



European
Commission

Report on
EU customs
enforcement
of intellectual
property rights

Results at
the EU border
2012

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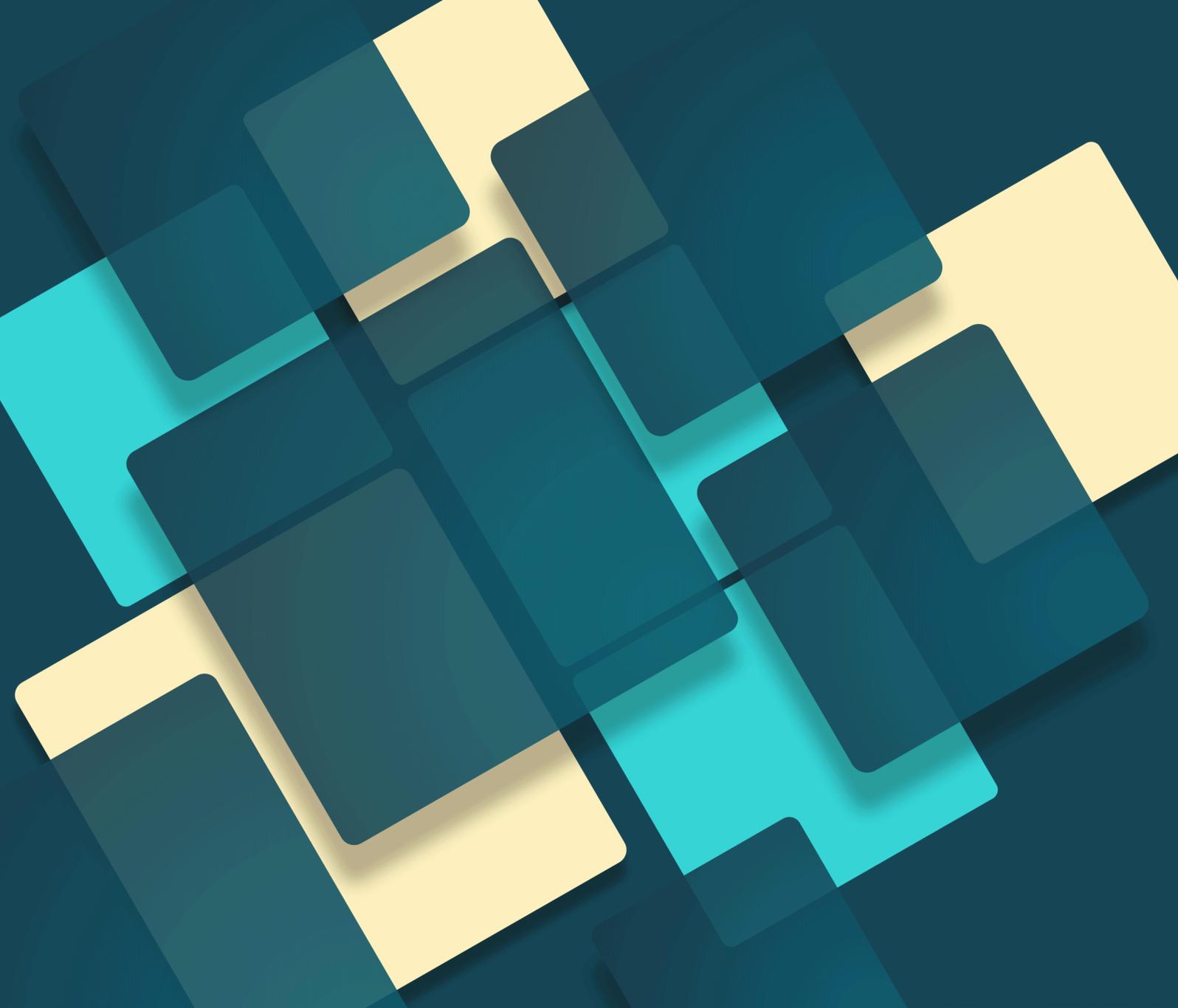
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Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights

Results at the EU border 2012



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| DETENTIONS TOTALS | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Cases | 91.245 | 90.473 |
| Articles | 114.772.812 | 39.917.445 |
| Domestic retail value | € 1.272.354.795 | € 991.932.686 |

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 1383/2003¹ lays down the 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.

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.

¹ OJ L 196, 2.8.2003, p. 7.

² 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).

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.

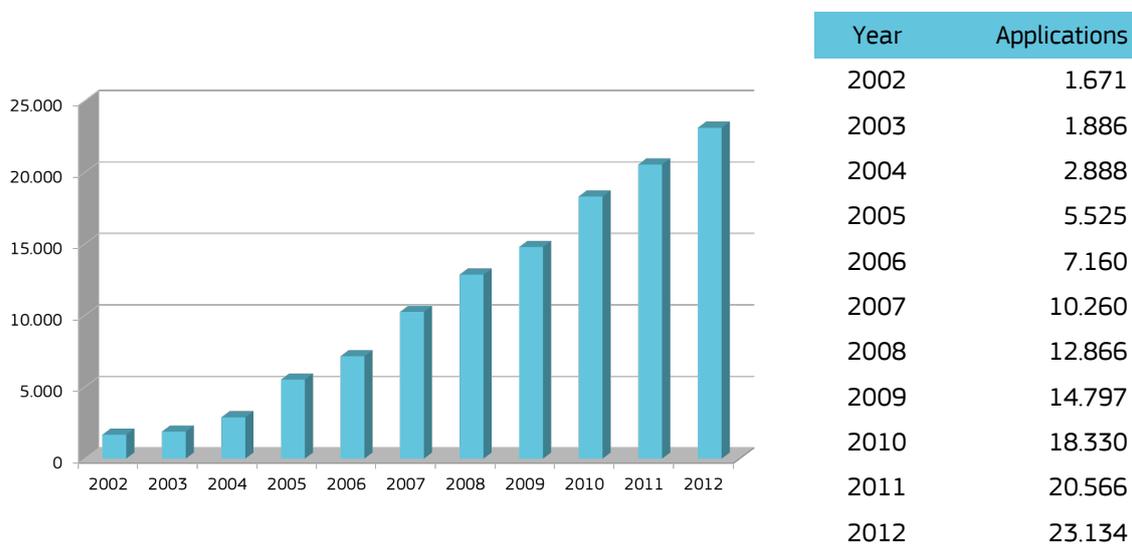


Chart 1 - Number of applications 2002 - 2012

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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.

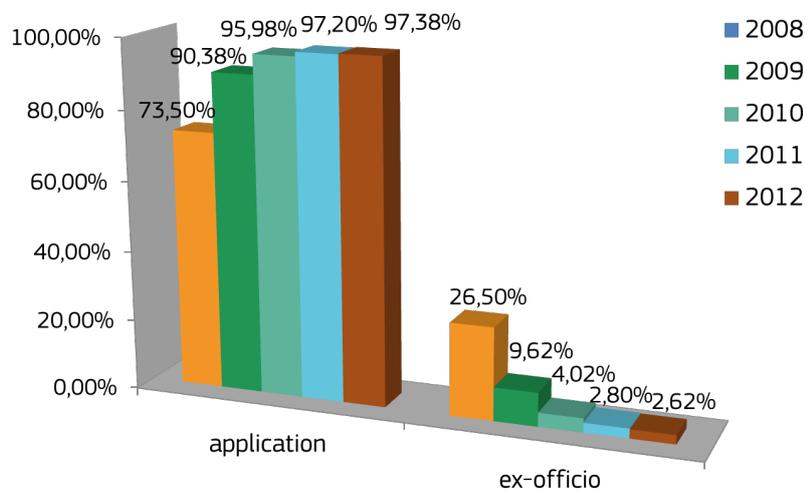


Chart 2 – Breakdown of cases by type of intervention

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.

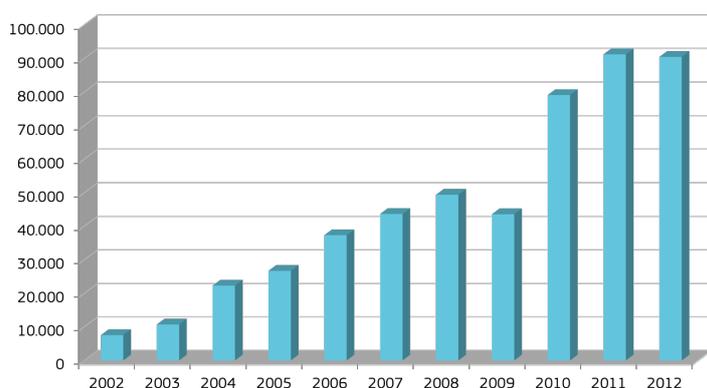


Chart 3 - Number of registered cases

| 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.

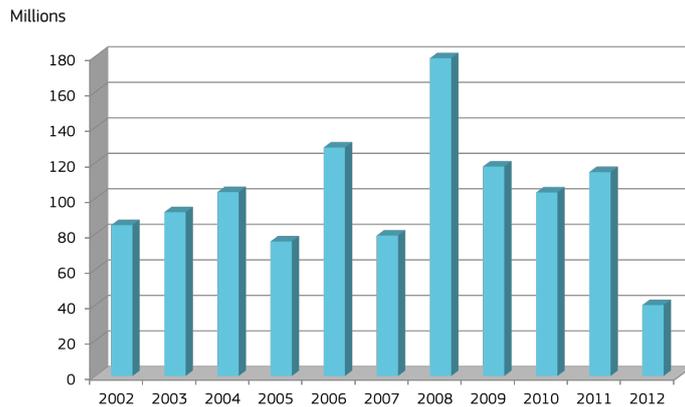


Chart 4 - Number of articles

| 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.

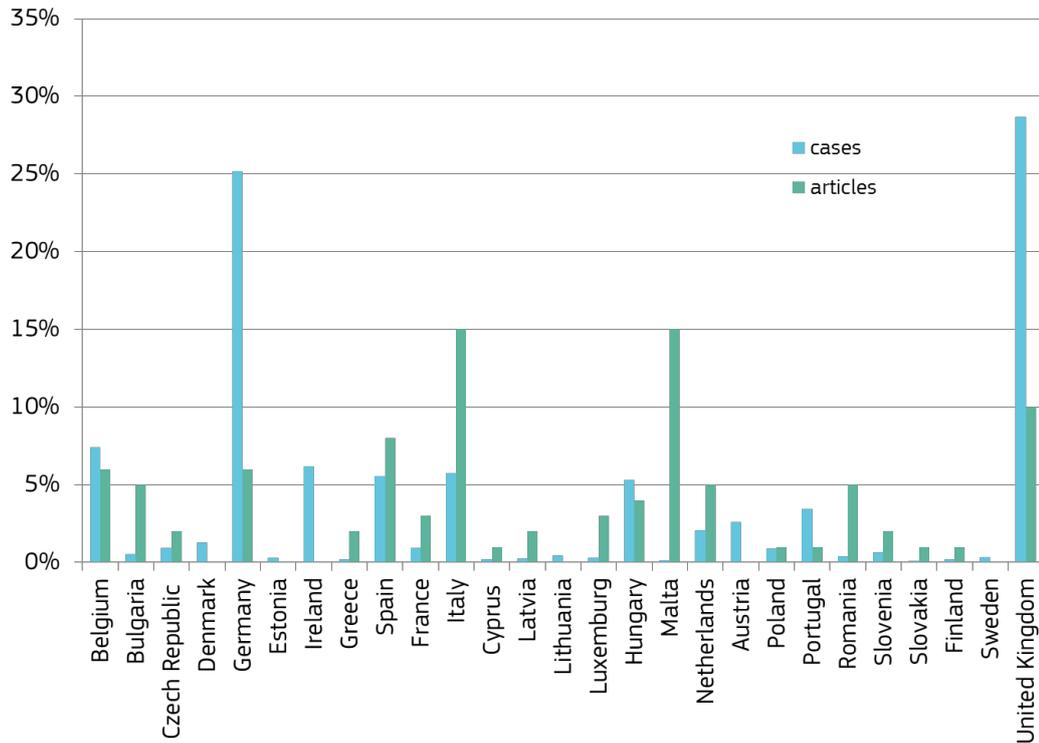


Chart 5 - Overview Member States in percentage of cases and articles

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;

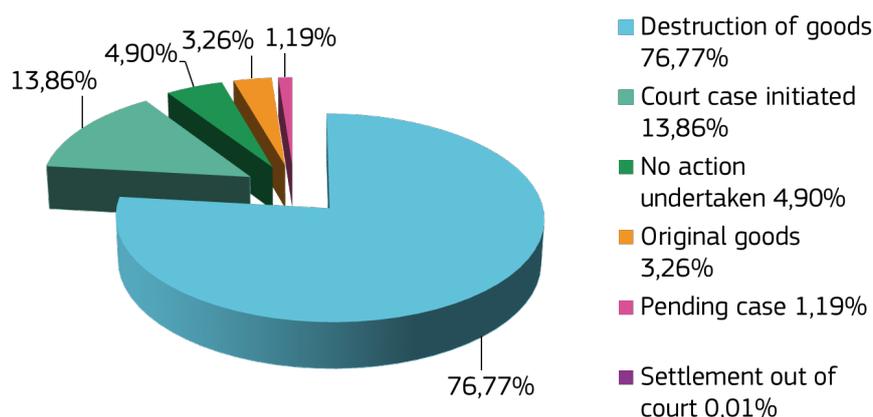


Chart 6 – Breakdown of result by cases

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:

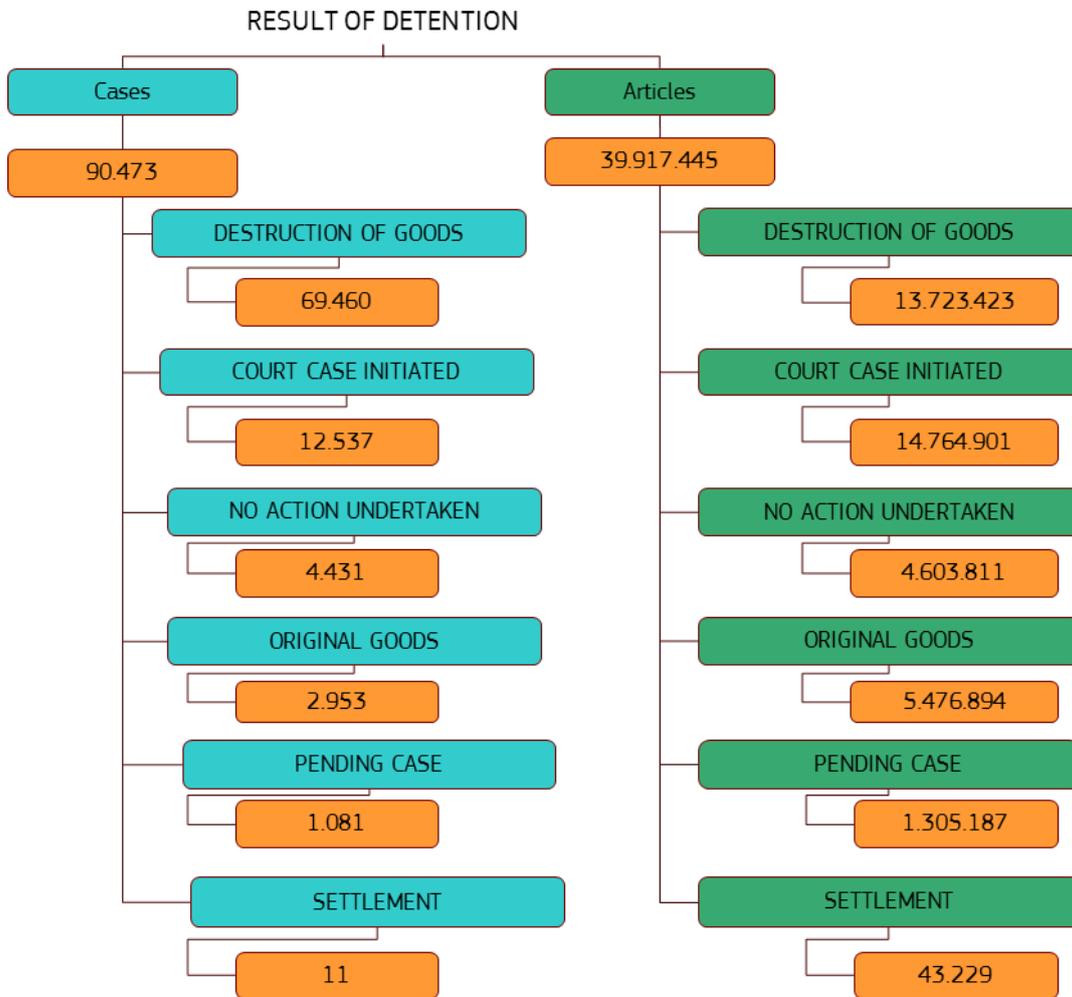


Chart 7 - Result of detention in absolute numbers

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.

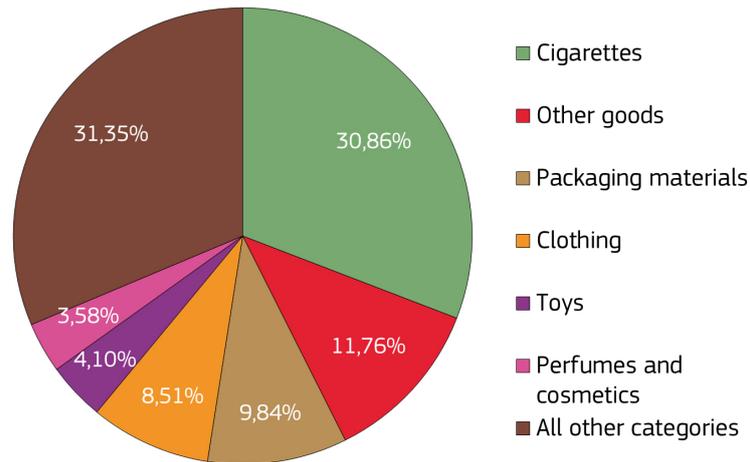


Chart 8 - Top categories by articles

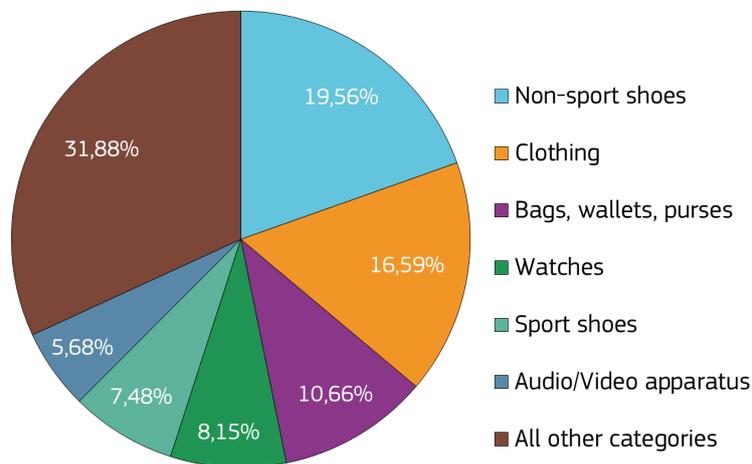


Chart 9 - Top categories by cases

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.

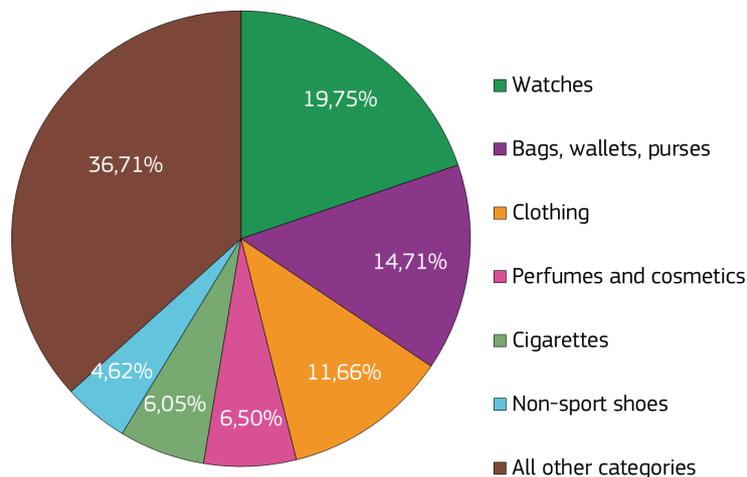


Chart 10 - Top categories by value

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.

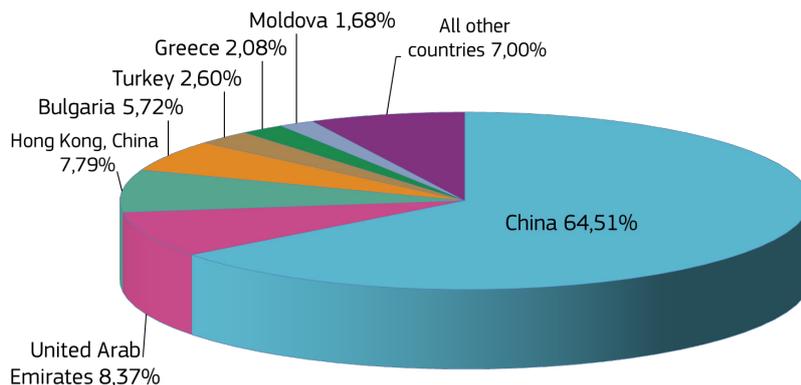


Chart 11 - Country of provenance by articles

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.

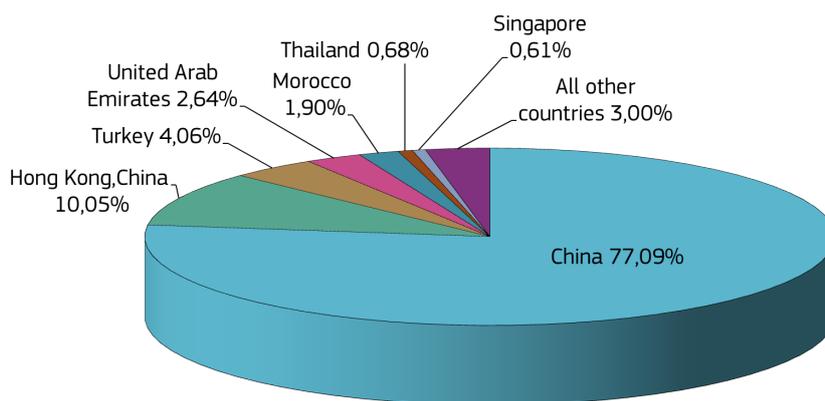


Chart 12 - Country of provenance by value

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.

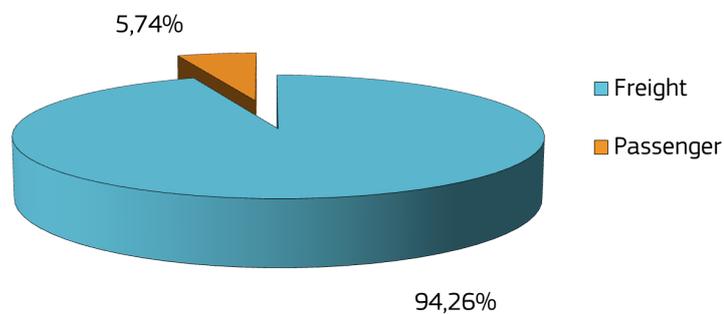


Chart 13 - Breakdown of cases by type of traffic

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.

Thousands

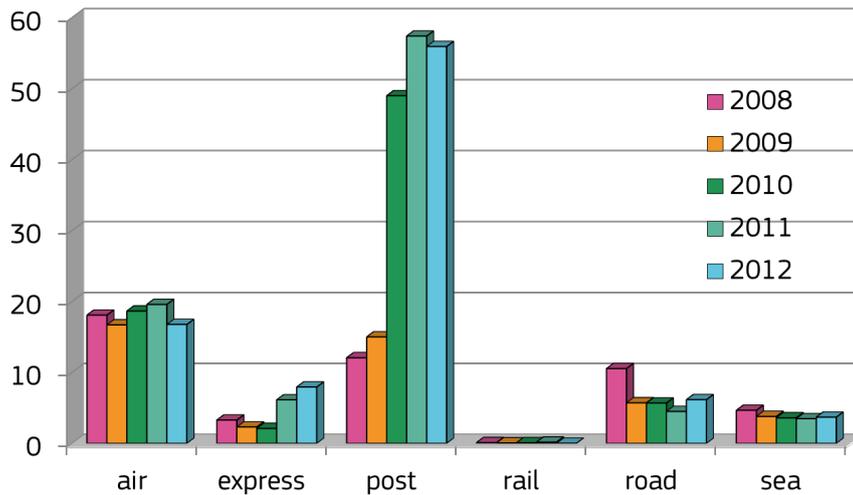


Chart 14 - Registered cases by means of transport

Millions

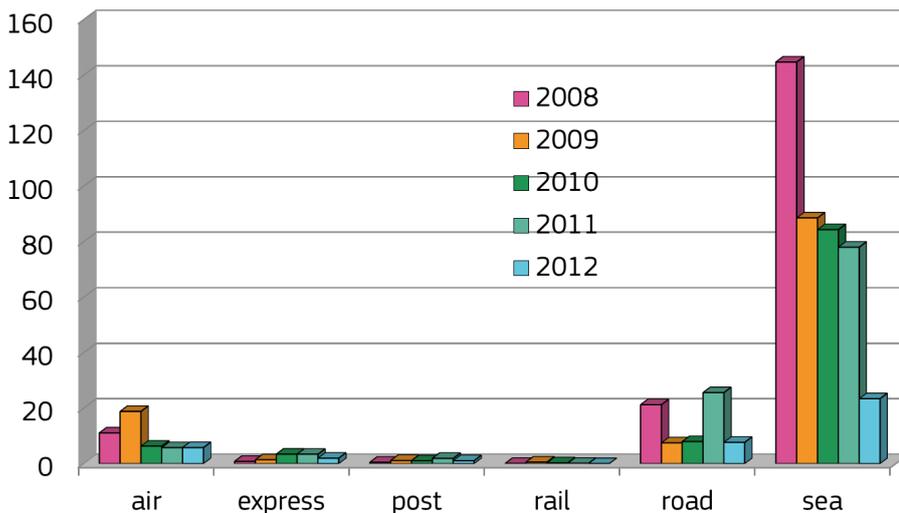


Chart 15 - Detained articles by means of transport

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As in previous years, the majority of articles 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.

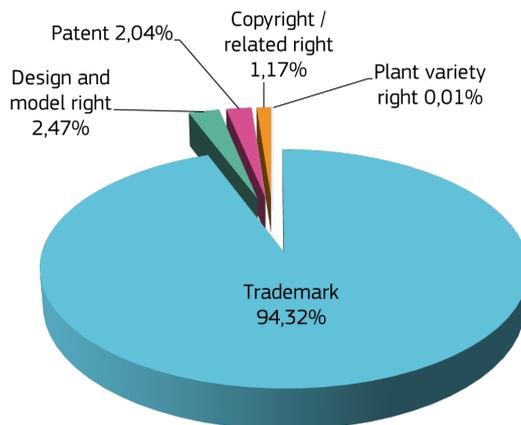


Chart 16 - IP rights in percentage of articles

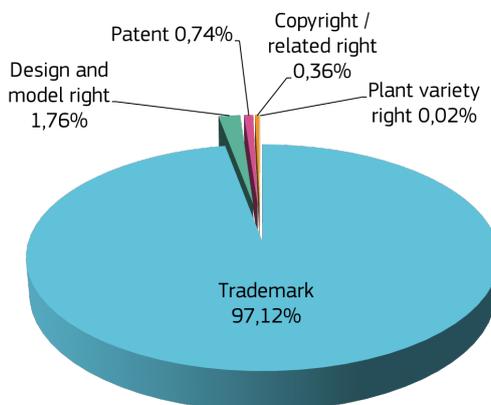


Chart 17 - IP rights in percentage of value

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.

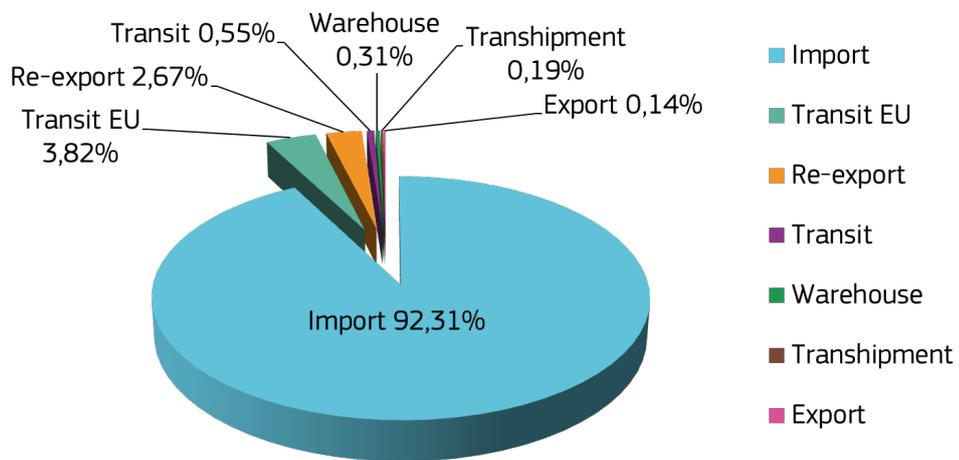
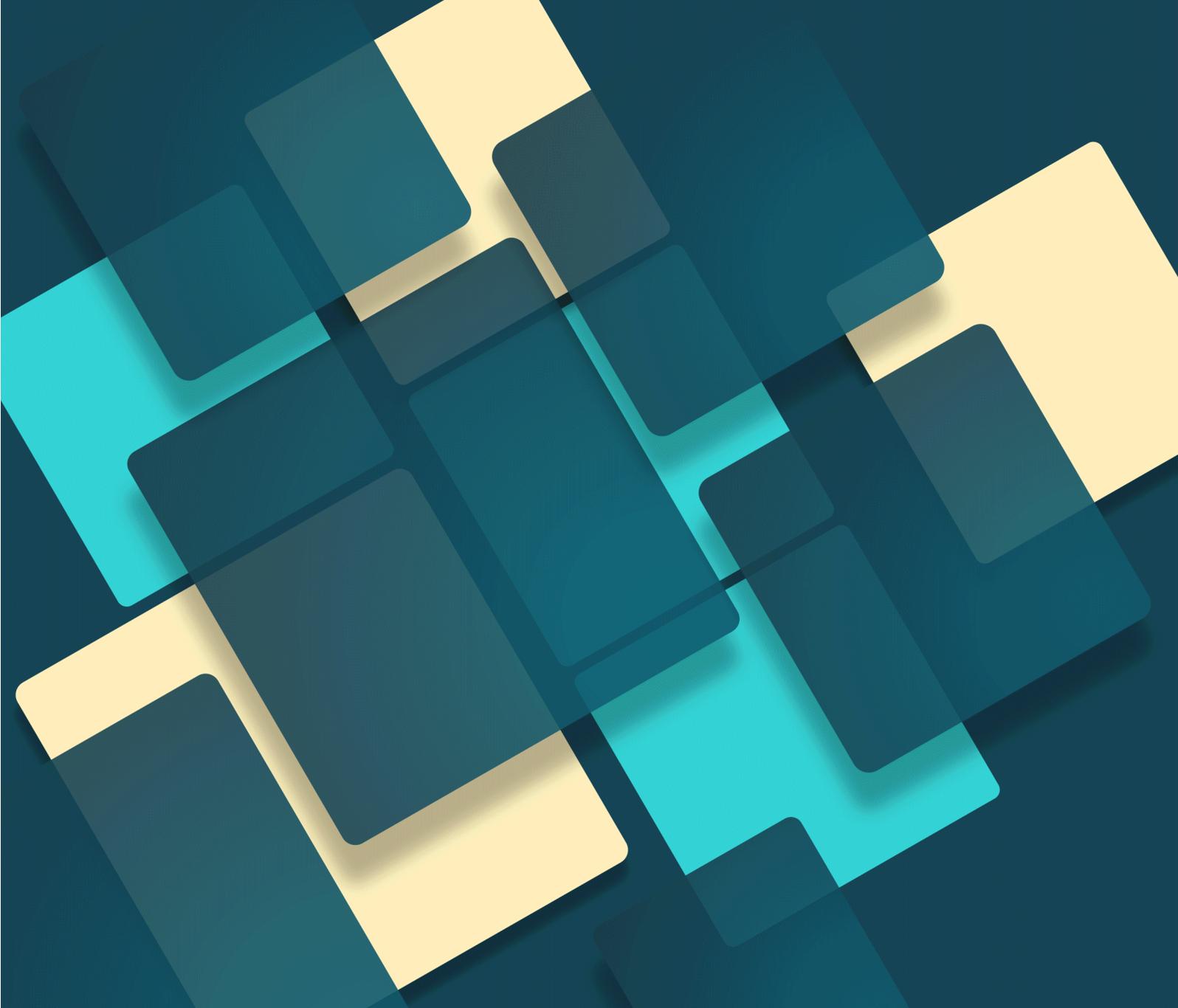


Chart 18 - Breakdown of cases by procedure



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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% |
| Total | 91.254 | 90.473 | -1% | 114.772.812 | 39.917.445 | -65% |

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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 |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages: | | | | |
| 1a | Foodstuffs | 19 | 84.927 | € 215.178 |
| 1b | Alcoholic beverages | 21 | 37.263 | € 468.398 |
| 1c | Other beverages | 10 | 86.520 | € 129.861 |
| Body care items: | | | | |
| 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 |
| Clothing and accessories: | | | | |
| 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 |
| Shoes including parts and accessories: | | | | |
| 4a | Sport shoes | 6.768 | 466.073 | € 36.520.683 |
| 4b | Other shoes | 17.696 | 762.442 | € 41.456.902 |
| Personal accessories: | | | | |
| 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 |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories: | | | | |
| 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 |
| Electrical / electronic and computer equipment: | | | | |
| 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 |
| CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges: | | | | |
| 8a | Recorded (music, film, software, game software) | 636 | 52.260 | € 2.004.374 |
| 8b | Unrecorded | 54 | 167.738 | € 357.069 |
| Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles: | | | | |
| 9a | Toys | 1.070 | 1.637.941 | € 19.520.878 |
| 9b | Games (including electronic game consoles) | 2.828 | 105.390 | € 8.152.654 |
| 9c | Sporting articles (including leisure articles) | 277 | 138.568 | € 2.720.609 |
| Tobacco products: | | | | |
| 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 |

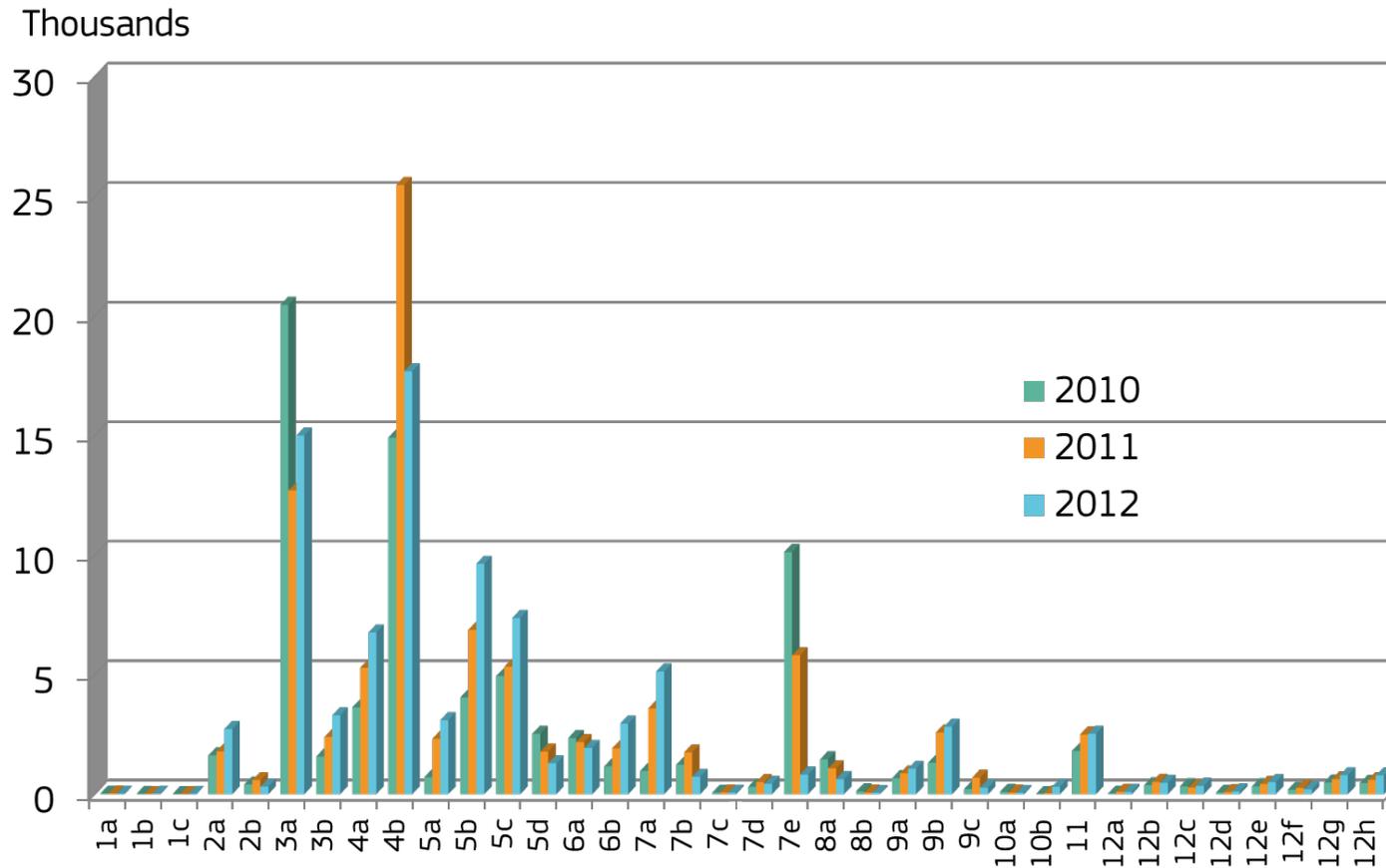
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| Product sector | | Number of cases | Number of articles * | Retail value original goods |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Medical products: | | | | |
| 11 | Medicines and other products (condoms) | 2.530 | 712.220 | € 8.152.653 |
| Other: | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | | 90.473 | 39.917.445 | € 896.891.786 |

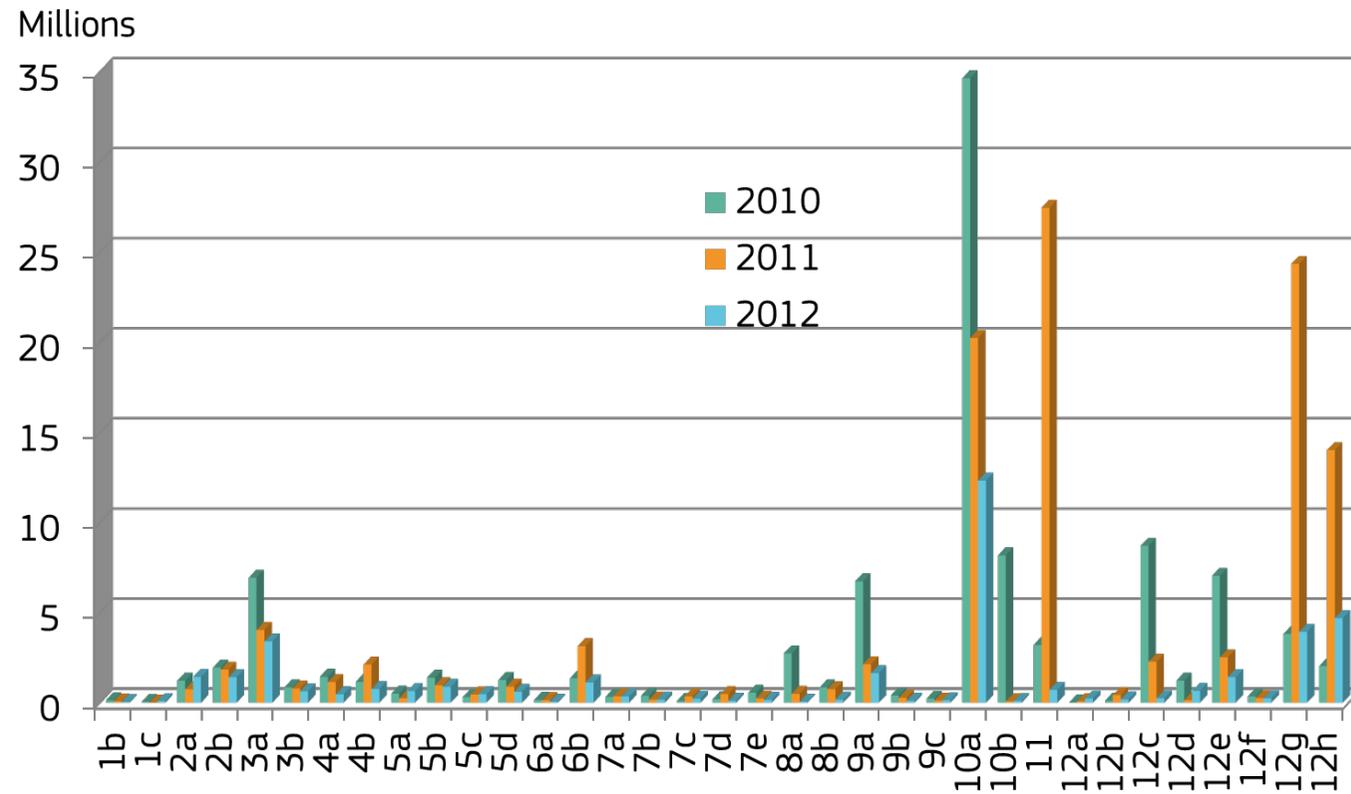
* The number of articles is counted as numbers of individual pieces unless otherwise specified. In case of articles traded in pairs like shoes, socks, gloves, etc one pair is counted as one article.

** 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 | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Foodstuffs, alcoholic and other beverages: | | | | |
| 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 | - | - | - |
| Body care items: | | | | |
| 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% |
| Clothing and accessories: | | | | |
| 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% |
| Shoes including parts and accessories: | | | | |
| 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% |
| Personal accessories: | | | | |
| 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 | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mobile phones including parts and technical accessories: | | | | |
| 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% |
| Electrical / electronic and computer equipment: | | | | |
| 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% |
| CD, DVD, cassette, game cartridges: | | | | |
| 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% | - |
| Toys, games (including electronic game consoles) and sporting articles: | | | | |
| 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 | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tobacco products: | | | | |
| 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% | - |
| Medical products: | | | | |
| 11 | Medicines and other products (condoms) | China 48,84% | India 16,20% | Hong Kong, China 14,15% |
| Other: | | | | |
| 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% |
| Total | | China 64,85% | United Arab Emirates 8,42% | Hong Kong, China 7,79% |

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)

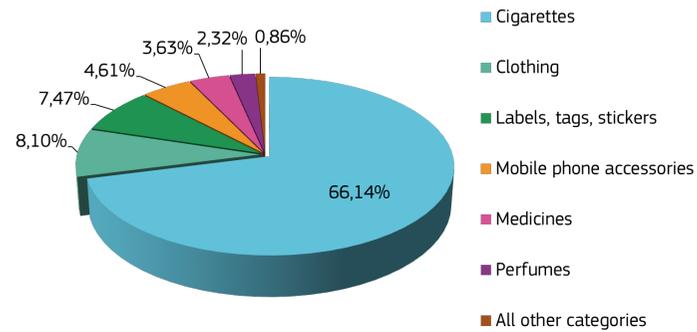
| 1. China | Value | % of total |
|---|----------------------|------------|
| Watches | € 116.042.167 | 20% |
| Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag | € 106.967.588 | 19% |
| Clothing (ready to wear) | € 59.212.182 | 10% |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | € 38.411.744 | 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 | |

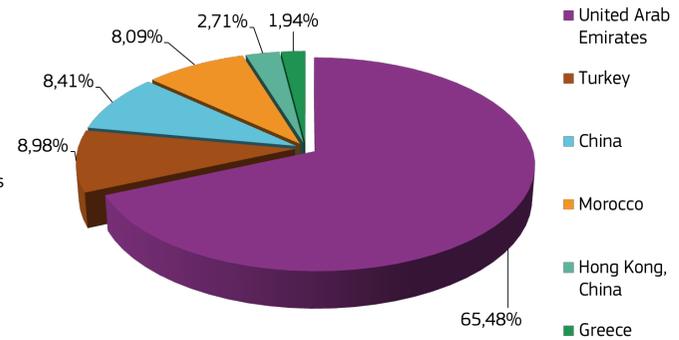
| 3. Turkey | Value | % of total |
|---|---------------------|------------|
| Clothing (ready to wear) | € 13.964.356 | 47% |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | € 8.151.721 | 27% |
| Bags including wallets, purses, other similar goods carried in the pocket/bag | € 2.245.636 | 8% |
| Sport shoes | € 2.235.837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

ANNEX 8 - OVERVIEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC

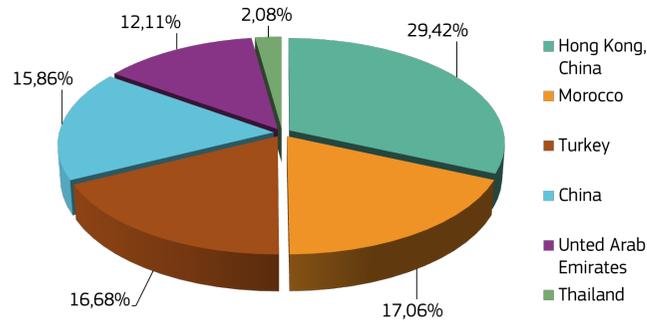
Overview of articles carried by passengers



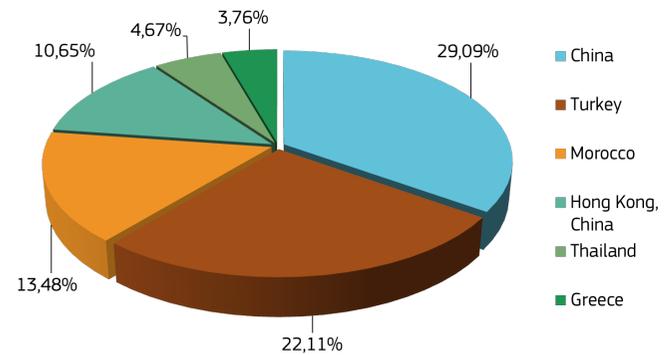
Countries of provenance in % of articles



Countries of provenance in % of value



Countries of provenance in % of cases



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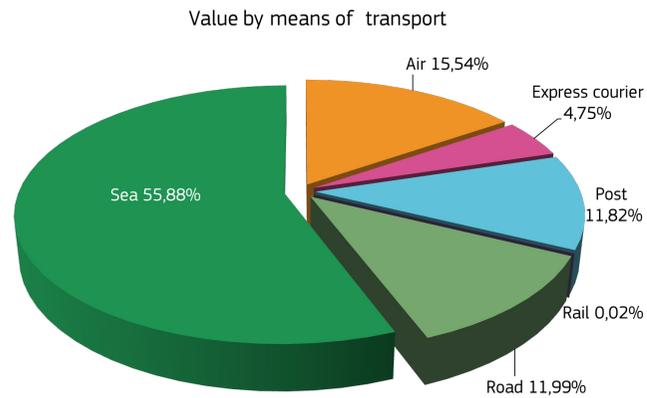
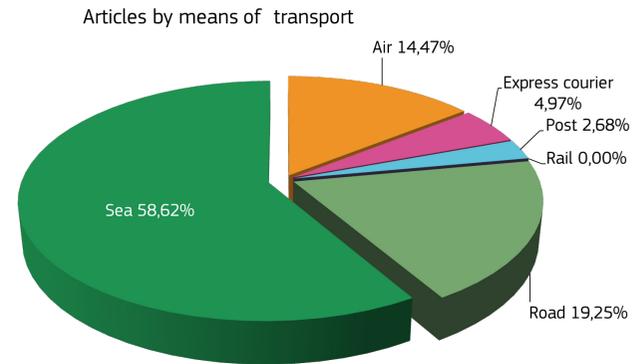
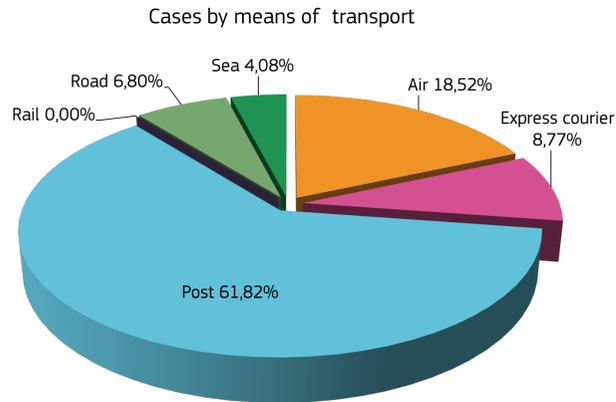
ANNEX 9 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF CASES, ARTICLES AND RETAIL VALUE

| 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 |

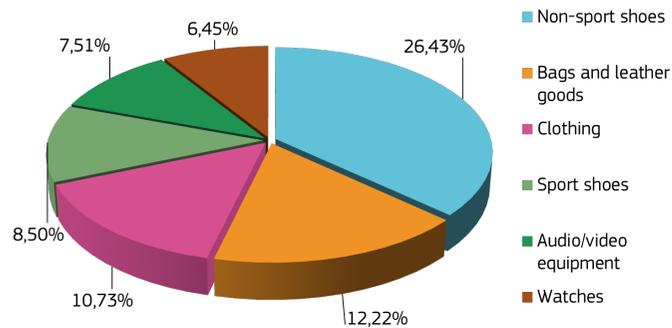
| Value € | 2010 | % | 2011 | % | 2012 | % |
|---------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| air | € 203.850.984 | 18,36 | € 196.922.961 | 15,48 | € 139.394.561 | 15,54 |
| express | € 26.950.564 | 2,43 | € 85.186.803 | 6,70 | € 42.600.559 | 4,75 |
| post | € 36.568.575 | 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

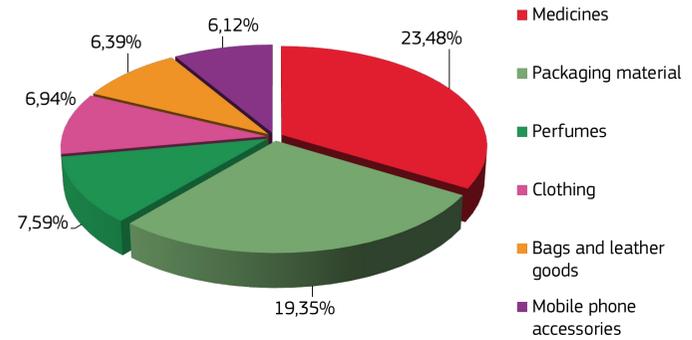


ANNEX 11 - OVERVIEW POSTAL TRAFFIC

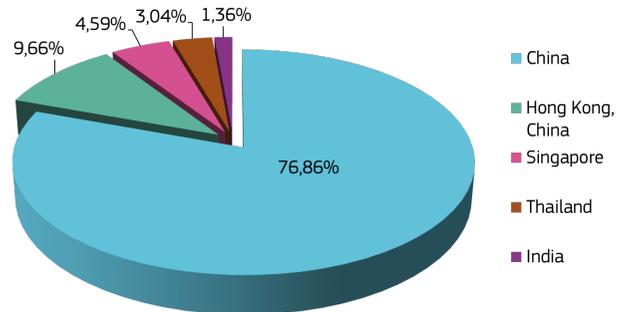
Number of cases in % in postal traffic



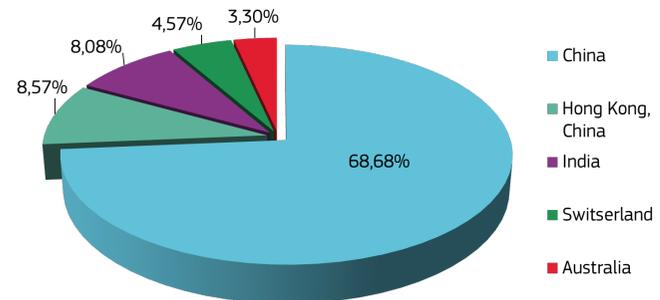
Number of articles in % in postal traffic



Top 5 countries of provenance in % cases



Top 5 countries of provenance in % articles



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