



European
Commission



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

Results at the EU border, 2018



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Detention totals	2017	2018
Cases	57 433	69 354
Procedures	74 706	89 873
Articles	31 410 703	26 720 827
Domestic retail value (EUR)	582 456 067	738 125 867

Countries of provenance

China is the overall main country of provenance for goods suspected of infringing one or more intellectual property rights (IP rights) arriving in the EU. For specific product categories, other countries feature as the main countries of provenance, notably: North Macedonia for alcoholic beverages; Turkey for other beverages and perfumes and cosmetics; Hong Kong, China for watches, mobile phones and accessories, ink cartridges and toners, CDs/DVDs and labels, tags and stickers; India for computer equipment; Cambodia for cigarettes; and Bosnia and Herzegovina for packaging material.

Product categories

The top categories for detained articles were: cigarettes, which accounted for 15.6 % of the overall amount of detained articles, followed by toys (14.2 %), packaging material (9.4 %), labels, tags and stickers (8.9 %) and clothing (8.6 %). Compared to 2017, foodstuffs and other goods have been replaced by packaging materials and labels, tags and stickers as product categories in the top five.

Means of transport

The number of detentions in the air and sea transport sectors have reduced, while detentions in express courier and postal

traffic increased. Courier and postal traffic together accounted for 84 % of all detentions. The type of articles detained in the categories of postal traffic are mainly consumer articles ordered via e-commerce, for example shoes, clothing, bags and watches. In terms of quantities, however, packaging material, labels and mobile phone accessories are in the top five. Sea traffic remains by far the biggest sector in 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 36.8 % (a decrease compared to 2017 but comparable to the 34.2 % in 2016) of the total amount of detained articles.

Destruction of goods

In 82.9 % 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 3.9 % of the detentions, a court case was initiated to determine the infringement and, in 2.8 %, the goods were dealt with as part of criminal proceedings.

77 % 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 (8 %), or the articles were eventually found to be original goods (14 %), or there was no infringement situation (0.3 %).

2. INTRODUCTION

The annual publication of the results of customs actions at EU external borders provides an opportunity to measure the scale of customs actions required to enforce intellectual property rights (IPR). The enforcement of IPR by customs is a priority for the European 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 EU have been known for their high standard of enforcement of IPR. In 2018, customs authorities made over 69 000 detentions, consisting of a total of 26.7 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented more than EUR 738 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 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 category 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 detention 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 IPR, 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 1 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 the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union’s website: 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 2018, a total of 2 570 national applications for action and 1 343 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. It has led to a total of 34 047 applications for action in 2018.

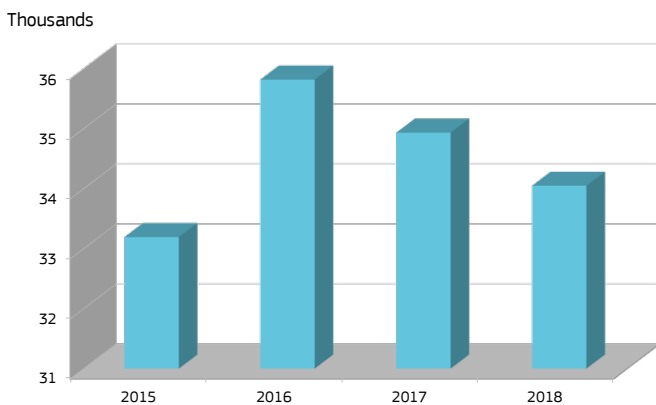


Chart 1. Number of applications 2015-2018

Year	Applications
2015	33 191
2016	35 815
2017	34 931
2018	34 047

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 %.

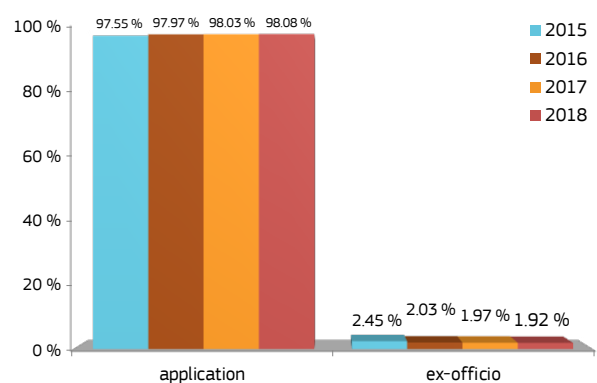


Chart 2. Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

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. 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 21 % in 2018, for the most part in the postal, express and road transportation modes (see also Chart 14 and Annex 9). Interceptions in air and sea transport have, however, demonstrated a decrease, when compared to the figures from 2017.

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.

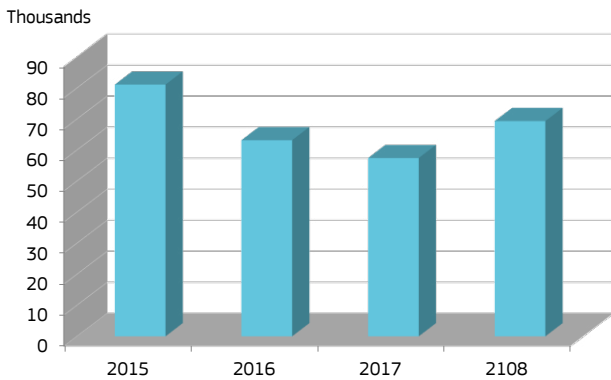


Chart 3. Number of registered cases

Year	Number of cases
2015	81 098
2016	63 184
2017	57 433
2018	69 354

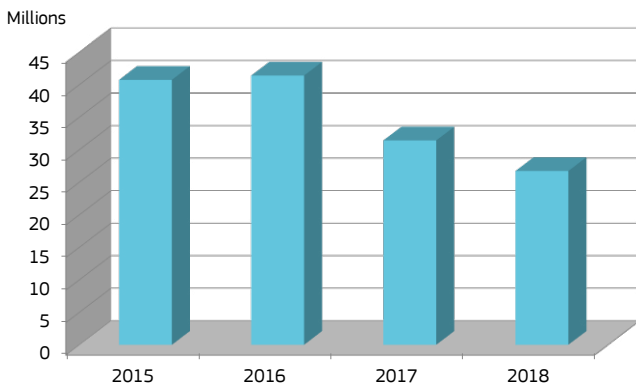


Chart 4. Number of detained articles

Year	Number of articles
2015	40 728 675
2016	41 387 132
2017	31 410 703
2018	26 720 827

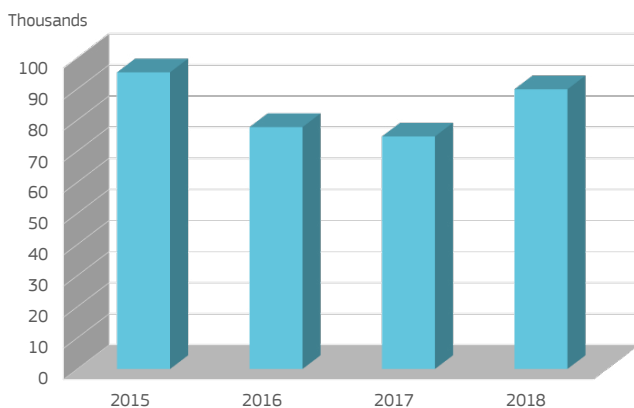


Chart 5. Number of initiated procedures

Year	Number of procedures
2015	95 313
2016	77 705
2017	74 706
2018	89 873

The number of procedures increased by 20 % between 2017 and 2018.

Annex 4 provides an overview of the years 2015-2018 per category of goods.

The total number of articles detained shows a decrease of 15 % compared to the previous year; 26.7 million articles were detained in 2018.

The top 10 Member States in terms of number of cases accounted for 90 % of the overall number of cases and 81 % of the overall number of articles detained. Only three Member States appear in both 'top 10s' in terms of number of cases and number of articles. See Annex 1 for more details.

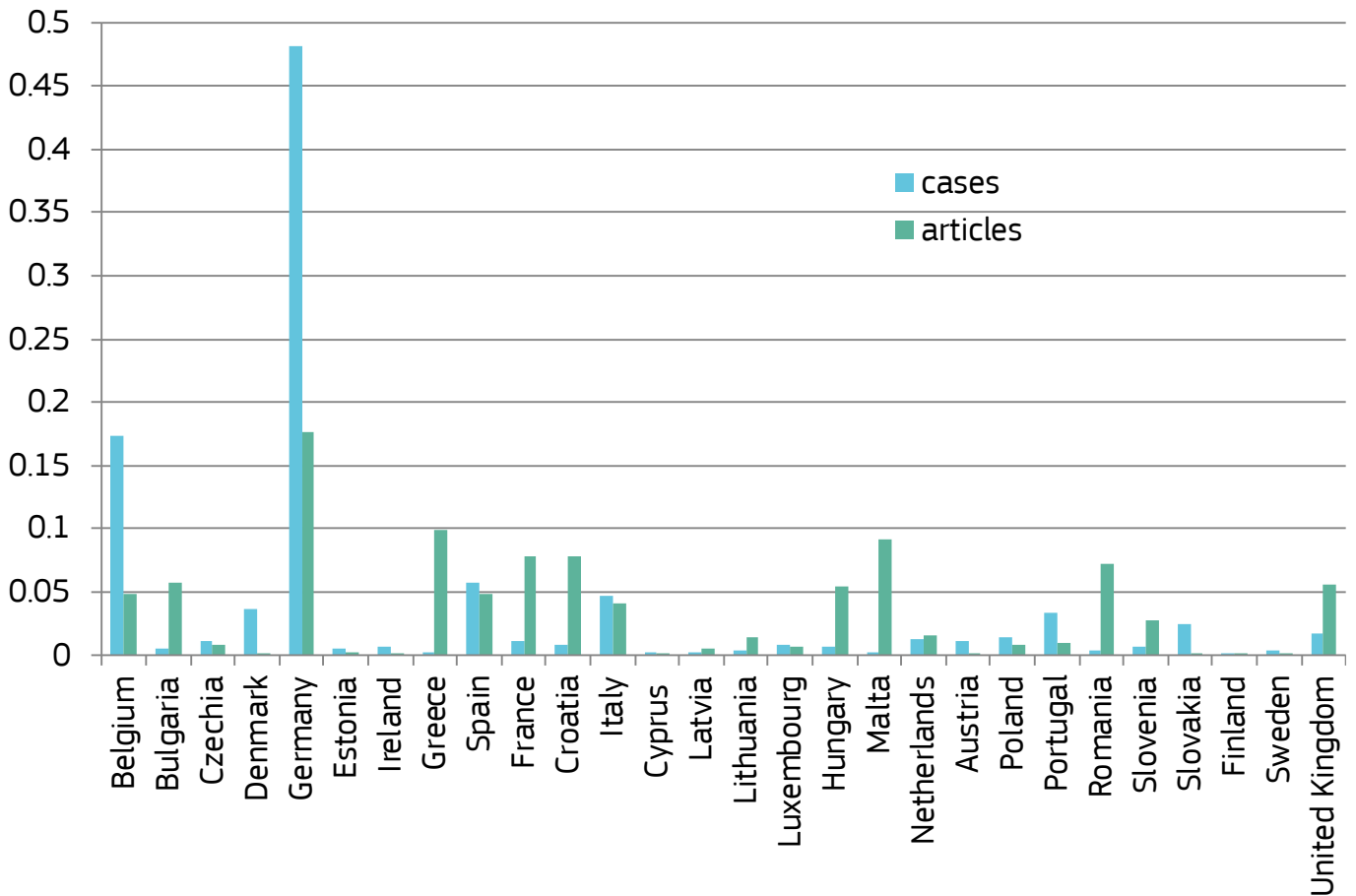


Chart 6. Overview of Member States in terms of percentages of cases and articles

5. RESULTS OF DETENTION

In 2018, the detention of goods by customs resulted in the following actions.

- 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 less, 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 regards 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 subsequently detained based on other legislation relating to prohibitions or restrictions.

In almost 90 % of the detentions, the goods were destroyed under the standard procedure or the procedure for small consignments, a court case was initiated to determine the infringement, or they were handled as part of criminal proceedings. In 6.3 % of the procedures, the goods were released because no action was taken by the right-holder after receiving notification from the customs authorities; 0.7 % of the 6.3 % concerned ex officio procedures. In 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.

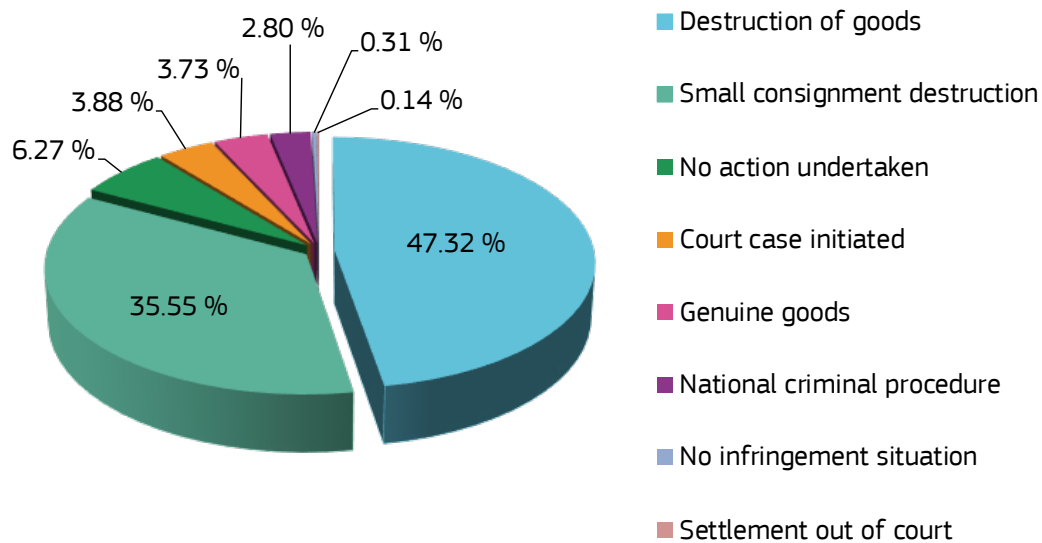


Chart 7. Breakdown of result by procedure

In absolute numbers this gives the following results:

	Number of procedures 89 873	Number of articles 26 720 827
Destruction of goods	42 530	15 307 332
Small consignment destruction	31 952	62 752
Court case initiated	3 489	4 369 740
National criminal procedure	2 512	793 736
No action undertaken: on application for action in an ex officio situation	4 977 658	1 861 498 392 417
Genuine goods	3 355	3 621 216
No infringement situation	275	90 320
Settlement out of court	125	221 816

6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

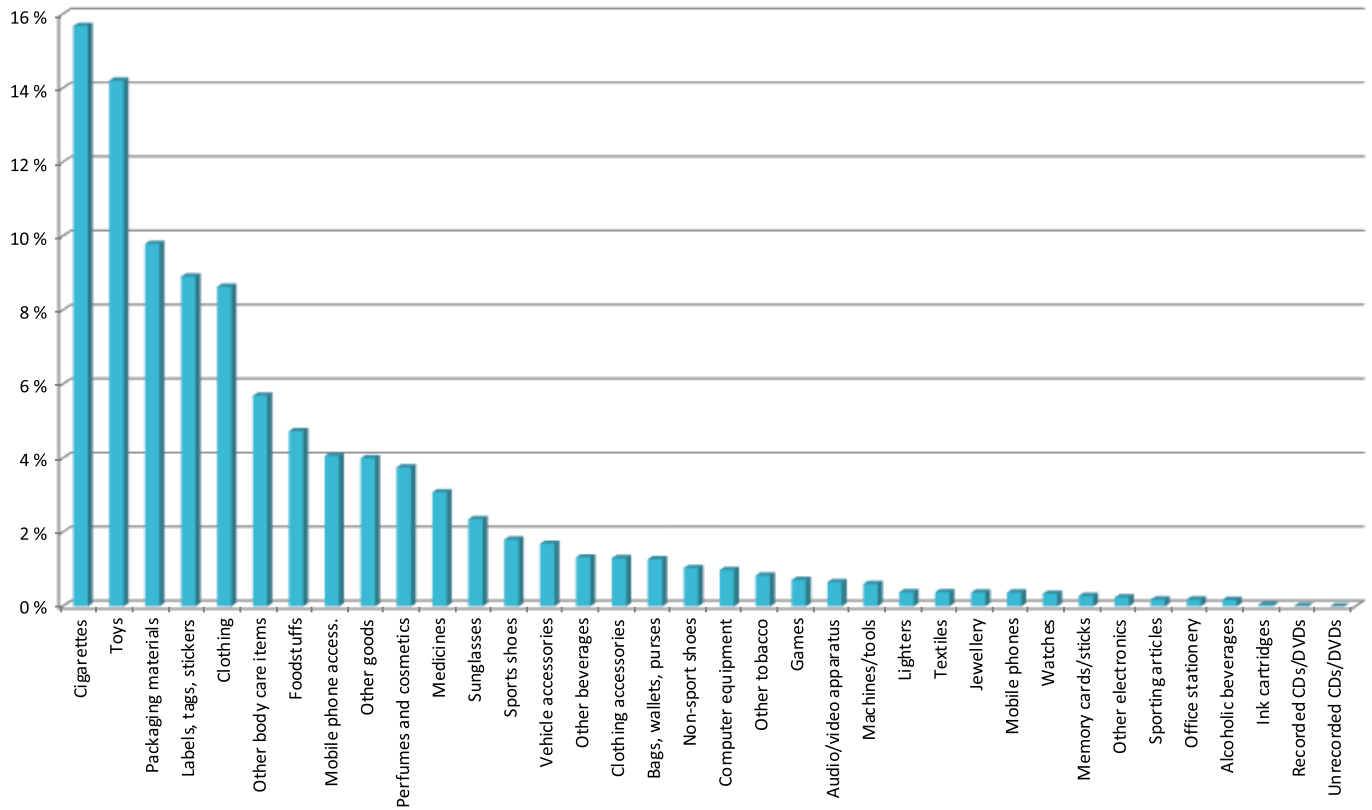


Chart 8. Top categories by articles

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top three categories are cigarettes, toys and packaging materials. The new number one category is again cigarettes, where toys remained second and packaging materials moved to third place in 2018.

In terms of procedures, the top three categories have remained the same for the last 4 years, namely clothing, sports shoes and non-sports shoes. The top categories are typically goods that can be ordered online and shipped via post or express courier (see also Annex 11).

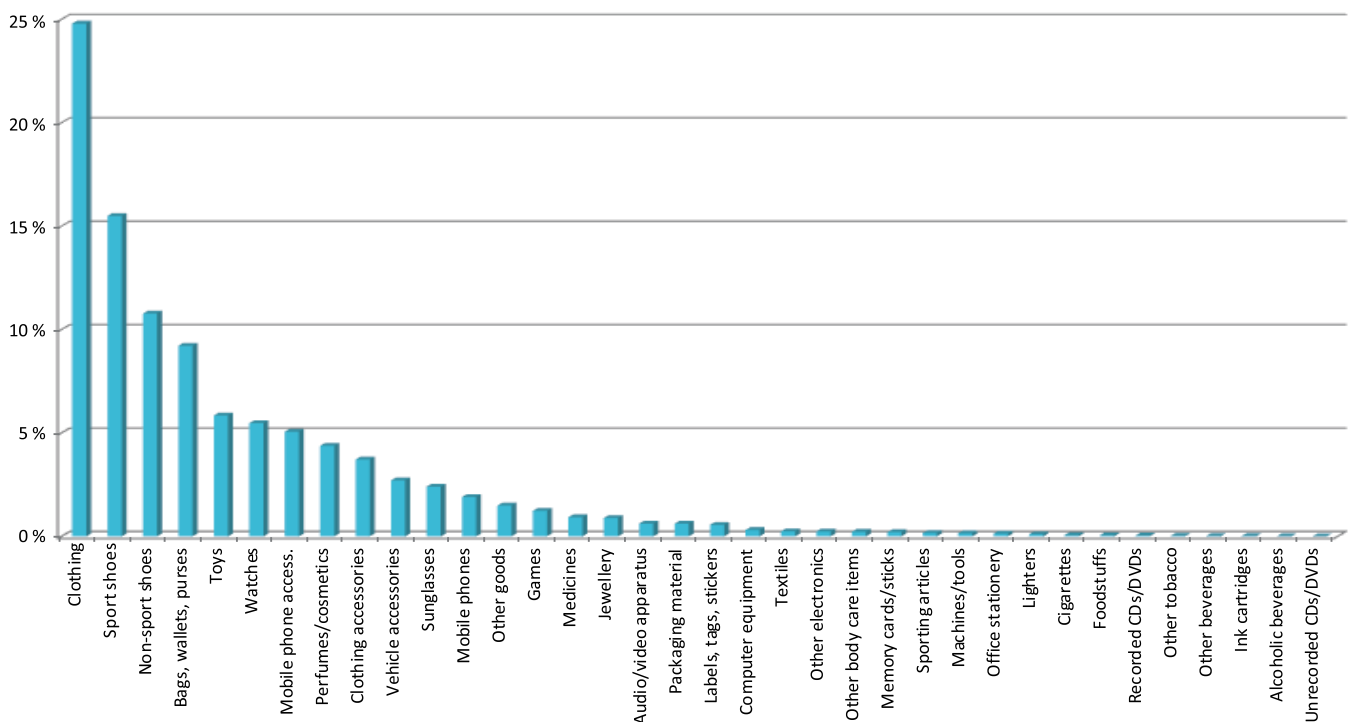


Chart 9. Top categories by procedures

Value

The standard value for reporting by Member States is the domestic retail value, 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 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 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 domestic retail value, the top categories consist of luxury and non-luxury goods such as bags, wallets, purses, watches and clothing (see Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

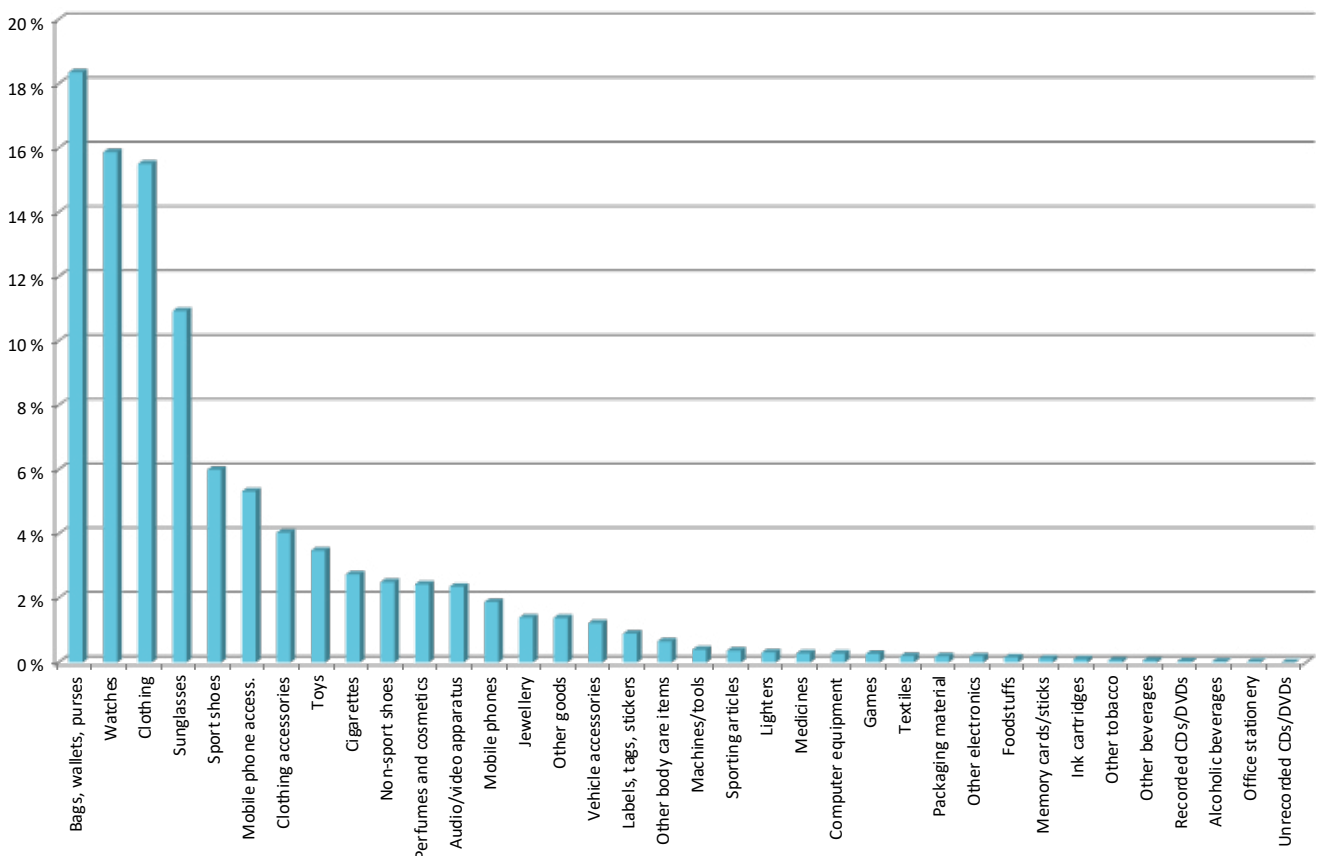


Chart 10. Top categories by value

7. PROVENANCE

China is the main source country (50 %) from which 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 and Vietnam remain in the top seven. Bosnia and Herzegovina appears this year as second source country due to a large detention of packaging materials, and Cambodia and Georgia for cigarettes.

With regards to countries of provenance in relation to value, China is at the top of the list, followed by Hong Kong, China, Turkey and United Arab Emirates as in former years. Vietnam, Cambodia and Bangladesh complete the top seven, with Vietnam and Bangladesh appearing as a source for clothing.

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

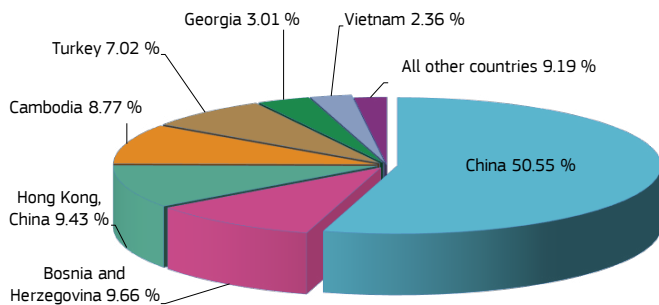


Chart 11. Country of provenance by articles

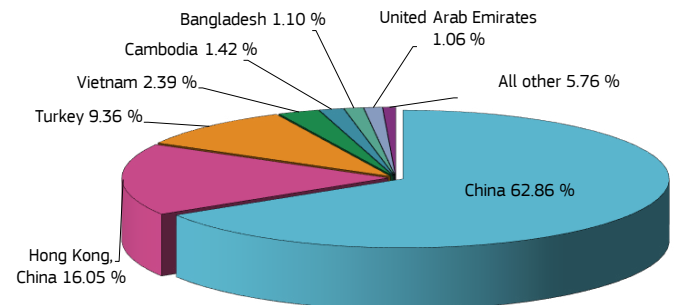


Chart 12. Country of provenance by value

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 IP right found in freight and those in passenger traffic remains at 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.

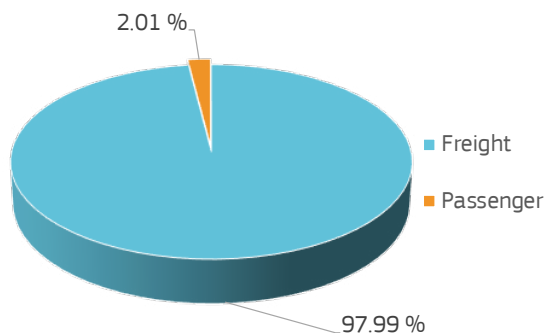


Chart 13. Breakdown of cases by type of traffic (freight/passenger)

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 number of articles. For both

cases and articles, there has been a strong increase as far as express courier (74 %/24 %), rail (109 %/67 %) and road (24 %/75 %) transport is concerned. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

Thousands

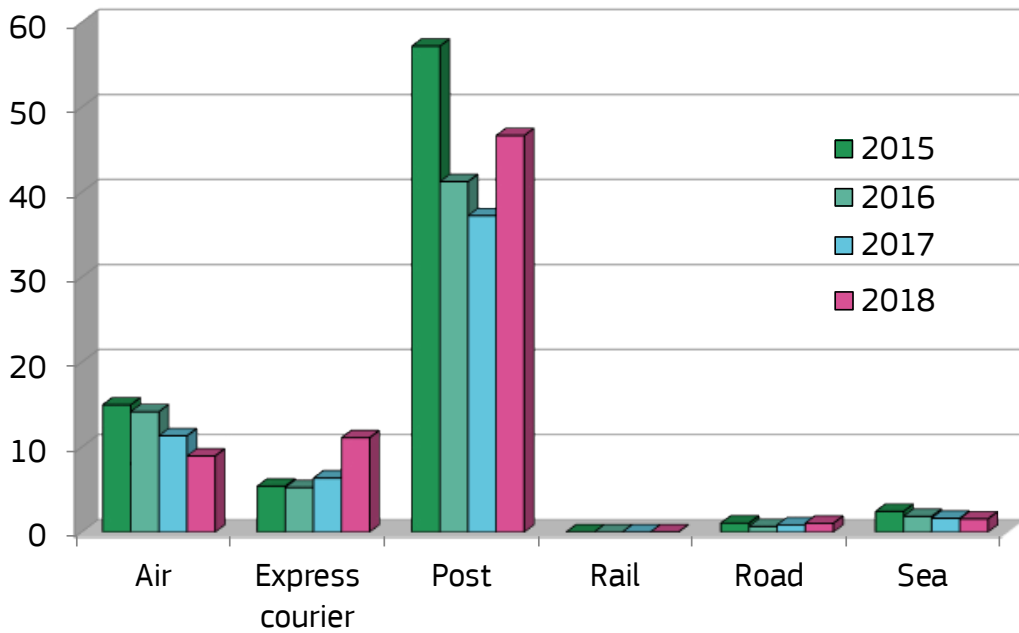


Chart 14. Registered cases by means of transport

Millions

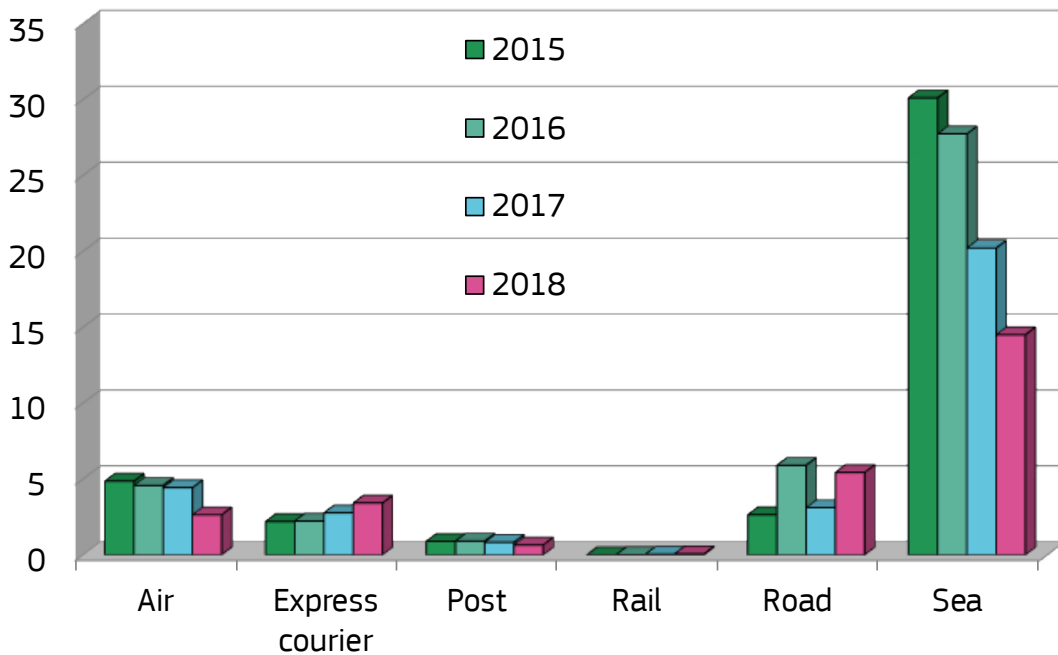


Chart 15. Detained articles by means of transport

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles (i.e. 88 % in number and 95 % in value) detained by customs in 2018 were suspected of infringing an EU trade mark (EUTM), international trade mark (ITM) or national trade mark (NTM), whereby 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 packaging materials, glass tableware (mugs, cups, glasses, etc.), body care items, sun-glasses, toys and shoes.

With regards to copyright infringements (NCPR), the products seen with the most frequency were toys and clothing featuring images of famous cartoon figures. Foodstuffs (biscuits, sweets, chewing gum) are often involved because of the

packaging material containing copyright-protected images or names.

With regards to instances where patent infringements (UPT/NPT) were suspected, the main categories of products involved were audio/video apparatus.

With regards to instances where geographical indications for wine or listed in agreements with third countries (CGIW/CGIL) were suspected of infringement, the products involved were sparkling wine and alcohol.

Suspected infringements of National Trade Names (NTN) concerned packaging materials and labels and supplementary protection certificates for plant protection products (SPCP) concerned crop protection products.

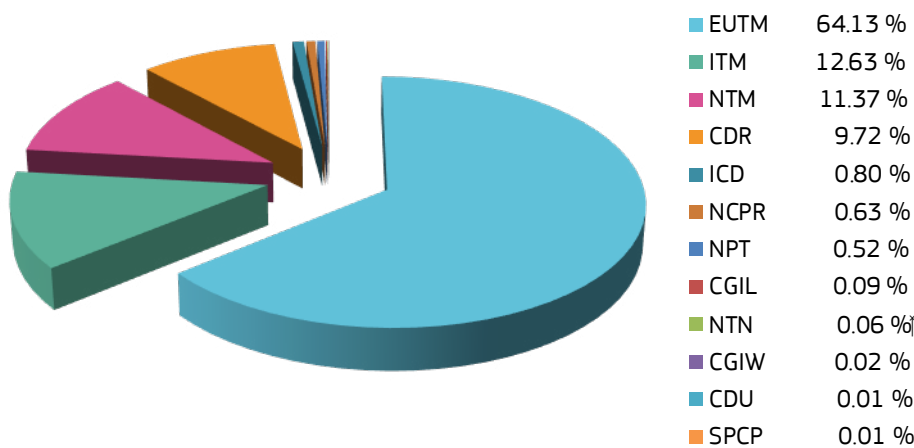


Chart 16. IP rights in percentage of articles

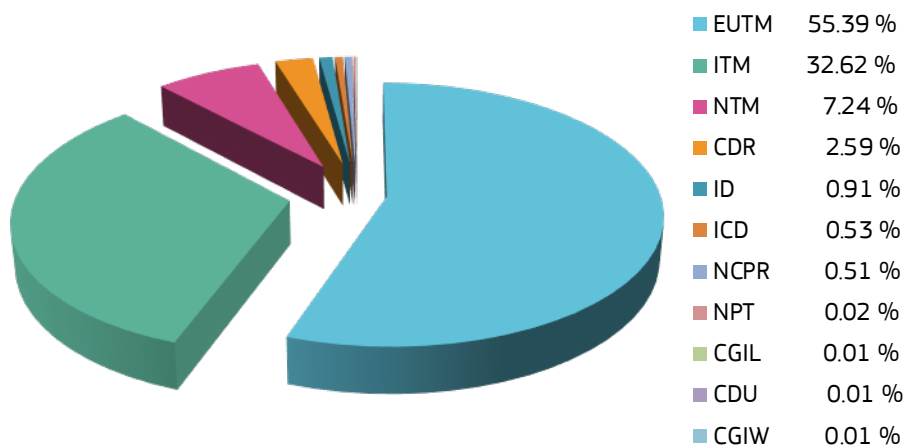


Chart 17. IP rights in percentage of value

11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

In over 90 % 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 EU, and in less than 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 the 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.

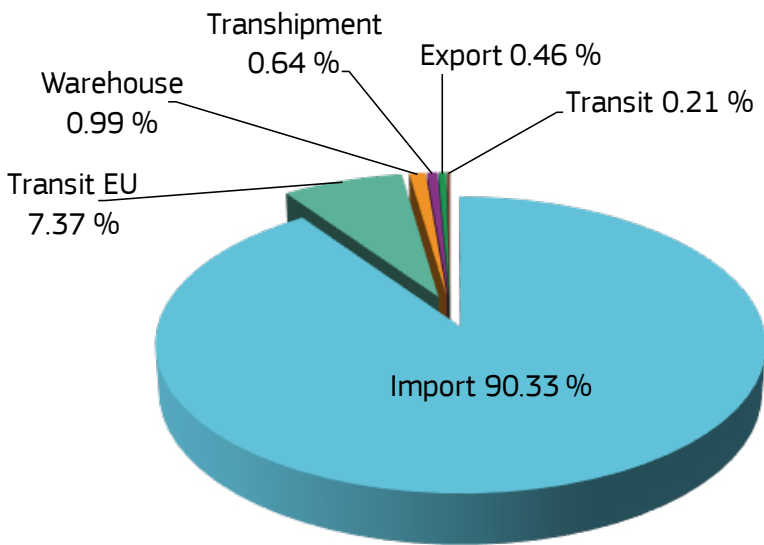


Chart 18. Breakdown of cases by customs procedure

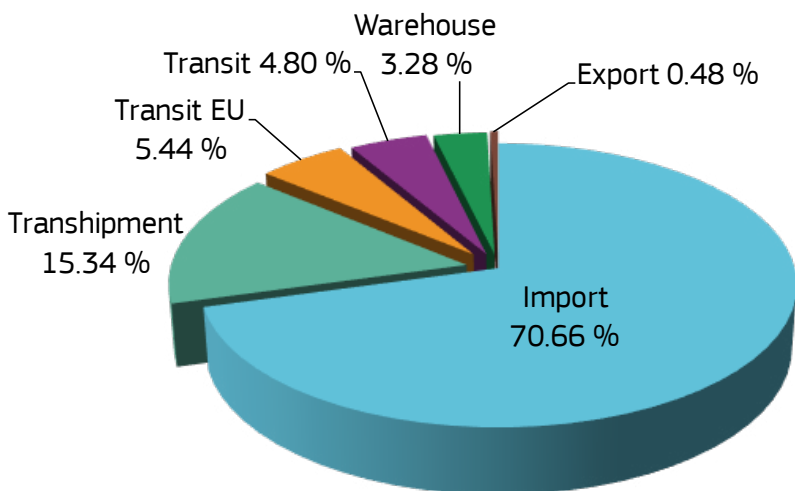


Chart 19 Breakdown of articles by customs procedure

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 — period 2017/2018						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%
Belgium	13 786	12 076	- 12 %	966 155	1 307 944	35 %
Bulgaria	704	407	- 42 %	1 109 979	1 531 696	38 %
Czechia	658	824	25 %	354 136	209 317	- 41 %
Denmark	2 335	2 550	9 %	17 279	27 633	60 %
Germany	18 888	33 421	77 %	2 959 079	4 704 079	59 %
Estonia	319	359	13 %	68 550	50 822	- 26 %
Ireland	892	449	- 50 %	12 746	19 081	50 %
Greece	108	107	- 1 %	2 517 133	2 646 850	5 %
Spain	3 740	3 934	5 %	1 776 405	1 305 972	- 26 %
France	1 050	825	- 21 %	4 265 443	2 087 423	- 51 %
Croatia	803	571	- 29 %	62 715	2 078 311	3 214 %
Italy	3 907	3 280	- 16 %	593 487	1 077 920	82 %
Cyprus	117	151	29 %	11 607	13 858	19 %
Latvia	337	164	- 51 %	208 397	122 859	- 41 %
Lithuania	392	290	- 26 %	6 188 110	384 946	- 94 %
Luxembourg	363	548	51 %	71 957	163 326	127 %
Hungary	443	422	- 5 %	68 283	1 460 425	2 039 %
Malta	64	186	191 %	1 492 018	2 434 450	63 %
Netherlands	1 545	887	- 43 %	1 929 071	401 707	- 79 %
Austria	1 498	759	- 49 %	235 725	38 513	- 84 %
Poland	1 425	960	- 33 %	1 193 057	204 829	- 83 %
Portugal	182	2 275	1 150 %	126 594	246 251	95 %
Romania	327	276	- 16 %	3 035 707	1 945 016	- 36 %
Slovenia	747	436	- 42 %	197 011	722 437	267 %
Slovakia	1 227	1 684	37 %	79 124	24 279	- 69 %
Finland	87	51	- 41 %	415 728	5 377	- 99 %
Sweden	413	269	- 35 %	30 650	23 142	- 24 %
United Kingdom	1 076	1 193	11 %	1 424 557	1 482 250	4 %
Total	57 433	69 354	21 %	31 410 703	26 720 827	- 15 %

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

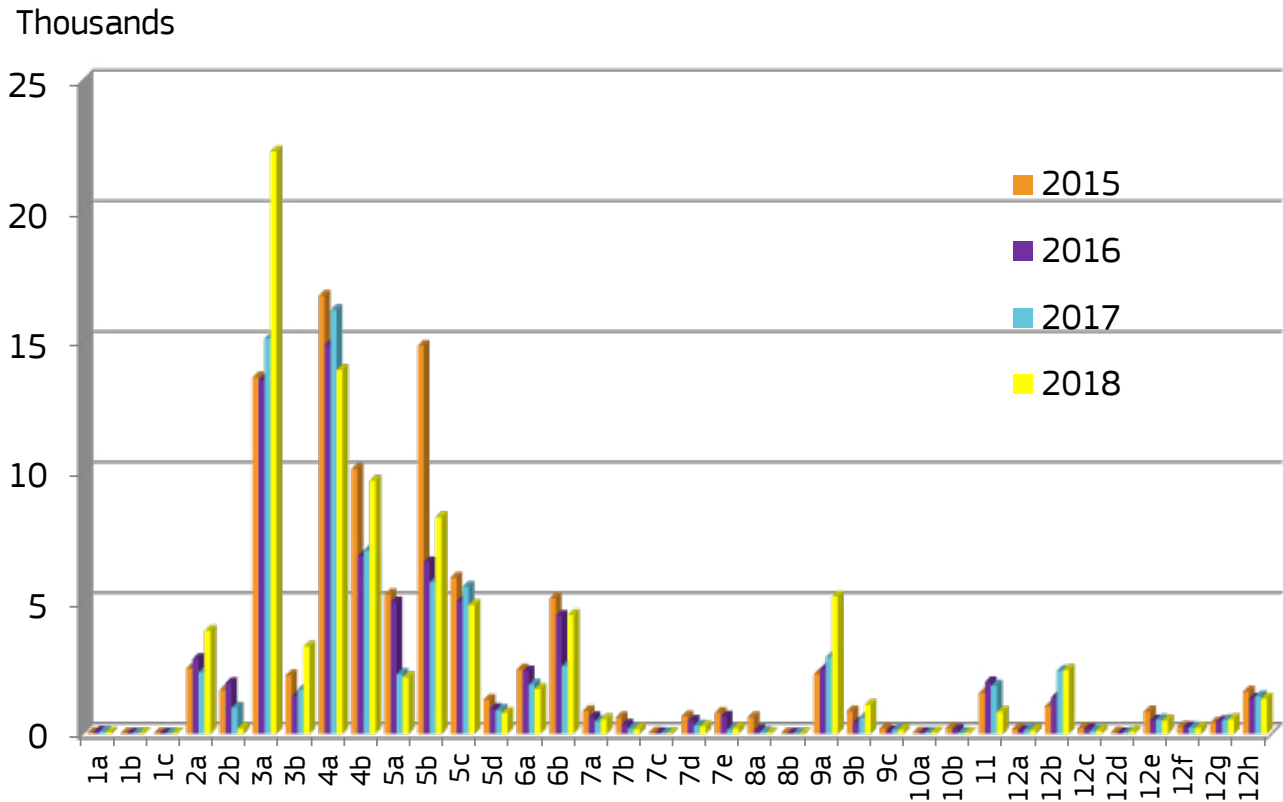
Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles	Retail value of original goods (EUR)
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	47	1 264 781	1 166 042
1b	Alcoholic beverages	9	46 579	200 218
1c	Other beverages	17	354 036	422 079
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	3 933	1 001 106	17 930 522
2b	Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	197	1 520 329	4 831 761
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready-to-wear)	22 282	2 305 803	114 482 016
3b	Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	3 337	346 407	29 793 085
Shoes, including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sports shoes	13 920	480 839	44 236 332
4b	Non-sports shoes	9 680	275 760	18 433 750
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	2 156	629 143	80 664 658
5b	Bags, including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	8 277	340 261	135 467 057
5c	Watches	4 922	91 271	117 156 752
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	793	99 035	10 289 084
Mobile phones, including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	1 711	98 057	13 880 610
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	4 547	1 085 035	39 251 224
Electrical/electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	550	174 854	17 393 332
7b	Memory cards/memory sticks	183	73 617	914 110
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	14	11 498	772 732

Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles (*)	Retail value of original goods (EUR)
7d	Computer equipment (hardware), including technical accessories and parts	277	260 732	2 050 255
7e	Other equipment, including technical accessories and parts (household machines, electric razors hair straighteners, etc.)	210	64 384	1 365 989
CDs, DVDs, cassettes, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, films, software, game software)	34	3 806	274 923
8b	Unrecorded	0	0	0
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	5 249	3 795 087	25 670 923
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	1 106	190 219	1 956 216
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	144	47 521	2 677 252
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes (**)	51	4 189 219	20 232 437
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette papers, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	20	220 806	477 397
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	829	822 399	2 094 508
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	131	161 234	2 943 994
12b	Vehicles, including accessories and parts	2 434	451 114	9 001 179
12c	Office stationery	118	47 365	153 939
12d	Lighters	89	102 017	2 279 204
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	497	2 380 535	6 601 528
12f	Textiles (towels, linen, carpet, mattresses, etc.)	217	100 278	1 460 528
12g	Packaging materials	552	2 615 738	1 397 881
12h	Other goods	1 340	1 069 962	10 202 350
Total		89 873	26 720 827	738 125 867

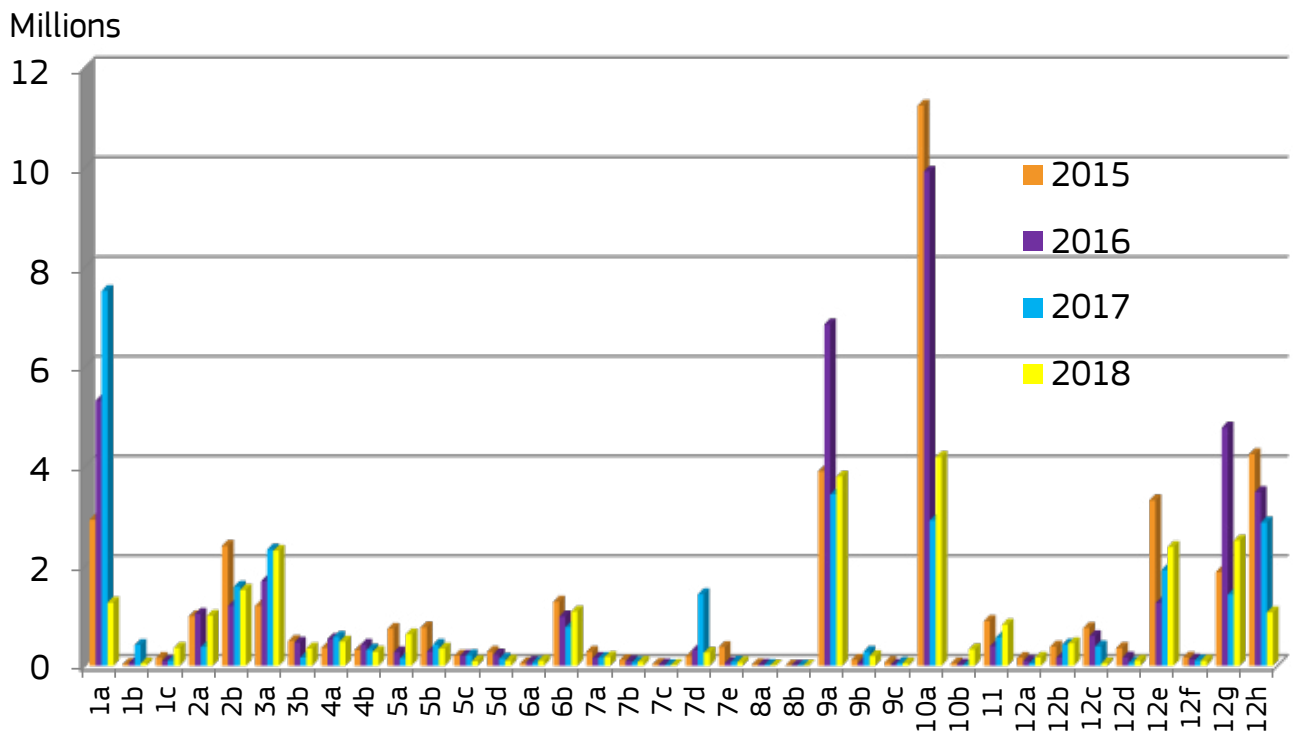
(*) The number of articles is counted as the number of individual pieces, unless otherwise specified. In the case of articles traded in pairs, like shoes, socks, gloves, etc., one pair is counted as one article.

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

Annex 3. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF NUMBER OF PROCEDURES BETWEEN 2015 AND 2018



Annex 4. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2015 AND 2018



Annex 5. OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT SECTOR OF COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE

Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in %, according to country of provenance		
Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:				
1a	Foodstuffs	China 94.27 %	Hong Kong, China 5.73 %	-
1b	Alcoholic beverages	North Macedonia 60.48 %	Moldova 26.46 %	Albania 13.06 %
1c	Other beverages	Turkey 69.75 %	China 30.25 %	-
Body care items:				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	Turkey 65.62 %	China 29.63 %	Hong Kong, China 3.24 %
2b	Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, soap, etc.)	China 93.83 %	Hong Kong, China 4.13 %	Russia 1.77 %
Clothing and accessories:				
3a	Clothing (ready-to-wear)	China 27.44 %	Vietnam 25.05 %	Turkey 21.67 %
3b	Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	China 54.18 %	Turkey 12.44 %	Hong Kong, China 9.54 %
Shoes, including parts and accessories:				
4a	Sports shoes	China 89.20 %	Hong Kong, China 4.55 %	Turkey 3.07 %
4b	Non-sports shoes	China 76.79 %	Hong Kong, China 8.70 %	Turkey 5.35 %
Personal accessories:				
5a	Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	China 98.37 %	-	-
5b	Bags, including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/bag	China 79.98 %	Turkey 10.44 %	Hong Kong, China 4.66 %
5c	Watches	Hong Kong, China 44.98 %	China 38.80 %	Senegal 5.64 %
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 87.60 %	Hong Kong, China 6.55 %	Turkey 3.65 %
Mobile phones, including parts and technical accessories:				
6a	Mobile phones	China 50.20 %	Hong Kong, China 46.89 %	Egypt 1.72 %
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 50.57 %	China 46.04 %	-
Electrical/electronic and computer equipment:				
7a	Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	China 84.57 %	Hong Kong, China 7.74 %	Unknown 7.26 %
7b	Memory cards/memory sticks	China 61.56 %	Hong Kong, China 25.46 %	Singapore 6.76 %

Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in %, according to country of provenance		
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	Hong Kong, China 99.11 %	-	-
7d	Computer equipment (hardware), including technical accessories and parts	India 80.62 %	China 16.89 %	Hong Kong, China 2.49 %
7e	Other equipment, including technical accessories and parts (household machines, electric razors, hair straighteners, etc.)	China 80.34 %	Ukraine 10.40 %	Italy 4.79 % (export)
CDs, DVDs, cassettes, game cartridges:				
8a	Recorded (music, films, software, game software)	Hong Kong, China 89.31 %	China 8.97 %	-
8b	Unrecorded	-	-	-
Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:				
9a	Toys	China 84.64 %	Turkey 7.54 %	Hong Kong, China 7.34 %
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 62.45 %	Hong Kong, China 37.35 %	-
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 93.28 %	Japan 4.71 %	Algeria 1.60 %
Tobacco products:				
10a	Cigarettes	Cambodia 49.39 %	Georgia 16.96 %	China 13.80 %
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette papers, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc.)	China 81.83 %	Hong Kong, China 18.17 %	-
Medical products:				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	China 85.44 %	India 9.25 %	Hong Kong, China 1.52 %
Other:				
12a	Machines and tools	China 90.26 %	Hong Kong, China 9.09 %	-
12b	Vehicles, including accessories and parts	China 59.51 %	Turkey 17.80 %	Hong Kong, China 15.34 %
12c	Office stationery	China 94.73 %	Lebanon 3.94 %	-
12d	Lighters	China 96.62 %	Algeria 2.15 %	Hong Kong, China 1.03 %
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	Hong Kong, China 53.45 %	China 23.01 %	Pakistan 9.33 %
12f	Textiles (towels, linen, carpets, mattresses, etc.)	China 79.28 %	Turkey 16.76 %	Hong Kong, China 2.40 %
12g	Packaging materials	Bosnia and Herzegovina 77.94 %	China 16.59 %	Hong Kong, China 4.49 %
12h	Other goods	China 83.58 %	Egypt 6.56 %	Turkey 6.17 %
Total		China 50.55 %	Bosnia and Herzegovina 9.66 %	Hong Kong, China 9.43 %

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

1. China	Articles	% of total
Toys	2 920 346	28 %
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, etc.)	1 019 164	10 %
Foodstuffs	706 690	7 %
Medicines	672 558	6 %
Other goods	611 757	6 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	516 331	5 %
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	515 662	5 %
Cigarettes	508 400	5 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	437 816	4 %
Sports shoes	411 208	4 %
Total	10 486 958	

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina	Articles	% of total
Packaging materials	2 004 500	100 %
Total	2 004 539	

3. Hong Kong, China	Articles	% of total
Labels, tags, stickers	639 873	33 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	480 848	25 %
Toys	253 206	13 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	116 116	6 %
Packaging materials	115 482	6 %
Games (including electronic game consoles)	69 722	4 %
Other body care items (razor blades, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrushes, etc.)	44 831	2 %
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	26 940	1 %
Vehicles, including accessories and parts	25 442	1 %
Other goods	22 076	1 %
Total	1 956 823	

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

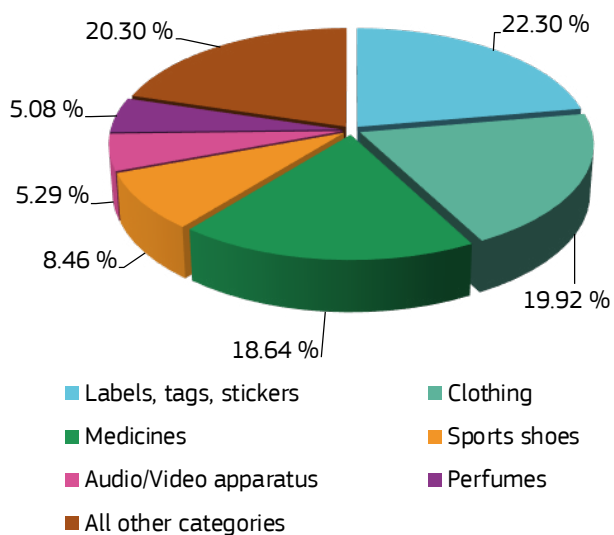
1. China	Value (EUR)	% of total
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/ bag	111 610 267	28 %
Sunglasses and other eyeglasses	57 027 617	14 %
Watches	47 004 495	12 %
Sports shoes	39 605 811	10 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	26 631 497	7 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	24 826 480	6 %
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	19 346 810	5 %
Toys	17 058 242	4 %
Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	12 180 535	3 %
Non-sports shoes	9 772 065	2 %
Total	404 860 397	

2. Hong Kong, China	Value (EUR)	% of total
Watches	52 016 995	50 %
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	13 716 546	13 %
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	10 934 841	11 %
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/ bag	6 627 399	6 %
Labels, tags, stickers	4 696 021	5 %
Mobile phones	2 584 884	3 %
Toys	2 528 839	2 %
Non-sports shoes	2 514 357	2 %
Audio/video apparatus, including technical accessories and parts	1 334 712	1 %
Sports shoes	1 233 614	1 %
Total	103 317 706	

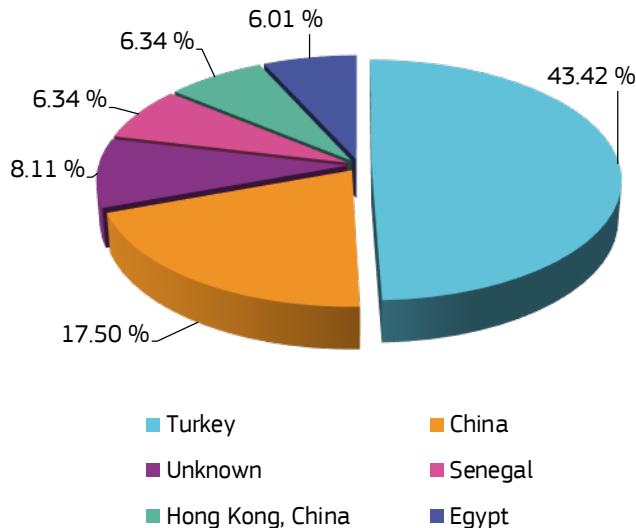
3. Turkey	Value (EUR)	% of total
Clothing (ready-to-wear)	28 207 212	47 %
Bags, including wallets, purses and other similar goods that can be carried in a person's pocket/ bag	11 168 793	19 %
Clothing accessories (belts, ties, shawls, caps, gloves, etc.)	6 179 395	10 %
Perfumes and cosmetics	5 670 251	9 %
Jewellery and other accessories	1 927 401	3 %
Watches	1 892 677	3 %
Toys	1 652 169	3 %
Non-sports shoes	1 607 633	3 %
Sports shoes	951 071	2 %
Vehicles, including accessories and parts	248 726	0 %
Total	60 195 677	

Annex 8. OVERVIEW OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

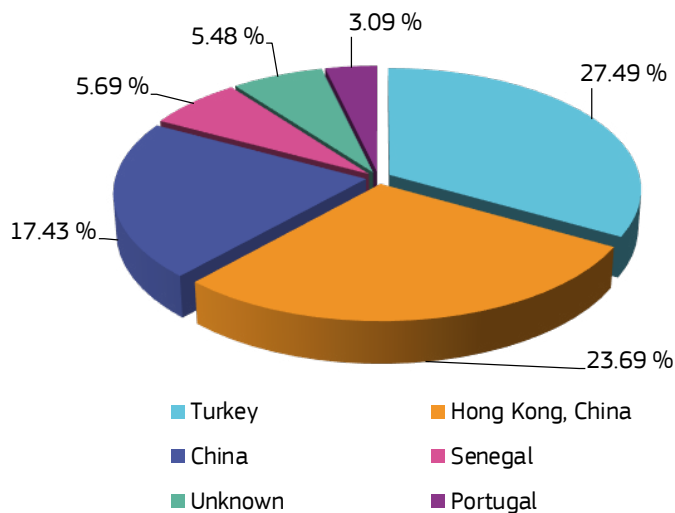
Overview of articles carried by passengers



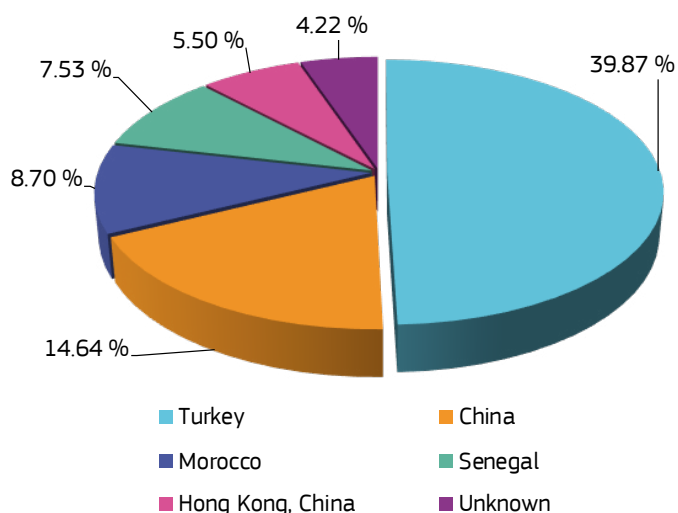
Countries of provenance in % of articles



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

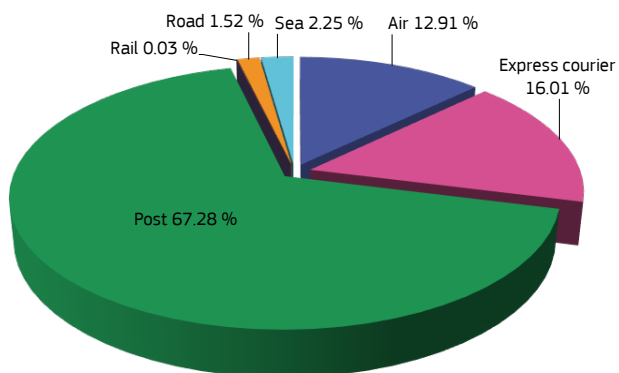
Cases	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%
Air	14 970	18.46	14 166	22.42	11 336	19.74	8 995	12.91
Express	5 418	6.68	5 241	8.29	6 367	11.09	11 105	16.01
Post	57 185	70.51	41 236	65.26	37 232	64.83	46 660	67.28
Rail	2	0.00	11	0.02	11	0.02	23	0.03
Road	1 073	1.32	667	1.06	851	1.48	1 054	1.52
Sea	2 450	3.02	1 863	2.95	1 636	2.85	1 557	2.25

Articles	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%
Air	4 865 259	11.95	4 579 276	11.06	4 432 568	14.11	2 641 023	9.88
Express	2 199 781	5.40	2 228 095	5.38	2 770 432	8.82	3 421 548	12.80
Post	893 059	2.19	911 327	2.20	834 252	2.66	652 988	2.44
Rail	21	0.00	14 718	0.04	37 567	0.12	62 911	0.24
Road	2 647 606	6.50	5 910 245	14.28	3 112 771	9.91	5 434 908	20.34
Sea	30 122 949	73.96	27 743 471	67.03	20 223 113	64.38	14 507 449	54.29

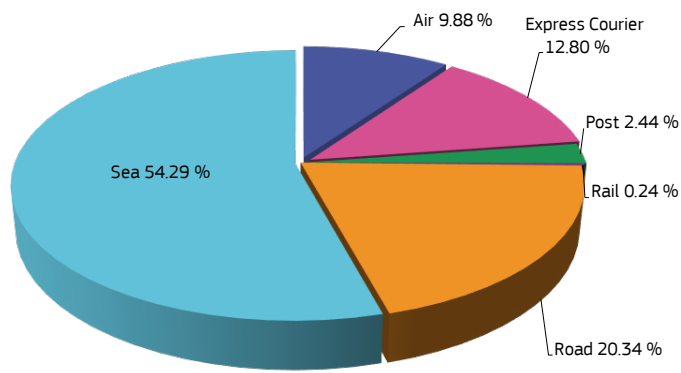
Value (EUR)	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%
Air	118 845 943	18.51	186 154 982	27.66	127 986 028	21.87	91 860 197	12.45
Express	87 155 307	13.57	51 569 585	7.66	118 536 500	20.26	102 758 212	13.92
Post	57 790 226	9.00	47 234 053	7.02	101 844 997	17.41	76 731 771	10.40
Rail	4 500	0.00	09 437	0.11	5 268 160	0.90	1 063 991	0.14
Road	52 852 967	8.23	14 923 271	2.22	28 544 079	4.88	75 556 644	10.24
Sea	325 459 380	50.69	372 307 775	55.33	202 962 504	34.69	390 155 052	52.86

Annex 10. OVERVIEW OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT

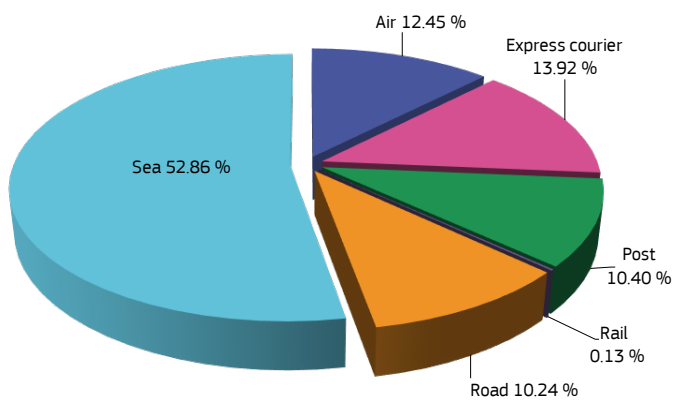
Cases by means of transport



Articles by means of transport

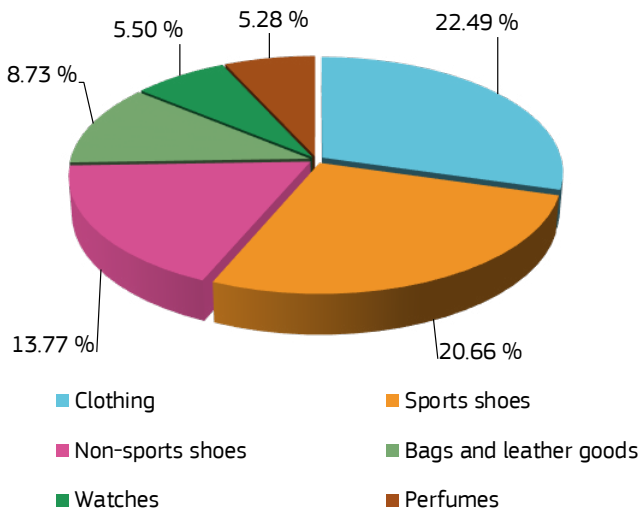


Value by means of transport

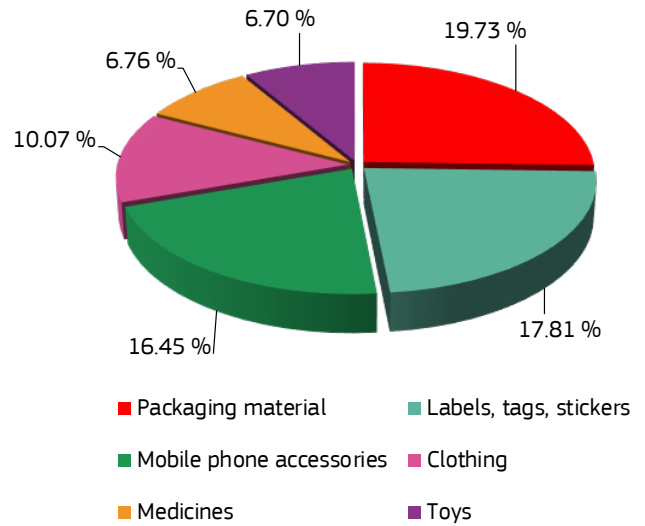


Annex 11. OVERVIEW OF POSTAL TRAFFIC

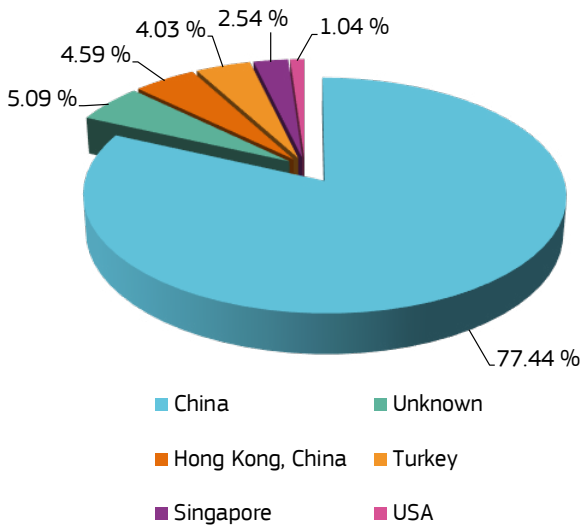
Number of procedures in % in postal traffic



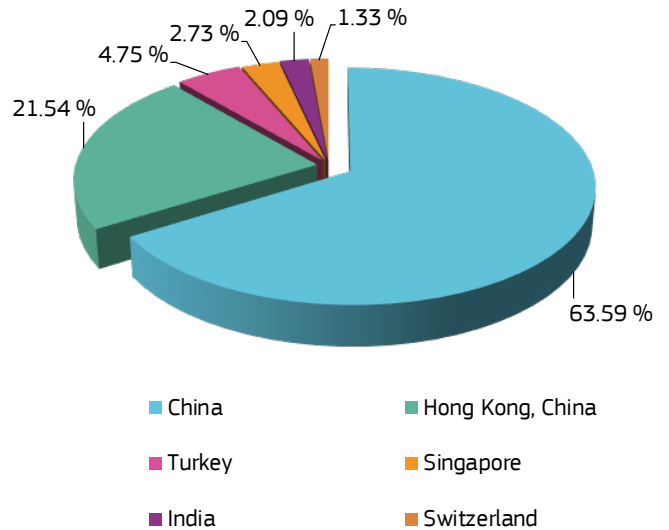
Number of articles in % in postal traffic



Top five countries of provenance in % cases



Top five countries of provenance in % articles



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