## Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Statistics

## Fiscal Year 2019

Disclaimer: The information contained in this report does not constitute the official trade statistics of the United States. The statistics, and the projections based upon those statistics, are not intended to be used for economic analysis, and are provided for the purpose of establishing U.S. Department of Homeland Security workload.

## Executive Summary

Products that infringe upon U.S. trademarks and copyrights or are subject to exclusion orders issued by the United States International Trade Commission threaten the health and safety of American consumers and pose risks to our national interests. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) - Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) mitigate the welfare and financial risks posed by imports of such illicit products.

In fiscal year (FY) 2019, CBP processed \$2.7 trillion in imports, equating to 35.5 million entries and more than $\mathbf{2 8 . 7}$ million cargo containers. In addition, CBP processed more than 600 million express consignment and international mail shipments - approximately 1.8 million per day. Department of Homeland Security components remain vigilant in targeting shipments containing IPR-infringing goods, levying civil fines, and criminally investigating those who seek to violate our trade laws, harm our people, and damage our economy.

FY 2019 was another successful year for IPR enforcement. Due to the challenges at the Southern border and the one-month government shutdown, the total number of seizures decreased from 33,810 seizures in FY 2018 to 27,599 seizures in FY 2019. However, the total estimated manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of the seized goods, had they been genuine, was over \$1.5 billion, up from \$1.4 billion in FY 2018.

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## Operational Highlights

30,000
35,000

- ICE-HSI arrested 256 individuals, obtained 197 indictments, and received 157 convictions related to intellectual property crimes.
- CBP's Integrated Trade Targeting Network established 136 IPR trade special operations. These trade special operations targeted high-risk shipments at seaports, airports, international mail facilities and express carrier hubs across the United States.
- CBP and HSI seized 169 shipments of computer networking equipment affixed with counterfeit trademarks with a total MSRP value of nearly \$7.3 million across 21 ports of entry.
- The National IPR Coordination Center and CBP conducted "Operation Team Player," in conjunction with Super Bowl LII. This operation focused on imports of counterfeit sports-related merchandise. These efforts resulted in the seizure of nearly 285,000 counterfeit sports-and entertainment-related items worth an estimated \$24.2 million, and 28 arrests with 21 convictions.


## Operational Highlights

- In FY 2019, CBP seized 372 shipments pursuant to seizure and forfeiture orders issued by the United States International Trade Commission (ITC).
- On November 26, 2018, CBP announced a formal partnership with Cisco as a part of the Donations Acceptance Program, a program that enables CBP to accept private sector donations of equipment and technology for IPR enforcement. Through this program, Cisco donated barcode scanner devices as well as provided secured access to purpose-built tooling so that CBP officers and import specialists could quickly scan and verify the authenticity of Cisco merchandise entering the United States.
- On August 27, 2019, CBP published a Federal Register notice of proposed rule making (NPRM) to amend regulations on disclosing information on merchandise bearing suspected counterfeit trademarks. This NPRM allows CBP to disclose information otherwise protected by the Trade Secrets Act to a trademark owner when merchandise bearing suspected counterfeit trademarks has been voluntarily abandoned. The deadline to submit comments on the proposed rule was November 15, 2019.


## Operational Highlights

- CBP continued its "Truth Behind Counterfeits" IPR public awareness campaign to educate the public about the potential harm of counterfeit goods, that buying counterfeits may support criminal activity, and to encourage people to shop from reputable sources. The campaign ran at major U.S. airports, including Atlanta, Detroit, Chicago, Raleigh, San Antonio, Tampa, Boston, New York, Fort Lauderdale, Dallas, Las Vegas, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, during the busy 2018 holiday and 2019 summer travel times.
- The campaign included online ads on travel websites, in addition to large electronic bulletin board ads that were displayed at the airports. The campaign and its messages about responsible consumer behavior were viewed over $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ million times during these two phases.
- CBP also conducted five Truth Behind Counterfeits road show events, in conjunction with the public awareness campaigns. These events took place during summer 2019 at the Boston, New York, Dallas, Chicago, and Fort Lauderdale airports, where CBP personnel were present to have conversations with travelers about the hazards of counterfeit goods. For additional information about the Truth Behind Counterfeits, visit the following link: www.cbp.gov/fakegoodsrealdangers.
- In August 2019, at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Subcommittee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) meeting held in Puerto Varas, Chile, CBP presented the 2019 SCCP IPR Enforcement Compendium of guidelines and practices. This document includes practical examples of engagement, education, and enforcement practices to assist economies in identifying, interdicting, and deterring IP violations. Twelve economies have provided input to the document: Australia, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam.


## Operational Highlights

- During FY 2019, CBP collaborated with several industry partners to complete an IPR blockchain proof of concept test. The goal of the test was to assess the blockchain technology as a secure means to provide and receive business proprietary information that can be used for both facilitation and IPR enforcement purposes in real time.
- CBP concentrates its IPR border enforcement on federally registered trademarks and copyrights that have been recorded with CBP by their owners using the Intellectual Property Rights e-Recordation (IPRR) system, https://iprr.cbp.gov/. CBP administers these recordations using a secure proprietary database. Product ID manuals provided by rights holders are also linked to the database and used by CBP in making IPR border enforcement determinations.
- CBP works closely with rights holders in making IPR enforcement determinations. A public database of both active and inactive recordations is available using a search engine called the Intellectual Property Rights Search (IPRS) at http://iprs.cbp.gov/. Information on potential IPR infringements can be submitted to CBP using the e-Allegations Online Trade Violation Reporting System at https://eallegations.cbp.gov/Home/Index2.
- At the close of FY 2019, CBP enforced over 18,735 active recordations.


## IPR \& E-Commerce

E-Commerce sales have contributed to large volumes of lowvalue packages imported into the United States. In FY 2019, there were 144 million express shipments and 463 million international mail shipments.

- Over 90 percent of all intellectual property seizures occur in the international mail and express environments.
- As part of executing CBP's overall ecommerce strategy, CBP announced a Section 321 Data Pilot in collaboration with online marketplaces, carriers, technology firms, and logistics providers to secure e-commerce supply chains and protect American consumers. The pilot will allow CBP to test whether receiving additional advance data, (beyond the current required manifest data) will enable effective targeting on Section 321 shipments.
- CBP also implemented the Entry Type 86 test to allow customs brokers and self-filers to transmit electronic de minimis entries, along with data required by participating U.S. government agencies.
- https://www.cbp.gov/trade/basic-import-export/ecommerce



## Number of Seizures

Fiscal Year 2019


Fiscal Year 2018


- Wearing Apparel/Accessories
- Footwear
- Watches/Jewelry
- Handbags/Wallets
- Consumer Electronics
- Consumer Products
- Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care
- Optical Media
- Toys
- Computers/Accessories
- All Other Commodities

Number of Seizures: 27,599
Number of Seizures: 33,810

[^0]
## Number of Seizures

| 2019 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Products | Seizures | \% of Total* |
| Watches/Jewelry | 4,242 | $15 \%$ |
| Wearing Apparel/Accessories | 3,841 | $14 \%$ |
| Handbags/Wallets | 3,653 | $13 \%$ |
| Footwear | 3,249 | $12 \%$ |
| Consumer Electronics | 2,681 | $10 \%$ |
| Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care | 1,779 | $6 \%$ |
| Sporting Goods | 1,510 | $5 \%$ |
| Consumer Products | 1,219 | $4 \%$ |
| Computers/Accessories | 318 | $1 \%$ |
| Automotive/Aerospace | 287 | $1 \%$ |
| All Other Products | 4,820 | $17 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Number of Seizures | 27,599 |  |


| 2018 | Products |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Seizures | \% of Total* |
| Wearing Apparel/Accessories | 6,098 | $18 \%$ |
| Footwear | 4,728 | $14 \%$ |
| Watches/Jewelry | 4,291 | $13 \%$ |
| Handbags/Wallets | 3,593 | $11 \%$ |
| Consumer Electronics | 3,388 | $10 \%$ |
| Consumer Products | 2,816 | $8 \%$ |
| Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care | 2,293 | $7 \%$ |
| Optical Media | 561 | $2 \%$ |
| Toys | 487 | $1 \%$ |
| Computers/Accessories | 450 | $1 \%$ |
| All Other Products | 5,105 | $15 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Number of Seizures | 33,810 |  |

[^1]
## MSRP by Product



Total FY 2019 MSRP \$1,555,269,057

FY 2018


- Watches/Jewelry
- Handbags/Wallets
- Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care
- Wearing

Apparel/Accessories

- Consumer Electronics
- Footwear
- Consumer Products
- Computers/Accessories
- Automotive/Aerospace
- Toys

Total FY 2018 MSRP \$1,399,873,842

## MSRP by Product

| FY 2019 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Products | MSRP | \% of Total* |
| Watches/Jewelry | \$687,167,057 | 44\% |
| Wearing Apparel/Accessories | \$343,732,063 | 22\% |
| Handbags/Wallets | \$212,781,760 | 14\% |
| Consumer Electronics | \$105,957,198 | 7\% |
| Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care | \$48,771,870 | 3\% |
| Footwear | \$37,994,046 | 2\% |
| Consumer Products | \$27,907,721 | 2\% |
| Computers/Accessories | \$13,216,628 | 1\% |
| Automotive/Aerospace | \$12,142,621 | 1\% |
| Labels/Tags | \$10,378,772 | 1\% |
| All Other Products | \$55,219,321 | 4\% |
|  |  |  |
| Total FY 2019 MSRP | \$ 1,555,269,057 |  |
| Number of Seizures | 27,599 |  |


| FY 2018 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Products |  | MSRP | \% of Total* |
| Watches/Jewelry | \$ | 618,166,688 | 44\% |
| Handbags/Wallets | \$ | 226,505,542 | 16\% |
| Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care | \$ | 131,457,724 | 9\% |
| Wearing Apparel/Accessories | \$ | 115,163,801 | 8\% |
| Consumer Electronics | \$ | 89,593,498 | 6\% |
| Footwear | \$ | 77,500,746 | 6\% |
| Consumer Products | \$ | 40,846,424 | 3\% |
| Computers/Accessories | \$ | 29,939,882 | 2\% |
| Automotive/Aerospace | \$ | 14,861,590 | 1\% |
| Toys | \$ | 10,590,281 | 1\% |
| All Other Products | \$ | 45,247,665 | 3\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total FY 2018 MSRP | \$ | 1,399,873,842 |  |
| Number of Seizures |  | 33,810 |  |

[^2]
## MSRP by Economy



Total FY 2019 MSRP \$1,555,269,057


Total FY 2018 MSRP \$1,399,873,842
*The aggregate seizure data reflect the reported country of origin, not necessarily where the seized goods were produced. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

## MSRP by Economy

| FY 2019 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading Partner | MSRP | \% of Total* |
| China (Mainland) | \$1,030,181,869 | 66\% |
| Hong Kong | \$397,276,566 | 26\% |
| Turkey | \$14,240,890 | 1\% |
| Vietnam | \$13,556,034 | 0.9\% |
| Pakistan | \$12,157,097 | 0.8\% |
| Singapore | \$10,452,581 | 0.7\% |
| Dominican Republic | \$9,542,456 | 0.6\% |
| India | \$9,539,580 | 0.6\% |
| Korea | \$5,633,115 | 0.4\% |
| Netherlands | \$4,970,493 | 0.3\% |
| All Other Countries | \$47,718,377 | 3\% |
| Total FY 2019 MSRP | \$ 1,555,269,057 |  |
| Number of Seizures | 27,599 |  |


| FY 2018 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Trading Partner |  | MSRP | \% of Total |
| China (Mainland) | $\$$ | $761,115,429$ | $54 \%$ |
| Hong Kong | $\$$ | $440,344,663$ | $31 \%$ |
| India | $\$$ | $19,952,488$ | $1 \%$ |
| Korea | $\$$ | $10,135,531$ | $0.7 \%$ |
| Canada | $\$$ | $7,798,500$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| Turkey | $\$$ | $5,759,008$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| Vietnam | $\$$ | $5,192,261$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| China (Taiwan) | $\$$ | $5,008,077$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| Malaysia | $\$$ | $4,674,447$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| Pakistan | $\$$ | $2,779,413$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| All Other Countries | $\$$ | $137,114,027$ | $10 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total FY 2018 MSRP | $\$ 1,399,873,842$ |  |  |
| Number of Seizures |  | 33,810 |  |

[^3]
## Seizures by Economy

FY 2019

All Other


FY 2018


Number of Seizures: 27,599
Number of Seizures: 33,810
*The aggregate seizure data reflect the reported country of origin, not necessarily where the seized goods were produced. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

## Seizures by Economy

| FY 2019 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading Partner | Seizures | \% of Total* |  |
| China (Mainland) | 13,293 | $48 \%$ |  |
| Hong Kong | 9,778 | $35 \%$ |  |
| Singapore | 649 | $2 \%$ |  |
| Turkey | 614 | $2 \%$ |  |
| Canada | 598 | $2 \%$ |  |
| All Other Countries | 2,667 | $10 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27,599 |  |
| Number of Seizures |  |  |  |


| FY 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Trading Partner | Seizures | \% of Total* |
| China (Mainland) | 15,674 | $46 \%$ |
| Hong Kong | 13,785 | $41 \%$ |
| Turkey | 618 | $2 \%$ |
| India | 439 | $1 \%$ |
| China (Taiwan) | 408 | $1 \%$ |
| All Other Countries | 2,886 | $9 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Number of Seizures | 33,810 |  |

[^4]
## Modes of Transport




## Modes of Transport

| Estimated Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (in millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FY 2019 |  |  | FY 2018 |  |  | FY 2017 |  |  |
| Mode of | MSRP |  | \% of <br> Total | MSRP |  | \% of <br> Total | MSRP |  | \% of |
| Transport |  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Express | \$ | 553.5 |  | 36\% | \$ | 549.2 | 39\% | \$ | 429.3 | 36\% |
| Mail | \$ | 175.6 | 11\% | \$ | 197.3 | 14\% | \$ | 128.4 | 11\% |
| Cargo | \$ | 488.2 | 31\% | \$ | 447.9 | 32\% | \$ | 397.5 | 33\% |
| Other | \$ | 337.9 | 22\% | \$ | 205.4 | 15\% | \$ | 251.1 | 21\% |
| Total | \$ | 1,555.2 |  | \$ | 1,399.8 |  | \$ | 1,206.3 |  |

Seizures

| Mode of Transport | FY 2019 |  | FY 2018 |  | FY 2017 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seizures | $\%$ of <br> Total | Seizures | $\%$ of <br> Total | Seizures | \% of <br> Total |
| Express | 15,811 | 57\% | 21,632 | 64\% | 20,417 | 60\% |
| Mail | 8,982 | 33\% | 9,643 | 29\% | 9,992 | 29\% |
| Cargo | 1,903 | 7\% | 1,673 | 5\% | 2,628 | 8\% |
| Other | 903 | 3\% | 862 | 3\% | 1,106 | 3\% |
| Total | 27,599 |  | 33,810 |  | 34,143 |  |

## Health, Safety, and Security

FY 2019<br>- Sporting Goods - Guns \& Gun Parts<br>- Consumer Electronics<br>- Pharmaceuticals<br><br>- Sunglasses/Eyewear<br>- Personal Care<br>- Critical Components<br>- Batteries<br>- Cigarettes<br>- Automotive/Aerospace<br>- All Other Products

FY 2018

- Personal Care
- Consumer

Electronics

- Sunglasses/Eyewear
- Pharmaceuticals
- Critical Components
- Automotive/Aerosp ace
- Batteries -

Machinery

- Lights/Lamps
- Perfumes
- All Other Products

Number of Seizures: 5,329

## Health, Safety, and Security

| FY 2019 <br> Health, Safety and Security | Seizures | \% of Total* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Sporting Goods - Guns \& Gun Parts | 1,428 | $24 \%$ |
| Consumer Electronics | 989 | $17 \%$ |
| Pharmaceuticals | 858 | $15 \%$ |
| Sunglasses/Eyewear | 818 | $14 \%$ |
| Personal Care | 490 | $8 \%$ |
| Critical Components | 216 | $4 \%$ |
| Batteries | 186 | $3 \%$ |
| Cigarettes | 163 | $3 \%$ |
| Automotive/Aerospace | 149 | $3 \%$ |
| All Other Products | 562 | $10 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Number of Seizures | 5,859 |  |


| FY 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Health, Safety and Security | Seizures | \% of Total* |
| Personal Care | 1,264 | $24 \%$ |
| Consumer Electronics | 1,169 | $22 \%$ |
| Sunglasses/Eyewear | 1,126 | $21 \%$ |
| Pharmaceuticals | 403 | $8 \%$ |
| Critical Components | 306 | $6 \%$ |
| Automotive/Aerospace | 171 | $3 \%$ |
| Batteries - Machinery | 152 | $3 \%$ |
| Lights/Lamps | 144 | $3 \%$ |
| Perfumes | 137 | $3 \%$ |
| All Other Products | 457 | $9 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Number of Seizures | 5,329 |  |

[^5]
## Exclusion Orders

- CBP enforces exclusion orders issued by the ITC.
- Most ITC exclusion orders are patent-based.
- The ITC issues both limited and general exclusion orders. Limited exclusion orders apply only to infringing articles of named respondents. General exclusion orders bar the entry of infringing articles by all.
- Exclusion orders prohibit the entry of all covered articles, even if they were not specifically accused and found to infringe by the ITC.
- Once excluded, subsequent importations of the same articles by the same importer are subject to seizure.


## Centers of Excellence and Expertise

| FY 2019 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Centers | Total Seizures | $\%$ of Total <br> Seizures |
| Consumer Products \& Mass Merchandising | 10,830 | 3 |
| Apparel, Footwear \& Textiles | 7,910 | $29 \%$ |
| Electronics | 3,050 | $11 \%$ |
| Machinery | 1,761 | $6 \%$ |
| Pharmaceuticals, Health \& Chemicals | 886 | $3 \%$ |
| Automotive \& Aerospace | 260 | $1 \%$ |
| Agriculture \& Prepared Products | 177 | $1 \%$ |
| Industrial \& Manufacturing Materials | 67 | $0 \%$ |
| Base Metals | 8 | $0 \%$ |
| Seizures Involved More Than One Center | 2,650 | $10 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Total FY 2019 Seizures | 27,599 |  |


| FY 2019 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Centers | Total MSRP | \% of Total MSRP |
| Consumer Products \& Mass Merchandising | \$1,000,628,016 | 64\% |
| Apparel, Footwear \& Textiles | \$383,694,303 | 25\% |
| Electronics | \$117,028,274 | 8\% |
| Machinery | \$27,810,170 | 2\% |
| Pharmaceuticals, Health \& Chemicals | \$9,234,202 | 1\% |
| Automotive \& Aerospace | \$9,868,483 | 1\% |
| Agriculture \& Prepared Products | \$3,882,013 | 0\% |
| Industrial \& Manufacturing Materials | \$1,225,896 | 0.1\% |
| Base Metals | \$1,897,700 | 0.1\% |
|  |  |  |
| Total FY 2019 MSRP | \$ 1,555,269,057 |  |

## IPR Points of Contact

Questions? Contact the IPR Help Desk For Assistance - CBP's IPR Help Desk is staffed Monday through Friday to answer questions on IPR enforcement. Contact the IPR Help Desk via email at iprhelpdesk@cbp.dhs.gov.

Regulations, Rulings, and Recordation - Inquiries about CBP's IPR regulations may be addressed to Regulations and Rulings (RR) at hqiprbranch@cbp.dhs.gov. Ruling requests regarding articles potentially subject to an ITC exclusion order may be submitted to IPRBranch.ITC337.Rulings@cbp.dhs.gov. To request information on CBP's recordation program, please contact RR at iprrquestions@cbp.dhs.gov.

Guidance on CBP IPR Policy and Programs - The IPR and E-Commerce Division (IPR Division) coordinates with rights holders, members of the trade community, CBP staff, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments in developing and implementing the Agency's IPR strategy, policy and programs. To contact the IPR Division, email iprpolicyprograms@cbp.dhs.gov.
e-Allegations - If you are aware of or suspect a company or individual is committing IPR crime, please report the trade violation using CBP's e-Allegations Online Trade Violation Reporting System at https://eallegations.cbp.gov/Home/Index2. Trade violations can also be reported by calling 1-800-BE-ALERT.

National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center - To report violations of intellectual property rights, including counterfeiting and piracy, contact the National IPR Coordination Center at https://www.iprcenter.gov/referral/ or telephone 1-866-IPR-2060


[^0]:    *Seizures involving multiple product categories are included in the "All Others" category. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

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[^2]:    *Seizures involving multiple product categories are included in the "All Others" category. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

[^3]:     sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

[^4]:     sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than $100 \%$.

[^5]:    *Shipments with multiple types of products are included in the "All others" category. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly high or lower than 100 percent.

