



European  
Commission

# Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights

Results at the EU border  
2015

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## Report on EU customs enforcement of IPR - 2015

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>DETENTION TOTALS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Cases</b>	95.194	81.098
<b>Procedures</b>	105.488	95.313
<b>Articles</b>	35.568.982	40.728.675
<b>Domestic retail value</b>	€ 617.046.337	€ 642.108.323

#### **Countries of provenance.**

China continues to be the main country of provenance from where goods suspected of infringing an IPR were sent to the EU. Looking at the specific product categories, several other countries appear as the main country of provenance, notably Benin for foodstuff, Mexico for alcoholic beverages, Morocco for other beverages, Malaysia for other body care items, Turkey for clothing, Hong Kong, China for mobile phones and accessories, memory cards, computer equipment, CD/DVD and lighters, Montenegro for cigarettes and India for medicines.

#### **Product categories.**

The top categories of detained articles were cigarettes which accounted for 27% of the overall amount of detained articles followed by other goods (10%), toys (9%), labels, tags and stickers (8%) and foodstuff (7%). Compared with 2014, only the category labels, tags and stickers is new in the top 5.

#### **Small consignments.**

Postal and courier traffic still accounted for 77% of all detentions even if detentions in postal traffic went down with more than 20%. In terms of number of articles detained in postal traffic, other electronic equipment (32%) came first with medicines in second place (16%). In 22% of all cases goods were destroyed under the small consignment procedure. This decrease is directly related to fewer detentions in postal traffic, which as such is related to the fact that applicants do not want or have renounced to apply the small consignments procedure.

#### **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 25,8% (compared to 28,6% in 2014) of the total amount of detained articles.

#### **Destruction of goods.**

In 91% of the detention procedures 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 number of articles, 75% of the articles were destroyed or were subject to proceedings. However, 25% of the articles were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (11%) or they were eventually found to be original goods (14%).

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The annual publication of the result of customs actions at the EU external borders provides an opportunity to measure the scale of customs actions to enforce IPR. The enforcement of IPR by customs is a priority for the Commission and the Member States.

Innovation and creativity are the engines of our economy. It is important to provide right-owners with the certainty that the fruit of their inventions will be protected. The competitiveness of European businesses depends on it.

For many years customs administrations in the Union have been known for their high standard of enforcement of IPR. In 2015, customs authorities made over 81.000 detentions, consisting of a total of 43,7 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented over 640 million euros.

This report contains statistical information about the detentions made under customs procedures and includes data on the description, quantities and value of the goods, their provenance, the means of transport and the type of intellectual property right that may have been infringed.

Each detention is referred to as a 'case' that may contain one or more articles. Each case may contain articles of different product categories and from different right-holders. In COPIS<sup>1</sup> Member States register each case with information per category of goods and per right-holder. For each category of goods and each right-holder a detention procedure will be initiated, which explains why there are more procedures than cases. Certain statistics, e.g. on results, product category or involved IP right are given per procedure instead of per case as the figure can differ per procedure. Other statistics remain per infringement case, e.g. customs procedures or transport mode as the figure is only relevant per case.

The statistics are established by the Commission, based on the data transmitted by the Member States' administrations, in accordance with the relevant EU customs legislation. From 1 January 2014, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013<sup>2</sup> lays down the provisions concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights including provisions for submitting relevant information by Member States to the Commission.

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

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<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 a suspicion exists that an IPR is infringed. Applications for action can be requested on a national or on a Union basis and are valid for one year at a time. For risk assessment to function properly in the field of IPR protection, the importance of close cooperation between customs and right-holders and of the quality of information given by right-holders in their applications for action is recognised. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, has established a manual for right-holders for lodging and processing applications for action (see also DG TAXUD's website:

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

In the last decennium the number of applications for action applicable in the Member States has tripled.

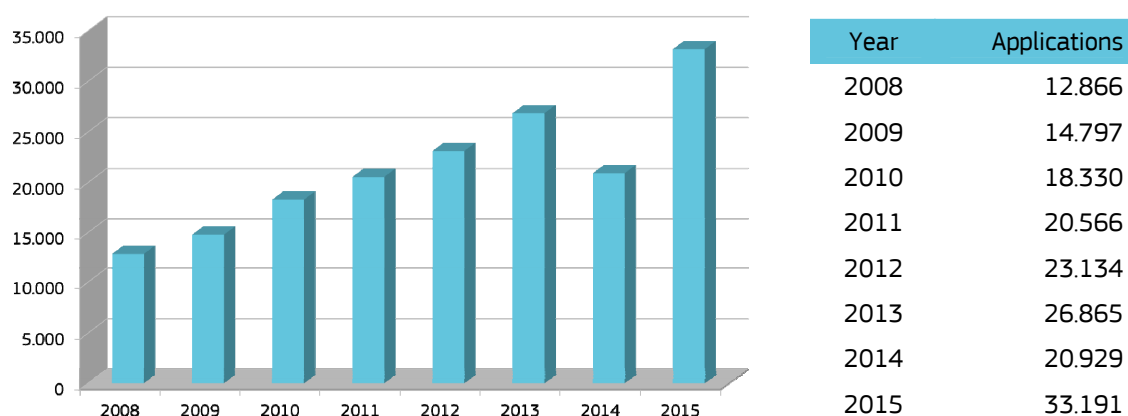


Chart 1 - Number of applications 2008 - 2015

With the new Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 applicable from 1 January 2014, all existing applications for action that expired during the year 2014 had to be replaced by a new application. After this transitional year there is again a strong increase in the number of applications applicable in the Member States. Especially the Union applications for action had a boost in 2015.

In 2015, a total of 3.332 national applications for action and 2102 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 leads to a total of 33.191 applications for action in 2015.

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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 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. The slight increase of ex-officio detentions is most probably related to the decrease of applications in 2014 which still had an effect in 2015.

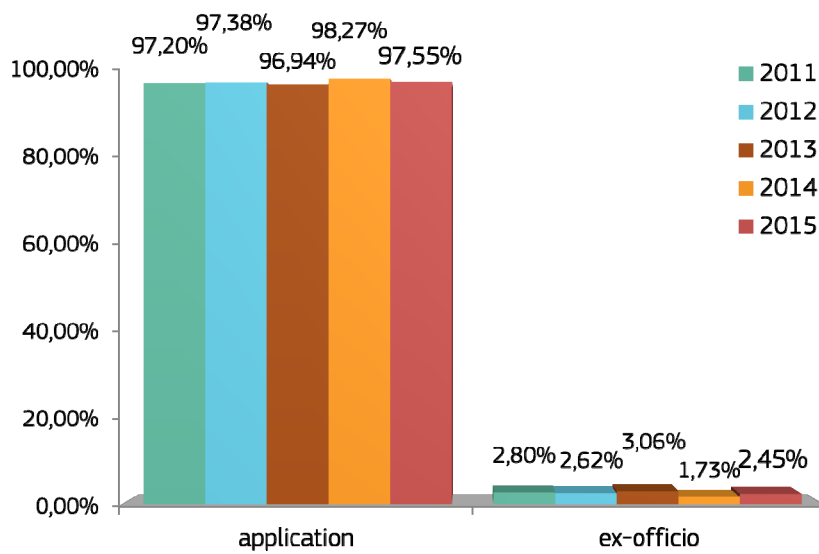


Chart 2 – Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

#### 4. IPR DETENTIONS BY NUMBER OF CASES AND ARTICLES

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) went down in 2015, with a decrease of 15% compared to 2014.

Each case covers a certain amount of individual articles that can vary from one to several millions and can cover different categories of goods and different right-holders.

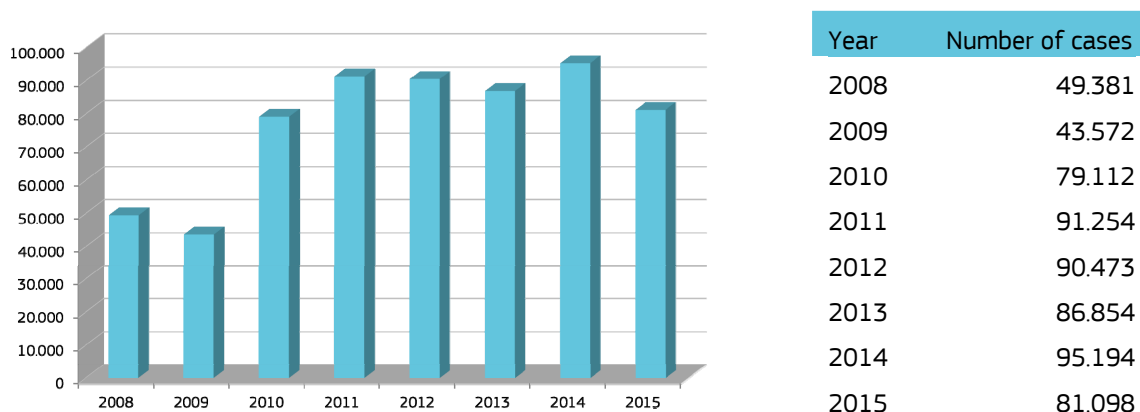


Chart 3 - Number of registered cases

The decrease in the number of cases can be explained by the smaller number of cases in postal traffic (see also chart 10 and annex 9). The new procedure on small consignments, where goods can be destroyed when the right-holder has asked customs authorities to apply this procedure, appears to have gone down by 5% compared to 2014. After the first successful year of detentions under the small consignment procedure, some applicants have withdrawn their request, which resulted in an overall decrease of cases. Therefore we could conclude that the purpose of the small consignment procedure, namely the swift destruction of goods shipped in small consignments by post or express courier with a significant reduction in administrative burden for customs authorities and right-holders, is very relevant for having the maximum of detentions. It should therefore be stressed that especially applicants affected by numerous small consignments of counterfeit goods should apply for it.

In relation to the categories involved, there have been no major changes in the type of products detained compared to last year. (See also annex 3). The largest decrease of cases is in the product category of "sport shoes".

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The total amount of articles detained has shown an increase compared to the previous 3 years, with 40,7 million articles in 2015.

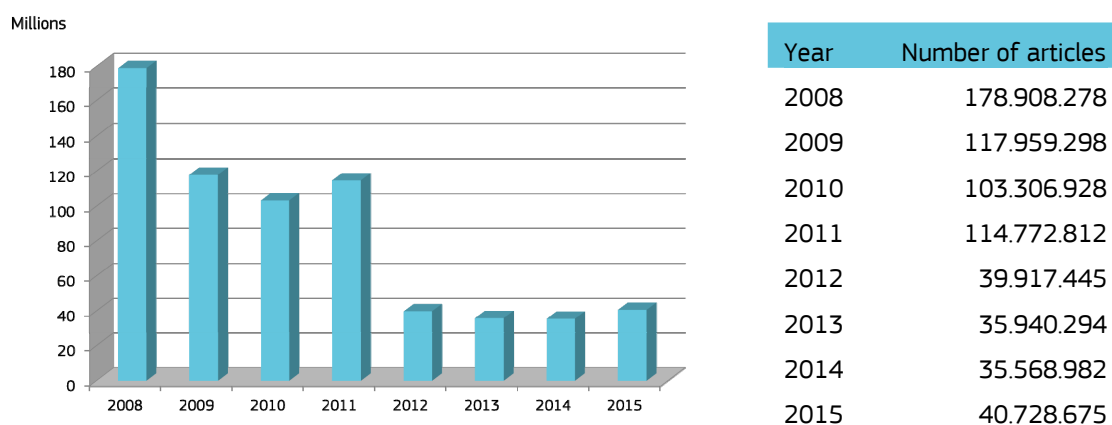


Chart 4 - Number of detained articles

In Annex 4 an overview of the years 2011 to 2015 is given per category of goods.

There has been a significant decrease in the number of articles detained in the following product categories: alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, other shoes, jewellery, CD/DVDs, other tobacco products and medicines.

The most important increases (>50% increase compared to 2014) occurred in the following categories: foodstuffs, other body care items, sunglasses, handbags, ink cartridges and toners, vehicles accessories, office stationery, lighters, labels and packaging material.

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The top 10 Member States by number of cases accounted for 89% of the overall number of cases and for 90% of the overall number of articles detained. Six Member States appear in the 'top 10' in terms of number of cases and number of articles. See Annex 1 for more details.

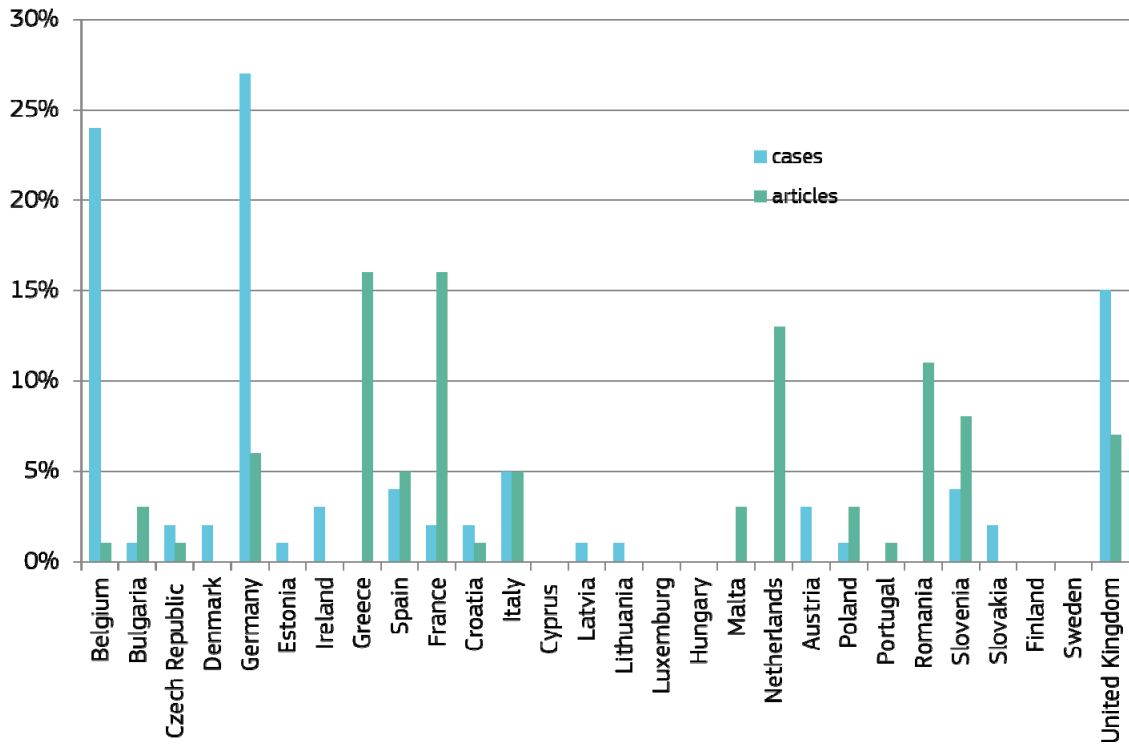


Chart 5 - Overview Member States in percentage of cases and articles

## 5. RESULTS OF DETENTIONS

In 2015, the detention of goods by customs resulted in the following:

- goods were destroyed under the standard procedure of Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 after confirmation of the right-holder and agreement of the holder of the goods;
- goods were destroyed under the procedure for small consignments of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 after agreement of the holder of the goods;
- a court case was initiated by the right-holder to determine the infringement;
- goods were released as they appeared to be non-infringing original goods;
- goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs;
- a settlement out of court was reached between the right-holder and the holder of the goods, after which the goods were released.

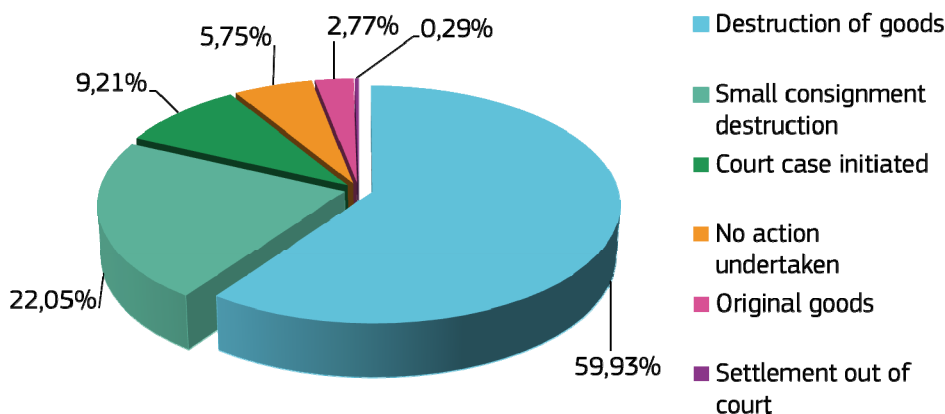


Chart 6 – Breakdown of result by procedure

Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 provides the applicant with the possibility to request the use of the procedure set out in Article 26 of the Regulation, namely the destruction of goods transported in a small consignment without the need of notifying the right-holder for every shipment. This procedure leads on the one hand to a significant reduction of the administrative burden for customs authorities and right-holders and on the other hand to a more effective treatment of counterfeited or pirated goods transported by post or express courier. This procedure is limited to a maximum of three units or less or a gross weight of less than two kilograms per consignment. In 30% of the applications for action the applicant had requested customs authorities to apply the procedure of Article 26 concerning the destruction of small consignments.

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

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In almost 91% of the detentions, the goods were either destroyed under the standard procedure, the procedure for small consignments or a court case was initiated to determine the infringement. In almost 6% of the procedures, the goods were released because no action was undertaken by the right-holder after receiving the notification by the customs authorities, of which one percentage point concerned ex-officio procedures. In less than 3% of the detentions customs authorities released the goods because they appeared to be non-infringing original goods.

In absolute numbers this gives the following results:

	Number of procedures 95.313	Number of articles 40.728.675
Destruction of goods	57.122	15.300.149
Small consignment destruction	21.016	45.287
Court case initiated	8.773	15.102.873
No action undertaken:		
on application for action	4.486	2.769.975
in ex-officio situation	999	1.541.895
Original goods	2.643	5.944.487
Settlement out of court	274	24.009

## 6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

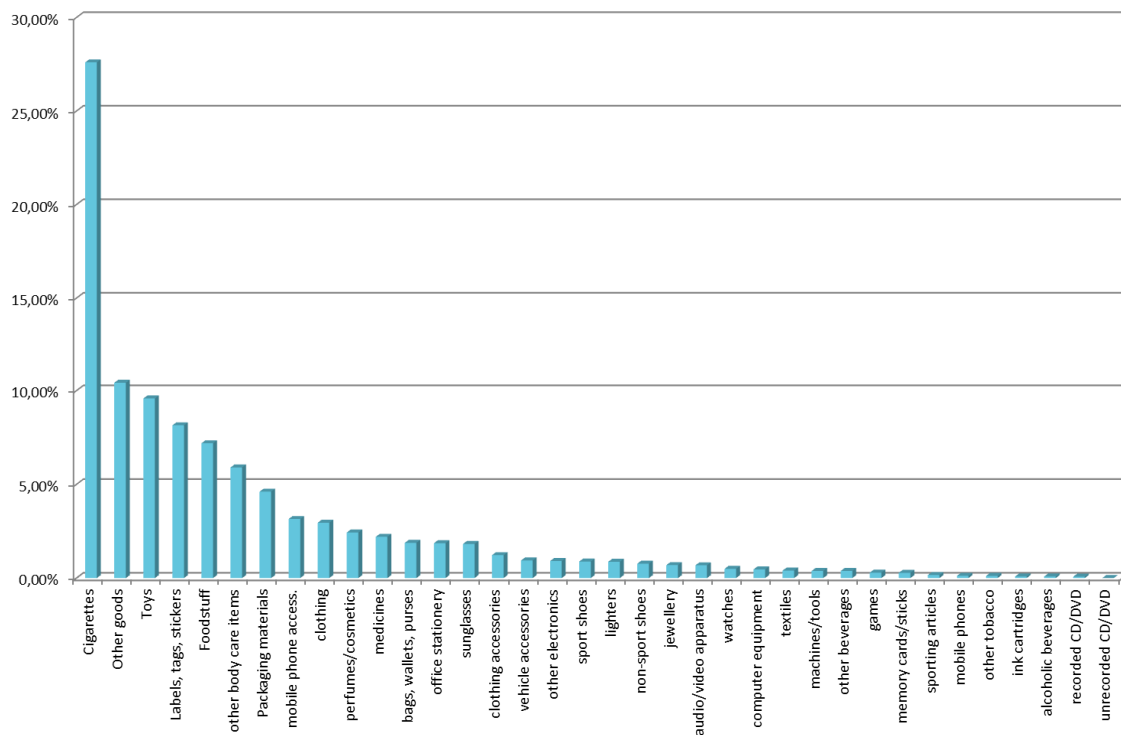


Chart 7 – Top categories by articles

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top 3 categories are cigarettes, other goods and toys. The category "other goods" contains a wide variety of products not belonging to any of the other categories like batteries, glue, design articles such as furniture and lamps, manuals and other documents, magnets, pesticides, etc.



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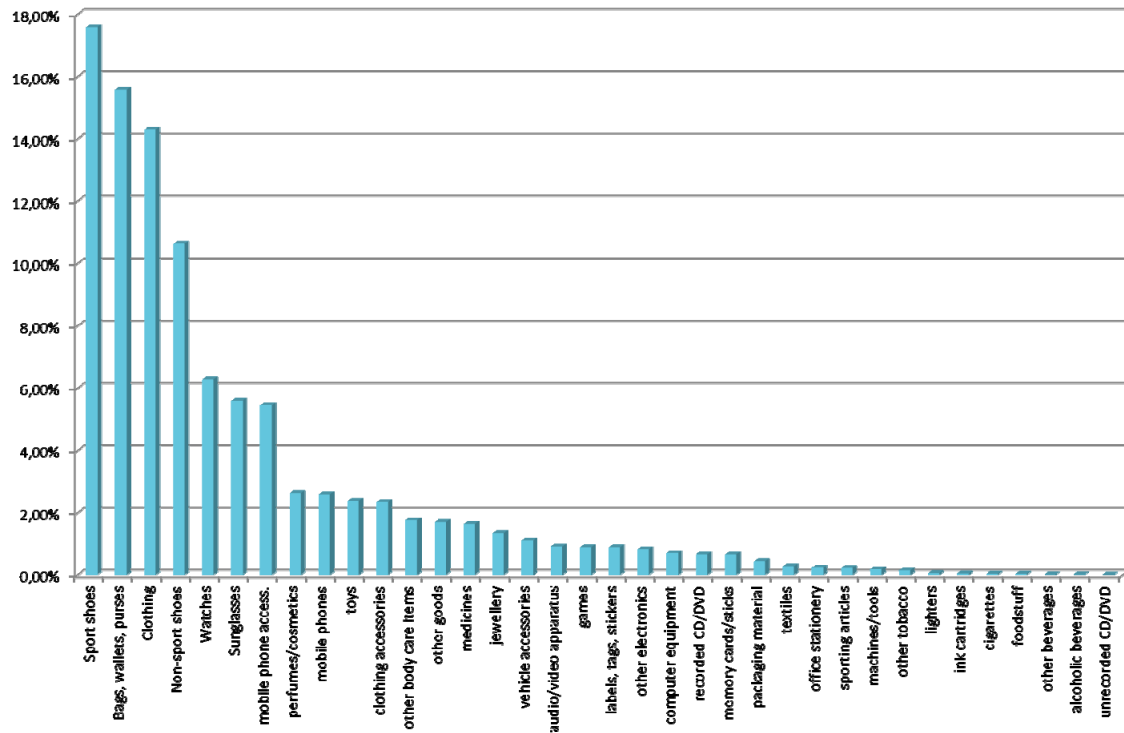


Chart 8 - Top categories by procedures

In terms of procedures, the top 3 categories remain the same as in 2014 namely sport shoes, bags, wallets and purses and clothing. The top categories are typical goods to be ordered online and shipped via post or courier. (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.

IPR infringing goods are increasingly sold at a price similar to that of the original goods and effectively substitute them on the market, except for luxury goods.

For procedural reasons, the same method of valuation is used for all product sectors. Therefore, the data provides a broad figure of values, calculated on the basis of customs detentions. The figures do not measure the impact on the EU economy, nor the damage caused to right-holders by the trade in IPR infringing goods.

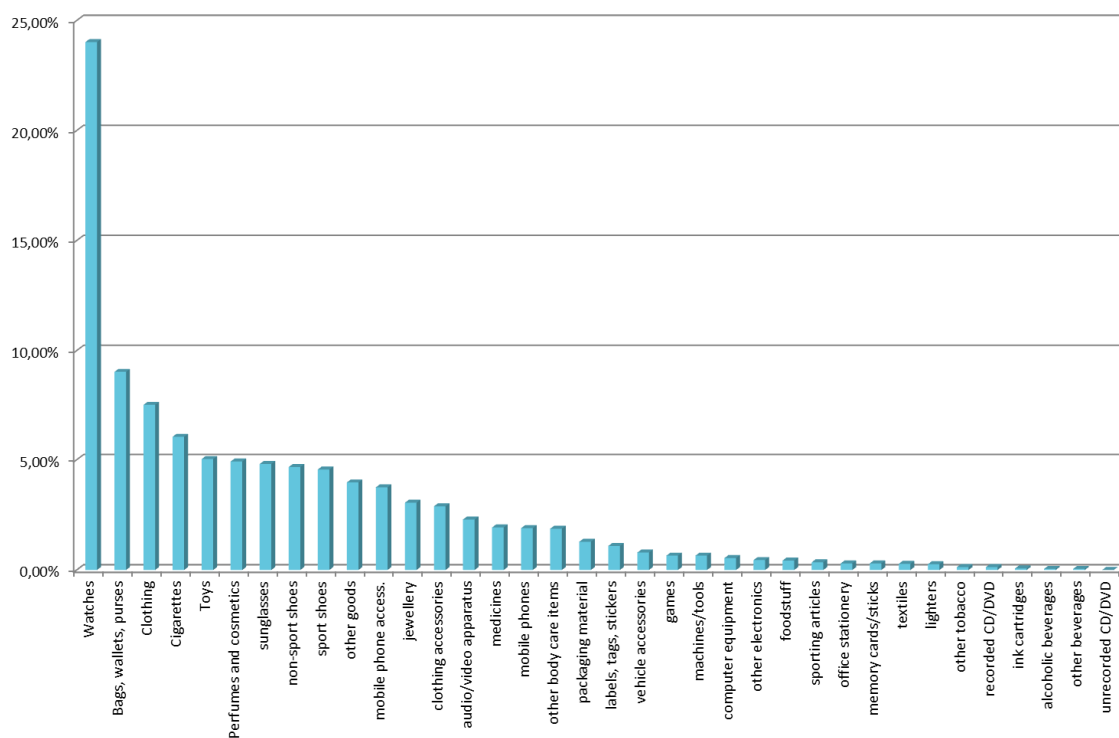


Chart 9 - Top categories by value

Based upon the DRV the top categories consist of: luxury goods such as watches, bags, wallets and purses and clothing appear in the top 3. (See Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

**7. PROVENANCE**

China is still the main country (i.e. 41%) where suspected IPR infringing goods were coming from at the moment of the detention, and which were not released. As in former years Hong Kong, China, Malaysia and India remain in the 'top 7'. Montenegro and Benin appear this year in the top 5 due to a large detention of foodstuff from Benin and cigarettes from Montenegro.

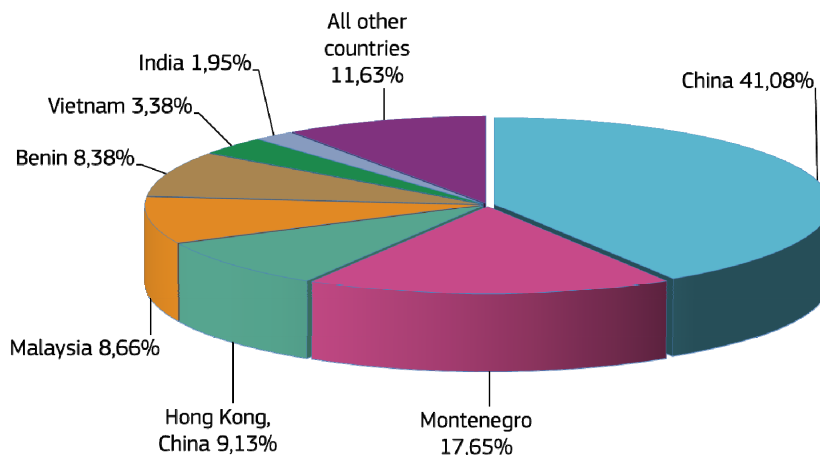


Chart 10 - Country of provenance by articles

With regard to the countries of provenance in relation to value, the list of countries is almost identical to that of 2014.

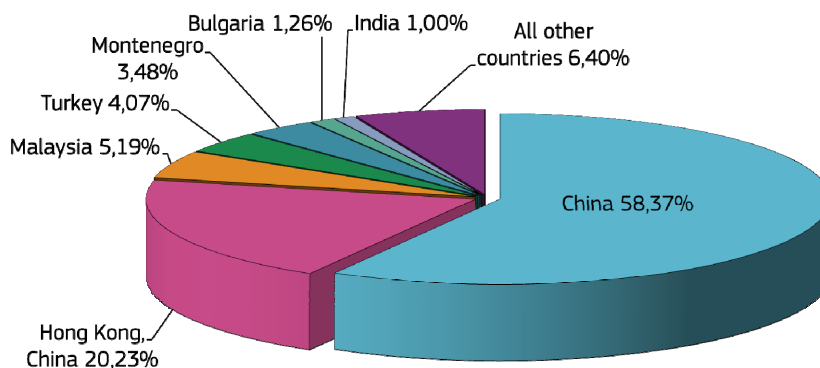


Chart 11 - Country of provenance by value

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 remains around 98% and 2% respectively.

In Annex 8 an overview is given of the main categories of products carried by passengers. Furthermore, overviews of the countries of provenance of the passengers are given in relation to articles, cases and value.

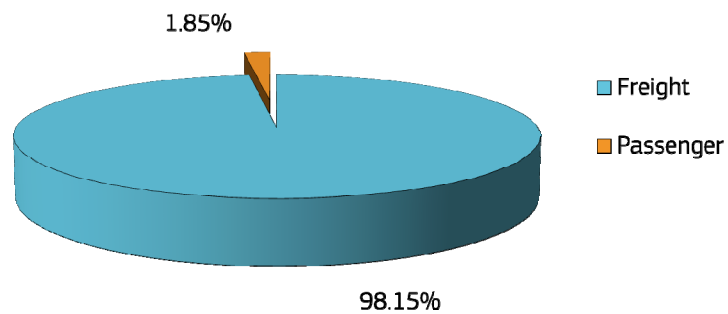


Chart 12 - Breakdown of cases by type of traffic

Freight / Passenger

## 9. TRANSPORT

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 by container is the main transport modality in number of articles. The decrease in postal traffic is closely related to the use of the small consignment procedure. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

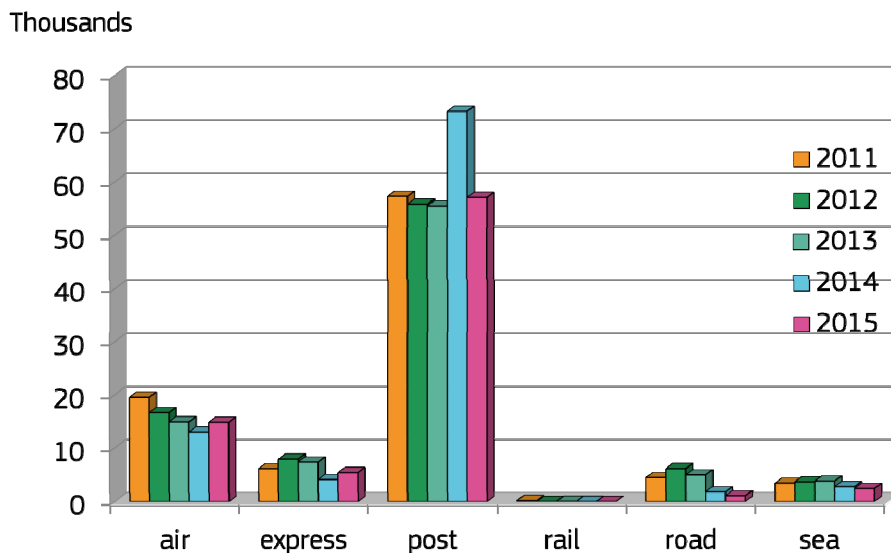


Chart 7 - Registered cases by means of transport

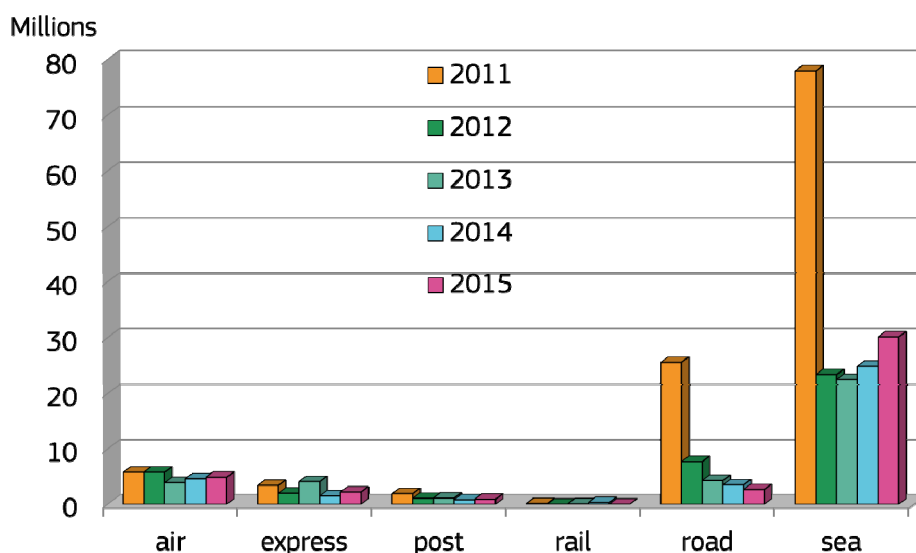


Chart 8 - Detained articles by means of transport

## 10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles (i.e. 69% by number and 59% by value) detained by customs in 2015 were suspected of infringing a Community trademark (CTM), followed by national (NTM) and international (ITM) trademarks.

For registered Community (CDR), unregistered Community (CDU), International (ICD) and national (ND) design and model rights also a wide variety of products were concerned with an emphasis on office stationery, other shoes, other body care items, mobile phone accessories and toys.

With regard to copyright infringements (NCPR), the product categories most concerned were office stationery, toys, clothing accessories and CD/DVD.

With regard to suspicion of patent infringements (UPT/NPT), the main categories of products concerned were medicines, other body care items and computer apparatus.

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

In 2015, the detentions related to geographical indications concerned GIs as provided for in Agreements with third countries (CGIL).

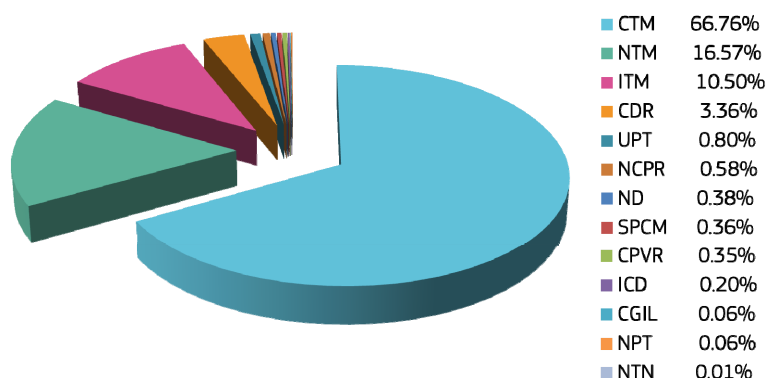


Chart 9 - IP rights in percentage of articles

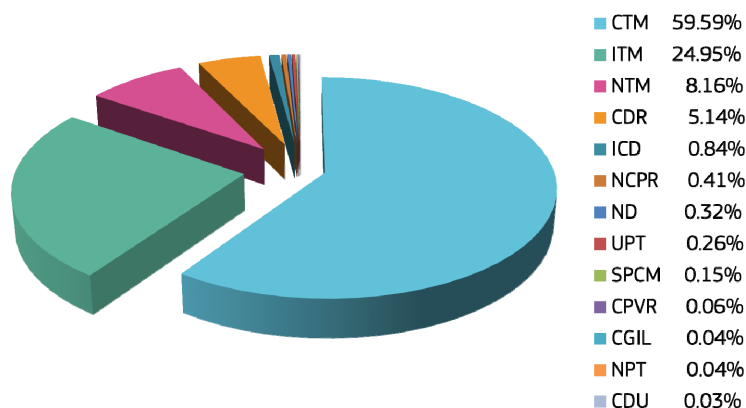


Chart 10 - IP rights in percentage of value

### 11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

In over 85% of all cases, customs action was started whilst the goods concerned were under an import procedure. In more than 11% of the cases, goods were discovered whilst being in transit with a destination in the Union and in 1% of the cases goods were under an (re-)export procedure with a destination outside the EU.

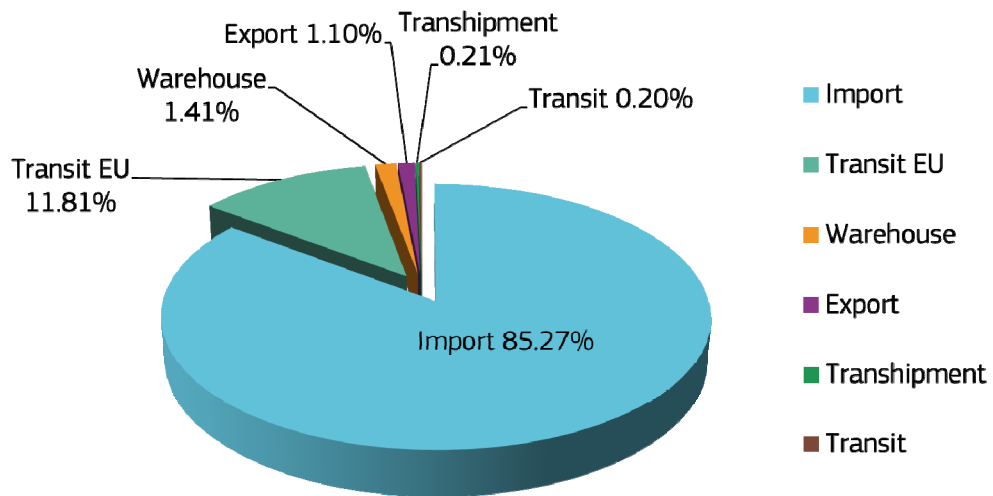


Chart 17- Breakdown of cases by customs procedure

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# 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 2014 / 2015						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%
Belgium	9.013	19.571	117%	6.614.925	504.130	-92%
Bulgaria	502	497	-1%	635.706	1.282.130	102%
Czech Republic	820	1.163	42%	602.751	515.105	-15%
Denmark	1.475	1.481	0%	32.660	51.021	56%
Germany	42.876	22.156	-48%	3.239.347	2.302.444	-29%
Estonia	188	422	124%	76.395	25.536	-67%
Ireland	8.121	2.102	-74%	26.126	18.001	-31%
Greece	112	149	33%	728.784	6.375.856	775%
Spain	3.410	2.999	-12%	1.619.264	1.893.019	17%
France	1.302	1.556	20%	4.512.382	6.331.378	40%
Croatia	895	1.673	87%	122.794	306.000	149%
Italy	3.036	4.245	40%	1.333.441	2.096.910	57%
Cyprus	87	109	25%	37.823	35.661	-6%
Latvia	290	547	89%	85.647	89.976	5%
Lithuania	506	757	50%	32.604	90.618	178%
Luxemburg	203	217	7%	25.164	33.622	34%
Hungary	226	268	19%	133.323	18.130	-86%
Malta	131	46	-65%	5.238.065	1.256.131	-76%
Netherlands	465	344	-26%	2.361.330	5.120.665	117%
Austria	1.289	2.771	115%	195.650	44.832	-77%
Poland	900	545	-39%	555.638	1.074.941	93%
Portugal	1.068	152	-86%	1.312.390	352.405	-73%
Romania	401	334	-17%	3.076.236	4.693.180	53%
Slovenia	4.050	3.061	-24%	505.975	3.213.513	535%
Slovakia	1.584	1.544	-3%	98.895	90.103	-9%
Finland	34	25	-26%	113.721	4.805	-96%
Sweden	347	241	-31%	20.066	58.246	190%
United Kingdom	11.863	12.123	2%	2.231.880	2.850.004	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.193</b>	<b>81.098</b>	-15%	<b>35.568.982</b>	<b>40.728.675</b>	14%

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

Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
<b>Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:</b>				
1a	Foodstuffs	30	2,926,390	€ 2,733,518
1b	Alcoholic beverages	7	30,694	€ 352,770
1c	Other beverages	8	153,168	€ 303,062
<b>Body care items:</b>				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	2,494	991,175	€ 31,560,423
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	1,666	2,404,365	€ 11,996,021
<b>Clothing and accessories:</b>				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	13,633	1,200,425	€ 48,067,950
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	2,232	497,525	€ 18,555,139
<b>Shoes including parts and accessories:</b>				
4a	Sport shoes	16,756	356,794	€ 29,253,186
4b	Other shoes	10,130	314,002	€ 29,998,953
<b>Personal accessories:</b>				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	5,329	739,261	€ 30,855,075
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	14,845	767,459	€ 57,969,677
5c	Watches	5,972	198,202	€ 154,251,462
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	1,291	279,210	€ 19,603,666

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Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
<b>Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:</b>				
6a	Mobile phones	2,456	50,086	€ 12,174,309
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	5,190	1,282,131	€ 24,053,380
<b>Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:</b>				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	867	278,523	€ 14,689,947
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	619	115,081	€ 1,932,908
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	36	32,782	€ 444,225
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	665	187,093	€ 3,462,735
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	799	371,908	€ 2,909,934
<b>CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:</b>				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	619	27,435	€ 854,894
8b	Unrecorded	1	1,000	€ 880
<b>Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:</b>				
9a	Toys	2,273	3,902,258	€ 32,275,833
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	853	117,248	€ 4,168,513
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	209	66,187	€ 2,270,059
<b>Tobacco products:</b>				
10a	Cigarettes	31	11,239,956	€ 38,803,257
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	133	46,806	€ 865,503

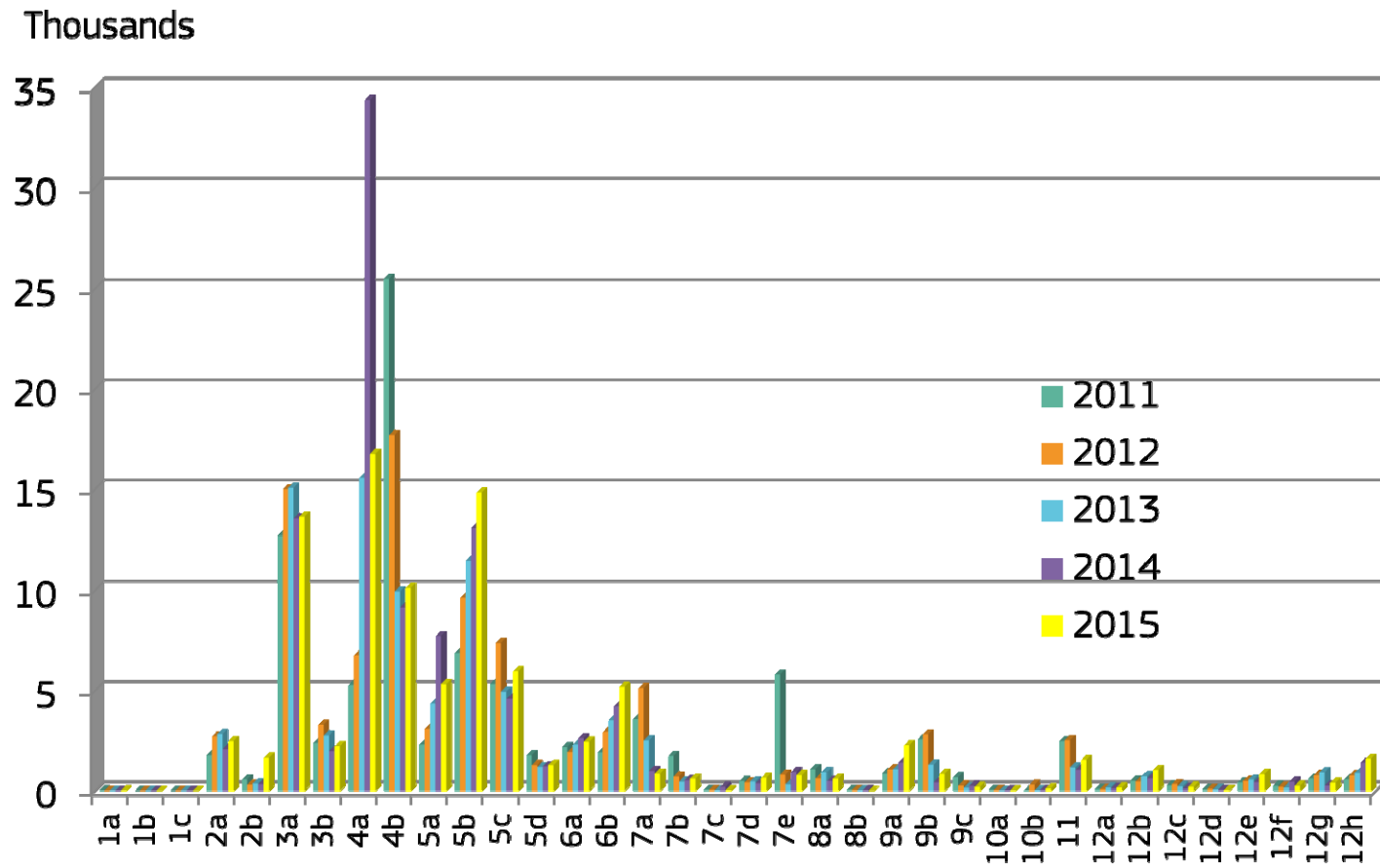
## Report on EU customs enforcement of IPR - 2015

Product sector		Number of procedures	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
<b>Medical products:</b>				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	1,554	895,324	€ 12,392,626
<b>Other:</b>				
12a	Machines and tools	176	155,534	€ 4,159,427
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	1,045	382,638	€ 5,071,745
12c	Office stationery	217	757,999	€ 1,940,685
12d	Lighters	45	355,112	€ 1,653,500
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	845	3,319,198	€ 6,980,515
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	265	164,600	€ 1,780,960
12g	Packaging materials	415	1,878,594	€ 8,203,343
12h	Other goods	1,607	4,242,512	€ 25,518,242
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,313</b>	<b>40,728,675</b>	<b>€ 642,108,323</b>

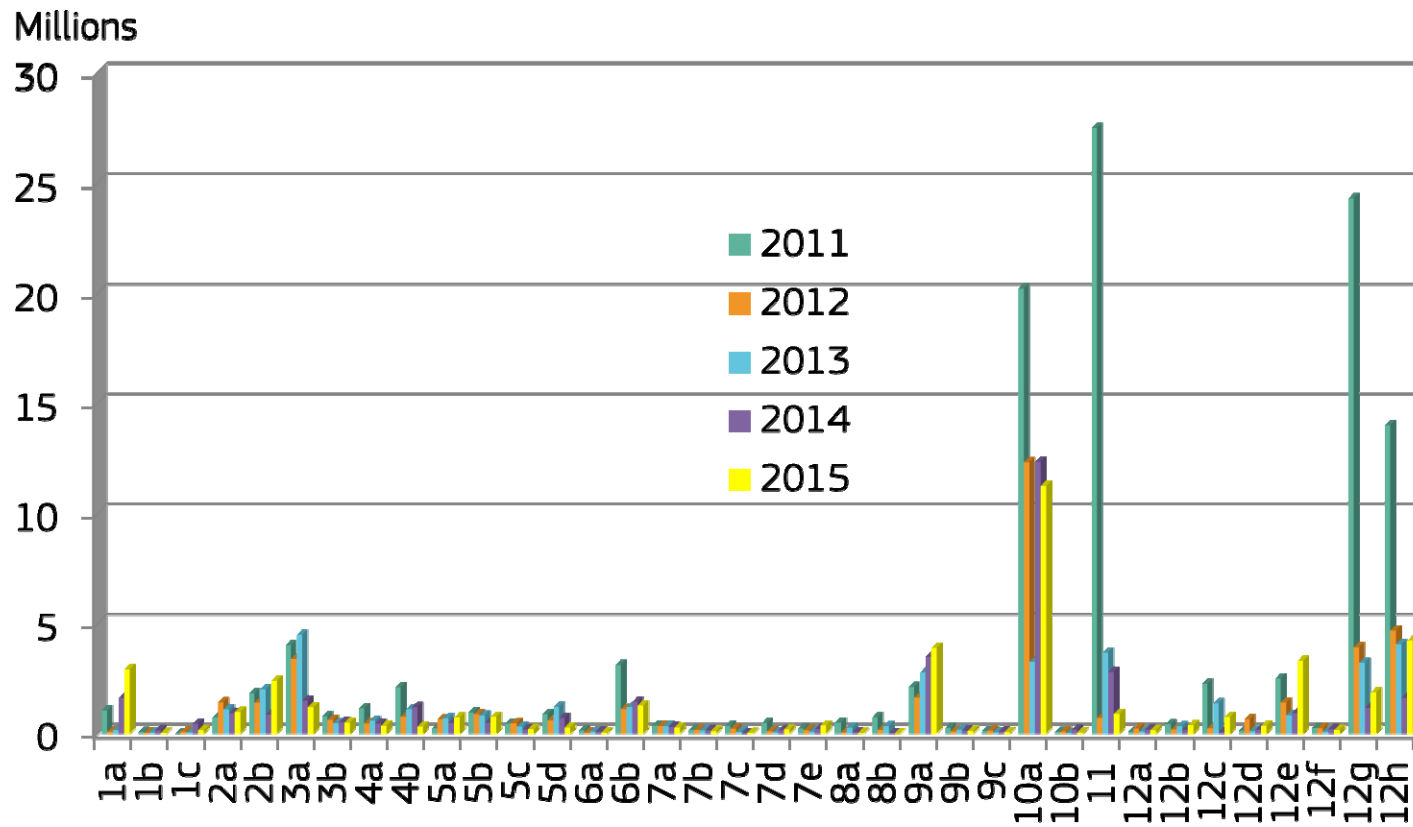
\* The number of articles is counted as numbers of individual pieces unless otherwise specified. In case of articles traded in pairs like shoes, socks, gloves, etc one pair is counted as one article.

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

**ANNEX 3 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF CASES BETWEEN 2011 AND 2015 (PROCEDURES)**



**ANNEX 4 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2011 AND 2015**





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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		
<b>Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:</b>				
1a	Foodstuffs	Benin 92,59%	Lebanon 3,13%	Ukraine 1,33%
1b	Alcoholic beverages	Mexico 80,49%	China 19,51%	-
1c	Other beverages	Morocco 69,21%	Vietnam 26,83%	China 3,96%
<b>Body care items:</b>				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	China 65,33%	Turkey 12,76%	Hong Kong, China 11,61%
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	Malaysia 67,95%	Singapore 12,08%	China 11,26%
<b>Clothing and accessories:</b>				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	Turkey 32,92%	China 32,44%	Malaysia 9,13%
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	China 77,81%	Greece 10,39%	Hong Kong, China 4,10%
<b>Shoes including parts and accessories:</b>				
4a	Sport shoes	China 50,11%	Malaysia 25,97%	Turkey 10,80%
4b	Other shoes	China 80,34%	Hong Kong, China 8,09%	Turkey 5,24%
<b>Personal accessories:</b>				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	China 97,71%	Hong Kong, China 1,14%	-
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	China 77,94%	Malaysia 12,53%	Hong Kong, China 5,86%
5c	Watches	China 56,19%	Hong Kong, China 31,24%	Morocco 4,37%
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 72,41%	Hong Kong, China 17,17%	Turkey 5,50%

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Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in % according to country of provenance		
<b>Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:</b>				
6a	Mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 50,26%	China 36,10%	United Arab Emirates 6,15%
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	Hong Kong, China 49,12%	China 36,50%	Malaysia 10,58%
<b>Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:</b>				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	China 66,83%	Hong Kong, China 27,36%	Malaysia 2,85%
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	Hong Kong, China 49,84%	China 25,63%	United Arab Emirates 17,81%
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	China 65,94%	USA 23,56%	Malaysia 8,50%
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	Hong Kong, China 44,92%	United Arab Emirates 41,79%	China 11,48%
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	China 97,51%	Hong Kong, China 2,39%	-
<b>CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:</b>				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	Hong Kong, China 71,27%	China 12,38%	Russia 8,78%
8b	Unrecorded	-	-	-
<b>Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:</b>				
9a	Toys	China 70,32%	Malaysia 21,19%	Hong Kong, China 4,23%
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 86,95%	Hong Kong, China 11,96%	-
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 98,81%	-	-

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Product sector		Number of articles, not released, in % according to country of provenance		
<b>Tobacco products:</b>				
10a	Cigarettes	Montenegro 73,55%	Vietnam 13,63%	Romania 6,84%
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	China 99,06%	-	-
<b>Medical products:</b>				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	India 56,80%	China 18,06%	Hong Kong, China 16,11%
<b>Other:</b>				
12a	Machines and tools	China 67,16%	Malaysia 21,73%	Hong Kong, China 7,84%
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	China 84,00%	Hong Kong, China 13,77%	-
12c	Office stationery	China 70,29%	Malaysia 28,61%	-
12d	Lighters	Hong Kong, China 52,18%	China 47,15%	-
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	China 67,20%	Hong Kong, China 13,43%	Malaysia 8,89%
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	China 38,25%	Turkey 19,89%	Panama 15,69%
12g	Packaging materials	China 62,00%	Hong Kong, China 23,60%	India 6,24%
12h	Other goods	China 76,01%	Hong Kong, China 18,17%	United Arab Emirates 3,04%
<b>Total</b>		<b>China 41,08%</b>	<b>Montenegro 17,65%</b>	<b>Hong Kong, China 9,13%</b>

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

1. China	Number of articles	% of total
Toys	2,517,852	20%
Labels, tags, stickers	1,957,277	16%
Other goods	1,854,210	15%
Packaging materials	926,759	7%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	630,246	5%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	565,601	5%
Office stationery	482,866	4%
Perfumes and cosmetics	471,801	4%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	372,554	3%
Other equipment including technical accessories and parts	332,529	3%
Total	12.506.679	
2. Montenegro	Number of articles	% of total
Cigarettes	5,374,000	100%
Total	5,374,000	
3. Hong Kong, China	Number of articles	% of total
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	501,423	18%
Other goods	443,126	16%
Labels, tags, stickers	391,234	14%
Packaging materials	352,731	13%
Toys	151,531	5%
Medicines	128,924	5%
Lighters	126,421	5%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	103,998	4%
Perfumes and cosmetics	83,864	3%
Clothing (ready to wear)	65,598	2%
Total	2.780.299	

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

1. China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 84.909.119	26%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 40.740.776	12%
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 23.689.825	7%
Toys	€ 22.352.922	7%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 21.655.201	7%
Other shoes	€ 19.529.507	6%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 17.093.794	5%
Sport shoes	€ 15.937.245	5%
Other goods	€ 14.198.834	4%
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 13.069.457	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 328.481.369</b>	

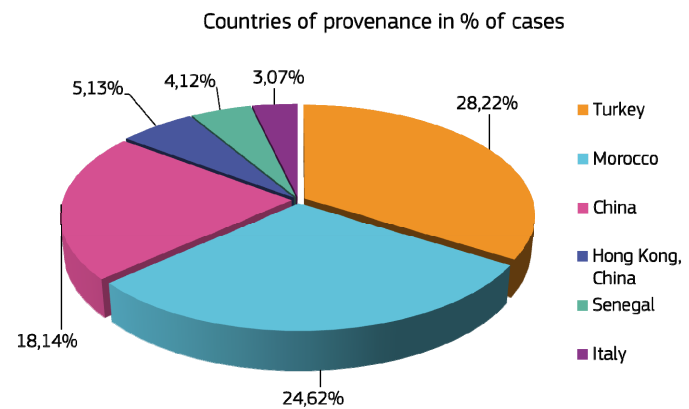
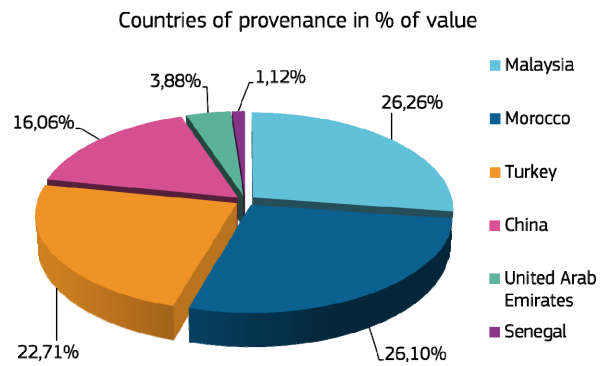
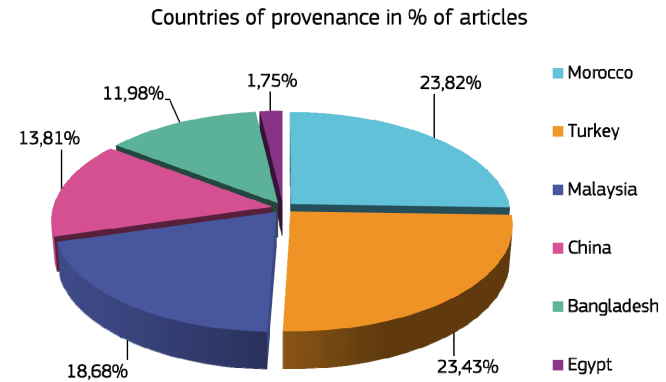
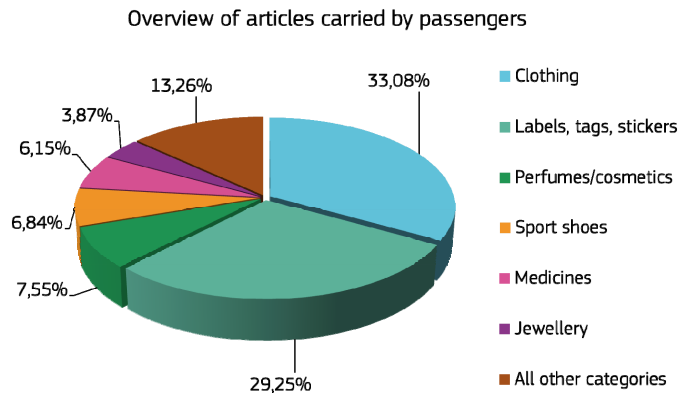
  

2. Hong Kong, China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 57.492.452	51%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 11.267.399	10%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 10.313.381	9%
Mobile phones	€ 4.523.581	4%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 4.517.627	4%
Other shoes	€ 3.993.548	4%
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 2.488.020	2%
Packaging materials	€ 1.930.465	2%
Sport shoes	€ 1.875.385	2%
Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	€ 1.771.422	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 113.585.452</b>	

3. Malaysia	Value	% of total
Sport shoes	€ 7.616.798	26%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 6.731.550	23%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	€ 5.005.988	17%
Toys	€ 3.638.537	12%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 1.773.880	6%
Labels, tags, stickers	€ 1.294.200	4%
Office stationery	€ 1.094.700	4%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 928.437	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 29.142.237</b>	

**ANNEX 8 – OVERVIEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC**



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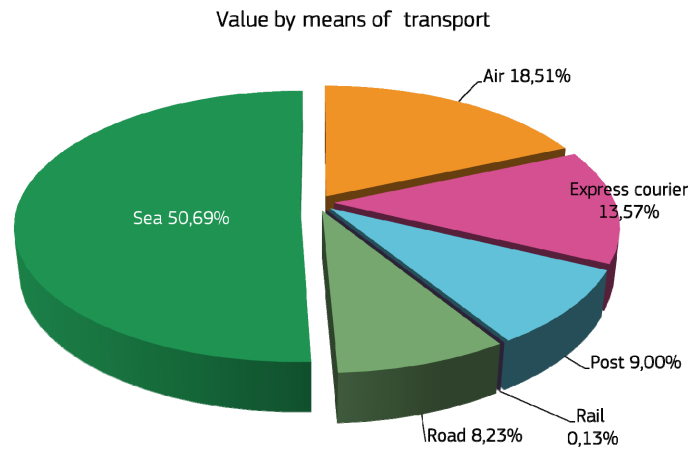
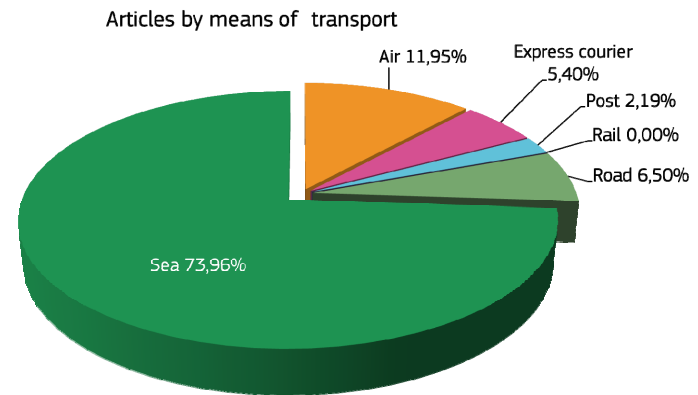
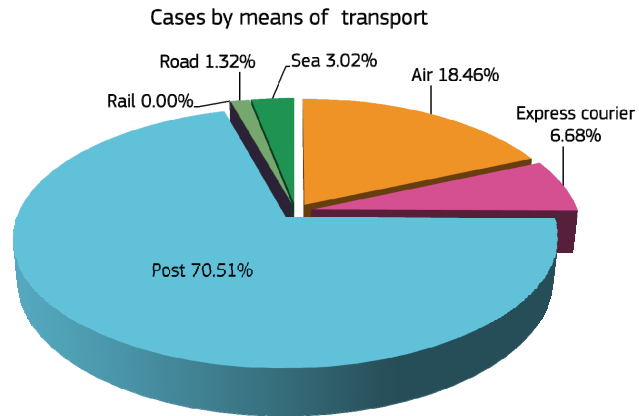
**ANNEX 9 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF CASES, ARTICLES AND RETAIL VALUE**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>%</b>
air	19.580	21,46	16.754	18,52	15.040	17,32	13.166	13,83	14.970	18,46
express	6.135	6,72	7.936	8,77	7.390	8,51	4.117	4,33	5.418	6,68
post	57.404	62,91	55.933	61,82	55.588	64,00	73.299	77,00	57.185	70,51
rail	173	0,19	3	0,00	26	0,03	11	0,01	2	0,00
road	4.494	4,92	6.156	6,80	4.990	5,75	1.812	1,90	1.073	1,32
sea	3.469	3,80	3.690	4,08	3.821	4,40	2.789	2,93	2.450	3,02

<b>Articles</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>%</b>
air	5.763.876	5,02	5.776.904	14,47	3.890.652	10,83	4.602.394	12,94	4.865.259	11,95
express	3.392.942	2,96	1.983.909	4,97	4.089.450	11,38	1.491.103	4,19	2.199.781	5,40
post	1.911.079	1,67	1.071.351	2,68	1.110.563	3,09	807.249	2,27	893.059	2,19
rail	111.613	0,10	372	0,00	59.886	0,17	303.000	0,85	21	0,00
road	25.596.728	22,30	7.684.551	19,25	4.283.598	11,92	3.480.222	9,79	2.647.606	6,50
sea	77.996.574	67,96	23.400.358	58,62	22.506.145	62,62	24.885.014	69,96	30.122.949	73,96

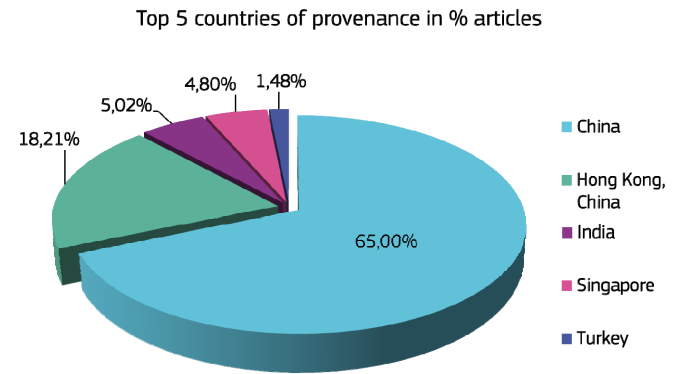
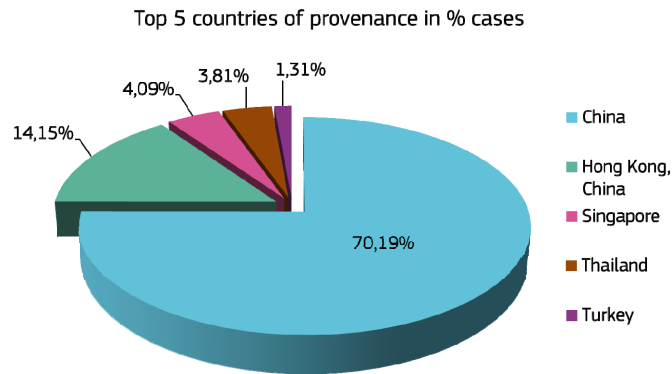
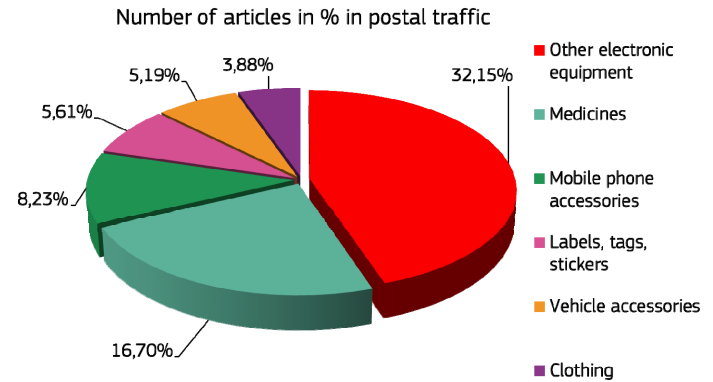
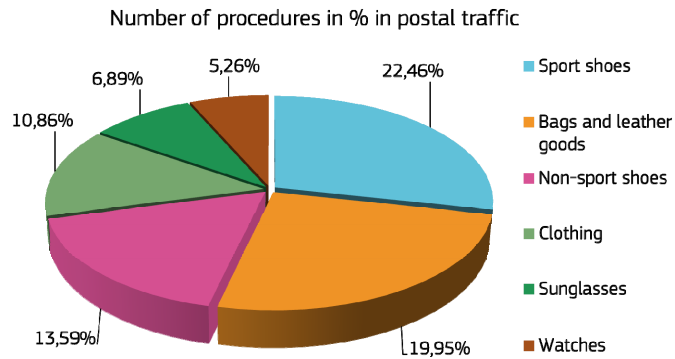
<b>Value €</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>%</b>
air	€ 196.922.961	15,48	€ 139.394.561	15,54	€ 84.100.278	10,95	€ 107.346.976	17,40	€ 118.845.943	18,51
express	€ 85.186.803	6,70	€ 42.600.559	4,75	€ 43.092.557	5,61	€ 51.066.014	8,28	€ 87.155.307	13,57
post	€ 69.591.721	5,47	€ 106.010.670	11,82	€ 70.284.640	9,15	€ 49.990.683	8,10	€ 57.790.226	9,00
rail	€ 7.036.922	0,55	€ 167.934	0,02	€ 1.016.873	0,13	€ 1.616.411	0,26	€ 4.500	0,00
road	€ 105.569.899	8,30	€ 107.578.619	11,99	€ 61.949.331	8,06	€ 89.665.985	14,53	€ 52.852.967	8,23
sea	€ 808.046.488	63,51	€ 501.139.444	55,88	€ 507.784.250	66,10	€ 317.360.268	51,43	€ 325.459.380	50,69

**ANNEX 10 - OVERVIEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT**





**ANNEX 11 - OVERVIEW POSTAL TRAFFIC**





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