



European  
Commission

Report on  
EU customs  
enforcement  
of intellectual  
property rights

Results at  
the EU border  
2012

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Luxembourg:  
Publications Office of the European Union, 2013

KP-AD-13-001-EN-C  
ISBN 978-92-79-30892-5  
ISSN 1977-2394  
doi:10.2778/16218

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Printed in Belgium

Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights

Results at the EU border 2012



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## Report on EU customs enforcement of IPR - 2012

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>DETENTIONS TOTALS</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Cases</b>	91.245	90.473
<b>Articles</b>	114.772.812	39.917.445
<b>Domestic retail value</b>	€ 1.272.354.795	€ 896.891.786

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

As in former years, China remains the main country of provenance from where goods suspected of infringing an IPR were sent to the EU. In terms of product category, other countries appear as country of provenance, notably Morocco for foodstuffs, Hong Kong, China for CD/DVD and other tobacco products (mainly electronic cigarettes and liquid fillings) and Bulgaria for packaging material.

#### **Product categories.**

The top categories of detained articles were cigarettes which accounted for 30% of the overall amount, followed by other goods (11%), packaging materials (9%), clothing (8%), toys (4%) and perfumes and cosmetics (3%).

#### **Small consignments.**

The number of cases related to postal and courier traffic remained around 70 % of all detentions and principally concerned shoes, personal accessories like bags and wallets, clothing, and audio/video equipment. In terms of number of articles detained in postal traffic, medicines remained the top category with 23%.

#### **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 12,7% of the total amount of detained articles mainly due to the decrease in the number of medicines detained (compared to 28,6% in 2011 for products for daily use and products that would be potentially dangerous to the health and safety of consumers).

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

In 90% of the cases of detentions by customs, the goods were either destroyed after the owner of the goods and the right-holder agreed on destruction, or the right-holder initiated a court case to establish the IPR infringement. In 8% of the cases, goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (4,9%) or they were original goods (3,2%).

In number of articles, 71% of the articles were destroyed or were subject to proceedings. However, 25,2% of the articles were released because they were original goods (13,7%) or the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs (11,5%).

## 2. INTRODUCTION

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

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

Customs administrations in the Union have been known for years for their high standard of enforcement of IPR. In 2012, customs authorities opened almost 91.000 detention cases for a total of nearly 40 million articles. The domestic retail value of the detained articles represented almost 1 billion Euros.

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

The statistics are established by the European Commission, based on the data transmitted by the EU Member States administrations, in accordance with the EU's relevant customs legislation. Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003<sup>1</sup> lays down the provisions for customs actions to protect and enforce intellectual property rights and the implementing legislation, Commission Regulation No 1891/2004<sup>2</sup>, provides specifically for the submission by Member States of information on the detentions made.

The drawing up of such statistics on a yearly basis provides useful information to support the analysis of IPR infringements in the EU and the development of appropriate counter-measures by customs. It is recognised that reliable figures are required, in order to allow for a better understanding of the scope and extent of the problem, which has become a global phenomenon.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 196, 2.8.2003, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 328, 30.10.2004, p. 16.



### 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. For risk assessment to function properly in the field of IPR protection, the importance of close cooperation between customs and right-holders and of the information given by right-holders in their applications for action is recognised. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, has established a manual for right-holders for lodging and processing applications for action (see also DG TAXUD's website under right-holders defence section at

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

In the last decade the number of applications for action made in the Member States has constantly increased, from 1.671 in 2002 to 23.134 in 2012.

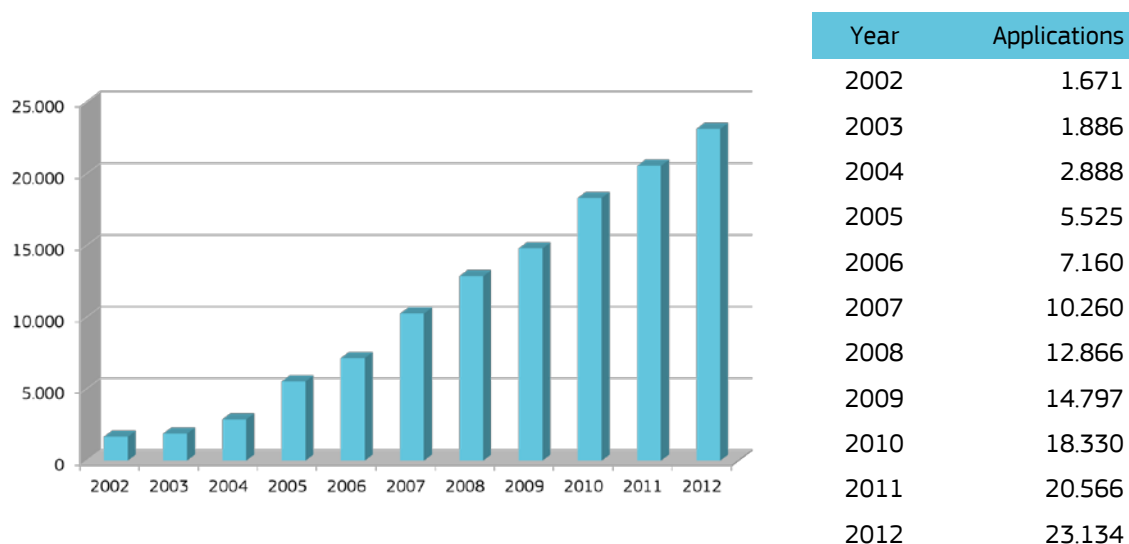


Chart 1 - Number of applications 2002 - 2012

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EU customs also have the power to act ex-officio if there is a suspicion of an IPR infringement. In such cases, customs have to identify the right-holder and an application must be submitted within 3 working days in order for customs to be able to continue the detention or suspension of the release of the goods. As in line with previous years, fewer customs actions were initiated ex-officio compared with prior application by the right-holders.

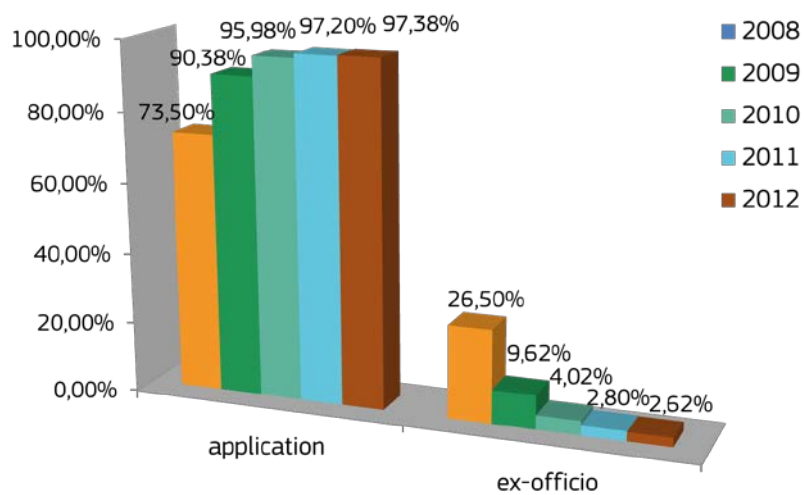


Chart 2 – Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

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

The total number of cases (each case representing an interception by customs) remained almost equal in 2012 compared to 2011, with a decrease of only 1%.

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

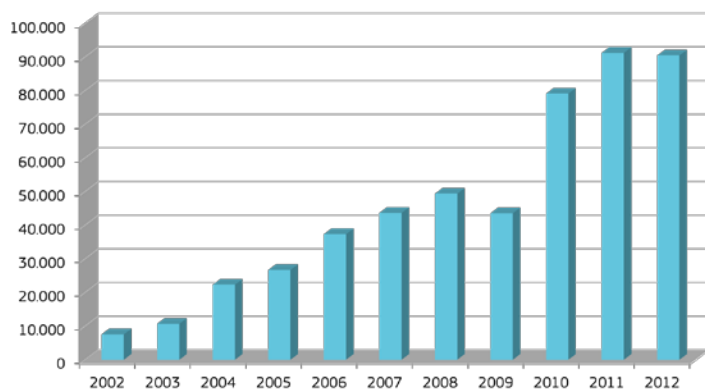


Chart 3 - Number of registered cases

Year	Number of cases
2002	7.553
2003	10.709
2004	22.311
2005	26.704
2006	37.334
2007	43.671
2008	49.381
2009	43.572
2010	79.112
2011	91.254
2012	90.473

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

In relation to the different categories involved there have been no major changes in the type of products detained compared to last year. See also annex 3.

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The total amount of articles detained decreased by 65% compared to 2011, to almost 40 million articles in 2012.

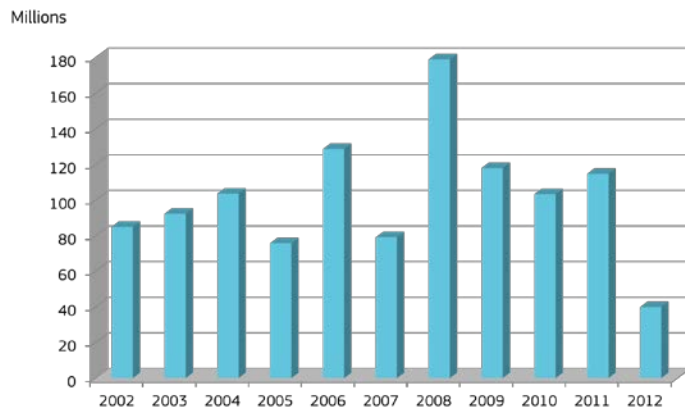


Chart 4 - Number of articles

Year	Number of articles
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
2009	117.959.298
2010	103.306.928
2011	114.772.812
2012	39.917.445

The decrease in the number of articles detained has taken place in all means of traffic, with the exception of air traffic, but with an emphasis on road and sea traffic which generally involve larger shipments.

In annex 4 an overview of the years 2010 to 2012 is given per category of goods. The most important decreases have been taking place in the following categories: medicines, cigarettes, packaging material and other products. During the last 10 years there has always been a fluctuation in the number of articles detained, which often depends on a limited number of detentions involving large shipments.

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The top 10 of Member States accounted for 92% of the overall amount of cases and for 79% of the overall amount of articles. Seven Member States appear in the top 10 of both cases and articles. See Annex 1 for more details per Member State.

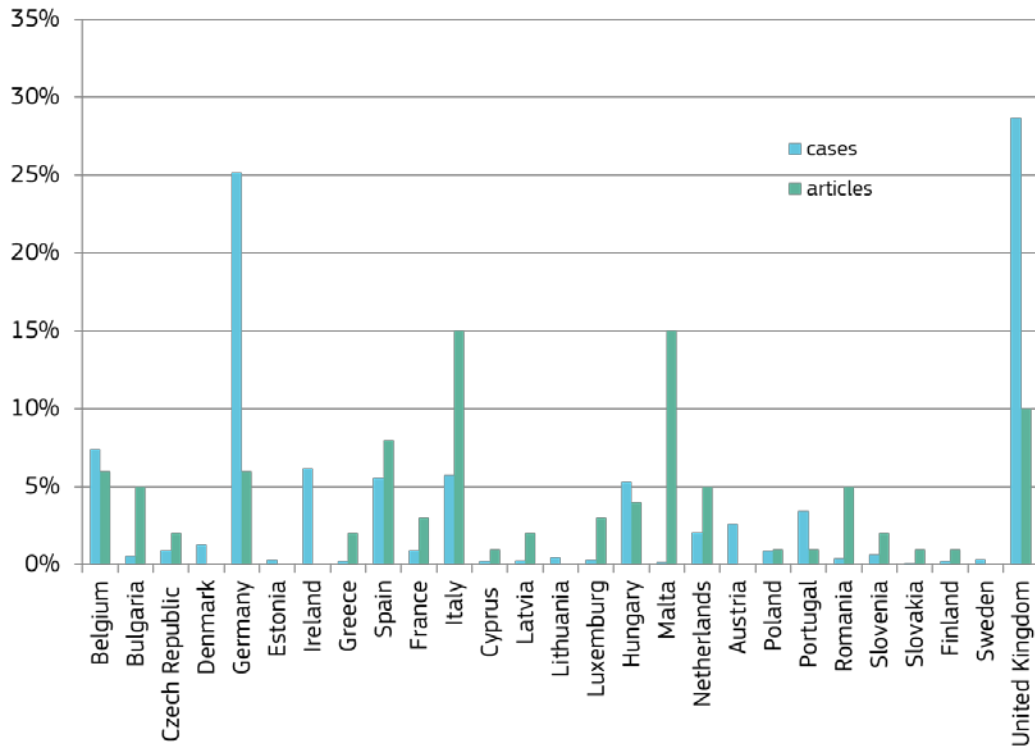


Chart 5 - Overview Member States in percentage of cases and articles

## 5. RESULTS OF DETENTIONS

The following different results were registered:

- goods were destroyed under the simplified procedure after confirmation of the right-holder concerning the infringement and agreement of the holder of the goods;
- a court case was initiated by the right-holder to determine the infringement;
- goods were released as they appeared to be non-infringing original goods;
- the outcome was pending as goods are still under the period of detention at the moment of reporting;
- goods were released because the right-holder did not react to the notification by customs;
- a settlement was reached between the right-holder and the holder of the goods after which the goods were released;

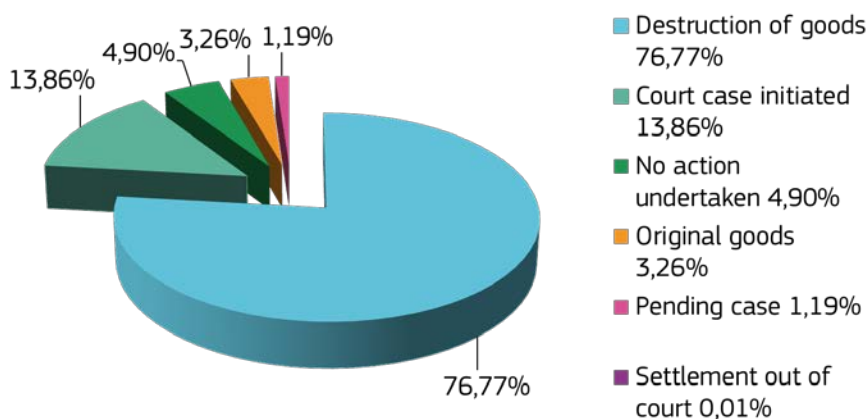


Chart 6 – Breakdown of result by cases

Goods that appeared to be non-infringing original goods or for which the right-holder did not take action were released from detention on the basis of Regulation (EC) No. 1383/2003. However, this does not exclude the possibility that these goods could have been subsequently detained on the basis of other legislation.

In 91% of the detentions, the goods were either destroyed under the simplified procedure or a court case was initiated to determine the infringement. In 8% of the cases, the goods were released because they appeared to be non-infringing original goods or no action was undertaken by the right-holder after receiving the notification by the customs authorities.

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In absolute numbers this gives the following results:

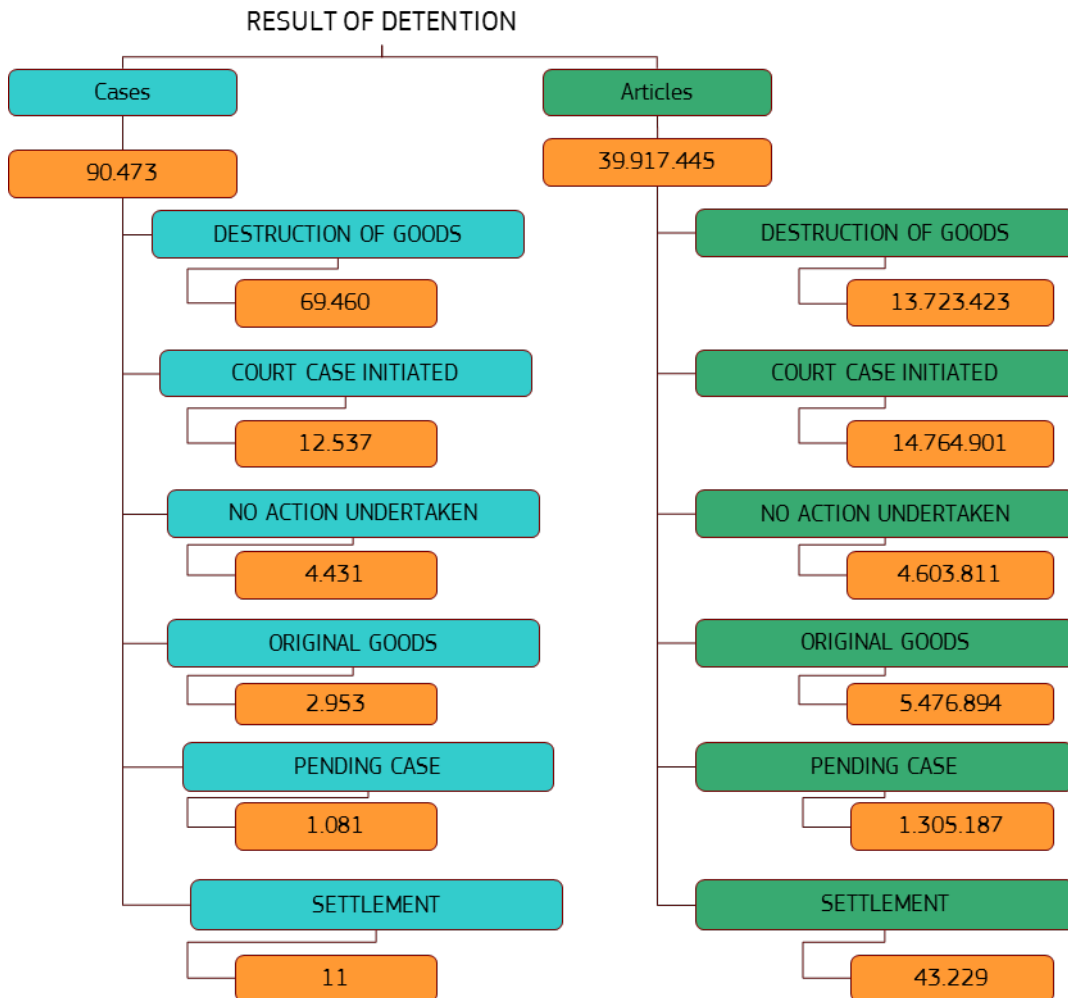


Chart 7 - Result of detention in absolute numbers

## 6. PRODUCT CATEGORIES

In terms of numbers of detained articles, the top 3 categories are cigarettes, other goods (e.g. bottles, lamps, glue, batteries, washing powder) and packaging materials being products often shipped in larger quantities.

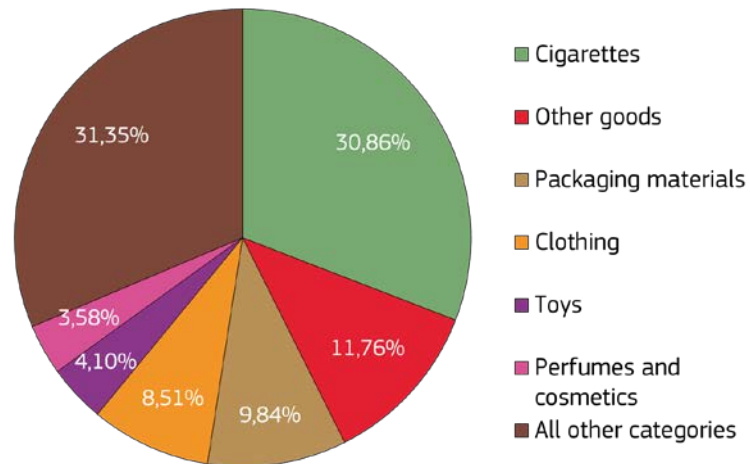


Chart 8 - Top categories by articles

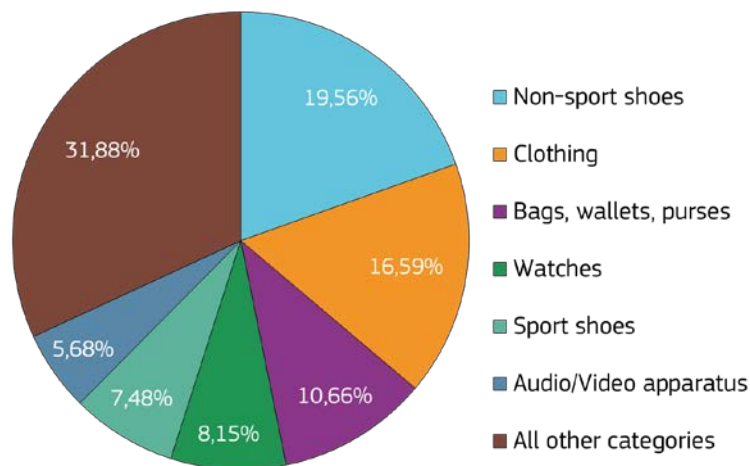


Chart 9 - Top categories by cases

In terms of cases, the top 3 categories are non-sport shoes, clothing and bags, wallets and purses. The top 6 are also the kind of personal products often shipped via post and courier after an order via the internet (See also annex 11).



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### Value

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

Counterfeiters do not concern themselves with product development costs, guarantees or advertising. Profit is maximised by the theft and copying of an original idea, often with cheaper materials. Nevertheless, IPR infringing goods are increasingly sold at a price similar to that of the original goods and effectively substitute them on the market.

For certain product sectors, this is not the case. For luxury goods such as watches, luxury handbags and other personal accessories, it is questionable whether the infringing products could be considered as substitutes for the original goods. Nevertheless, for procedural reasons, the same method of valuation is used for all product sectors. Therefore, the data reflected within this section provides a broad figure of values, calculated on the basis of customs detentions. The figures do not measure the impact on the EU's economy, nor the damage caused to right-holders by the trade in IPR infringing goods.

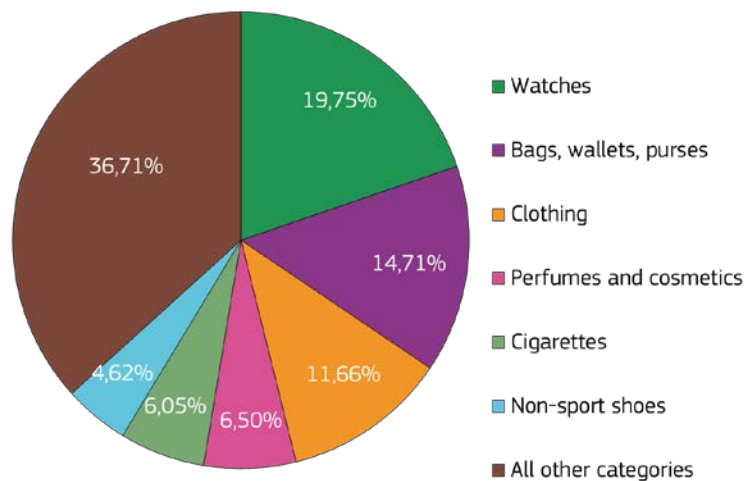


Chart 10 - Top categories by value

Based upon the domestic retail value the top categories, such as watches, bags, clothing and perfumes, are not really unexpected, considering that most of these products belong to the luxury industry. (See Annex 2 for a complete overview of all categories).

## 7. PROVENANCE

China remains the country where most of the suspected IPR infringing goods were coming from at the moment of the detention, and which were not released. As in former years the United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, China, Turkey and Greece appear in the top 10. Moldova newly appears this year due to detentions of cigarettes.

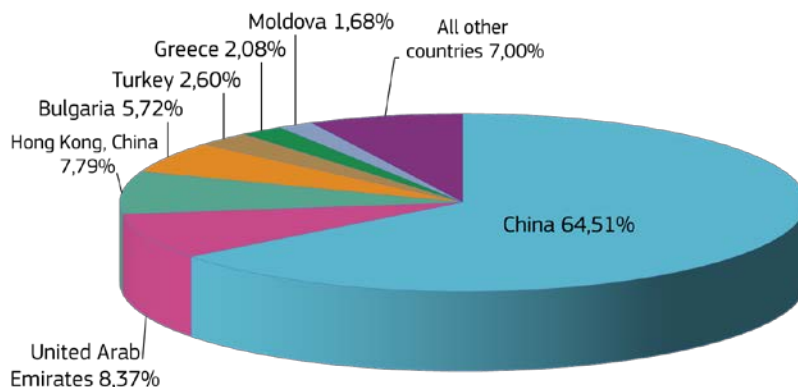


Chart 11 - Country of provenance by articles

With regard the countries of provenance in relation to value, there is no change in the top 3 compared to 2011. Morocco newly appears this year due to detentions of luxury items such as clothing, watches, headphones, shoes and handbags.

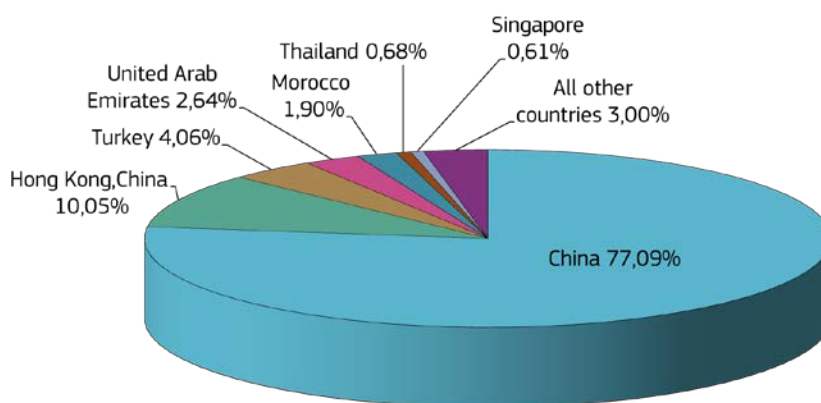


Chart 12 - Country of provenance by value

A further breakdown according to categories is given in Annex 5.

## 8. FREIGHT/PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Cases involving passenger traffic relate to goods brought into the EU by passengers in amounts considered to be of a commercial nature, rather than for private use. The ratio between the number of cases of goods suspected of infringing an IP right found in freight and in passenger traffic is about 94% to 6%.

In Annex 10 an overview is given of the main categories of products carried by passengers. Furthermore, overviews of the countries of provenance of the passengers are given in relation to articles, cases and value.

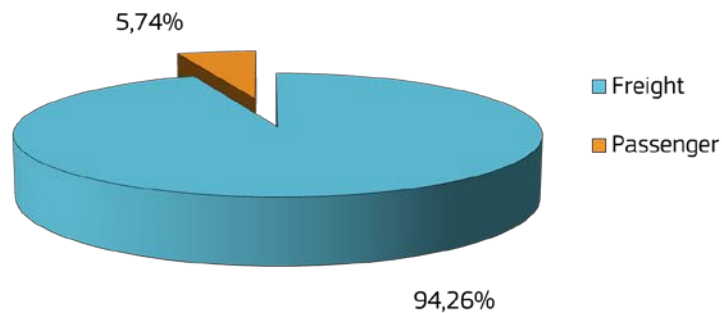


Chart 13 - Breakdown of cases by type of traffic

Freight / Passenger

### 9. TRANSPORT

As in the past years, air, postal and express transport remain the most important means of transport in number of cases detained, whereas sea transport of containers is the main transport modality in number of articles. A further breakdown can be found in Annexes 9 and 10.

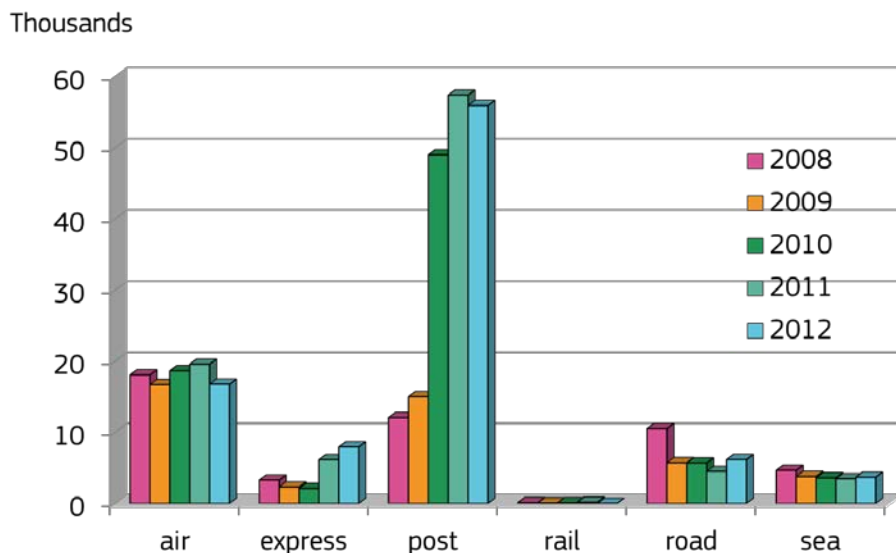


Chart 14 - Registered cases by means of transport

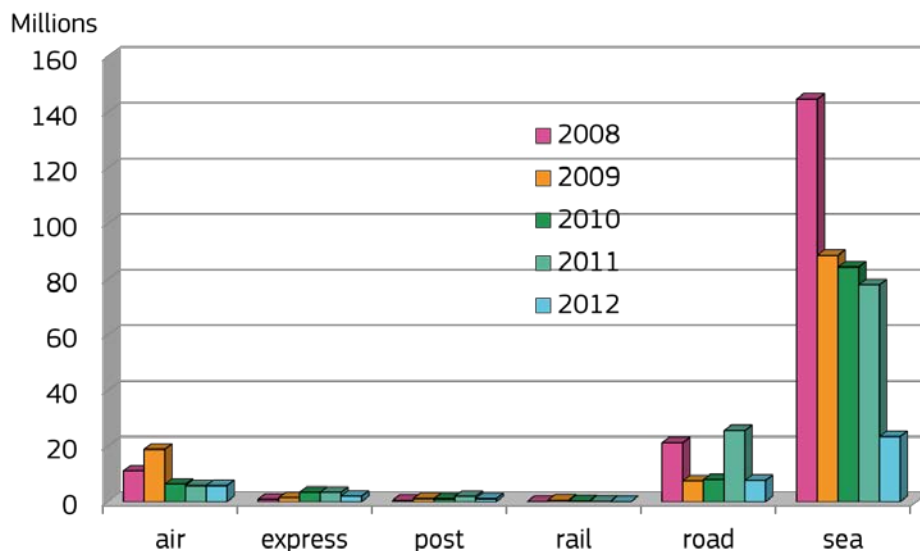


Chart 15 - Detained articles by means of transport

### 10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles detained by customs in 2012 were suspected of infringing a Community or national trademark and covered all product sectors.

For design and model rights also a wide variety of products were concerned with an emphasis on toys, other body care items such as razor blades or brush heads, watches and shoes.

With regard to copyright infringements, the product categories most concerned were toys, clothing and CD/DVDs.

With regard to suspicion of patent infringements, the main categories of products concerned were medicines and audio/video apparatus.

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

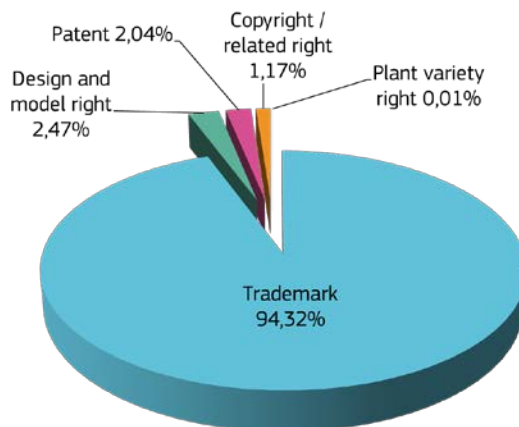


Chart 16 - IP rights in percentage of articles

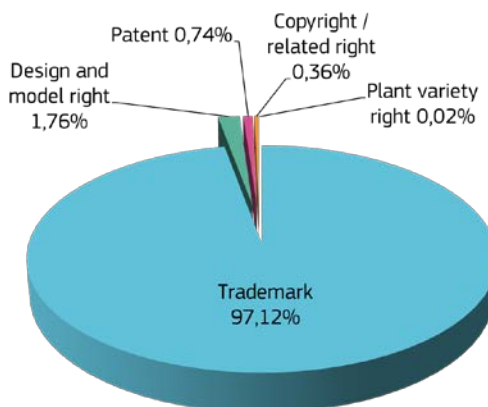


Chart 17 - IP rights in percentage of value

## 11. CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

In over 92% of all cases, customs action was started whilst the goods concerned were under an import procedure. In 3,8% of the cases, goods were discovered whilst being in transit with a destination in the Union and in 2,6% of the cases goods were under re-export procedure with a destination outside the EU.

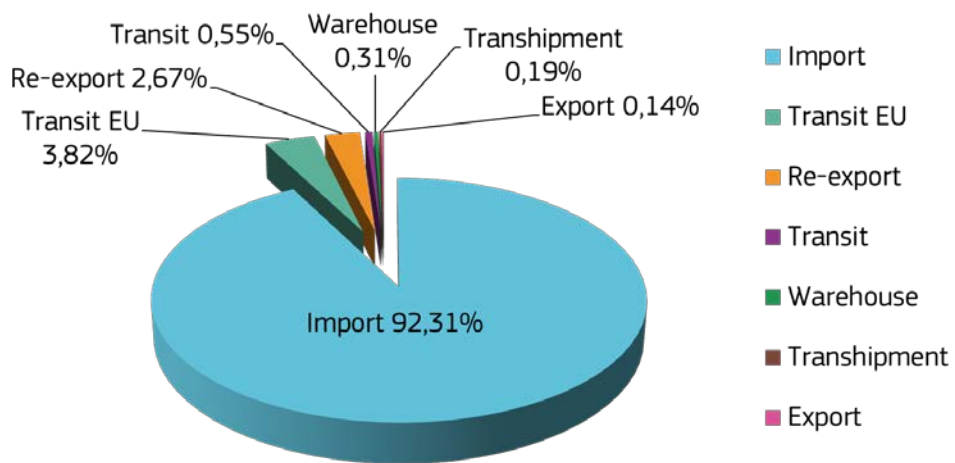


Chart 18 - Breakdown of cases by procedure

Annexes

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**ANNEX 1 - OVERVIEW OF CASES AND ARTICLES DETAINED PER MEMBER STATE**

The evolution of the number of cases and number of articles detained per Member States - Period 2011 / 2012						
Member State	Number of cases			Number of articles		
	2011	2012	%	2011	2012	%
Belgium	6.486	6.692	3%	4.297.806	2.310.620	-46%
Bulgaria	914	466	-49%	32.593.339	2.019.180	-94%
Czech Republic	950	824	-13%	1.861.910	662.429	-64%
Denmark	1.445	1.147	-21%	518.006	64.296	-88%
Germany	18.205	22.784	25%	2.277.714	2.470.331	8%
Estonia	400	278	-31%	355.382	119.962	-66%
Ireland	4.165	5.580	34%	146.472	142.110	-3%
Greece	117	171	46%	9.665.763	941.337	-90%
Spain	5.675	5.021	-12%	5.490.037	3.140.722	-43%
France	1.070	847	-21%	4.923.690	1.180.438	-76%
Italy	5.135	5.190	1%	29.908.415	6.108.760	-80%
Cyprus	158	178	13%	170.914	392.891	130%
Latvia	62	208	235%	1.338.225	986.774	-26%
Lithuania	394	390	-1%	192.715	137.555	-29%
Luxemburg	261	246	-6%	59.953	1.282.134	2039%
Hungary	3.298	4.800	46%	335.112	1.638.059	389%
Malta	131	118	-10%	4.568.054	6.065.155	33%
Netherlands	1.802	1.852	3%	5.086.932	1.966.380	-61%
Austria	3.201	2.344	-27%	97.957	182.046	86%
Poland	986	777	-21%	615.621	279.054	-55%
Portugal	1.990	3.113	56%	1.961.746	279.132	-86%
Romania	273	369	35%	1.339.058	2.078.122	55%
Slovenia	497	555	12%	1.520.522	870.246	-43%
Slovakia	51	78	53%	175.257	235.579	34%
Finland	201	177	-12%	549.832	279.603	-49%
Sweden	482	322	-33%	68.926	51.980	-25%
United Kingdom	32.905	25.946	-21%	4.653.454	4.032.550	-13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.254</b>	<b>90.473</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>114.772.812</b>	<b>39.917.445</b>	<b>-65%</b>



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

Product sector		Number of cases	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
<b>Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages:</b>				
1a	Foodstuffs	19	84.927	€ 215.178
1b	Alcoholic beverages	21	37.263	€ 468.398
1c	Other beverages	10	86.520	€ 129.861
<b>Body care items:</b>				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	2.731	1.429.153	€ 58.268.189
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	319	1.413.205	€ 6.583.773
<b>Clothing and accessories:</b>				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	15.007	3.398.913	€ 104.561.321
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	3.306	628.375	€ 28.121.321
<b>Shoes including parts and accessories:</b>				
4a	Sport shoes	6.768	466.073	€ 36.520.683
4b	Other shoes	17.696	762.442	€ 41.456.902
<b>Personal accessories:</b>				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	3.101	644.357	€ 34.739.354
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	9.640	885.374	€ 131.948.400
5c	Watches	7.376	471.366	€ 177.176.529
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	1.291	607.155	€ 40.096.157

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Product sector		Number of cases	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
<b>Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories:</b>				
6a	Mobile phones	1.937	49.609	€ 7.349.673
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	2.955	1.122.188	€ 23.317.282
<b>Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:</b>				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	5.136	342.277	€ 29.392.815
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	727	168.913	€ 2.593.794
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	65	221.206	€ 1.429.940
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	434	108.420	€ 12.600.351
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	821	157.399	€ 2.334.066
<b>CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:</b>				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	636	52.260	€ 2.004.374
8b	Unrecorded	54	167.738	€ 357.069
<b>Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:</b>				
9a	Toys	1.070	1.637.941	€ 19.520.878
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	2.828	105.390	€ 4.077.826
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	277	138.568	€ 2.720.609
<b>Tobacco products:</b>				
10a	Cigarettes	54	12.319.444	€ 54.274.563
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	315	96.069	€ 849.758

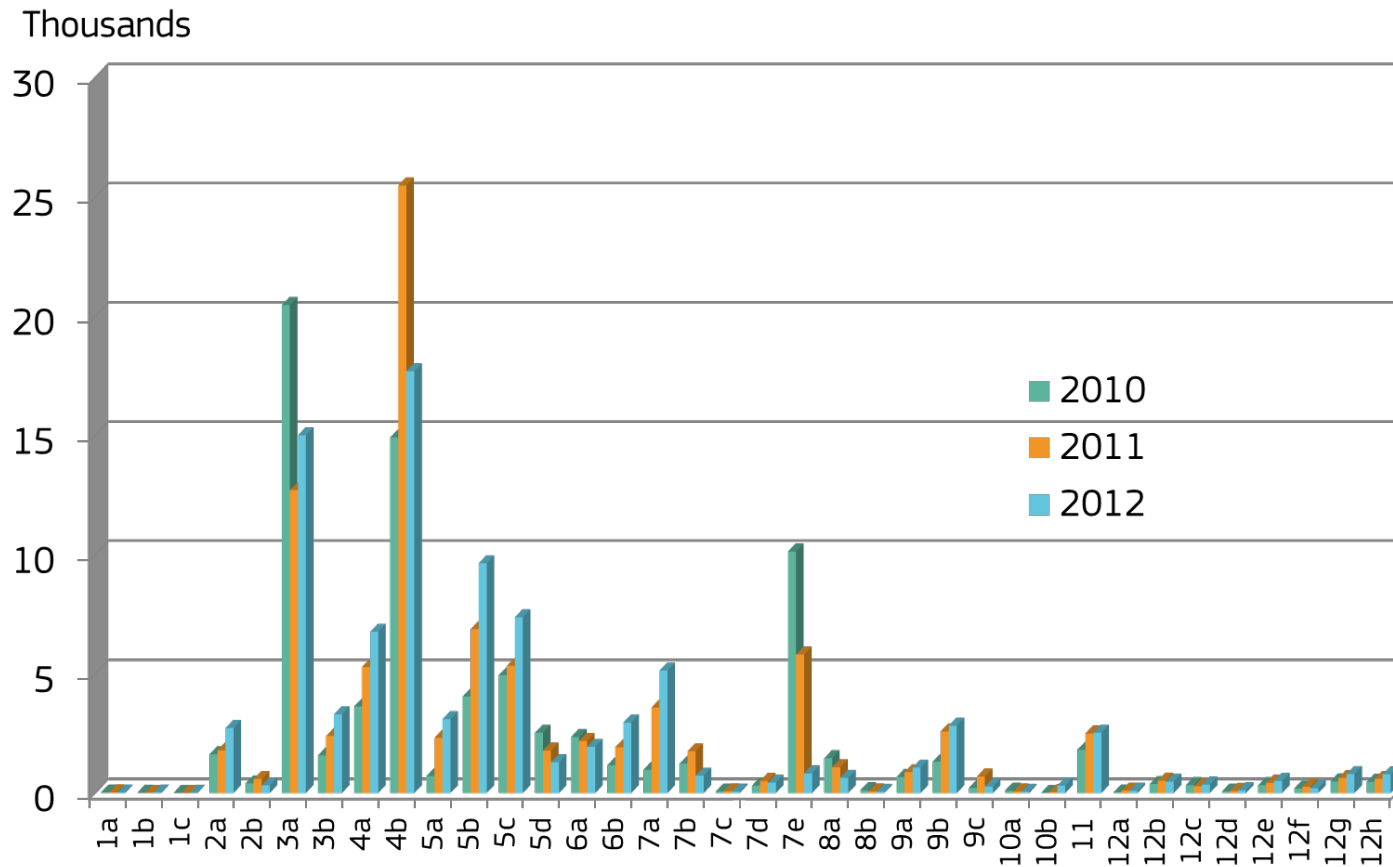
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Product sector		Number of cases	Number of articles *	Retail value original goods
<b>Medical products:</b>				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	2.530	712.220	€ 8.152.653
<b>Other:</b>				
12a	Machines and tools	101	236.117	€ 6.350.931
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	478	183.643	€ 7.970.950
12c	Office stationery	354	244.838	€ 834.035
12d	Lighters	119	656.335	€ 3.803.920
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	509	1.413.271	€ 1.838.959
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	208	243.659	€ 1.964.960
12g	Packaging materials	797	3.929.727	€ 5.840.190
12h	Other goods	785	4.695.090	€ 37.026.124
<b>Total</b>		<b>90.473</b>	<b>39.917.445</b>	<b>€ 896.891.786</b>

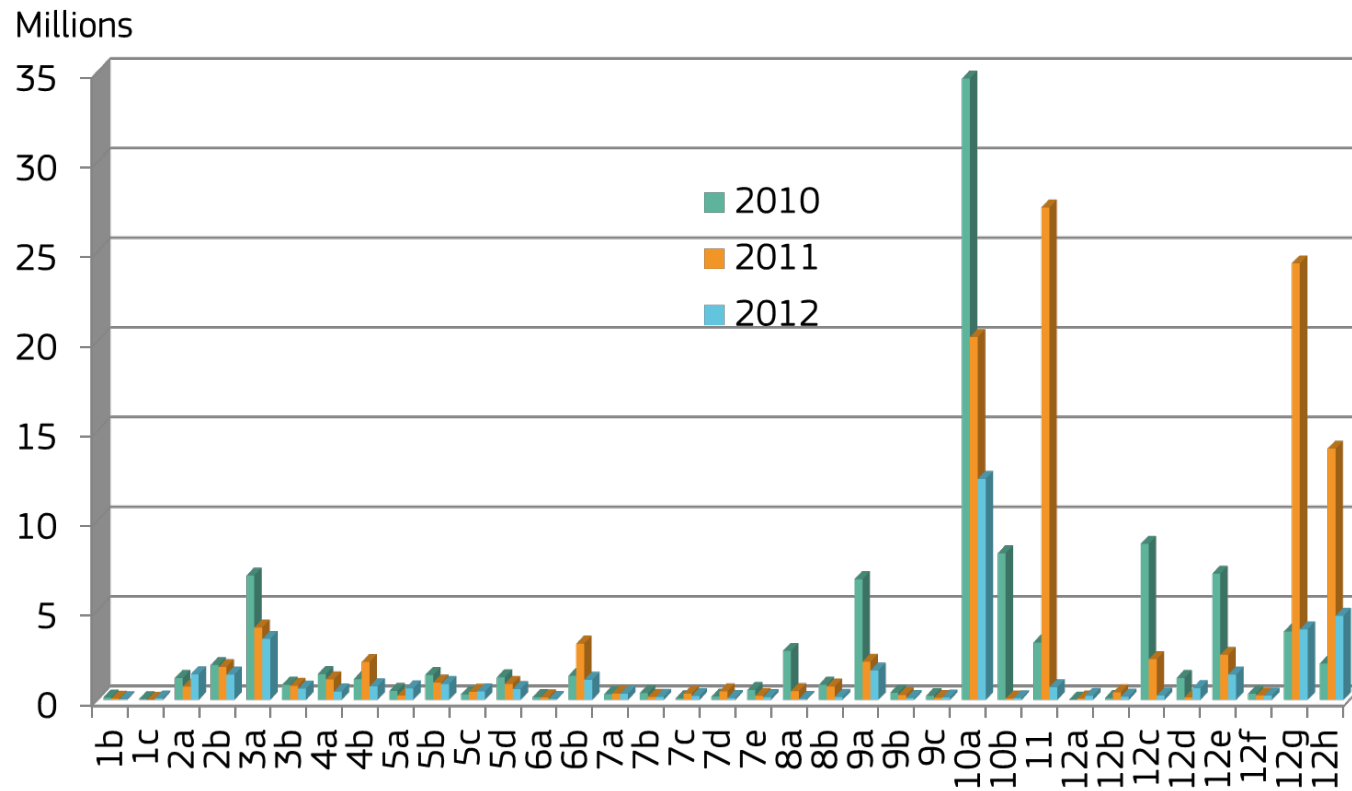
\* The number of articles is counted as numbers of individual pieces unless otherwise specified. In case of articles traded in pairs like shoes, socks, gloves, etc one pair is counted as one article.

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

**ANNEX 3 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF CASES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2012**



**ANNEX 4 - OVERVIEW NUMBER OF ARTICLES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2012**



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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	Morocco 46,6%	Turkey 41,69%	Egypt 11,46%
1b	Alcoholic beverages	Greece 61,55%	Netherlands 15,87%	Poland 14,09%
1c	Other beverages	-	-	-
<b>Body care items:</b>				
2a	Perfumes and cosmetics	China 60,62%	Turkey 22,34%	United Arab Emirates 7,36%
2b	Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	China 58,89%	Hong Kong, China 17,28%	United Arab Emirates 11,23%
<b>Clothing and accessories:</b>				
3a	Clothing (ready to wear)	China 76,85%	Turkey 11,24%	Morocco 3,38%
3b	Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	China 82,20%	Hong Kong, China 14,51%	Greece 1,20%
<b>Shoes including parts and accessories:</b>				
4a	Sport shoes	China 74,78%	Morocco 8,22%	Hong Kong, China 7,56%
4b	Other shoes	China 93,43%	Hong Kong, China 2,65%	Turkey 2,53%
<b>Personal accessories:</b>				
5a	Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	China 87,75%	Thailand 6,48%	Hong Kong, China 1,87%
5b	Bags including wallets, purses, cigarette cases and other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	China 78,91%	Thailand 6,61%	Hong Kong, China 6,59%
5c	Watches	China 76,50%	Hong Kong, China 19,41%	Morocco 1,68%
5d	Jewellery and other accessories	China 83,43%	Hong Kong, China 12,40%	Indonesia 1,08%

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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	China 48,81%	Hong Kong, China 35,09%	Slovenia 11,36%
6b	Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	China 77,01%	Hong Kong, China 20,82%	United Arab Emirates 0,90%
<b>Electrical / electronic and computer equipment:</b>				
7a	Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	China 80,59%	Hong Kong, China 12,26%	Morocco 4,41%
7b	Memory cards, memory sticks	China 65,54%	Hong Kong, China 33,90%	United Arab Emirates 0,28%
7c	Ink cartridges and toners	China 93,06%	Hong Kong, China 3,92%	United Arab Emirates 2,92%
7d	Computer equipment (hardware) including technical accessories and parts	China 77,60%	Hong Kong, China 21,71%	Morocco 0,22%
7e	Other equipment including technical accessories and parts (household machines, shaver, hair straighter, etc)	China 95,11%	Hong Kong, China 4,79%	Turkey 0,08%
<b>CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges:</b>				
8a	Recorded (music, film, software, game software)	Hong Kong, China 60,14%	China 23,63%	United States 5,07%
8b	Unrecorded	China 94,20%	Hong Kong, China 5,80%	-
<b>Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles:</b>				
9a	Toys	China 94,31%	Hong Kong, China 2,50%	Taiwan 1,53%
9b	Games (including electronic game consoles)	China 59,94%	Hong Kong, China 34,23%	Bulgaria 4,94%
9c	Sporting articles (including leisure articles)	China 72,50%	Hong Kong, China 18,98%	Taiwan 5,20%

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Product sector		Number of articles, not released in % according to country of provenance		
<b>Tobacco products:</b>				
10a	Cigarettes	China 42,82%	United Arab Emirates 36,46%	Moldova 8,05%
10b	Other tobacco products (cigars, cigarette paper, electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	Hong Kong, China 61,30%	China 38,66%	-
<b>Medical products:</b>				
11	Medicines and other products (condoms)	China 48,84%	India 16,20%	Hong Kong, China 14,15%
<b>Other:</b>				
12a	Machines and tools	China 99,57%	India 0,30%	Turkey 0,09%
12b	Vehicles including accessories and parts	China 65,38%	Hong Kong, China 20,80%	India 4,38%
12c	Office stationery	China 99,46%	Spain 0,27%	Hong Kong, China 0,19%
12d	Lighters	China 64,87%	Greece 35,07%	Hong Kong, China 0,05%
12e	Labels, tags, stickers	China 67,75%	Hong Kong, China 15,25%	Morocco 8,27%
12f	Textiles (towel, linen, carpet, mattress, etc)	China 91,01%	Hong Kong, China 5,05%	Turkey 2,24%
12g	Packaging materials	Bulgaria 41,46%	China 35,02%	Hong Kong, China 23,40%
12h	Other goods	China 88,02%	Switzerland 8,55%	Hong Kong, China 2,21%
<b>Total</b>		<b>China 64,85%</b>	<b>United Arab Emirates 8,42%</b>	<b>Hong Kong, China 7,79%</b>



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

1. China	Number of articles	% of total
Other goods	3.678.620	19%
Cigarettes	2.658.118	14%
Clothing (ready to wear)	2.136.160	11%
Packaging materials	1.357.624	7%
Toys	1.241.389	6%
Labels, tags, stickers	923.028	5%
Perfumes and cosmetics	768.741	4%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	750.985	4%
Other shoes	604.974	3%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	577.292	3%
Total	19.247.288	
2. United Arab Emirates	Number of articles	% of total
Cigarettes	2.263.000	91%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	100.856	4%
Perfumes and cosmetics	93.291	4%
Total	2.498.429	
3. Hong Kong, China	Number of articles	% of total
Packaging materials	906.969	39%
Labels, tags, stickers	207.734	9%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	203.050	9%
Other body care items (razor blade, shampoo, deodorant, toothbrush, soap, etc)	155.215	7%
Other goods	92.498	4%
Medicines	89.991	4%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	82.890	4%
Watches	65.797	3%
Other tobacco products (electronic cigarettes and refills, etc)	56.976	2%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	48.218	2%
Total	2.311.792	

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

1. China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 116.042.167	20%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 106.967.588	19%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 59.212.182	10%
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 38.411.744	7%
Other shoes	€ 32.805.730	6%
Other goods	€ 32.745.295	6%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	€ 24.959.698	4%
Sport shoes	€ 22.896.420	4%
Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	€ 20.220.590	4%
Sunglasses and other eye-glasses	€ 18.695.525	3%
Total	€ 567.430.375	

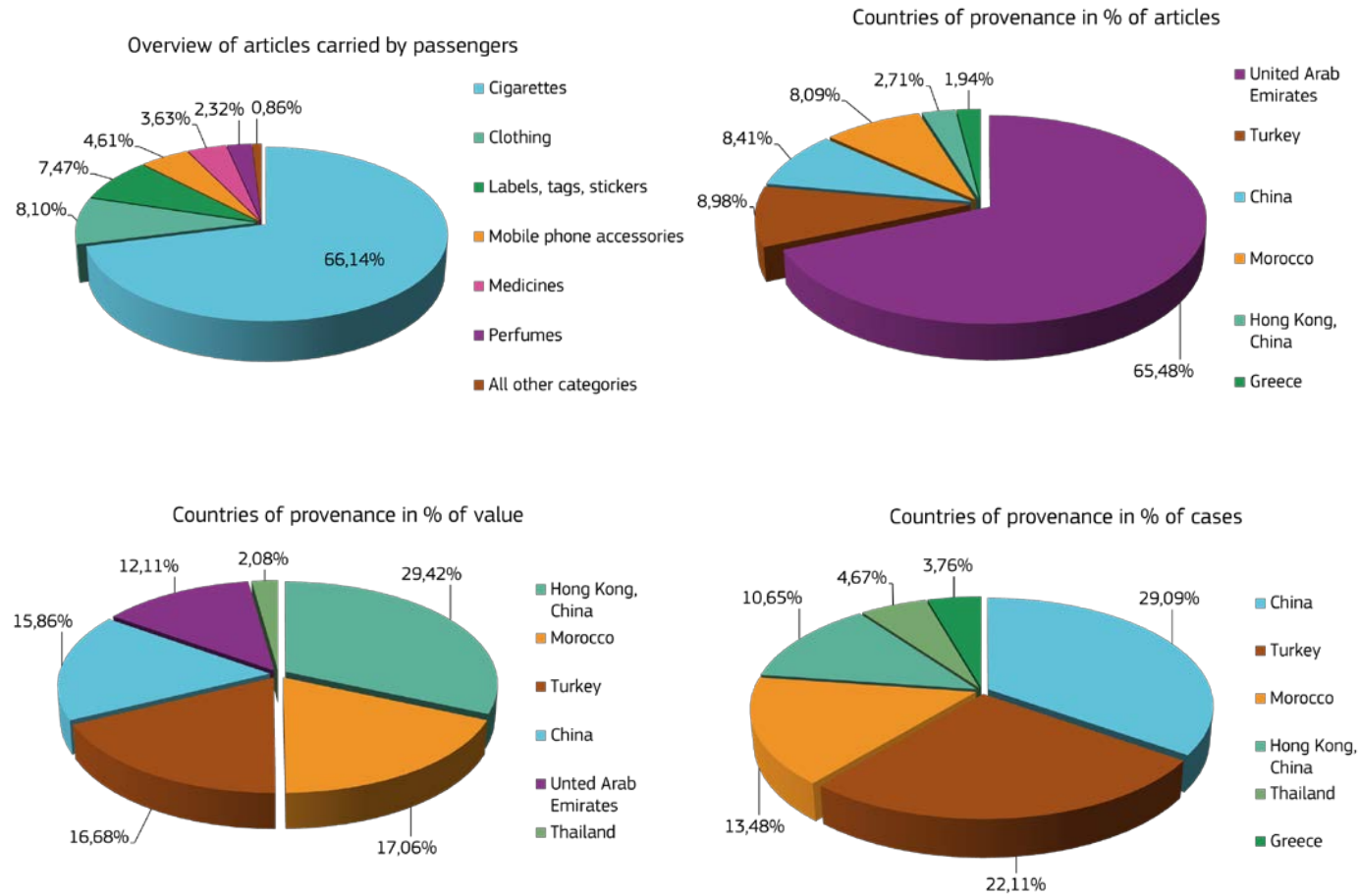
  

2. Hong Kong, China	Value	% of total
Watches	€ 31.004.075	42%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 8.984.473	12%
Parts and technical accessories for mobile phones	€ 4.794.616	7%
Audio/video apparatus including technical accessories and parts	€ 3.800.428	5%
Sport shoes	€ 3.119.003	4%
Jewellery and other accessories	€ 2.731.611	4%
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 1.665.939	2%
Mobiel phones	€ 1.612.938	2%
Other goods	€ 1.606.076	2%
Clothing accessories (belt, tie, shawl, cap, gloves, etc)	€ 1.460.333	2%
Total	€ 73.722.577	

3. Turkey	Value	% of total
Clothing (ready to wear)	€ 13.964.356	47%
Perfumes and cosmetics	€ 8.151.721	27%
Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag	€ 2.245.636	8%
Sport shoes	€ 2.235.837	7%
Other shoes	€ 1.710.535	6%
Watches	€ 717.954	2%
Total	€ 29.887.686	

**ANNEX 8 - OVERVIEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC**



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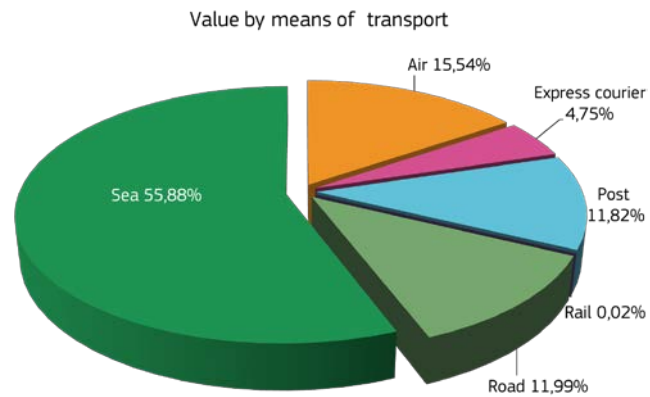
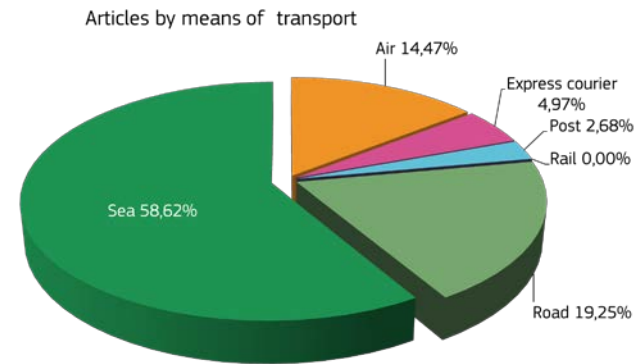
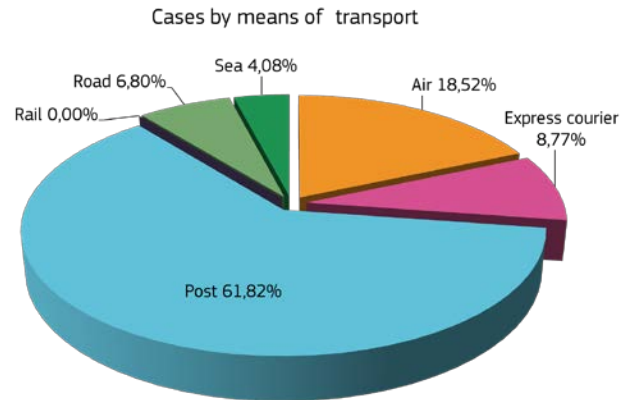
**ANNEX 9 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF CASES, ARTICLES AND RETAIL VALUE**

Cases	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%
air	21.041	48,18	18.072	36,60	16.698	38,32	18.645	23,5	19.580	21,46	16.754	18,52
express	2.058	4,71	3.279	6,64	2.308	5,30	2.101	2,66	6.135	6,72	7.936	8,77
post	8.733	20,00	12.068	24,44	15.003	34,43	48.997	61,93	57.404	62,91	55.933	61,82
rail	136	0,31	102	0,21	57	0,13	85	0,11	173	0,19	3	0,00
road	7.265	16,64	10.541	21,35	5.714	13,11	5.681	7,18	4.494	4,92	6.156	6,80
sea	3.483	7,97	4.655	9,43	3.793	8,70	3.602	4,55	3.469	3,80	3.690	4,08

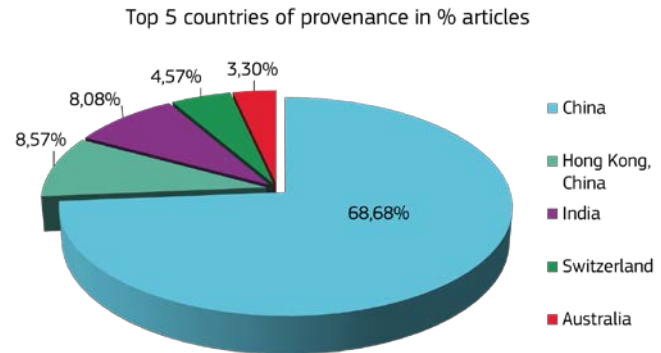
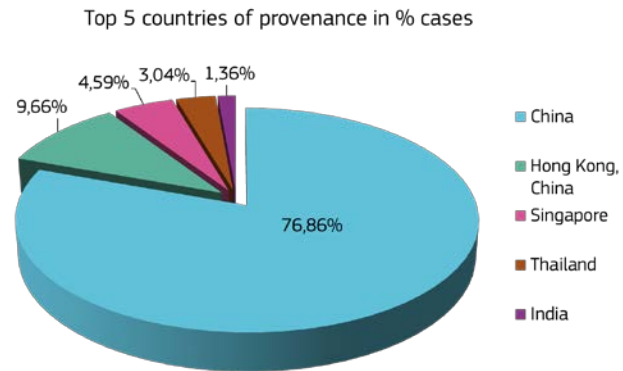
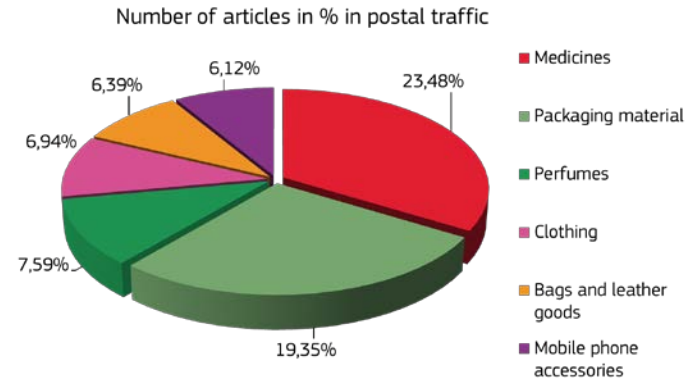
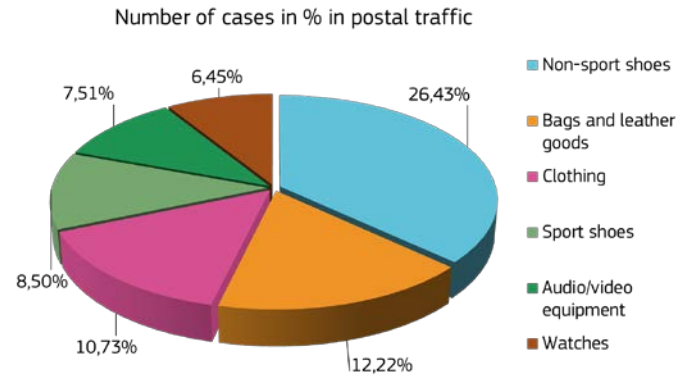
Articles	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%
air	8.234.483	10,41	11.063.148	6,18	18.822.077	15,96	6.312.931	6,11	5.763.876	5,02	5.776.904	14,47
express	348.720	0,44	818.929	0,46	1.397.349	1,18	3.409.512	3,30	3.392.942	2,96	1.983.909	4,97
post	782.473	0,99	507.482	0,28	1.124.627	0,95	1.035.443	1,00	1.911.079	1,67	1.071.351	2,68
rail	203.521	0,26	83.381	0,05	558.424	0,47	272.285	0,26	111.613	0,10	372	0,00
road	22.363.366	28,28	21.239.500	11,87	7.493.971	6,35	7.945.411	7,69	25.596.728	22,30	7.684.551	19,25
sea	45.997.342	58,17	144.747.762	80,91	88.562.850	75,08	84.331.346	81,63	77.996.574	67,96	23.400.358	58,62

Value €	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%
air	€ 203.850.984	18,36	€ 196.922.961	15,48	€ 139.394.561	15,54
express	€ 26.950.564	2,43	€ 85.186.803	6,70	€ 42.600.559	4,75
post	€ 36.568.575	3,29	€ 69.591.721	5,47	€ 106.010.670	11,82
rail	€ 3.234.980	0,29	€ 7.036.922	0,55	€ 167.934	0,02
road	€ 109.102.317	9,83	€ 105.569.899	8,30	€ 107.578.619	11,99
sea	€ 730.012.433	65,76	€ 808.046.488	63,51	€ 501.139.444	55,88

**ANNEX 10 - OVERVIEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT**



**ANNEX 11 - OVERVIEW POSTAL TRAFFIC**



European Commission  
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ISBN 978-92-79-30892-5

