cigarettes and packaging materials. The new number one category is other goods, mainly due to large detentions of matches, while cigarettes and packaging materials moved to second and third place in 2019.

In terms of procedures, the top three categories have remained almost the same for the last 4 years, namely clothing and sports shoes but perfumes and cosmetics is new in third place. The top categories are typically goods that are often ordered online and shipped via post or courier (see Annex 11).

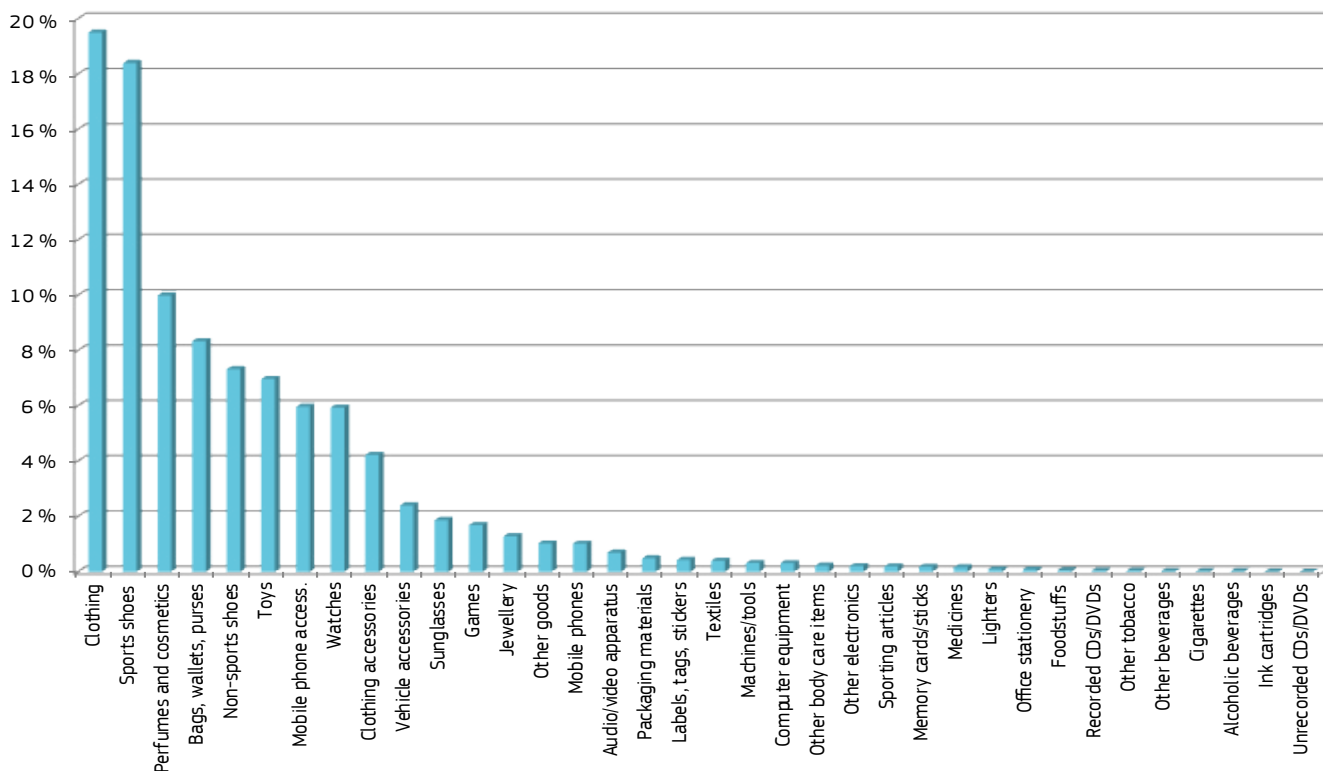


Chart 9. Top categories by procedures

*Value*

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

IPRs-infringing goods are increasingly sold at a price similar to that of the genuine goods and effectively substitute them on the market, although this is not always the case for luxury goods.

For procedural reasons, the same method of valuation is used for all product sectors. Therefore, the data provide 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 IPRs-infringing goods.

Based on the DRV, the top categories are, as last year, watches, clothing and bags, wallets, purses (see Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

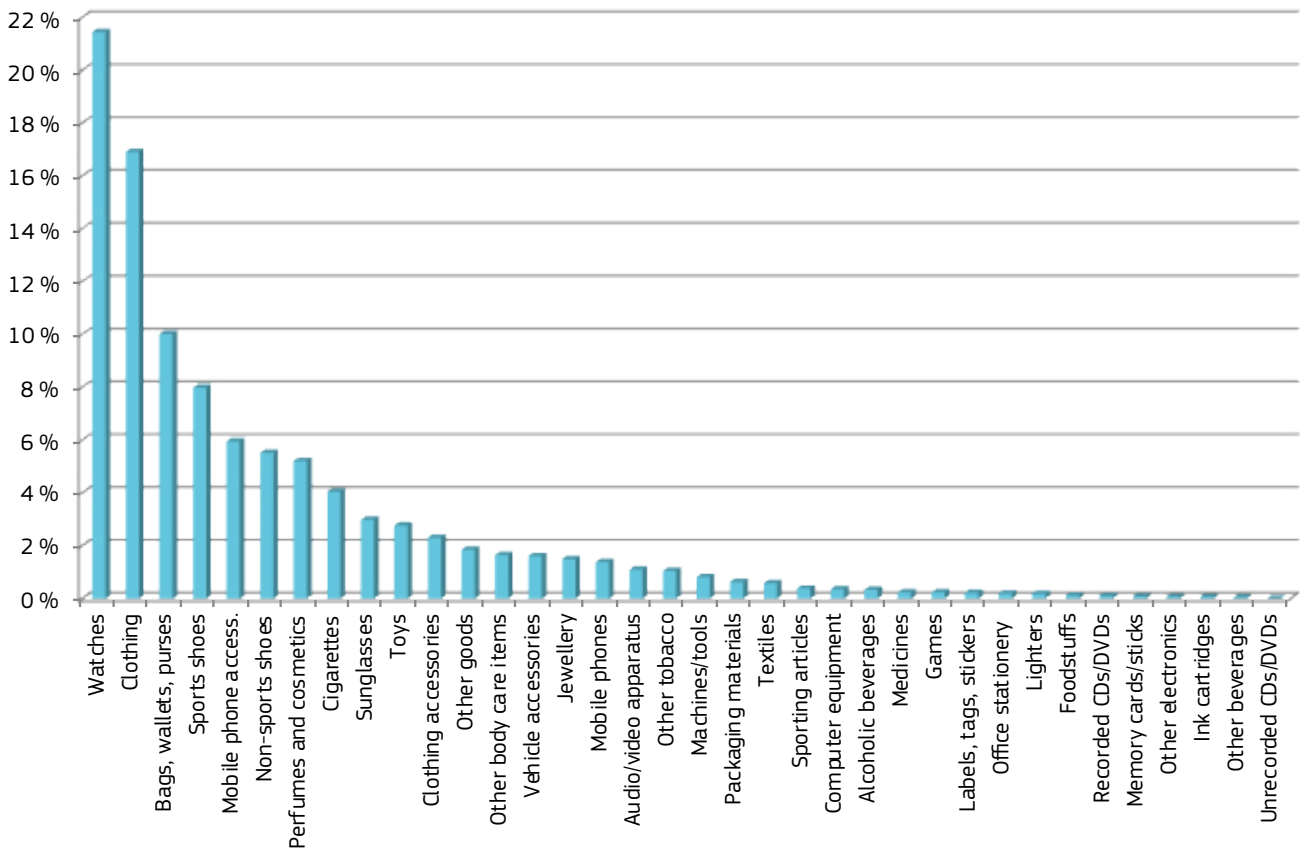


Chart 10. Top categories by value

## 7. PROVENANCE

China is the main source country (33 %) from where suspected IPRs-infringing goods arrived when they were detained, and where those goods were subsequently not released. As in former years, Turkey and Hong Kong, China remain in the top seven. Pakistan appears this year as second source country due to large detentions of matches, and Moldova appears as third source country for packaging materials for cigarettes.

With regard to countries of provenance in relation to value, China is at the top of the list followed by Hong Kong, China and Turkey, as in former years. Bulgaria (for cigarettes), Morocco (for watches), Senegal (for clothing) and Serbia (for tobacco for hookahs) complete the top seven.

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

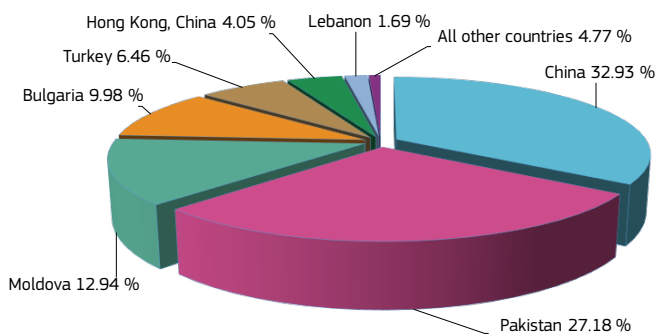


Chart 11. Country of provenance by articles

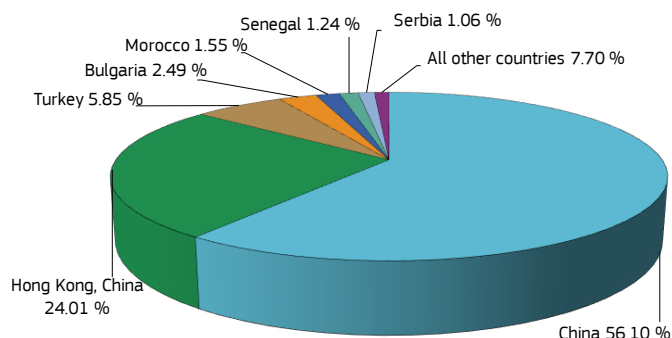


Chart 12. Country of provenance by value

## 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 IPRs found in freight and in passenger traffic remains approximately 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.

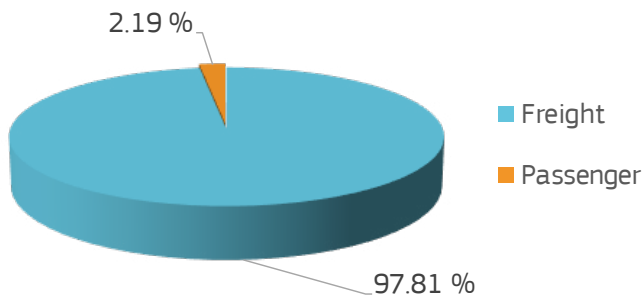


Chart 13. Breakdown of cases by type of traffic (freight/passenger)

## 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 the number of

articles. For cases a strong increase is shown as far as express, post and air transport is concerned and for articles this increase can be seen for rail, road and sea transport. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

Thousands

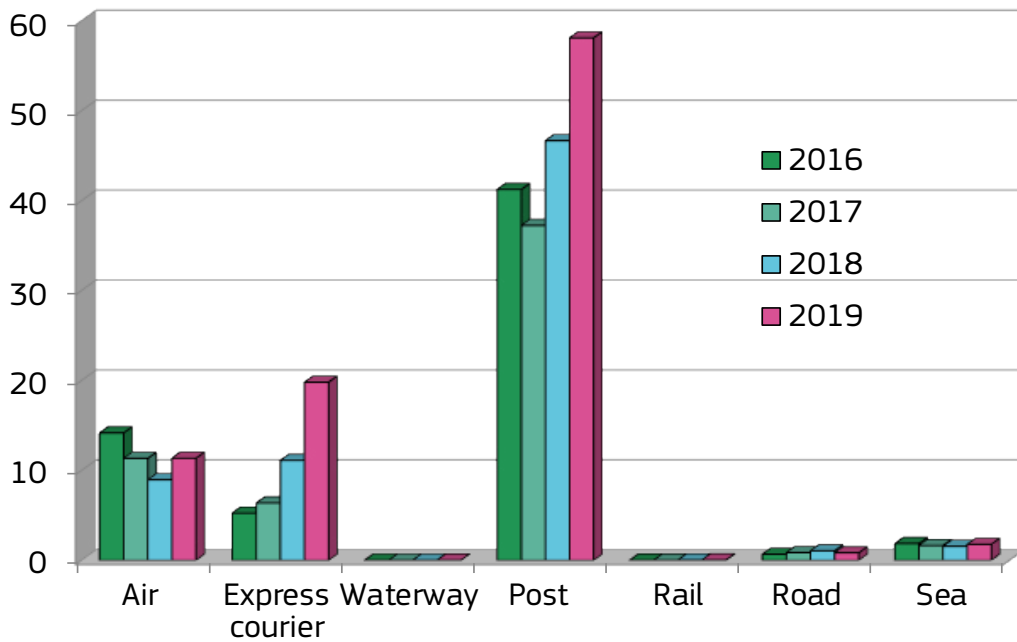


Chart 14. Registered cases by means of transport

Millions

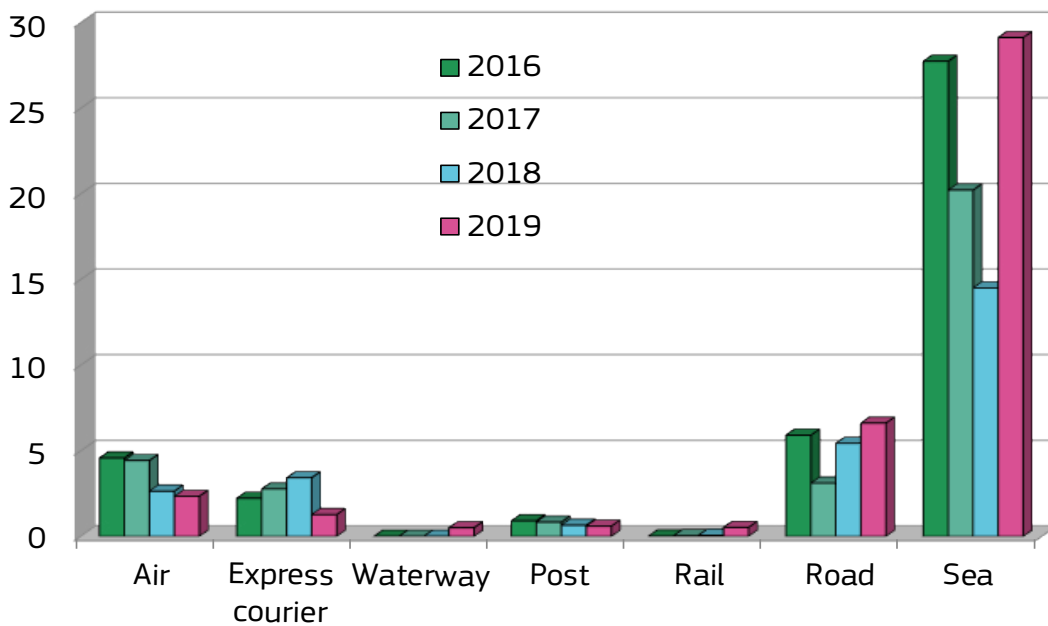


Chart 15. Detained articles by means of transport



## 10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles (i.e. 76 % in number and 95 % in value) detained by customs in 2019 were suspected of infringing a European Union trademark (EUTM), international trade mark (ITM) or national trademark (NTM), whereby all categories of goods were concerned.

The registered community (CDR), unregistered community (CDU) and international (ICD) design and model rights cover a wide variety of products. Design infringements are clearly more and more involved. Products detained suspected of infringing these types of IPRs include packaging materials, toys, parts and technical accessories for mobile phones, office stationary and other shoes.

With regard to copyright infringements (NCPR), the products seen with the most frequency were toys and furniture. Food-stuffs (biscuits, sweets, chewing gum) is often involved because of the packaging materials containing copyright-protected images or names.

For instances where patent infringements (UPT) were suspected, the main categories of products involved were other goods and in particular mechanisms to close bags.

Concerning instances where geographical indications for wine (CGIW) were suspected of infringement, the product involved was sparkling wine. In relation to plant variety rights (CPVR) the products involved were fruit and seeds.

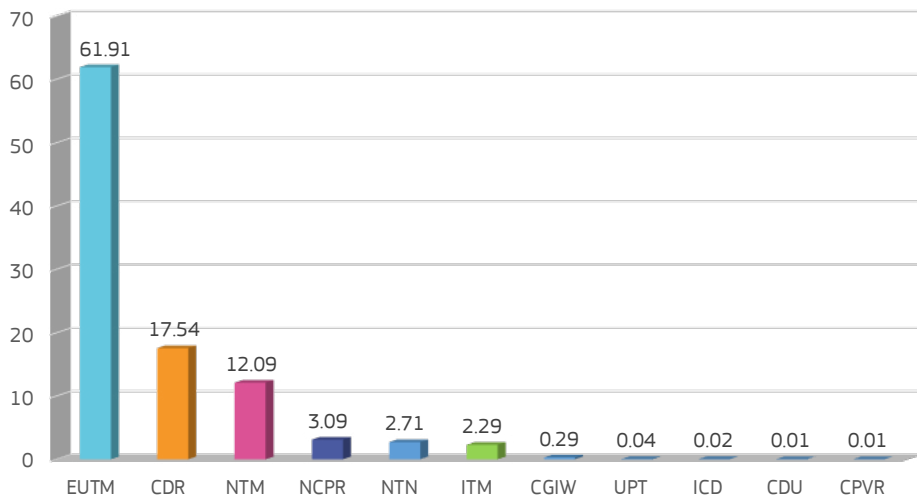


Chart 16. IPRs in percentage of articles

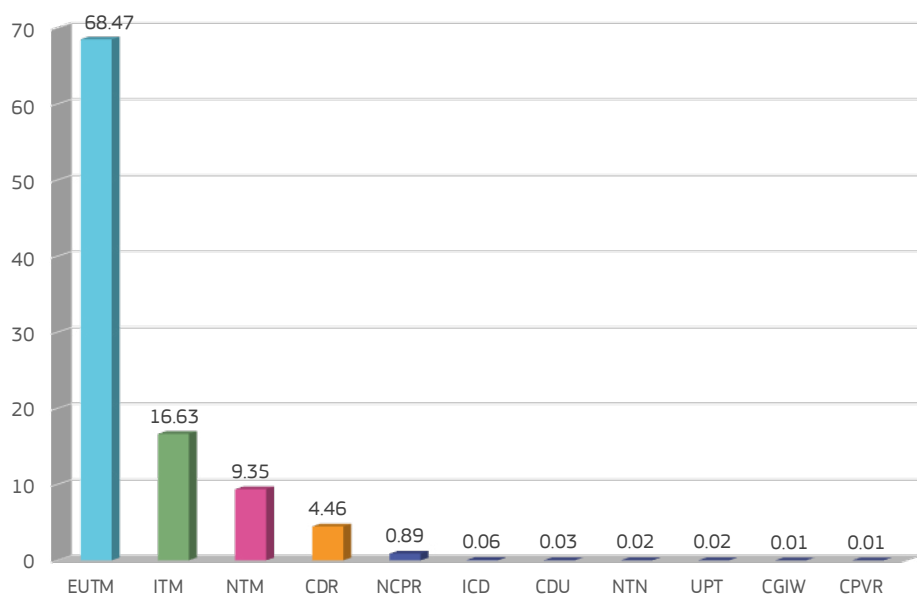


Chart 17. IPRs in percentage of value

## 11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

In more than 80 % of all cases, customs action began while the goods concerned were part of an import procedure. In almost 16 % of cases, goods were discovered while in transit, with a destination in the EU, and in 0.7 % of cases, goods were part of a (re-)export procedure, with a destination outside of the EU. In less than 1 % of cases, goods were in transit/transshipment, with a destination in a non-EU country.

For the number of articles, transit and transshipment have higher percentages because detentions in those procedures were (and are) often in container 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.

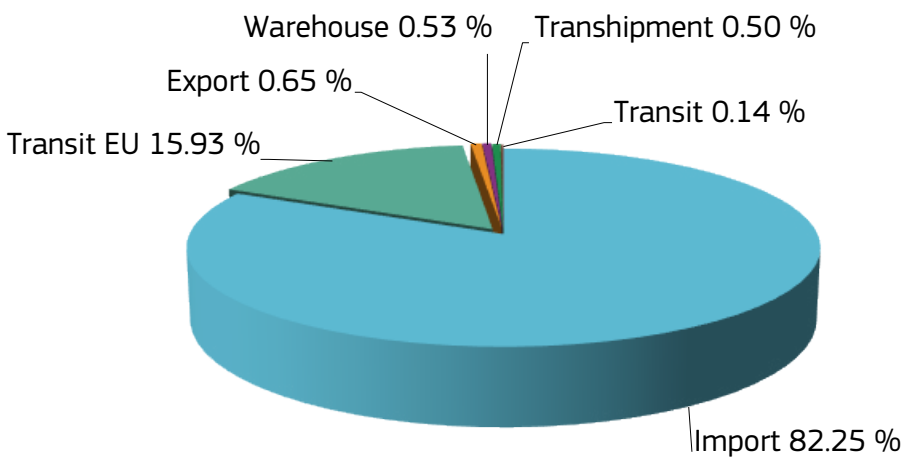


Chart 18. Breakdown of cases by customs procedure

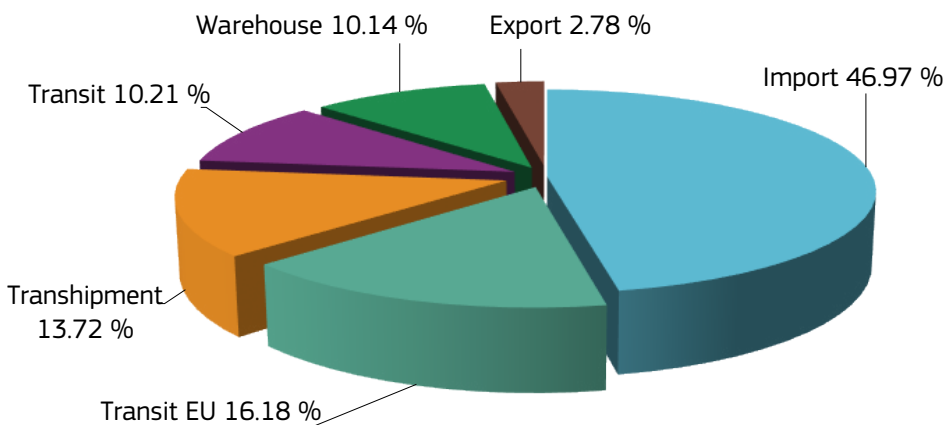


Chart 19. Breakdown of articles by customs procedure

## 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 2018–2019						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%
Belgium	12 076	28 393	135	1 307 944	595 705	- 54
Bulgaria	407	647	59	1 531 696	2 924 055	91
Czechia	824	913	11	209 317	4 182 292	1 898
Denmark	2 550	7 404	190	27 633	553 316	1 902
Germany	33 421	30 923	- 7	4 704 193	3 416 121	- 27
Estonia	359	270	- 25	50 822	532 898	949
Ireland	449	606	35	19 081	45 628	139
Greece	107	92	- 14	2 646 850	1 388 284	- 48
Spain	3 934	3 928	0	1 305 972	563 145	- 57
France	825	727	- 12	2 087 423	1 643 560	- 21
Croatia	571	731	28	2 078 311	250 377	- 88
Italy	3 280	4 402	34	1 077 920	1 881 712	75
Cyprus	151	143	- 5	13 858	683 168	4 830
Latvia	164	125	- 24	122 859	76 497	- 38
Lithuania	290	627	116	384 946	603 953	57
Luxembourg	548	645	18	163 326	15 590	- 90
Hungary	422	603	43	1 460 425	530 114	- 64
Malta	186	221	19	2 434 450	6 134 074	152
Netherlands	887	1 044	18	401 707	1 979 183	393
Austria	759	2 026	167	38 513	370 240	861
Poland	960	1 415	47	204 829	670 822	228
Portugal	2 275	1 495	- 34	246 251	309 299	26
Romania	276	240	- 13	1 945 016	9 895 418	409
Slovenia	436	470	8	722 437	326 095	- 55
Slovakia	1 684	2 599	54	24 279	322 053	1 226
Finland	51	34	- 33	5 377	161	- 97
Sweden	269	376	40	23 142	75 270	225
United Kingdom	1 193	769	- 36	1 482 250	999 224	- 33
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 354</b>	<b>91 868</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26 720 827</b>	<b>40 968 254</b>	<b>53</b>

## 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 (€)
<b>Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages</b>				
1a	Foodstuffs	63	1 387 995	886 836
1b	Alcoholic beverages	20	86 293	2 600 373
1c	Other beverages	27	217 082	278 950
<b>Body care items</b>				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	11 727	1 052 627	39 540 008
2b	Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	263	1 127 837	12 537 342
<b>Clothing and accessories</b>				
3a	Clothing (ready-to-wear)	22 881	1 601 413	128 459 523
3b	Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	4 960	243 030	17 513 720
<b>Shoes, including parts and accessories</b>				
4a	Sports shoes	21 596	601 564	60 588 293
4b	Non-sports shoes	8 605	449 799	41 888 818
<b>Personal accessories</b>				
5a	Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	2 195	221 234	22 672 765
5b	Bags, including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	9 791	412 884	76 033 915
5c	Watches	6 976	116 220	162 828 353
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	1 519	155 722	11 385 616
<b>Mobile phones, including parts and technical accessories</b>				
6a	Mobile phones	1 193	49 678	10 518 292
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	7 005	1 142 622	45 162 510
<b>Electrical/electronic and computer equipment</b>				
7a	Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	805	98 126	8 336 598
7b	Memory cards/sticks	213	36 367	575 512
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	14	7 794	418 146

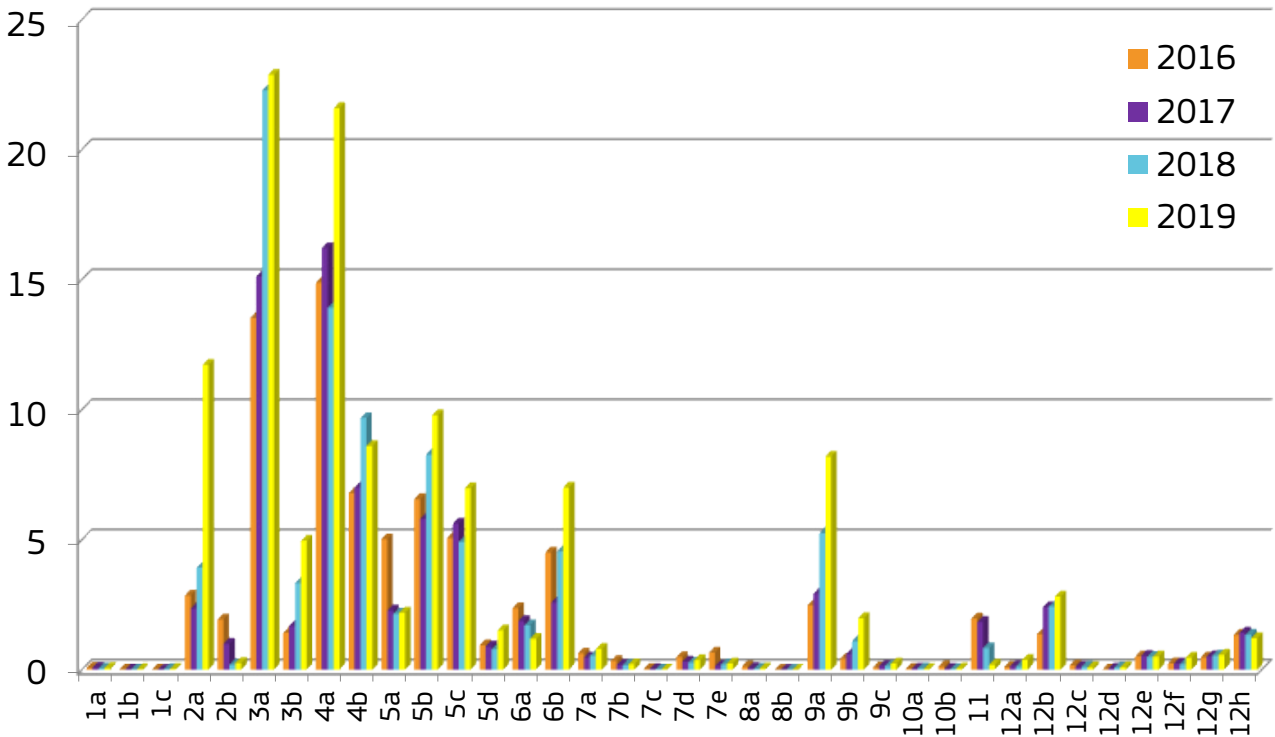
Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles (*)	Retail value original goods (€)
7d	Computer equipment (hardware), including technical accessories and parts	369	299 039	2 699 947
7e	Other equipment, including technical accessories and parts (household machines, electric razors, hair straighteners, etc.)	241	64 521	527 851
<b>CDs, DVDs, cassettes, game cartridges</b>				
8a	Recorded (music, films, software, game software, etc.)	50	29 129	766 251
8b	Unrecorded	1	5	65
<b>Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles</b>				
9a	Toys	8 196	3 940 320	21 001 612
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	1 983	40 182	1 801 637
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	240	41 919	2 981 110
<b>Tobacco products</b>				
10a	Cigarettes (**)	23	8 737 832	30 709 612
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	49	184 602	8 037 880
<b>Medical products</b>				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	192	1 172 076	1 841 681
<b>Other</b>				
12a	Machines and tools	377	474 429	6 245 615
12b	Vehicles, including accessories and parts	2 811	472 966	12 303 670
12c	Office stationery	98	226 980	1 554 072
12d	Lighters	103	152 657	1 436 697
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	505	1 030 163	1 651 582
12f	Textiles (towels, linen, carpet, mattresses, etc.)	464	171 409	4 405 155
12g	Packaging materials	577	5 557 620	4 851 343
12h	Other goods	1 211	9 364 118	14 156 844
<b>Total</b>		<b>117 343</b>	<b>40 968 254</b>	<b>759 198 194</b>

(\*) 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.

(\*\*) Category 10a (cigarettes) is registered in packets of 20 pieces.

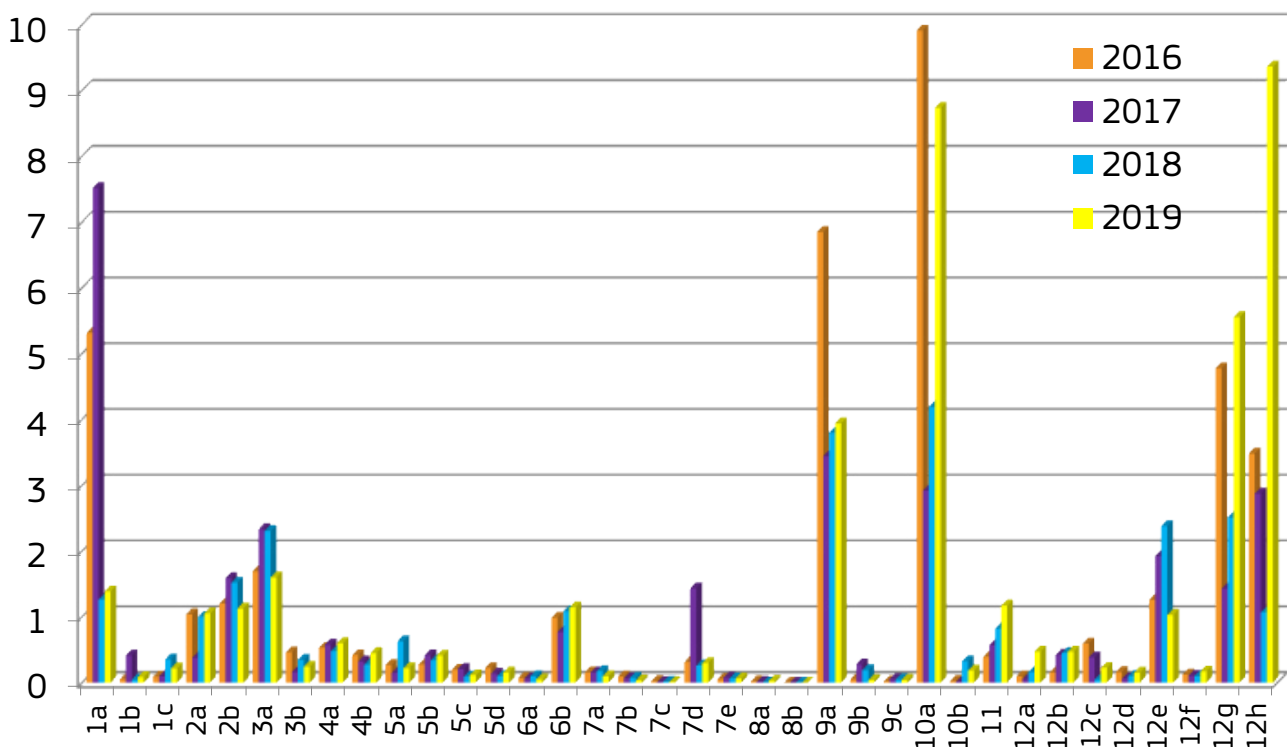
**Annex 3. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF NUMBER OF PROCEDURES BETWEEN 2016 AND 2019**

Thousands



**Annex 4. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2016 AND 2019**

Millions



## Annex 5. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE

Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in %, according to country of provenance		
<b>Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages</b>				
1a	Foodstuffs	Turkey 67.17	China 31.58	—
1b	Alcoholic beverages	Guatemala 97.03	Ukraine 1.92	Albania 1.01
1c	Other beverages	Saint Lucia 97.65	Bosnia and Herzegovina 2.35	—
<b>Body care items</b>				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	China 73.71	United Arab Emirates 12.54	Turkey 11.39
2b	Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	China 79.83	United Arab Emirates 12.22	Malaysia 4.04
<b>Clothing and accessories</b>				
3a	Clothing (ready-to-wear)	China 48.69	Turkey 26.54	Bangladesh 7.38
3b	Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	China 64.75	Hong Kong, China 18.19	Turkey 12.48
<b>Shoes, including parts and accessories</b>				
4a	Sports shoes	China 88.95	Greece 2.80	Turkey 2.24
4b	Non-sports shoes	China 82.27	Hong Kong, China 11.12	Greece 2.90
<b>Personal accessories</b>				
5a	Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	Georgia 52.48	China 40.16	Hong Kong, China 5.93
5b	Bags, including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	China 76.01	Hong Kong, China 12.28	Turkey 8.16
5c	Watches	Hong Kong, China 56.26	China 21.91	Georgia 11.93
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 91.12	Hong Kong, China 5.30	Turkey 1.72
<b>Mobile phones, including parts and technical accessories</b>				
6a	Mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 44.74	China 32.50	United Arab Emirates 19.04
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 49.99	China 47.00	—
<b>Electrical/electronic and computer equipment</b>				
7a	Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	China 84.52	Hong Kong, China 12.27	Bangladesh 1.27
7b	Memory cards/sticks	Hong Kong, China 60.65	China 37.41	Unknown 1.59

Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in %, according to country of provenance		
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	China 89.50	Philippines 10.19	—
7d	Computer equipment (hardware), including technical accessories and parts	China 57.18	Singapore 37.07	Hong Kong, China 5.54
7e	Other equipment, including technical accessories and parts (household machines, electric razors, hair straighteners, etc.)	China 95.79	Hong Kong, China 3.21	—
<b>CDs, DVDs, cassettes, game cartridges</b>				
8a	Recorded (music, films, software, game software)	Bangladesh 41.26	Hong Kong, China 41.19	China 12.62
8b	Unrecorded	—	—	—
<b>Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles</b>				
9a	Toys	China 95.33	Hong Kong, China 1.57	—
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 62.32	Turkey 19.11	Hong Kong, China 17.18
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 99.33	—	—
<b>Tobacco products</b>				
10a	Cigarettes	Bulgaria 88.72	Lebanon 11.09	—
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette papers, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	Serbia 51.36	China 43.91	Kyrgyzstan 2.40
<b>Medical products</b>				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	Singapore 57.76	India 14.35	China 14.12
<b>Other</b>				
12a	Machines and tools	China 96.29	Hong Kong, China 1.99	Latvia 1.10
12b	Vehicles, including accessories and parts	China 49.92	Turkey 25.30	Hong Kong, China 12.00
12c	Office stationery	China 97.34	Turkey 2.55	—
12d	Lighters	Turkey 80.12	China 19.84	—
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	Hong Kong, China 33.71	Turkey 27.80	China 14.09
12f	Textiles (towels, linen, carpets, mattresses, etc.)	China 97.20	Turkey 1.40	—
12g	Packaging materials	Moldova 80.61	China 17.63	—
12h	Other goods	Pakistan 91.86	China 4.47	Turkey 1.37
<b>Overall</b>		<b>China 32.93</b>	<b>Pakistan 27.18</b>	<b>Moldova 12.94</b>



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

<b>1. China</b>	<b>Articles</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Toys	3 488 282	35
Packaging materials	866 675	9
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, etc.)	833 028	8
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	719 724	7
Perfumes and cosmetics	675 184	7
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	464 061	5
Sports shoes	456 225	5
Other goods	401 068	4
Foodstuffs	388 600	4
Machines and tools	305 523	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 085 124</b>	

<b>2. Pakistan</b>	<b>Articles</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Other goods	8 243 066	99
Labels, tags, stickers	55 380	1
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	21 026	0
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	1 814	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 323 486</b>	

<b>3. Moldova</b>	<b>Articles</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Packaging materials	3 963 365	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 963 503</b>	

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

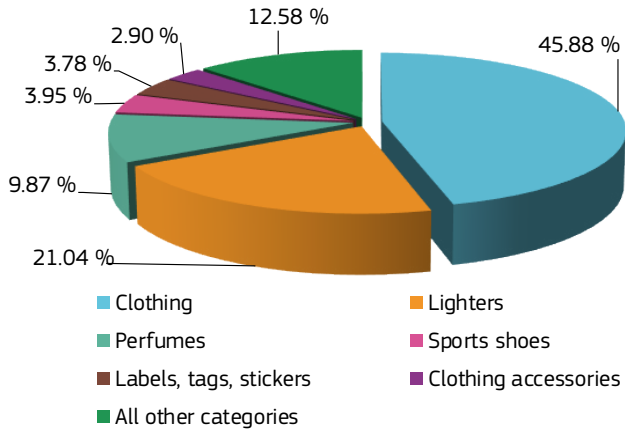
<b>1. China</b>	<b>Value (€)</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	82 920 734	22
Sports shoes	53 243 876	14
Watches	37 883 295	10
Perfumes and cosmetics	34 301 358	9
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	30 042 946	8
Non-sports shoes	27 631 609	7
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	16 844 469	5
Toys	15 332 034	4
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	14 429 734	4
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	10 464 496	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>371 115 342</b>	

<b>2. Hong Kong, China</b>	<b>Value (€)</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Watches	84 142 286	53
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	23 445 217	15
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	21 215 351	13
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	6 464 608	4
Non-sports shoes	4 623 818	3
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	4 093 547	3
Jewellery and other accessories	3 124 485	2
Mobile phones	2 716 228	2
Sports shoes	2 095 280	1
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	2 076 555	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 865 733</b>	

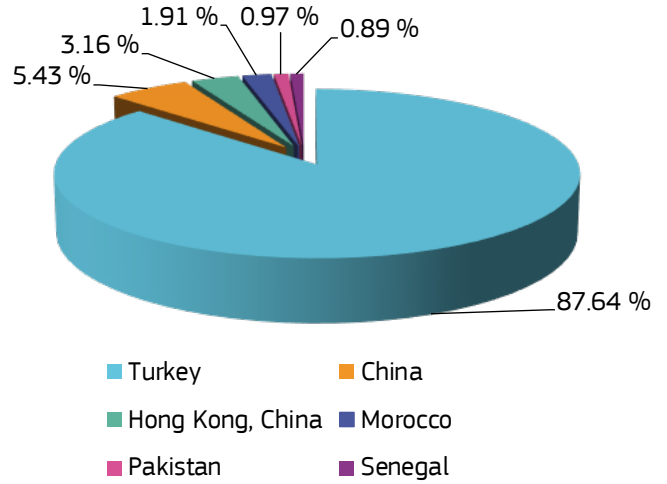
<b>3. Turkey</b>	<b>Value (€)</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	17 533 837	45
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	6 422 126	17
Watches	5 703 986	15
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	2 126 899	5
Non-sports shoes	1 124 361	3
Sports shoes	1 118 095	3
Vehicles, including accessories and parts	1 107 333	3
Perfumes and cosmetics	957 857	2
Lighters	656 026	2
Jewellery and other accessories	608 623	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 729 750</b>	

## Annex 8. OVERVIEW OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

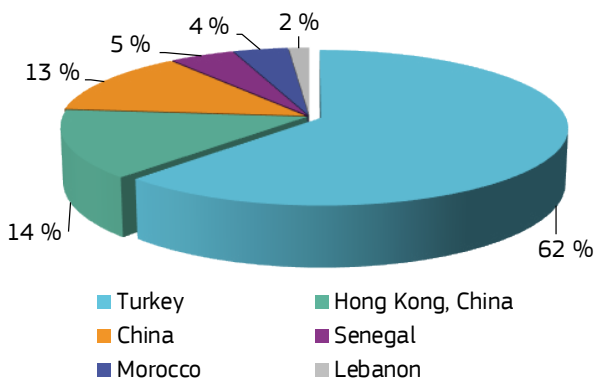
Overview of articles carried by passengers



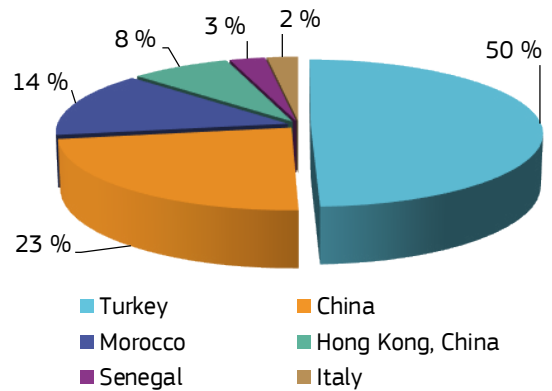
Countries of provenance in percentage of articles



Countries of provenance in percentage of value



Countries of provenance in percentage of cases



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

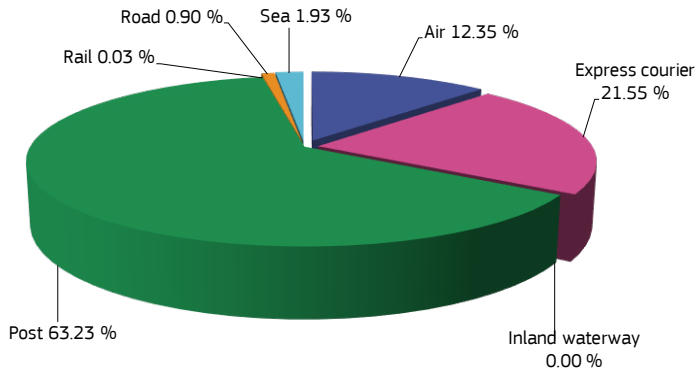
Cases	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%
Air	14 166	22.42	11 336	19.74	8 995	12.91	11 350	12.35
Express	5 241	8.29	6 367	11.09	11 105	16.01	19 798	21.55
Inland waterway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.00
Post	41 236	65.26	37 232	64.83	46 660	67.28	58 090	63.23
Rail	11	0.02	11	0.02	23	0.03	27	0.03
Road	667	1.06	851	1.48	1 054	1.52	828	0.90
Sea	1 863	2.95	1 636	2.85	1 557	2.25	1 772	1.93

Articles	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%
Air	4 579 276	11.06	4 432 568	14.11	2 641 023	9.88	2 338 103	5.71
Express	2 228 095	5.38	2 770 432	8.82	3 421 548	12.80	1 271 052	3.10
Inland waterway	0	0	0	0	0	0	504 120	1.23
Post	911 327	2.20	834 252	2.66	652 988	2.44	595 874	1.45
Rail	14 718	0.04	37 567	0.12	62 911	0.24	523 655	1.28
Road	5 910 245	14.28	3 112 771	9.91	5 434 908	20.34	6 613 789	16.14
Sea	27 743 471	67.03	20 223 113	64.38	14 507 449	54.29	29 121 661	71.08

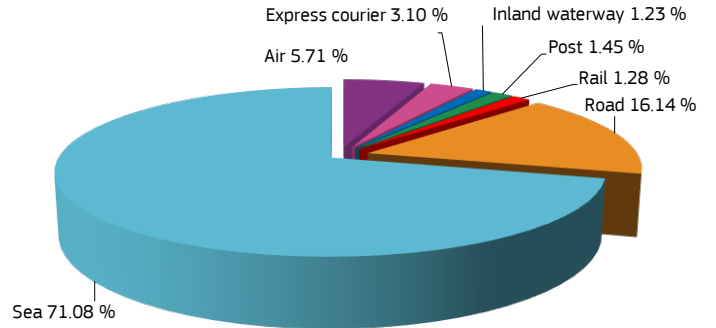
Value (€)	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%
Air	186 154 982	27.66	127 986 028	21.87	91 860 197	12.45	154 878 049	20.40
Express	51 569 585	7.66	118 536 500	20.26	102 758 212	13.92	72 666 183	9.57
Inland waterway	0	0	0	0	0	0	293 480	0.04
Post	47 234 053	7.02	101 844 997	17.41	76 731 771	10.40	106 383 470	14.01
Rail	709 437	0.11	5 268 160	0.90	1 063 991	0.14	6 892 361	0.91
Road	14 923 271	2.22	28 544 079	4.88	75 556 644	10.24	30 232 141	3.98
Sea	372 307 775	55.33	202 962 504	34.69	390 155 052	52.86	387 852 510	51.09

## Annex 10. OVERVIEW OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT

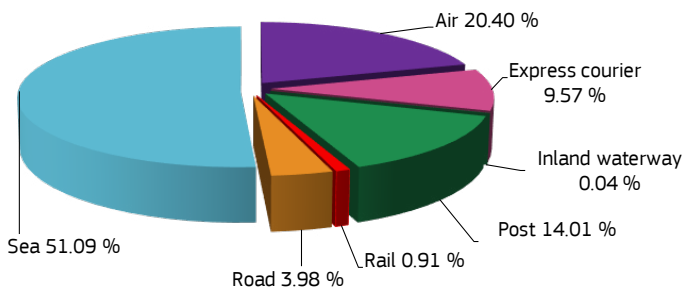
Cases by means of transport



Articles by means of transport

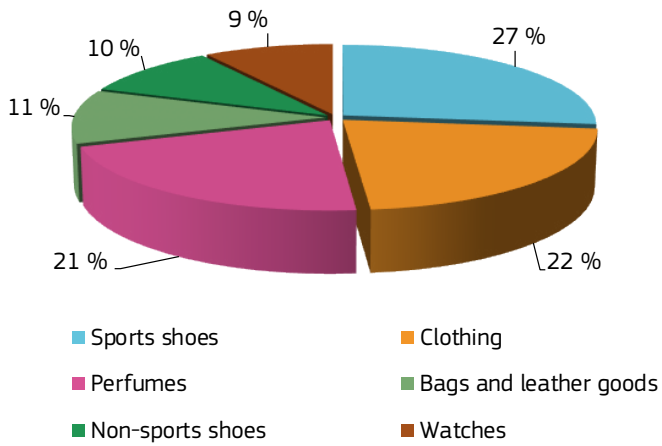


Value by means of transport

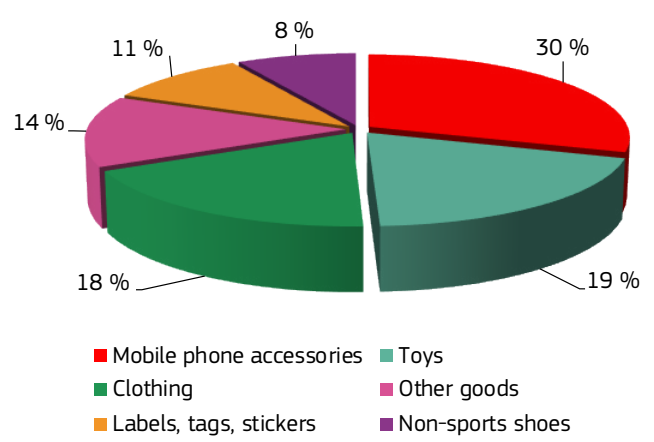


### Annex 11. OVERVIEW OF POSTAL TRAFFIC

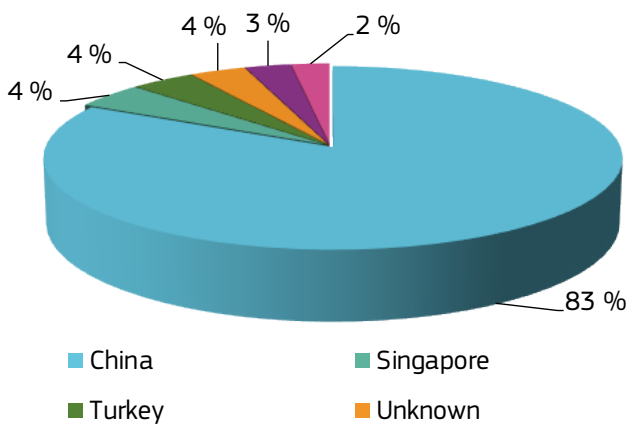
Number of procedures in postal traffic



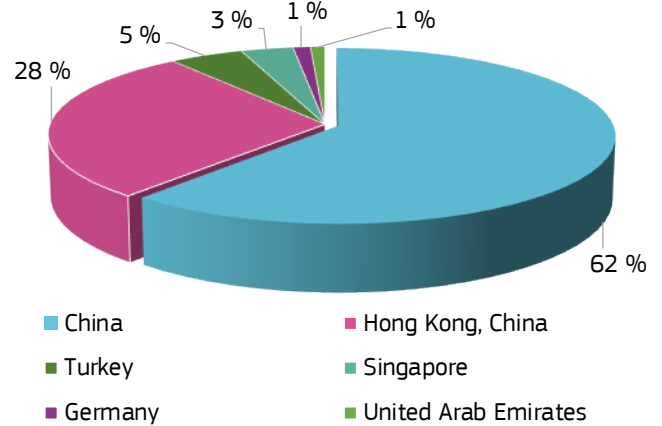
Number of articles in postal traffic



Top six countries of provenance of cases



Top six countries of provenance of articles



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