



European Commission
Taxation and Customs Union

***REPORT ON EU CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT OF
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS***

RESULTS AT THE EUROPEAN BORDER - 2008



Executive summary

The number of goods suspected of infringing intellectual property rights, detained in 2008 increased by 126% to 178 million articles, from 79 million in 2007.

The number of cases in which customs administrations intervened in 2008, increased for the sixth consecutive time by 13% to 49.381 from 43.671.

Overall, China was the main source country for IPR infringing articles with 54% of the total amount. However, in certain product categories, other countries were the main source, notably Indonesia for foodstuff and beverages, the United Arab Emirates for cigarettes and India for medicines.

CD/DVD was the top category of articles detained with a total of 79 million, which accounted for 44% of the entire amount followed by cigarettes (23%) and clothing and accessories (10%).

Products potentially dangerous to the health and safety of European consumers accounted for a total of 20 million items, or 11% (food and beverages, personal care articles, medicines and toys).

As indicated in the Council Resolution of 25 September 2008 on a comprehensive European anti-counterfeiting and anti-piracy plan, the Council endorsed a Customs Action Plan to combat IPR infringements for the years 2009 to 2012 on 16 March 2009. This new plan replaced the previous four-year customs IPR plan.

The notable development in the field of international cooperation concerned the agreement between the EU and China on an Action Plan on IPR Customs Enforcement. The dedicated customs action plan was signed on 30 January 2009 and implementation is on-going.



1.	Introduction.....	4
1.1	Basis for the report.....	4
1.2	Content.....	4
2	General overview.....	5
2.1	The role of customs in IPR enforcement.....	5
2.2	General trends.....	8
3	Facts and figures.....	11
3.1	Product category.....	11
3.1.1	Product category details:.....	12
3.2	Origin/provenance.....	14
3.2.1	Origin.....	14
3.2.2	Provenance.....	15
3.3	Passenger/Commercial traffic.....	16
3.4	Transport.....	17
3.5	Intellectual Property Right.....	19
3.6	Customs procedure.....	20
	Annexes.....	21
Annex 1	Overview of cases and articles per Member State.....	21
Annex 2	Breakdown of number of registered cases and number of articles per product type.....	22
Annex 3	Means of transport in relation with number of cases and articles.....	23
Annex 4	Overview per product sector of countries of origin.....	24
Annex 5	Overview of infringed IP rights in percentage per product category.....	25



1. Introduction

1.1 *Basis for the report*

This report contains statistics on action by customs within the EU relating to the fight against infringements of intellectual property rights. They are established by the European Commission, based on the data transmitted by the EU Member States, in accordance with the Community's relevant customs legislation. Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003¹ lays down the basic provisions for customs actions to protect and enforce intellectual property rights and the implementing legislation, Commission Regulation No 1891/2004², provides specifically for the submission by Member States of information on the detentions made.

These statistics contain information about detentions made under customs procedures including data on the description and quantities of the goods, their provenance, the means of transport and the type of intellectual property that have been infringed.

The drawing up of such statistics on a yearly basis provides useful information to support analysis of IPR infringements in the EU and the development of appropriate counter-measures by customs. Increasingly, it is being recognised that reliable figures are required, in order to be able to better understand the scope and extent of the problem, which has become a global phenomenon. To this end, the Commission is committed to ensuring that relevant statistical data on customs actions in the EU is analysed and shared with customs in a timely manner. In addition, the Commission will continue to pursue the possibility of exchanging such data with customs in third countries, in accordance with relevant customs cooperation provisions that apply.

1.2 *Content*

The report contains the following:

- A general overview, together with an analysis of trends and general figures for articles and cases, in Chapter 2;
- A more detailed analysis for different items, such as IP rights, transport modes and countries of origin, in Chapter 3;
- A set of annexes containing relevant data in tables and graphics.

¹ OJ L 196, 2.8.2003, p. 7.

² OJ L 328, 30.10.2004, p. 16.



2 General overview

2.1 *The role of customs in IPR enforcement*

IPR infringing goods harm society in different ways, which are not always obvious. This is particularly true for fake medicines and consumer goods that are not tested to the same safety standards as genuine products. These fake products can seriously injure consumers, or at least, do not deliver the expected and promised results of the real products. In addition to health dangers presented by medicines, other product categories, such as food, beverages, personal care products, auto parts and other electrical goods like integrated circuits, present significant risks independent from the fact that consumers often act in good faith and are not aware of the risks. These risks stand apart from the economic consequences fake goods present, especially in these difficult economic times.

The purpose of the enforcement of EU legislation on intellectual property rights at the EU's borders is both to protect the legitimate interests of manufacturers and right holders, as well as the health, safety and expectations of consumers. Customs have a recognised and important role to play in enforcing intellectual property rights at the border and their work has an incidence on consumers within the EU and elsewhere.

Regulation 1383/2003 provides for Customs authorities to detain shipments that are suspected of infringing intellectual property rights. Given their role at the border, customs efforts are centred around the control at import and export of physical goods. The scope of IPR covers trademarks, copyrights and related rights, patents, design rights, plant breeder's right and geographical indications or designations of origin.

In principle all goods that enter or leave the EU are subject to examinations, however customs can only examine a small part and therefore rely on the use of risk management methods. When used to identify shipments by known or suspected violators, entering via sea, air or road, such methods can be successful. However, such methods have limited usefulness in international mail processing environments, which comprises nearly 25% of all consignments.

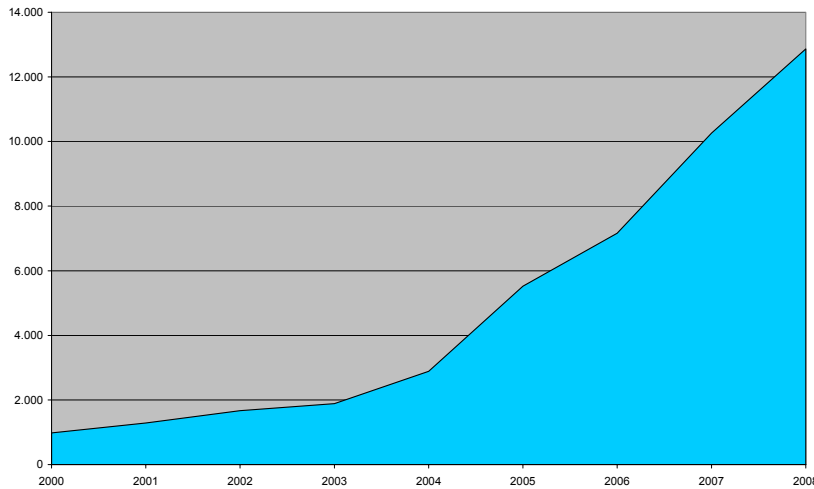
The recent controls exercised under the so-called "Medifake" action also highlighted this problem and brought to light that the current procedures place excessive administrative burdens, which in some cases hinder effective enforcement.

Right holders may lodge an application for action requesting customs to take action in cases where a suspicion exists that a product is infringed. Application for actions can be requested on a national or a community basis.

For risk assessment to function properly in the field of IPR protection, the importance of close cooperation with right holders and the 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 for lodging and processing applications for action (see also DG TAXUD's website under [right holders defence](#)).



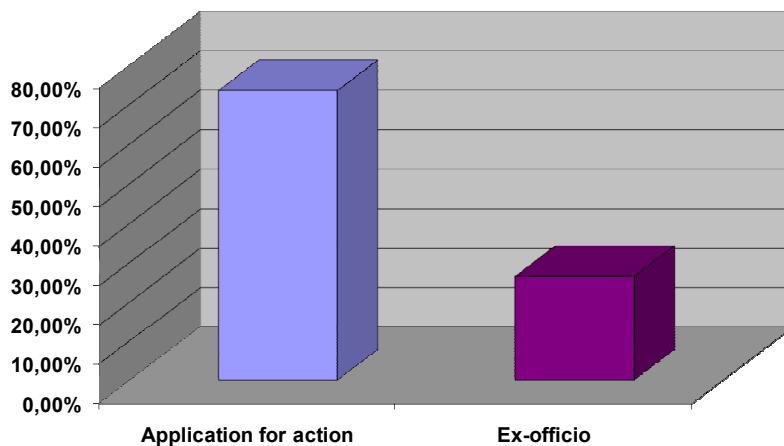
Evidence of the close cooperation between customs and the private sector can be seen in the evolution of the numbers of applications for action submitted to customs. Since 2000 the number of applications for action made in the Member States has increased from nearly 1000 applications to almost 13.000 in 2008.



Year	Applications
2000	981
2001	1.287
2002	1.671
2003	1.886
2004	2.888
2005	5.525
2006	7.160
2007	10.260
2008	12.866

EU customs has also the power to act ex-officio if there is a suspicion of an IPR infringement. In such cases customs have to locate the right holder and an application submitted within 3 working days in order for customs to be able to detain or suspend the release of the goods. Despite the constant raise in applications, 20% of customs actions were initiated ex-officio in 2008.

Breakdown of registered cases by type of intervention



In 2008 the Commission reported on the activities in the EU, relating to customs enforcement of IPR during the period of the action plan 2005-2008. The annual figures published by the



Commission relating to IPR infringing goods showed an upward trend of customs activity, as well as increased cooperation with right holders. However, the growing diversity of products detained and new trends such as the importations of small consignments resulting from internet sales indicate that further measures were required and that there was no room for complacency. It was considered essential that the work of customs to protect the economic interests, as well as the health and safety of citizens continued and a further Action Plan was recommended.

International cooperation is essential for effective IPR enforcement and reinforcing international cooperation is a key element. The objective is to share expertise, exchange latest risk information, and improve cooperation to tackle IPR infringements with customs in other key trading partners.

The situation with China is well known; Detentions of infringing goods originating in China accounted for around 54% of all detentions made at the EU border in 2008 and the development of effective collaboration with customs in China is a fundamental component of the EU's commitment towards international cooperation in this field. Agreement was reached with China to develop a customs action plan on IPR enforcement, the terms of which were developed and finalized before the end of 2008. The plan itself was signed on 30 January 2009. The plan concentrates on 4 key areas, namely the exchange of statistical information, the creation of a network of customs experts in key-ports, the enhancement cooperation with other enforcement administrations and development of partnerships with business communities.

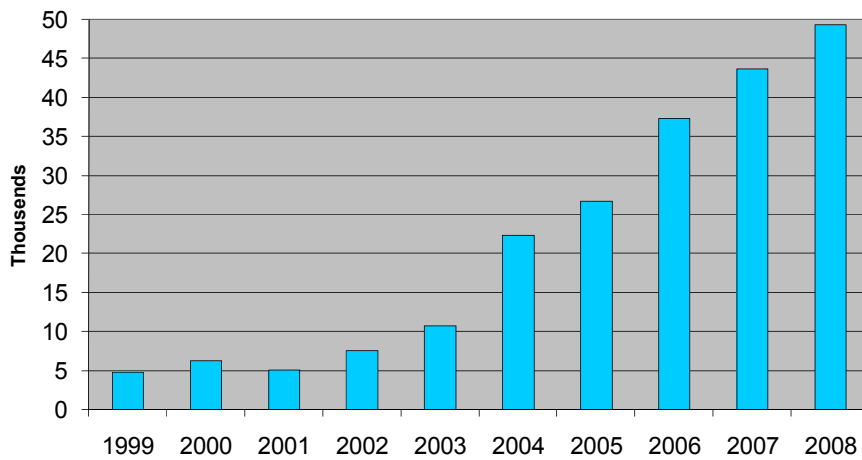


2.2 General trends

The figures for 2008 show again a continuous increase in the overall amount of cases. The total amount rises this year with 13% up to 49.381 cases.

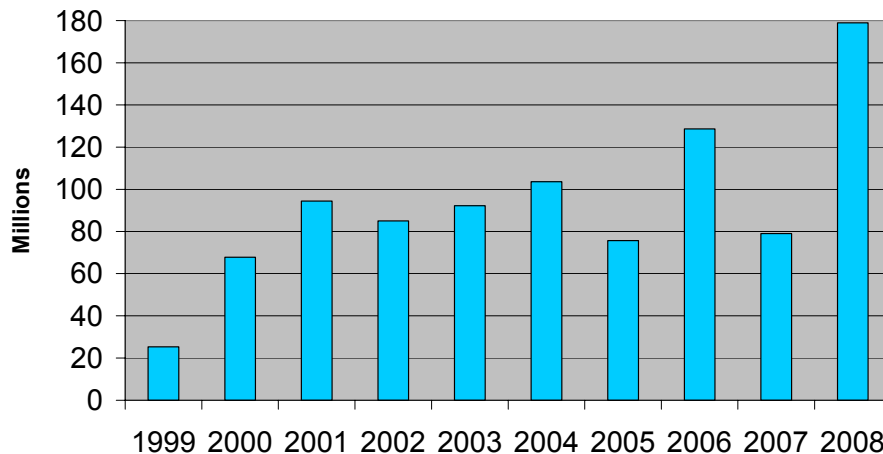
This year also the overall amount of articles detained has increased again up to almost 179 million articles.

Number of registered cases 1999 - 2008



Number of cases	
1999	4.694
2000	6.253
2001	5.056
2002	7.553
2003	10.709
2004	22.311
2005	26.704
2006	37.334
2007	43.671
2008	49.381

Number of articles detained



Number of articles	
1999	25.285.838
2000	67.790.546
2001	94.421.497
2002	84.951.039
2003	92.218.700
2004	103.546.179
2005	75.733.068
2006	128.631.295
2007	79.076.458
2008	178.908.278

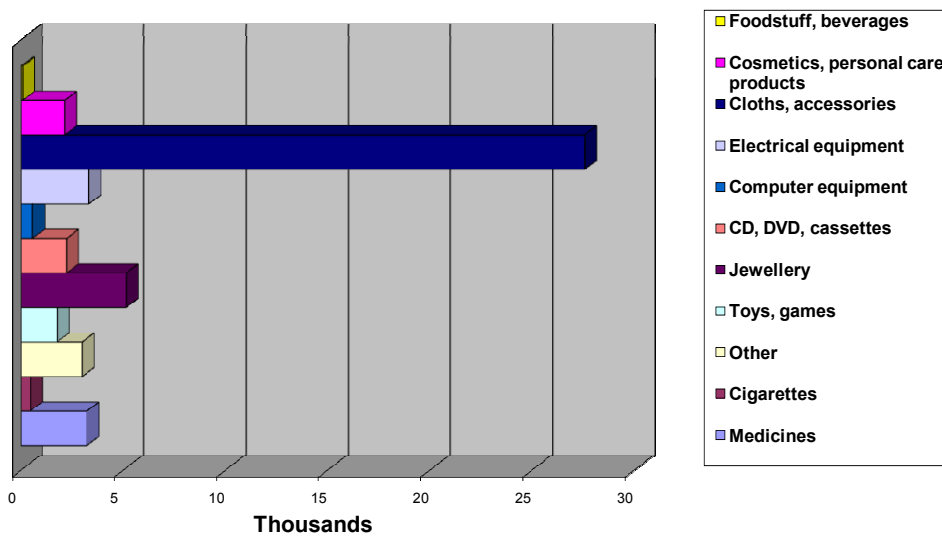


Compared to previous years, the overall amount of articles has increased enormously, mainly due to much more articles detained in the CD/DVD/cassettes and cigarettes categories.

Cigarettes, CD/DVD and clothing still remain the categories where large quantities of suspected goods are identified. This is logical considering that these types of goods are often shipped in containers and larger quantities are therefore intercepted.

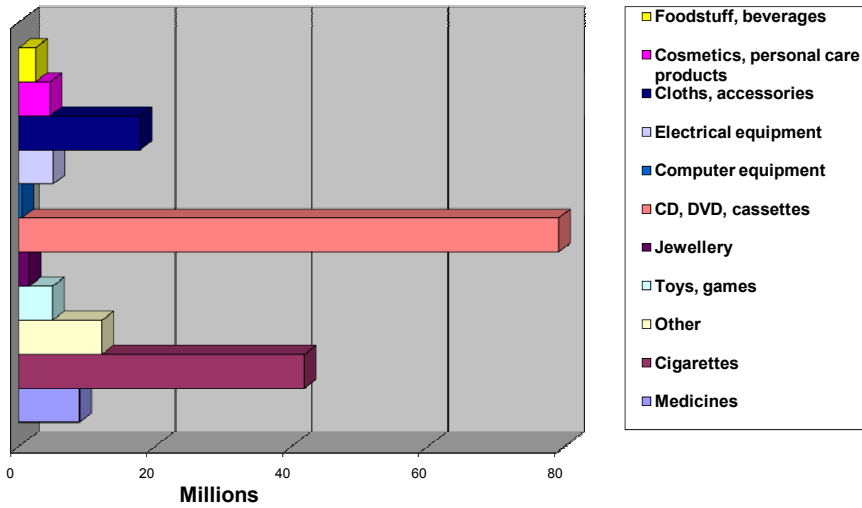
Although the overall amount of IPR infringing goods entering or leaving the EU cannot be ascertained from these figures, or whether the problem is growing, the figures do show that IPR enforcement continues to be a priority for customs authorities in the EU.

Cases per product sector

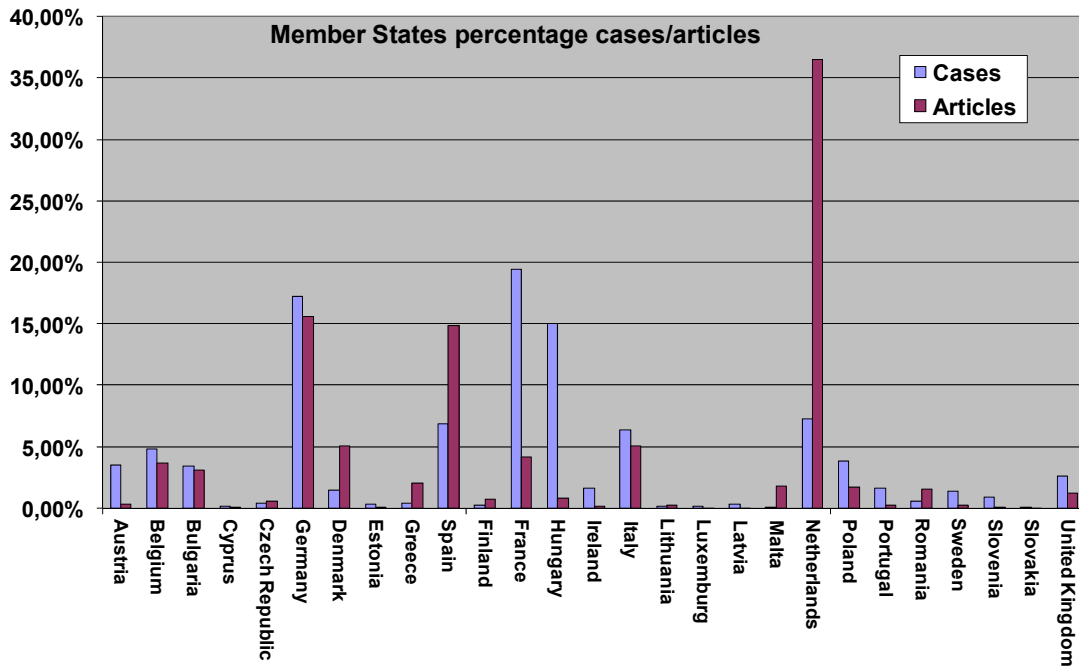




Articles per product sector



The top 10 of Member states account for 90% of the overall amount of cases and articles. 7 Member States appear in the top 10 of both cases and articles.





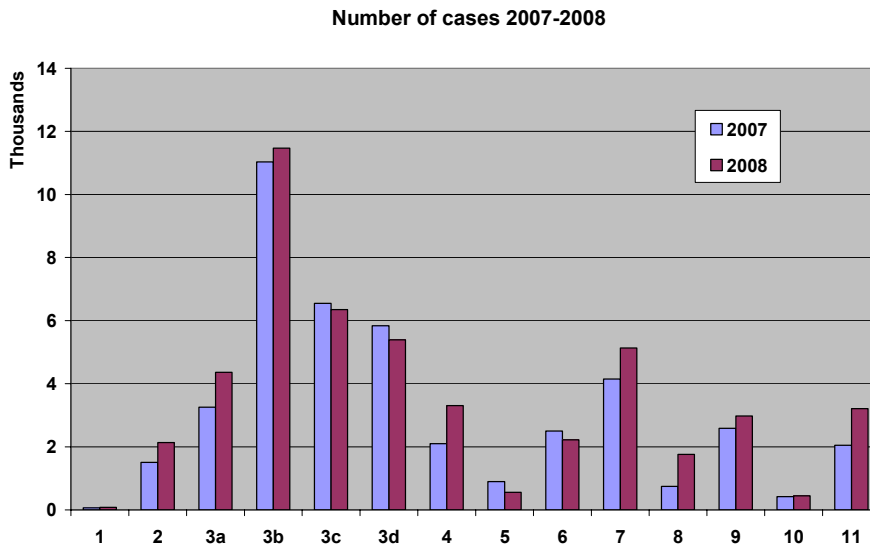
3 Facts and figures

3.1 Product category

The following trends emerge from an analysis of the different product categories:

When compared to 2007, all categories show more cases where customs have intervened with the exception of 3c) accessories for clothing, 3d) shoes, 5) computer equipment and 6) CD/DVD.

The sectors 8) toys (+136%), 4) electrical equipment (+58%), 11) medicines (+57%), 2) personal care products (+42%) and 3a) sports wear (+34%) all show remarkable increases.

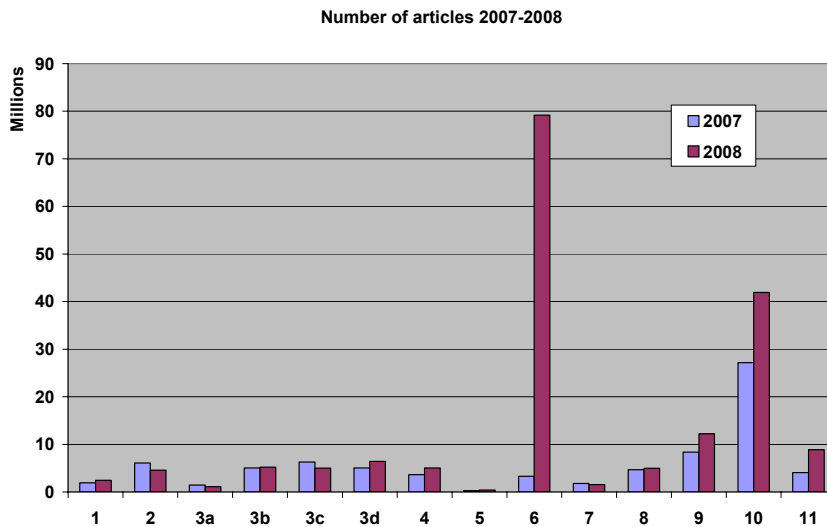


Of the total number of interventions by customs, the textile sector, including shoes, is responsible for the largest share (55,8%), followed by jewellery (10,4%), electrical equipment (6,7%) and medicines (6,5%). These are sectors strongly linked to air and postal traffic.



Less articles were detained in the following product categories, 2) personal care products, 3a) sports wear, 3c) accessories for clothing and 7) jewellery, than last year. All other categories have increased when compared to 2007.

The most significant increases were: 6) CD/DVD (+2300%), 10) cigarettes (+54%) and 11) medicines (+118%).



Medicines now represent the third largest specific product category in terms of quantities of intercepted articles.

3.1.1 Product category details:

- Category 1) food and beverages: articles are mainly intercepted in road and sea traffic under import procedures, mostly involving trademark infringements but cases of protected geographical indications and plant variety rights were also involved.
- Category 2) personal care articles: in this sector a third of the cases concerned passenger traffic, mostly in road and air traffic. This explains why there was a relatively number of cases for the quantity of articles detained.
- Category 3) clothing and accessories including shoes: there seems to be a shift inside the different categories from sportswear to other clothing. More noteworthy, is the increase in shoes coming from China, to more than 90 %. This seems to be an international trend that also appeared in customs statistics of other countries such as the United States.
- Category 4) electrical equipment: in addition to general accessories such as hand free sets or covers, big quantities of potentially dangerous products were found, such as batteries and chargers, as well as hair styling irons and blenders.



- Category 5) computer equipment: accessories such as ink cartridges and memory devices are the main fake products intercepted, mostly in air and express courier transport.
- Category 6) CD/DVD/cassettes: the remarkable increase for this category is mainly due to large interceptions in sea transport whereby 3 Member States accounted for 97% of the intercepted articles and 85% of the cases.
- Category 7) jewellery and watches: as elsewhere, the fact that 50% of the interventions concerned passenger traffic and postal shipments makes the contradiction between more cases (+24%) against less articles (-14%) better comprehensible.
- Category 8) toys, games: most of the articles were intercepted in road and sea transport under import procedure on suspicion of trademark infringements.
- Category 9) other: this category covers a wide variety of products, such as medical tools, car or motor parts and accessories, glue, parts for bearings, batteries and products like lighters, packing material, badges, emblems and tags, stickers, key rings, etc.
- Category 10) cigarettes: this category witnessed a significant increase on 2007, up by 54%. Within the top 10 countries of origin are Paraguay, Ukraine and Moldavia.
- Category 11) medicines: significant increases were also recorded in this category, which was also probably the most controversial product last year. This category, recorded the second greatest increase in articles and cases for different reasons, including the EU-wide common priority area action “medifake” carried out last autumn. The action targeted illegal medicines and led to over 32 million medicinal products being stopped by customs, of which more than 15 percent were suspected of infringing intellectual property rights. Also, during the course of that action, more than 25 million items containing drug precursors were also stopped, equating to the production of 25 million street doses with an estimated value of 50 millions Euros.

50% of all articles were intercepted in import procedures, 26% in transit and 21% in re-export. More than 93% of all articles were intercepted on the suspicion of a trademark infringement and 6% on the suspicion of a patent infringement.

More than half of the articles suspected of trademark infringements were detained in import procedure, a quarter in transit procedures and the rest were detained during re-export procedures or were discovered in customs warehouses. The 6 % of articles suspected of patent infringements were almost completely intercepted in re-export procedures.

Although 65% of the cases were in postal traffic, these cases accounted for less than 2% of all articles. Most articles were discovered by customs in air transport (more than 50%) and, due to one large case, sea transport represented 36%. The main category of medicines is the so-called life style drugs. In addition to countries of origin included in the top 3 of 2007, such as India and the United Arab Emirates, Syria as now become the second largest supplier, mainly due to one large case in sea transport.



3.2 Origin/provenance

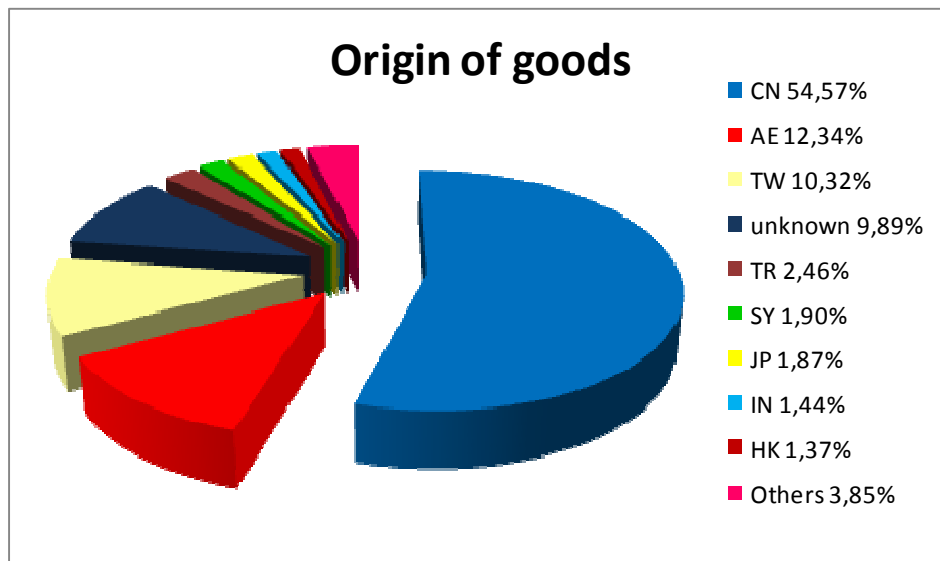
The country of origin is in principle the country where the goods are produced and the country of provenance will be the country from which the goods are shipped to the EU.

Despite the fact that infringers in many cases will try to hide the real country of origin, the tables of origin and provenance show a similar picture.

3.2.1 Origin

China continued to be the main source of IPR infringing goods in 2008. The overall figures show that 54 % of the total amount of articles originated in China.

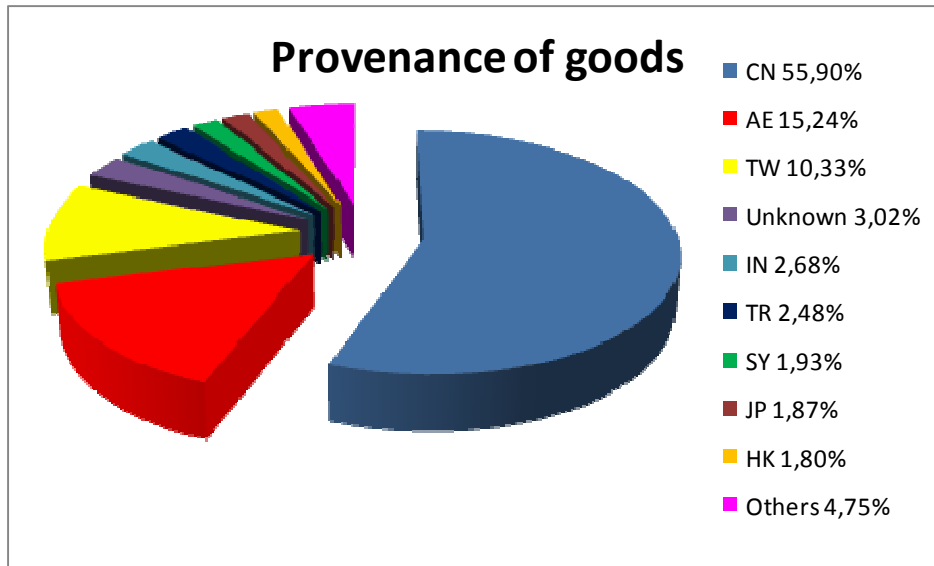
For some product sectors, other countries were found to be the principle source of infringing articles. In the category “Foodstuff and beverages”, Indonesia was the main source followed by the United Arab Emirates; for the category “Cigarettes”, United Arab Emirates followed by China and for the category “Medicines”, India followed by Syria were the main sources. For a complete overview for all categories see Annex 4.





3.2.2 Provenance

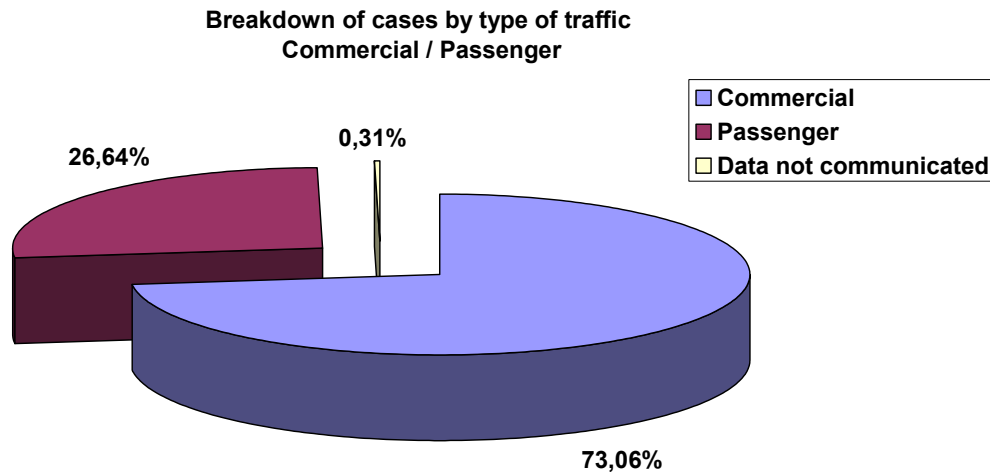
According to provenance, the figures are:



The unknown factor has been reduced by a third as in most cases the provenance of the goods can be established. In general the same countries with the same percentages appear in both tables.



3.3 Passenger/Commercial traffic



We consider a case to concern passenger traffic when goods are brought into the EU by passengers in amounts considered to be of a commercial nature, rather than for private use.

The ratio between cases of goods infringing an IP right found in commercial and passenger traffic is about 73% to 26 %. With regard to the amount of articles detained, the picture is completely different (99% commercial - 1% passenger), as passengers in general will not carry the same amount of goods as are transported in commercial traffic.

The main source of the goods brought by passenger traffic was China with almost 42% of the overall amount, followed by Turkey with more than 17% and Bulgaria with 7%. In these cases, it was possible to establish where passengers were coming from but it was more difficult to establish the origin of the goods themselves. The type of goods brought in by passengers varies from clothing, articles for personal care like razor blades and toothpaste, jewellery, cell phones and accessories, such as batteries, as well as cigarettes and medicines.

Although the big quantities are usually intercepted in commercial traffic, it is interesting to note that in just 30 cases involving passengers, a total of 36.000 packets of razor blades were intercepted. It is clear that such amounts refer to passenger traffic on a commercial scale, whether or not the values remain within the duty free limits.

The majority of articles detained in passenger traffic concerned road transport followed by air transport. However, in terms of cases involving passenger traffic, the figures are reversed; the majority concerned air transport followed by road transport. The analysis shows that passengers tried to enter with relatively large quantities of counterfeit articles, especially by road transport. This trend continues from last year.



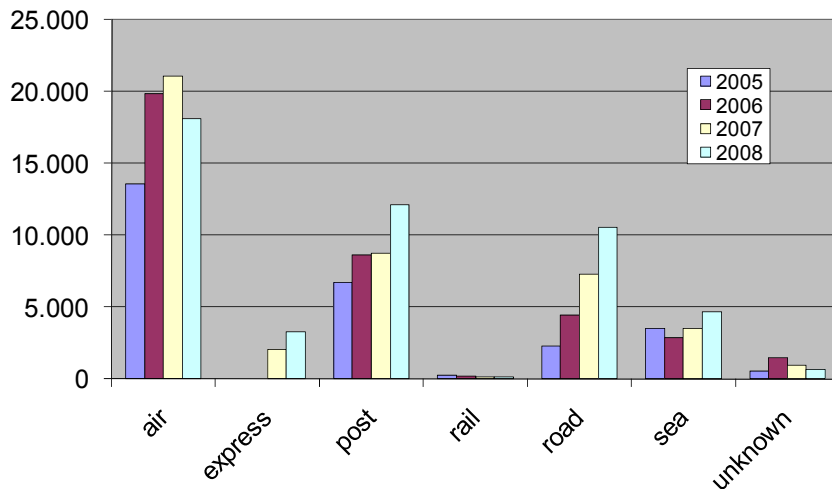
3.4 Transport

With regard to transport, last year's general trends were maintained, in particular the number of cases in postal transport continued to grow strongly as well as those in road transport.

With regard to the articles detained, the overwhelming majority is transported by sea and road. There were minimal amounts of detentions made in connection with rail transportation, both in terms of cases and quantities.

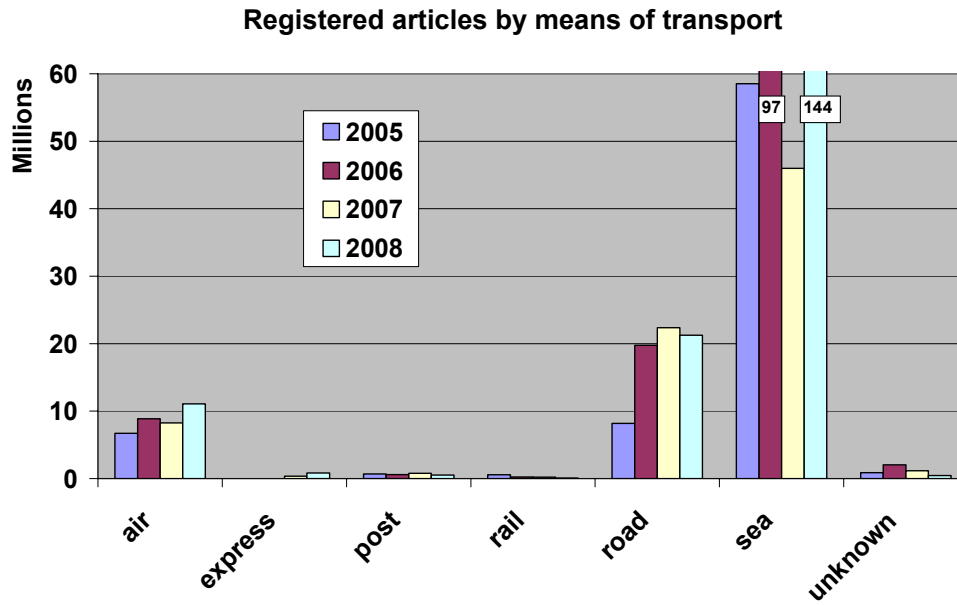
The analysis shows that the number of cases is increasing in post, road and sea transport but that more articles are found in sea and air/courier transport. Interestingly, the decrease in the amount of articles in postal transport despite the strong increase in cases.

Registered cases by means of transport





The strong increase of articles is almost completely related to sea transport. It is therefore not surprising that the main product categories, CD/DVD and cigarettes, are usually transported in big quantities by container.



A further breakdown of the figures can be found in Annex 3.



3.5 Intellectual Property Right

In 2008, the majority of articles detained by customs were infringing a Community or national trademark and covered a wide variety across all product sectors.

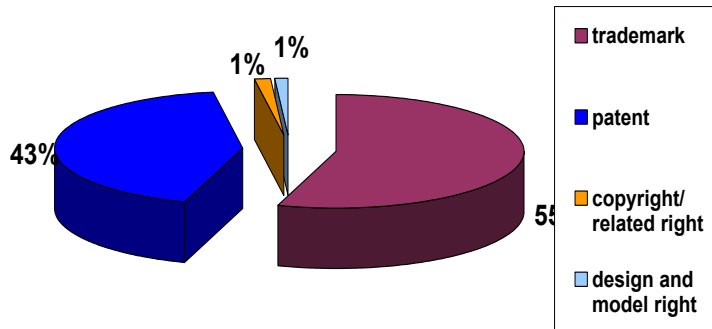
Due to the large amount of intercepted CDs and DVDs, mainly based on patent law, there was an enormous increase on infringements on patents compared to 2007. Leaving aside the CDs and DVDs, the figures would be comparable overall to last year's figures.

With regard to patent infringements, the main category of products involved are CDs and DVDs (98%), electronic equipment such as MP3 or DVD players (0,7%), medicines (0,7%) and shoes (0,3%) containing certain patented techniques (See also annex 5). A particularly significant case concerning a suspected patent infringement at import involved 955.000 kg of livestock feed additives in 25 kg bags, in a total of 49 containers.

With regard to copyright infringements, CDs and DVDs were the products most affected, though a wide variety of other products were also detained.

For design and model rights, most infringements concerned shoes, though again a wide variety of other products were also concerned, including accessories for cell phones, toys, medicines and tools.

Breakdown by type of infringed right per detained articles



	Articles
Trademark	54,92%
Patent	42,50%
Copyright/ related right	1,25%
Design and model right	1,24%
Plant variety right	0,08%
Unknown	0,01%
Protected designation of origin	0,00%
Protected geographical indication	0,00%



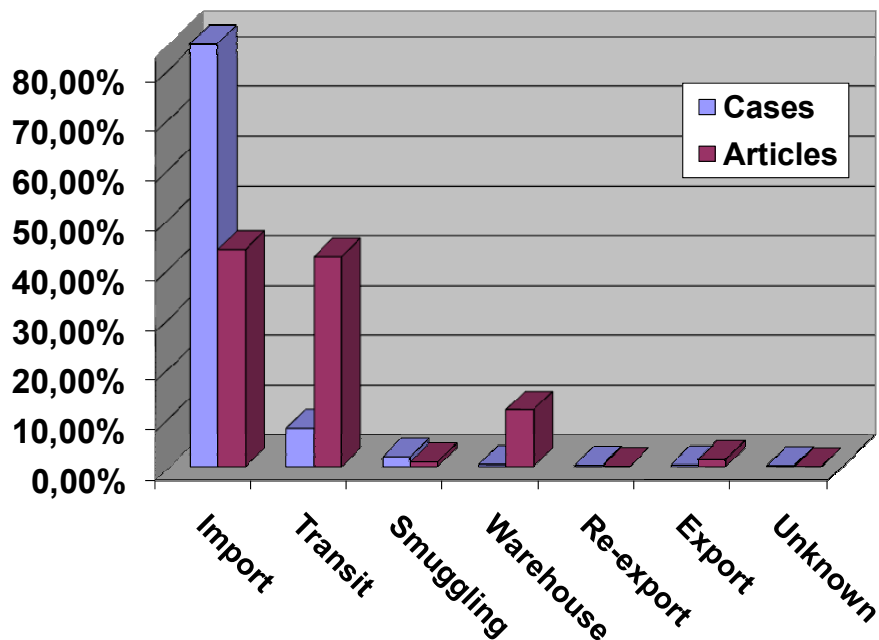
3.6 Customs procedure

In almost 90% of all cases, customs action was started whilst the goods concerned were under an import procedure. In 7% of the cases, goods were discovered whilst in transit.

With regard to the amount of articles detained, 43% of these articles were under an import procedure and 42% were in transit.

More than 80% of the goods stopped in transit concerned DVD/CD and cigarettes. In these cases transit meant mainly “internal” transit.

Breakdown cases and articles per customs procedure





Annexes

Annex 1 Overview of cases and articles per Member State

The evolution of the number of cases and number of intercepted articles in Member States - Period 2005 / 2008								
Member State	Number of procedures				Number of articles			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	1.574	1.545	2.061	1.716	179.683	166.546	104.608	619.897
Belgium	1.235	1.013	2.644	2.390	18.956.750	18.744.113	4.942.716	6.580.898
Bulgaria			1.691	1.686			7.759.756	5.500.154
Cyprus	204	114	76	61	187.894	237.810	90.778	161.779
Czech Republic	517	555	394	196	770.729	985.586	1.040.861	1.021.397
Germany	4.679	6.974	6.393	8.495	15.463.216	17.129.083	11.194.464	27.854.300
Denmark	466	281	344	712	212.615	90.634	192.721	9.064.420
Estonia	270	108	95	167	210.495	97.698	53.007	99.953
Greece	122	209	191	204	2.599.692	25.844.516	4.822.319	3.637.257
Spain	2.017	2.635	1.928	3.396	5.520.996	3.388.100	2.320.140	26.572.996
Finland	132	116	154	102	1.652.647	426.925	1.846.606	1.291.877
France	5.634	11.618	14.293	9.572	695.240	1.858.433	2.995.331	7.424.102
Hungary	1.205	979	2.774	7.402	1.338.888	1.323.122	718.694	1.515.614
Ireland	312	455	393	793	622.120	18.785	30.502	280.404
Italy	2.101	2.174	1.966	3.140	11.601.890	18.056.248	17.457.211	9.003.313
Lithuania	46	79	76	56	183.998	620.428	261.968	495.846
Luxemburg	35	24	30	69	121.883	52.105	32.354	12.815
Latvia	108	117	130	168	159.821	184.557	781.788	80.080
Malta	78	47	59	46	2.180.634	2.711.435	2.438.021	3.220.348
Netherlands	2.296	3.677	3.360	3.585	5.050.444	6.949.844	4.401.093	65.336.872
Poland	770	2.129	1.975	1.878	2.635.002	2.589.343	6.134.572	3.042.146
Portugal	433	290	232	807	544.669	494.834	495.087	507.607
Romania			303	284			3.766.515	2.731.117
Sweden	501	663	602	693	284.032	78.054	1.141.771	489.560
Slovenia	135	89	173	436	1.976.491	22.416.958	280.630	179.955
Slovakia	42	66	81	32	30.562	97.733	920.701	24.387
United Kingdom	1.794	1.377	1.253	1.295	2.555.896	4.068.406	2.852.244	2.159.184
Total	26.704	37.334	43.671	49.381	75.733.387	128.631.295	79.076.458	178.908.278



Annex 2 Breakdown of number of registered cases and number of articles per product type

Product sector	Number of cases	% of total	Number of articles	% of total	2007-2008
1. Foodstuff, beverages	80	0,16%	2.434.959	1,36%	26%
2. Cosmetics, personal care products	2.134	4,32%	4.588.317	2,56%	-25%
3. Clothing, accessories	27.562	55,81%	17.742.298	9,92%	0%
a) Sportswear	4.358	8,82%	1.109.197	0,62%	-23%
b) Other clothing (ready to wear)	11.467	23,22%	5.224.716	2,92%	4%
c) Clothing accessories	6.348	12,85%	4.999.714	2,79%	-21%
d) Shoes	5.389	10,91%	6.408.671	3,58%	28%
4. Electrical equipment	3.311	6,70%	5.046.607	2,82%	38%
5. Computer equipment	559	1,13%	415.144	0,23%	69%
6. CD, DVD, cassettes	2.221	4,50%	79.170.506	44,25%	2300%
7. Jewellery, watches	5.130	10,39%	1.539.202	0,86%	-14%
8. Toys, games	1.758	3,56%	4.963.016	2,77%	6%
9. Other products	2.975	6,02%	12.209.326	6,82%	46%
10. Cigarettes	445	0,90%	41.907.847	23,42%	54%
11. Medicines	3.207	6,49%	8.891.056	4,97%	118%
Total	49.381		178.908.278		126%



Annex 3 Means of transport in relation with number of cases and articles

Cases	2005		2006		2007		2008	
air	13.541	50,71%	19.830	53,12%	21.041	48,18%	18.072	36,60%
express					2.058	4,71%	3.279	6,64%
post	6.679	25,01%	8.613	23,07%	8.733	20,00%	12.068	24,44%
rail	222	0,83%	190	0,51%	136	0,31%	102	0,21%
road	2.286	8,56%	4.400	11,79%	7.265	16,64%	10.541	21,35%
sea	3.467	12,98%	2.858	7,66%	3.483	7,97%	4.655	9,43%
unknown	509	1,91%	1.443	3,87%	955	2,19%	665	1,35%

Articles	2005		2006		2007		2008	
air	6.693.988	8,86%	8.858.603	6,88%	8.234.483	10,41%	11.063.148	6,18%
express					348.720	0,44%	818.929	0,46%
post	702.542	0,93%	592.602	0,46%	782.473	0,99%	507.482	0,28%
rail	570.606	0,76%	226.451	0,18%	203.521	0,26%	83.381	0,05%
road	8.184.896	10,83%	19.747.695	15,34%	22.363.366	28,28%	21.239.500	11,87%
sea	58.514.846	77,45%	97.319.450	75,58%	45.997.342	58,17%	144.747.762	80,91%
unknown	882.216	1,17%	2.022.431	1,57%	1.146.553	1,45%	448.076	0,25%



Annex 4 Overview per product sector of countries of origin

2008									
Breakdown of number of articles detained expressed as % by provenance and by product type									
1. Foodstuff, beverages	50,51% Indonesia	25,86% UAE ³	5,75% Turkey	2,79% Morocco	2,06% Lebanon	1,93% USA	1,72% China	1,65% Russia	7,73% Others
2. Cosmetics, personal care products	54,83% China	13,04% UAE	10,84% Singapore	6,89% Turkey	4,70% Unknown	4,37% Thailand	1,04% Mauritius	0,61% Hong Kong	3,70% Others
3a) sportwear	62,65% China	8,31% Malaysia	6,72% Turkey	5,53% Unknown	3,94% Pakistan	3,91% Indonesia	1,98% Vietnam	1,53% UAE	5,41% Others
3b) other clothing (ready to wear)	60,32% China	12,78% Turkey	3,92% Vietnam	3,62% Malaysia	3,16% Syria	2,15% Unknown	2,06% Morocco	1,31% Hong Kong	10,68% Others
3c) clothing accessories	88,34% China	3,85% Turkey	2,94% Hong Kong	1,21% Spain	0,99% Unknown	0,28% Korea	0,28% UAE	0,25% Thailand	1,85% Others
3d) shoes	93,42% China	1,13% Spain	0,77% Turkey	0,69% Greece	0,53% Switzerland	0,51% Hong Kong	0,46% Malaysia	0,29% Indonesia	2,20% Others
4. Electrical equipment	72,15% China	8,25% Hong Kong	7,08% Turkey	5,07% Germany	2,26% UAE	1,95% Thailand	0,88% Unknown	0,71% Taiwan	1,64% Others
5. Computer equipment	45,98% China	39,92% Hong Kong	4,96% Switzerland	2,29% Turkey	1,47% Ukraine	1,44% Côte d'Ivoire	1,43% USA	1,22% Taiwan	1,30% Others
6. CD, DVD, cassettes	67,99% China	23,25% Taiwan	4,22% Japan	1,88% UAE	1,84% Hong Kong	0,57% Panama	0,16% Unknown	0,02% Singapore	0,08% Others
7. Jewellery	84,19% China	10,42% Hong Kong	1,91% Thailand	1,06% Unknown	1,02% UAE	0,38% Korea	0,17% Turkey	0,15% Morocco	0,71% Others
8. Toys, games	89,61% China	4,28% Hong Kong	1,73% Turkey	1,09% Spain	0,70% Unknown	0,61% Thailand	0,48% Netherlands	0,36% Switzerland	1,13% Others
9. Other	62,78% China	12,66% Turkey	11,58% Unknown	3,93% Hong Kong	2,37% Vietnam	1,08% India	0,90% Bulgaria	0,79% Germany	3,90% Others
10. Cigarettes	56,23% UAE	28,76% China	7,87% Unknown	2,31% Turkey	1,25% Paraguay	0,61% Ukraine	0,60% Moldova	0,59% Germany	1,77% Others
11. Medicines	51,62% India	36,37% Syria	8,66% UAE	1,18% Ukraine	0,96% China	0,41% Hong Kong	0,23% Turkey	0,14% USA	0,42% Others

³ UAE – United Arab Emirates



Annex 5 Overview of infringed IP rights in percentage per product category

