

Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Statistics



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Fiscal Year 2022

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.

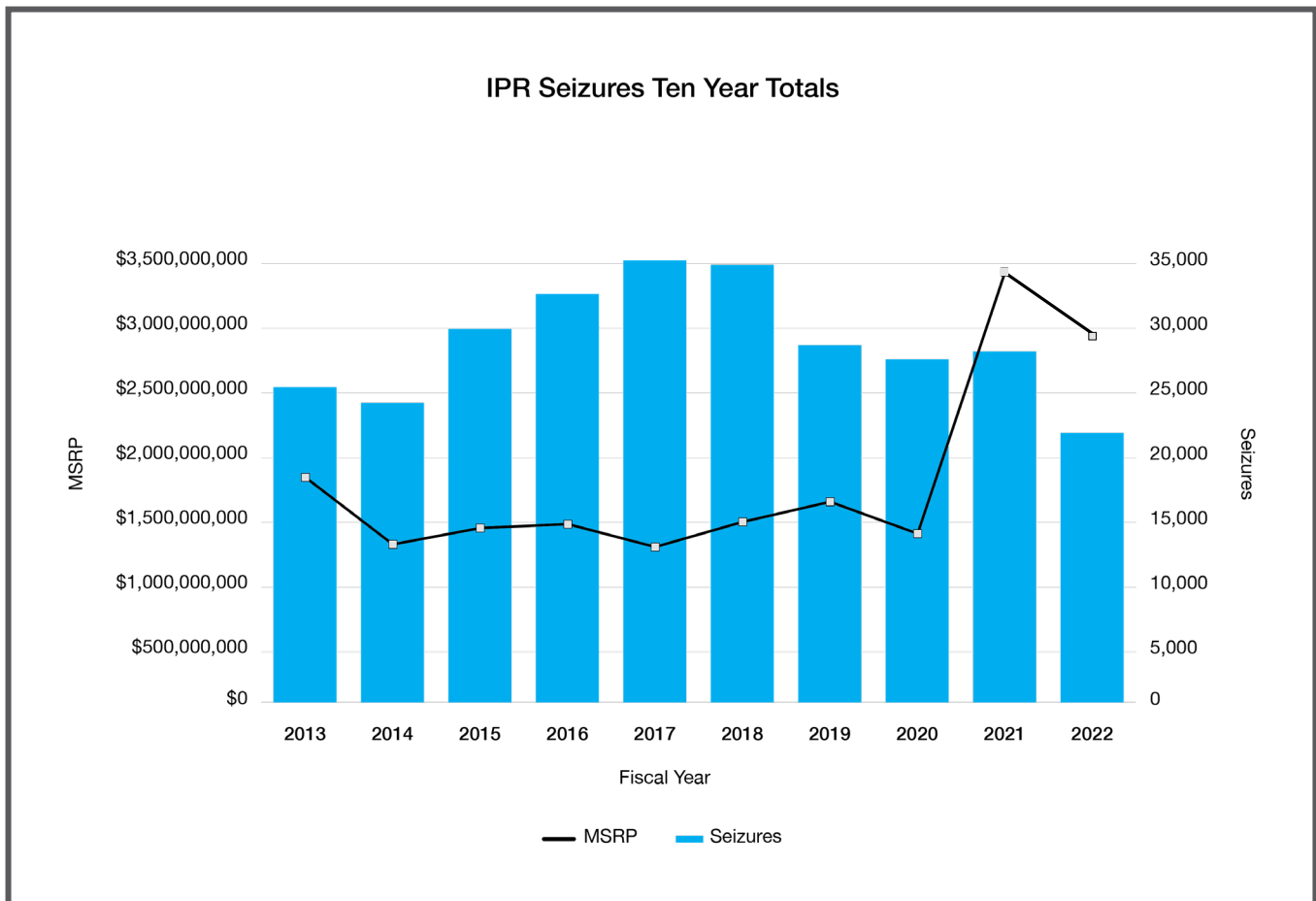
Executive Summary

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) focuses its trade enforcement efforts on seven [Priority Trade Issues](#)¹ (PTI). PTIs represent high-risk areas that can cause significant revenue loss, harm the U.S. economy, or threaten the health and safety of the American people. Current PTIs include **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**, which protect American Intellectual Property by interdicting violative goods and leveraging enhanced enforcement authorities.

Trade in illegitimate goods is associated with smuggling and other criminal activities, and often funds criminal enterprises. CBP protects the intellectual property rights of American businesses, safeguarding them from unfair competition and use for malicious intent while upholding American innovation and ingenuity. CBP works with many partner government agencies (PGAs) and the trade community to mitigate the risks posed by imports of such illicit goods.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 was another successful year for IPR enforcement. CBP made over 21,000 seizures (i.e., 102,689 seizure lines) with an estimated manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of almost \$3 billion. These seizures included nearly **25 million** counterfeit items.

<https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues>



¹ <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues>



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COVID-19 Spotlight

In FY 2022, CBP continued to target and seize illegal imports of counterfeit, unapproved, or otherwise substandard COVID-19 related products that threatened the health and safety of American consumers. These seizures included 270,135 Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-prohibited COVID-19 test kits over 5.8 million counterfeit face masks, and 23,653 FDA-prohibited hydroxychloroquine tablets. More than 75 percent of these seizures occurred in the small package and postal environment and roughly 41 percent originated in China. CBP also collaborated with (PGAs) to expedite medical supplies and personal protective equipment through the customs clearance process, while working to identify and intercept fraudulent, unapproved, or otherwise substandard material.

FY 2022 Overall COVID-19 Related Seizure Totals		
Product	Total Seizures	Quantity
COVID-19 Test Kits	60	270,135
Antibody Test Kits	10	56,961
Masks	142	5,882,846
Hydroxychloroquine	95	23,653
Azithromycin	58	10,057
Lianhua Qingwen	11	1,065
Respirator/Ventilator	3	591
Hand Sanitizers	8	158,563
Vaccination Cards	290	8,459

At the beginning of the pandemic, CBP established the COVID-19 Cargo Resolution Team (CCRT), comprised of a network of subject matter experts from across the agency. The CCRT triaged incoming requests from importers and customers; coordinated with federal, state, and local government agencies; facilitated inbound shipments through ports of entry; expedited importation of critical medical supplies; and responded directly to inquiries about the importation of personal protective equipment, COVID-19 test kits, ventilators, and other medical supplies.

Since FY 2020, CBP has seized nearly 500,000 FDA-prohibited COVID-19 test kits, over 53.7 million counterfeit face masks and over 76,000 FDA-prohibited hydroxychloroquine tablets.



Operational and Enforcement Highlights

CBP conducted 97 local and 6 national-level IPR Trade Special Operations (TSOs) in FY 2022. TSOs target shipments for import safety violations often uncovered additional IPR infringements. To further address the IPR PTI, CBP's Centers of Excellence and Expertise and ports of entry requested additional funding to add enforcement officers to 18 of the IPR TSOs. Those 18 resulted in over 400 IPR seizures with a MSRP of over \$10.7 million.



IPR Enforcement Training

Part of the Office of Trade's responsibilities include training CBP field personnel in identifying suspect imports, making infringement determinations, and following proper IP border enforcement procedures. In FY 2022, the Office of Trade conducted 22 Advanced IP Enforcement Seminar trainings to more than 250 CBP field personnel assigned to the Centers of Excellence and Expertise and CBP officers (CBPO). The Advanced IP Enforcement Seminar is directed to Supervisory CBPOs, Import Specialists, and Fines Penalties and Forfeiture Office personnel with experience in processing IP enforcement cases. The Seminars consist of smaller group instruction followed by interactive case studies and cover more advanced topics in IP enforcement.

CBP Partnerships

CBP works with PGAs to facilitate legitimate trade that supports economic growth and shields the American public and businesses from unsafe products, intellectual property theft, and unfair trade practices.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

CBP and ICE-HSI identify cases in which third-party intermediaries have demonstrably directed, assisted financially, or aided and abetted the importation of counterfeit merchandise. In coordination with the Department of Justice, CBP and ICE-HSI leverage statutory authorities to pursue civil fines and other penalties against these entities, including remedies under 19 U.S.C. § 1526(f), as appropriate. CBP and ICE-HSI mitigate the welfare and financial risks posed by imports of illicit products. In FY 2022, ICE-HSI arrested 255 individuals, obtained 192 indictments, and received 95 convictions related to intellectual property crimes.

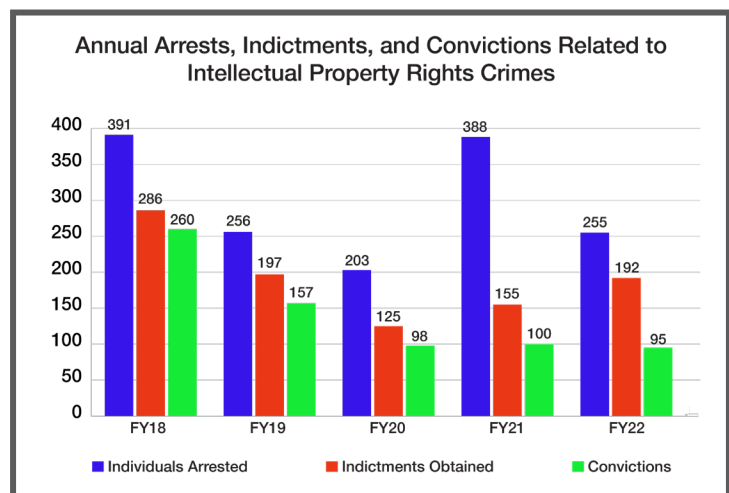
Collaboration Spotlight:

In December 2021, CBP and ICE-HSI led Operation Safety Claus with assistance from local law enforcement. This operation focused on interdicting counterfeit goods in the New Orleans metro area during the 2021 holiday season. The operation identified businesses in the area engaging in the sale of counterfeit goods led to subsequent seizures of the goods, which included perfume, pharmaceuticals,

designer watches, and much more. Operation Safety Claus resulted in seizures of almost 60,000 fake items valued at more than \$1 million had the goods been authentic.

In April 2022, CBP partnered with ICE-HSI for an IPR operation during the Final Four National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA) championships in New Orleans, Louisiana. Together, the two agencies seized an array of products including cell phone accessories and fake jerseys ready to be sold to unknowing consumers. During the operation, CBP and ICE-HSI seized 384 counterfeit items with an estimated value of \$375,925 had the goods been genuine.

In July 2022, CBP and ICE-HSI conducted an operation leading up to a Premier League soccer match. During the operation, the agencies seized almost 7,000 items infringing upon IPR worth an estimated value of over \$630,000 had the goods been legitimate.



The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center)

The IPR Center, in collaboration with CBP, stands at the forefront of the United States government's response to combatting global intellectual property theft and enforcement of its international trade laws.

Collaboration Spotlight: *Operation Team Player* is an ongoing annual operation that begins after every Super Bowl and continues through the next one, targeting international shipments of counterfeit sports merchandise into the United States. This operation is run by the IPR Center in collaboration with CBP, the National Football League (NFL), and other major sports leagues to prevent the illegal importation and distribution of counterfeit sports merchandise.



Super Bowl LVI was played on February 13, 2022, at SoFi Stadium in Los Angeles, California. CBP and ICE-HSI announced the seizure of more than 267,511 counterfeit sports-related items, worth an estimated

\$97.8 million MSRP through a collaborative enforcement operation targeting international shipments of counterfeit merchandise into the United States. They seized items such as fake jerseys, hats, rings, T-shirts, jackets, tickets, souvenirs, and thousands of other sports related memorabilia prepared to be marked as legitimate and authentic items. To read more, visit <https://www.cbp.gov/frontline/first-team-all-stars> .

Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC)

The private sector has a unique opportunity to lend their considerable expertise to CBP. Through collaboration, CBP and industry work to co-create solutions to IPR challenges that ensure CBP policies are aligned with trade practices, ensuring more efficient trade facilitation and enforcement. Specifically, engagement with the COAC allows for a deeper understanding of both trade and government practices through communication with industry stakeholders. COAC is a federally chartered advisory committee that provides advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of CBP on matters pertaining to the commercial operations of CBP and related functions within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury. This interaction includes regularly scheduled conference calls with the COAC IPR working group and quarterly public meetings with COAC members.

In FY 2022, the IPR working group held regularly scheduled meetings to discuss a variety of issues of interest to both CBP and the working group members. Topics discussed on these calls were the automation of the detention and seizure process, enhancements to the [IPR priority trade issue website](https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues/ipr)², and enforcement alternatives to seizure. Conversations on these topics took place throughout the summer and early fall with the working group preparing recommendations on these topics for the COAC to present to CBP in FY 2023. CBP continues its effort to improve resource efficiency and looks forward to further engagement with the COAC.

² <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues/ipr>

Help CBP Protect Ingenuity

Donations Acceptance Program (DAP)

Pursuant to Section 308(d) of the *Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015*, P.L. 114-125, CBP enacted regulations at 19 C.F.R. §133.61, setting forth policies and procedures for accepting donations from private sector parties of hardware, software, equipment, and technologies for IPR enforcement purposes.

Since 19 C.F.R. §133.61 went into effect in January 2018, DAP has fully executed five formal IPR enforcement partnerships with Procter & Gamble, Otter Products, Cisco Systems, Apple Inc., and Nike Inc. To date, 213 product authentication tools have been deployed to 73 locations. More importantly, these partnerships are benefiting CBP's frontline and yielding a positive return on investment for its partners.

Intellectual Property Rights e-Recordation

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/s/>. All trademark and copyright recordations are contained in a secure proprietary database accessible by CBP personnel at all 328 ports of entry. Product Identification manuals provided by rights holders are also linked to the database and used by CBP in making IPR border enforcement determinations. In FY 2022, CBP added over 1,758 recordations to their enforcement database. As of September 30, 2022, CBP was enforcing 18,857 active recorded copyrights and trademarks.

Amount of Active Recordations CBP Enforces	
Fiscal Year (FY)	Recordations
FY 2022	18,857
FY 2021	20,756
FY 2020	18,757
FY 2019	18,745
FY 2018	17,641

Intellectual Property Rights e-Allegations

Information on potential IPR infringements can be submitted to CBP using the [e-Allegations Online Trade Violation Reporting](#)³ System or by calling 1-800-BE-ALERT.

The e-Allegation program provides an electronic portal through which the trade community and the public can report suspected trade violations to CBP. The e-Allegation process enables CBP, in collaboration with our partners, to protect the U.S. economy from the effects of unfair trade practices and guard against the products that could pose a threat to health and safety.

In FY 2022, CBP received 306 e-Allegations related to IPR. In addition to IPR violations, there are other types of trade violations, such as forced labor violations, duty evasion violations, and shipping violations. For more information on various types of trade violations, visit

<https://www.cbp.gov/trade/e-allegations> .
<https://eallegations.cbp.gov/Home/Index2>

e-Allegations			
Fiscal Year (FY)	Number of IPR (Counterfeit Trademark & Piratical Copyright) e-Allegations	Total Number of e-Allegations received that FY	Amount of IPR e-Allegations as a Percent of all e-Allegations
FY 2018	324	1,162	28%
FY 2019	264	1,252	21%
FY 2020	360	1,290	28%
FY 2021	407	1,743	23%
FY 2022	306	1,507	20%
Total	1,661	6,954	

Intellectual Property Rights Search

CBP works closely with rights holders in making IPR enforcement determinations. A public database of both active and inactive recordings is available using a search engine called the Intellectual Property Rights Search (IPRS) at <https://iprr.cbp.gov/s/>.

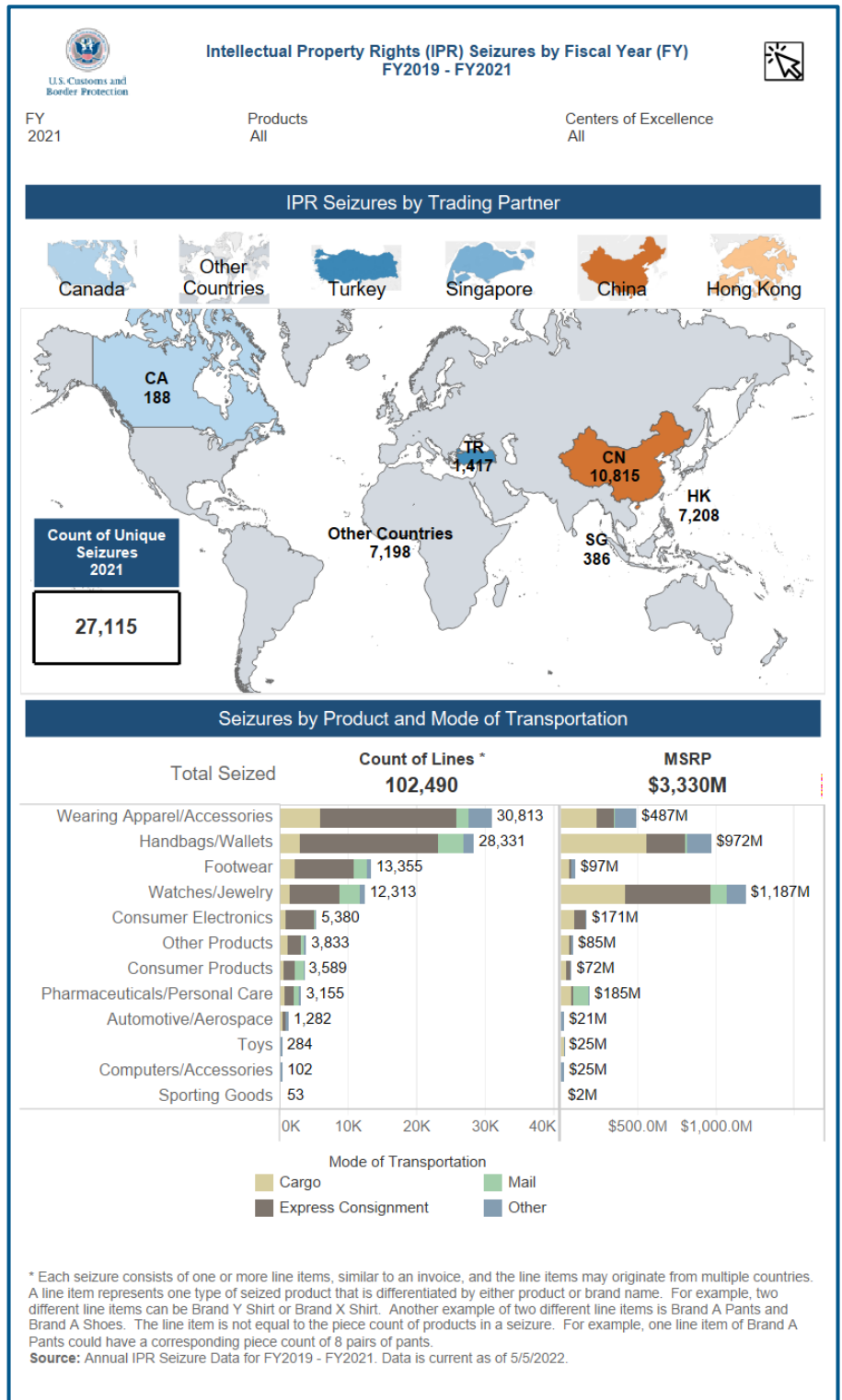
³ <https://eallegations.cbp.gov/Home/Index2>

Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Dashboard

In FY 2022, CBP launched its new interactive [Intellectual Property Rights \(IPR\) Dashboard](#)⁴, a publicly available resource.

The dashboard allows users access to IPR seizure information aggregated by volume and MSRP, including filters for fiscal year, product category, Centers of Excellence, and mode of transportation. The dashboard also features an interactive world map that shows IPR seizures by country of origin. CBP updates IPR seizure statistics on a quarterly basis.

CBP developed the dashboard with the goal of providing an easy, user-friendly way to provide the public with better visibility into the scope and nature of CBP's IPR seizures and enforcement efforts. The dashboard provides transparency to the public on CBP's efforts and allows users to educate themselves on the scope of counterfeit goods encountered by CBP. It also allows users the opportunity to compare it against their own findings and identify any anomalies, which can be reported to CBP for further investigation.



⁴ <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/intellectual-property-rights-ipr-seizures>

Exclusion Orders and Outreach

CBP enforces exclusion orders issued by the International Trade Commission (ITC). Most ITC exclusion orders are patent based. 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.

- Exclusion Orders – for FY 2022:
 - Seizures correctly citing 19 USC 1337(i): 36 cases
 - Seizure Est. MSRP: \$788,152
- Total Active Exclusion Orders: 143

Public Awareness Campaign

In FY 2022, CBP continued the *Truth Behind Counterfeits* IPR Public Awareness Campaign designed to educate the public on the negative impacts associated with the purchase of counterfeit goods and highlights how purchasing knockoffs can damage the U.S. economy, destroy American jobs, support criminal activity, and harm the health and safety of consumers. CBP once again focused its consumer education campaign on leveraging existing digital platforms and utilizing relationships with the trade community to bring awareness to the dangers of counterfeits. Additionally, CBP collaborated with government agencies and trade associations with a nexus to stopping trade in illegitimate goods that violate IPR of American businesses to help further bring awareness to the dangers of fake goods. Throughout FY 2022, CBP posted more than ten social media posts (Twitter [or X], Facebook, and Instagram) per month about the dangers of counterfeit goods. These social media posts were available to over 250,000 followers.

Additionally, in FY 2022, CBP expanded the campaign to include updated content and relevant images that were posted as sponsored social media content on Instagram. These images had approximately 50 million impressions on Instagram throughout FY 2022. CBP also maintains and updates the [Truth Behind Counterfeits](https://cbp.gov/trade/fakegoodsrealdangers)⁵ standalone webpage.



⁵ <https://cbp.gov/trade/fakegoodsrealdangers>

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

In FY 2022, CBP continued engagement on IPR issues with APEC in the Subcommittee on Customs Procedures (SCCP). CBP briefed the 20 member economies on updates on its COVID-19 counterfeit goods enforcement efforts and our e-commerce data pilots status at the SCCP1 virtual meeting hosted by Thailand. This discussion built upon the work done at a previous SCCP meeting where CBP presented the results of the COVID-19 joint enforcement effort. This operation had participation from eight APEC economies and helped with the identification, interdiction, and deterrence of counterfeit COVID-19 related items.

In August of FY 2022, additional engagement took place at the SCCP2 meeting held in Chiang Mai, Thailand where CBP presented to all participating economies on the Truth Behind Counterfeits IPR educational campaign for consumers including the evolution of the campaign and lessons learned. During the presentation, CBP was able to explain the value of customs agencies educating consumers on the dangers of counterfeits and the importance that public private partnerships can play.

Outreach: CBP/U.S. Chamber of Commerce Memorandum of Understanding

In FY 2022, CBP continued engagement with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) through the memorandum of understanding (MOU) that was signed in the Spring of 2021, and outlines general terms on connecting resources and sharing information to stop the flow of counterfeit goods. The MOU consists of four pillars:

Outreach

CBP and the Chamber agreed to support outreach efforts related to bringing awareness to the public about the dangers of counterfeit goods. During the holiday season of 2021, CBP and the Chamber participated in a joint holiday campaign, the Shop Smart Campaign, which included a media blitz that reached an audience of over 83 million people. Continuing the success of the Holiday Campaign, CBP and the Chamber jointly engaged in a consumer awareness effort to alert the public about the harms of purchasing counterfeits around Back to School merchandise. The Back-to-School campaign reached over eight million impressions in just 15 days of the campaign in August 2022.

CBP IPR Statistics Data Sharing

CBP provides exclusive, detailed IPR seizure statistics on a quarterly basis to the Chamber to share with their members. These statistics help to better inform the trade community about what CBP is seeing and compare that information to what members of the trade may be seeing in their respective commodity areas.

⁴ <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/intellectual-property-rights-ipr-seizures>

Training

CBP and the Chamber have agreed to provide bi-directional training to each of their relevant personnel/members. In September 2022, CBP provided Chamber members with an in-depth look at the IPR statistics. This training helped to provide insight into CBP's data methodology as it relates to IPR. It also offered CBP an opportunity to demonstrate some of its publicly available data tools, such as the [IPR Statistics Dashboard](#)⁶.



Data Pilot

As part of the MOU, CBP is conducting a data sharing pilot with three of the Chamber's member companies. The current pilot serves as an opportunity to establish best practices for IPR data sharing with the private sector. It also offers CBP the ability to test the viability of data sharing with major brands to better target and seize imports of counterfeit and pirated goods and other IPR violative merchandise. Via the data pilot, CBP has been able to conduct TSOs specifically targeting counterfeit commodities that directly impact these companies. The information sharing between CBP and these companies have helped inform CBP's enforcement efforts and enhance the information CBP can provide to field personnel and interagency partners. At the end of FY 2022, CBP and the Chamber signed on two more member companies and are actively looking to expand the pilot program.

Outreach: The Year of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME) Webinar Series

In FY 2022, CBP's OT continued to host "The Year of the SME", a webinar series directed to SMEs on how they can work with CBP to protect their IP at the border. Since the launch in 2021, CBP provided eight webinars covering topics such as starting an e-commerce company, to applying for gray market protection. OT also partnered with relevant government agencies such as the Small Business Administration and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to provide a more wholistic overview of how SMEs can play a more active role in protecting their IP. Overall, the webinar series has reached over 1,600 members of the trade community in small and medium enterprises.

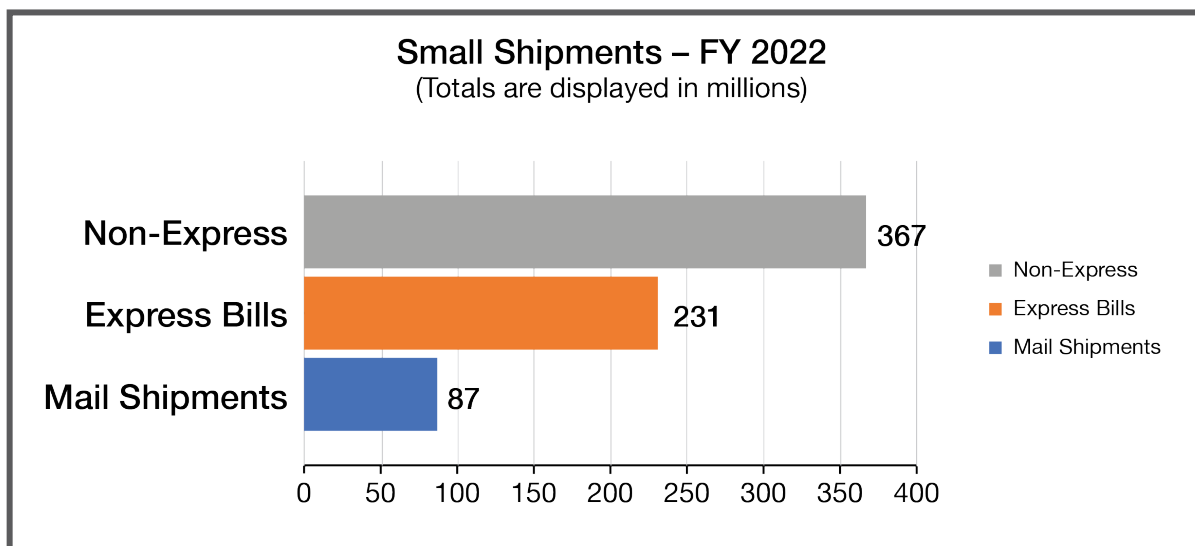
⁶ <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/intellectual-property-rights-ipr-seizures>

IPR and E-Commerce

E-commerce is a growing segment of the economy in the United States. E-commerce sales for businesses have been steadily increasing for years, and with the digital migration of transactions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, worldwide sales through e-commerce channels, such as websites and online marketplaces increased in 2020. Retail consumer goods is the leading of the two consumer focuses. It had an 18% share of the total global retail sales for 2020 and is forecast to have over a 1% annual growth rate, achieving a nearly 22% share of total global retail sales by 2024⁷.

Such growing trends comes with many challenges. In FY 2022, CBP processed 685 million *de minimis* shipments. While e-commerce shipments pose the same health, safety, and economic security risks as containerized shipments, CBP lacks full visibility into the e-commerce supply chain due to the complex and dynamic nature of the industry. The overwhelming volume of small packages also makes CBP's ability to identify and interdict high risk packages difficult. Furthermore, vague and inaccurate electronic data provided by certain trade entities poses significant challenge when targeting shipments.

In response to the increasing challenges in the e-commerce environment, CBP has been focusing its effort to improve trade risk management by working closely with the trade community. Going into its second year, CBP continues to operate two test pilot programs, the Section 321 Data Pilot and the Entry Type 86 Test and is now looking to formalize the success of these two pilot programs.



⁷ <https://www.trade.gov/e-commerce-sales-size-forecast>

Section 321 Data Pilot

Initiated in 2019, the Section 321 Data Pilot is a voluntary collaboration with online marketplaces, carriers, technology firms, and logistics providers to secure e-commerce supply chains and to protect American consumers. CBP is conducting this test for two reasons: to determine the feasibility of requiring advance data from different types of parties; and to determine the feasibility of requiring additional data that is generally not required under current regulations to effectively identify and target high-risk shipments in the e-commerce environment. To further evaluate the Section 321 Data Pilot program and the risks associated with Section 321 *de minimis* shipments, in August 2021, CBP announced in the *Federal Register* its plan to extend the current test program through August 2023.

Since the establishment of the program in 2019, CBP has experienced significant operational benefits. Specifically, along with the administrative ruling issued in July 2020⁸, this pilot program better positions CBP to identify duty evasions and other abuses consistent with current statutory authorities. The Section 321 Data Pilot also helps create a more predictable enforcement environment for trade. This ruling also provides CBP with important foreign seller information to target and interdict counterfeit products, consumer safety violations, and other threats before they enter the U.S. Importers are required to provide the first and last name of the owner, purchaser, or name of the business to qualify as the “person” shipping goods under Section 321.

Entry Type 86 Test

In September 2019, CBP also launched a voluntary test of a Section 321 *de minimis* commercial entry process through the creation of the new Entry Type 86. The Entry Type 86 Test allows customs brokers and self-filers to electronically submit *de minimis* entries through the Automated Broker Interface, including those subjects to PGA data requirements for clearance. This new entry type aimed to improve import safety and security by providing greater visibility into low value shipments for both CBP and PGAs while ensuring regulatory requirements are met. Creation of the new informal Entry Type 86 allows for customs brokers and self-filers to electronically submit entries with a limited data set that is exempt from duty, taxes, and fees.



⁸ CBP issued an administrative ruling that clarified whether importations made by a nonresident importer in one day and sent to a U.S. fulfillment facility or warehouse may qualify for informal duty-free entry under 19 U.S.C. § 1321(a)(2)(c). The administrative ruling when into effect on July 28, 2020 and was published in the Customs Rulings Online Search System (CROSS) on July 31, 2020. *See*

<https://rulings.cbp.gov/search?term=H290219&collection=ALL&sortBy=RELEVANCE&pageSize=30&page=1>.

Documented Benefits of Section 321 Data Pilot and Entry Type 86 Test

In FY 2022, CBP received 466 million filings on *de minimis* shipments (153 million Section 321 Data Pilot; 312 million Entry Type 86). CBP received Section 321 Data Pilot data on 22% of all *de minimis* shipments. Similarly, Entry Type 86 filings accounted for over 45% of all *de minimis* shipments. The two pilot programs have shown significant operational benefits when pilot participants provided seller information, product pictures, and other transactional details. The programs led to a more predictable and consistent enforcement environment for low-risk shipments and trusted trade partners. Obtaining advance data elements significantly reduced CBP workload with same-day clearance compared to previous wait times of six to eight days. For example, Section 321 pilot participants experience fewer holds due to the submitted information on the Entry Type 86 form. Further, advance information led to fewer CBP holds and improved overall security, including mitigating risks associated with the importation of potential counterfeit test kits, medical devices, and personal protective equipment related to COVID-19. In addition to these operational benefits, feedback received in a CBP survey revealed that Section 321 pilot participants saw an estimated \$2.5 billion USD in time and cost savings associated with the Entry Type 86 Test.

Informed Compliance Efforts

While administering the two pilot programs, CBP has made significant efforts to engage with the trade community and to inform stakeholders of the Section 321 administrative ruling and its implications. In addition to engaging with the E-commerce Task Force, CBP's E-commerce Branch and Office of Trade Relations actively connect with the trade community in various fora. CBP holds quarterly public meeting with the COAC, a group of private sector stakeholders selected to advise the Secretaries of the Department of Treasury and the Department of Homeland Security on the commercial operations of CBP (recordings of past meetings: <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings>). To reach wider foreign sellers and shippers and inform them of the administrative ruling issued in July 2020, the branch also [translated and issued the ruling in Chinese](#)⁹.

CBP has done the following to engage stakeholders on compliance efforts:

- Participated in numerous webinars and online trainings to inform the public the latest regulations and available [resources](#)¹⁰;
- Work closely with the trade community to achieve its objectives while implementing new administrative rulings.
- Engage with the trade community and continue to work with not only traditional stakeholders, but also foreign stakeholders who will be affected by the Section 321 administrative ruling.

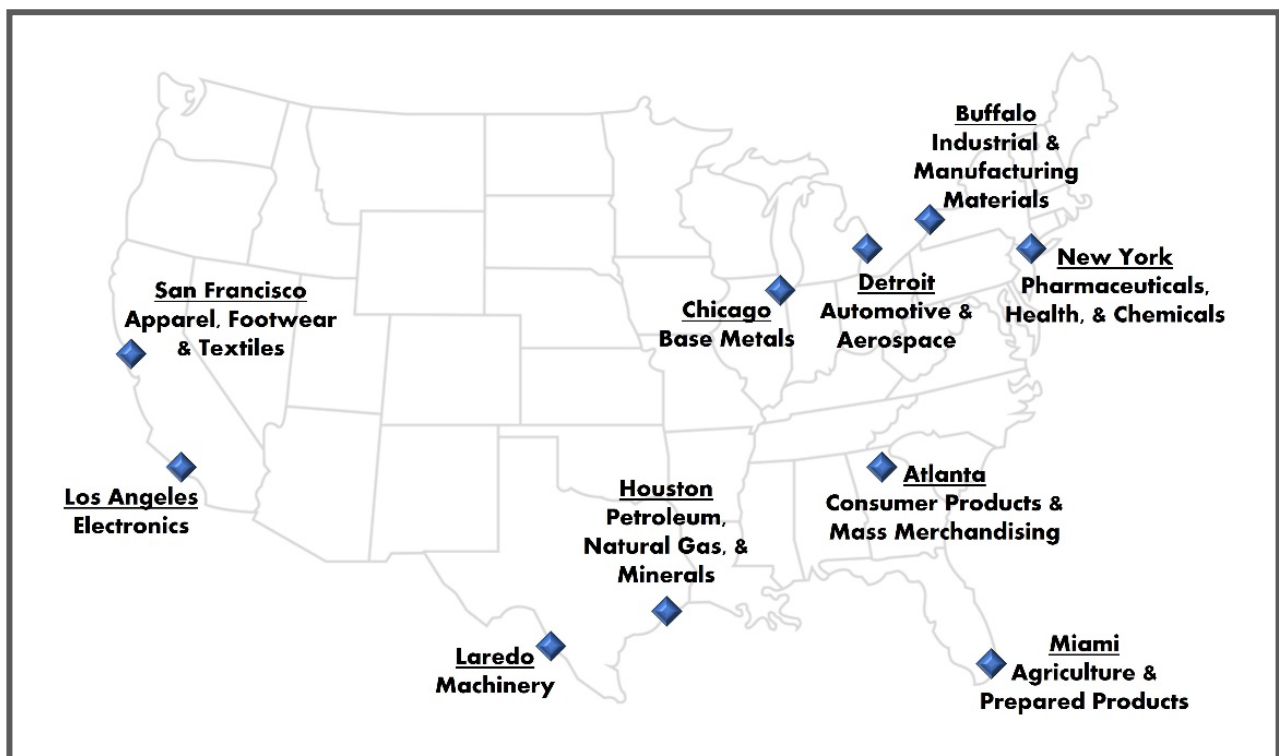
⁹ <https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021-Apr/1%20Administrative%20Ruling%20One-Pager%20Mandarin%20Translation.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement>

Centers of Excellence Spotlight

CBP has ten Centers of Excellence and Expertise (Centers) to focus CBP's trade expertise on industry-specific issues through account-based processing on a national scale. The Centers are the operational entity of CBP responsible for identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks within their respective industries with a focus on CBP's PTIs. Managed from strategic locations around the country, the Centers have national authority to make trade decisions at all ports of entry to meet the goals of strengthening America's economic competitiveness, enhancing industry knowledge and expertise, developing innovative trade processing procedures, applying strategic and impactful trade enforcement actions, and leveraging available trade intelligence. The Centers also administer the collection of trade remedies as well as lead and carry out operations to detect and deter unlawful trade activities. In FY 2022, the Center for Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising made the most IPR related seizures equating to more than \$2.2 billion MSRP, had the goods been genuine. To learn more about the Centers, visit: <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/centers-excellence-and-expertise-information>.

CBP Centers of Excellence and Expertise

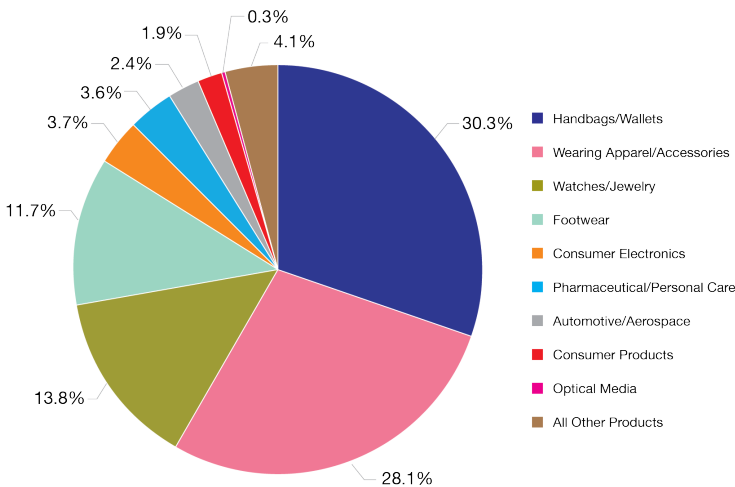


Seized Products by Seizure Lines

Number of Seizure Lines by Product – FY 2022

Products	Seizure Lines	Percentage
Handbags/Wallets	31,035	30.3%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	28,745	28.1%
Watches/Jewelry	14,100	13.8%
Footwear	11,964	11.7%
Consumer Electronics	3,811	3.7%
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	3,677	3.6%
Automotive/Aerospace	2,491	2.4%
Consumer Products	1,955	1.9%
Optical Media	283	0.3%
All Other Products	4,236	4.1%
Number of Seizure Lines	102,297	100.0%

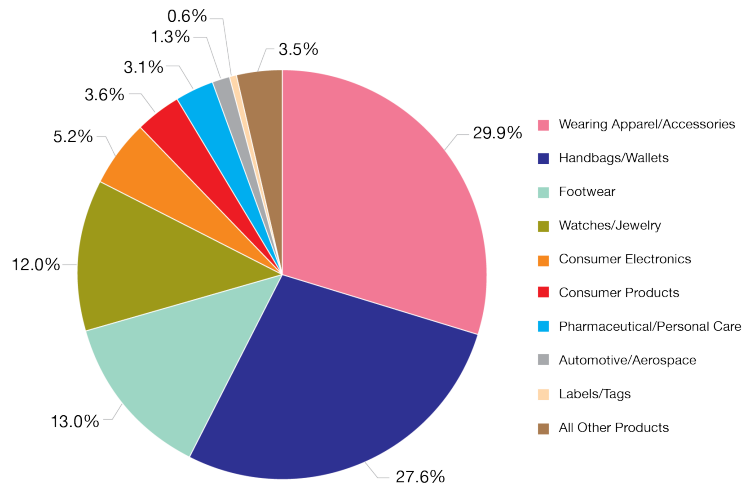
Number of Seizure Lines by Product - FY 2022



Number of Seizure Lines by Product – FY 2021

Products	Seizure Lines	Percentage
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	30,681	29.9%
Handbags/Wallets	28,331	27.6%
Footwear	13,355	13.0%
Watches/Jewelry	12,313	12.0%
Consumer Electronics	5,380	5.2%
Consumer Products	3,721	3.6%
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	3,155	3.1%
Automotive/Aerospace	1,303	1.3%
Labels/Tags	641	0.6%
All Other Products	3,610	3.5%
Number of Seizure Lines	102,490	100.0%

Number of Seizure Lines by Product - FY 2021

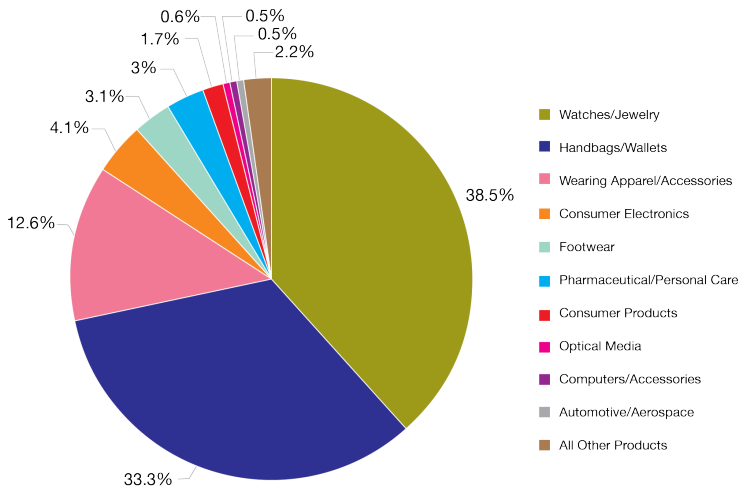


Seized Products by MSRP

MSRP by Product – FY 2022

Products	MSRP	Percentage
Watches/Jewelry	\$1,147,591,816	38.5%
Handbags/Wallets	\$993,341,254	33.3%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	\$375,850,615	12.6%
Consumer Electronics	\$121,867,614	4.1%
Footwear	\$92,567,652	3.1%
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	\$88,038,328	3.0%
Consumer Products	\$51,510,147	1.7%
Optical Media	\$17,338,102	0.6%
Computers/Accessories	\$14,382,568	0.5%
Automotive/Aerospace	\$13,804,739	0.5%
All Other Products	\$65,455,086	2.2%
Total	\$2,981,747,920	100.0%
Number of Seizure Lines	102,297	

Product by MSRP – FY 2022

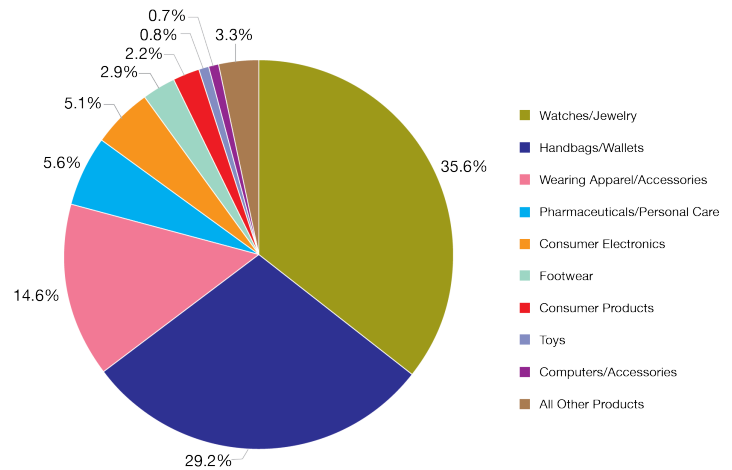


Total FY 2022 MSRP \$2,981,747,920

MSRP by Product – FY 2021

Products	MSRP	Percentage
Watches/Jewelry	\$1,186,747,146	35.6%
Handbags/Wallets	\$972,495,390	29.2%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	\$487,370,983	14.6%
Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care	\$185,043,493	5.6%
Consumer Electronics	\$171,010,749	5.1%
Footwear	\$96,690,708	2.9%
Consumer Products	\$72,075,495	2.2%
Toys	\$25,420,514	0.8%
Computers/Accessories	\$24,553,282	0.7%
All Other Products	\$108,629,590	3.3%
Total	\$3,330,037,350	100.0%
Number of Seizure Lines	102,490	

Product by MSRP – FY 2021

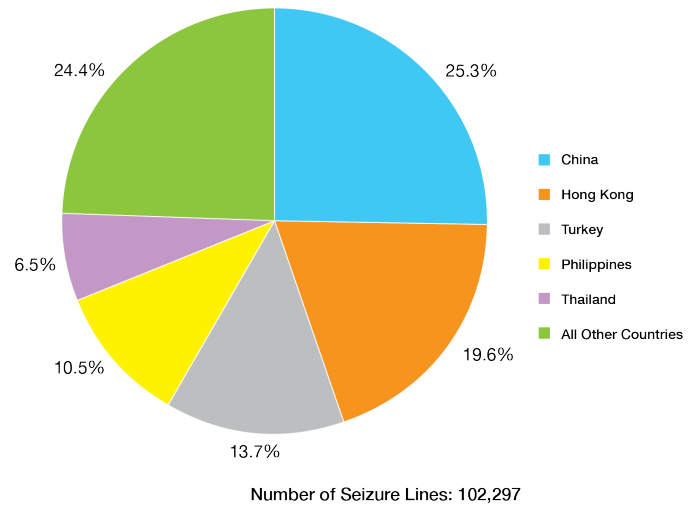


Total FY 2021 MSRP \$3,330,037,350

Seizure Lines and MSRP Seized by Economy

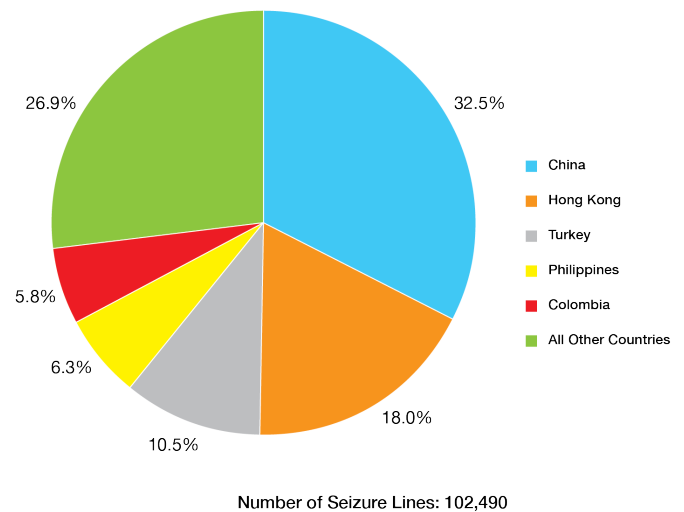
Trading Partner by Seizure Lines – FY 2022

Trading Partner – Seizure Lines and MSRP – FY 2022			
Trading Partner	Seizure Lines	% of Total	MSRP
China	25,859	25.3%	\$1,766,567,371
Hong Kong	20,087	19.6%	\$680,857,052
Turkey	14,033	13.7%	\$73,759,086
Philippines	10,767	10.5%	\$81,618,602
Thailand	6,630	6.5%	\$35,253,902
All Other Countries	24,921	24.4%	\$343,691,908
Total	102,297	100.0%	\$2,981,747,920

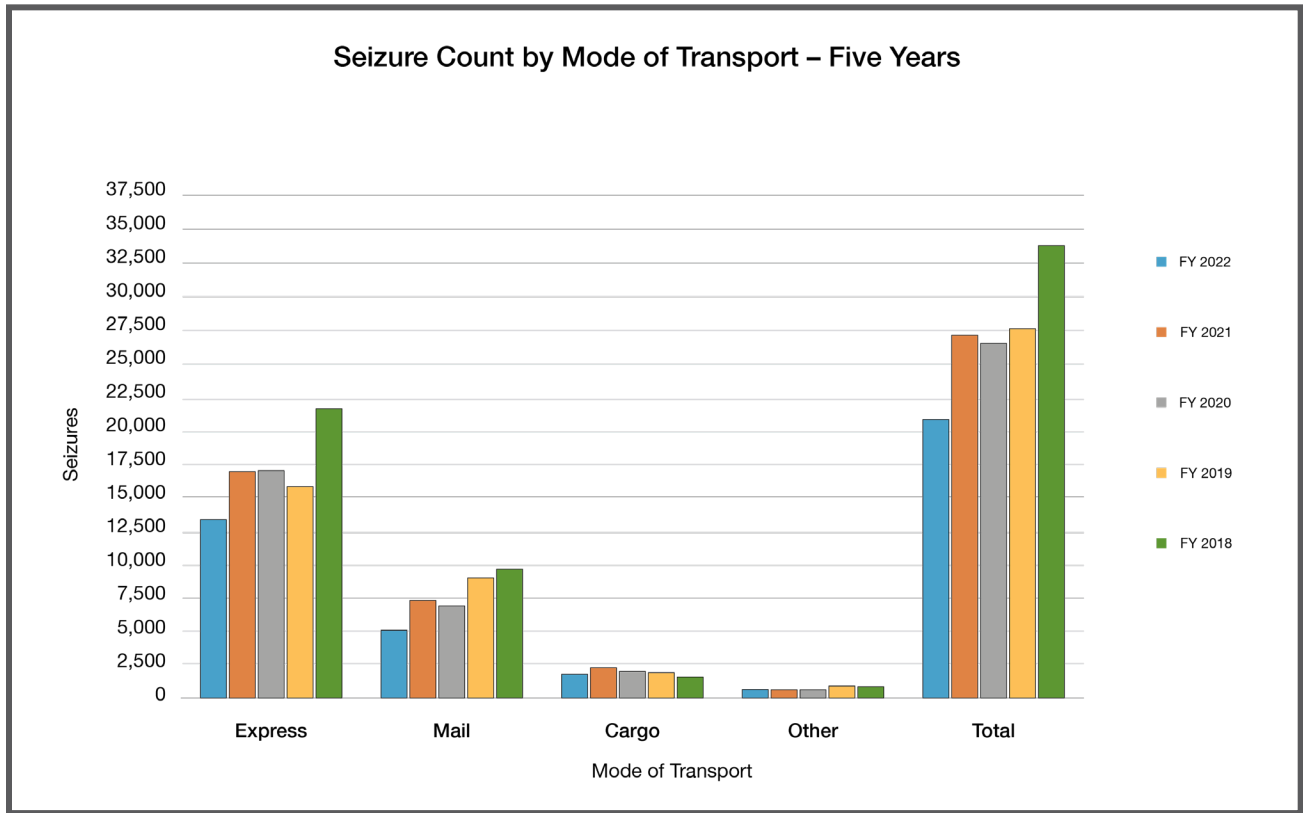


Trading Partner by Seizure Lines – FY 2021

Trading Partner – Seizure Lines and MSRP – FY 2021			
Trading Partner	Seizure Lines	% of Total	MSRP
China	33,323	32.5%	\$1,888,298,761
Hong Kong	18,466	18.0%	\$613,462,655
Turkey	10,781	10.5%	\$60,347,048
Philippines	6,416	6.3%	\$45,692,010
Colombia	5,912	5.8%	\$23,980,798
All Other Countries	27,592	26.9%	\$698,256,079
Total	102,490	100.0%	\$3,330,037,350

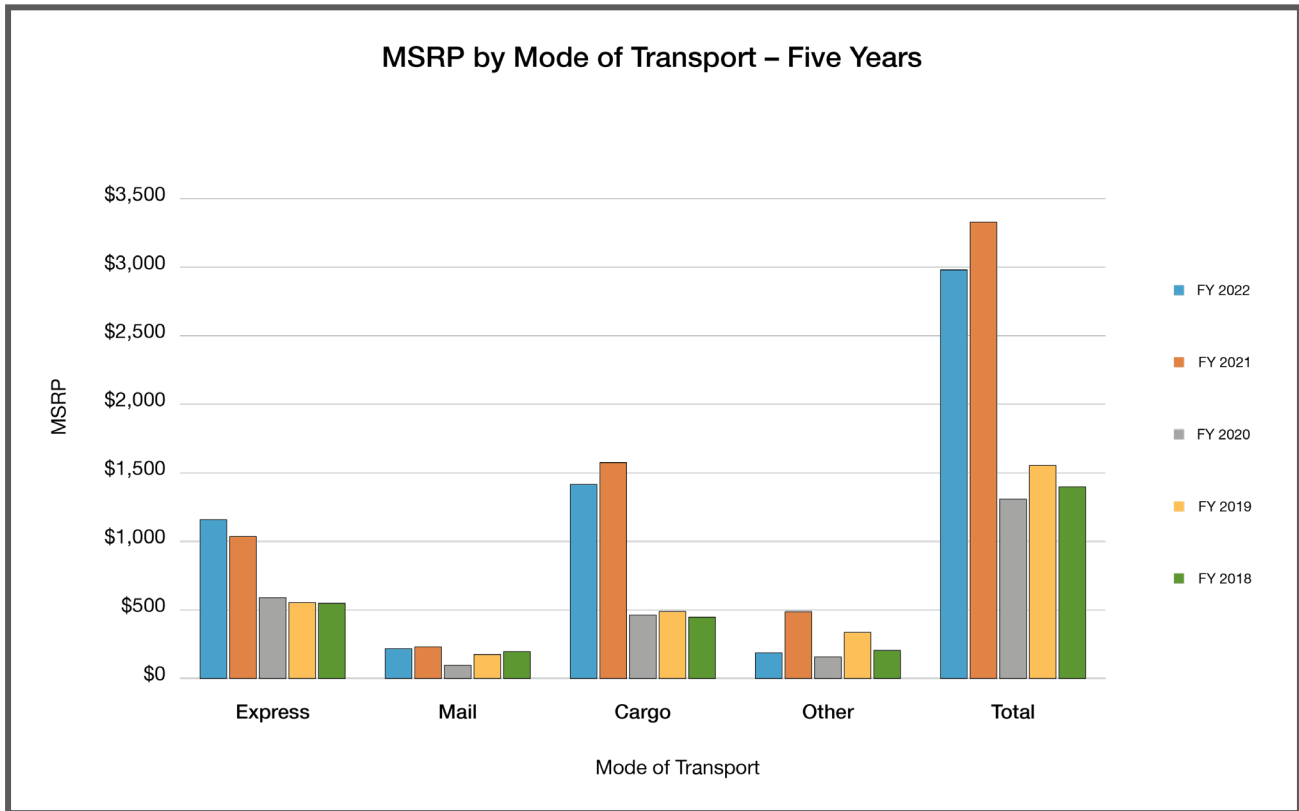


Seizure Count by Mode of Transport – 5 years



Seizure Count by Mode of Transport – Five Years					
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018
Express	13,350	16,926	17,001	15,811	21,632
Mail	5,070	7,293	6,886	8,982	9,643
Cargo	1,753	2,274	1,993	1,903	1,673
Other	639	622	623	903	862
TOTAL	20,812	27,115	26,503	27,599	33,810

MSRP by Mode of Transport – 5 years



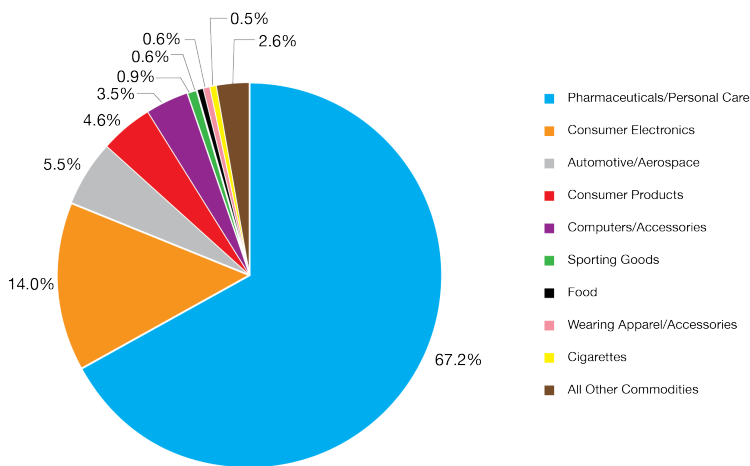
Estimated MSRP (in millions) by Mode of Transport – Five Years					
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018
Express	\$1,160.0	\$1,036.1	\$589.1	\$553.5	\$549.2
Mail	\$217.8	\$231.5	\$98.1	\$175.6	\$197.3
Cargo	\$1,416.8	\$1,575.7	\$463.4	\$488.2	\$447.9
Other	\$187.4	\$486.7	\$158.5	\$337.9	\$205.4
TOTAL	\$2,982.0	\$3,330.0	\$1,309.1	\$1,555.2	\$1,399.8

Health and Safety Seizure Lines by Product

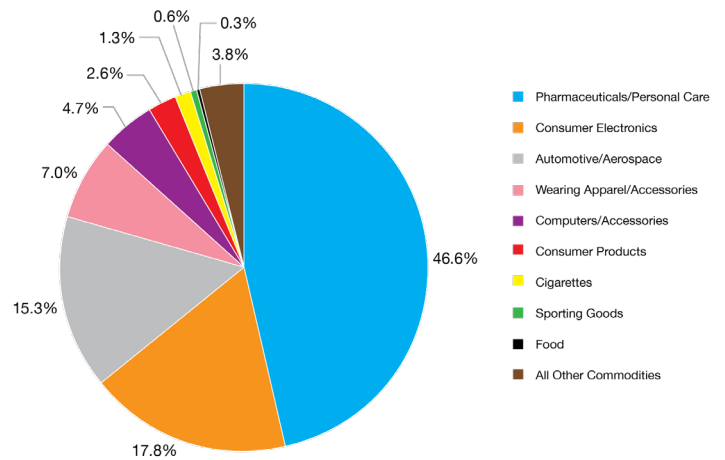
Health and Safety Seizure Lines by Product – FY 2022		
Product	Seizure Lines	% of Total
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	3,656	67.2%
Consumer Electronics	762	14.0%
Automotive/Aerospace	301	5.5%
Consumer Products	250	4.6%
Computers/Accessories	188	3.5%
Sporting Goods	50	0.9%
Food	35	0.6%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	33	0.6%
Cigarettes	25	0.5%
All Other Products	142	2.6%
Total	5,442	100.0%

Health and Safety Seizure Lines by Product – FY 2021		
Product	Seizure Lines	% of Total
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	3,041	46.6%
Consumer Electronics	1,165	17.8%
Automotive/Aerospace	1,002	15.3%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	457	7.0%
Cigarettes	309	4.7%
Consumer Products	170	2.6%
Computers/Accessories	84	1.3%
Sporting Goods	38	0.6%
Food	19	0.3%
All Other Products	247	3.8%
Total	6,532	100.0%

FY 2022 Health and Safety Seizure Lines by Product Type



FY 2021 Health and Safety Seizure Lines by Product Type

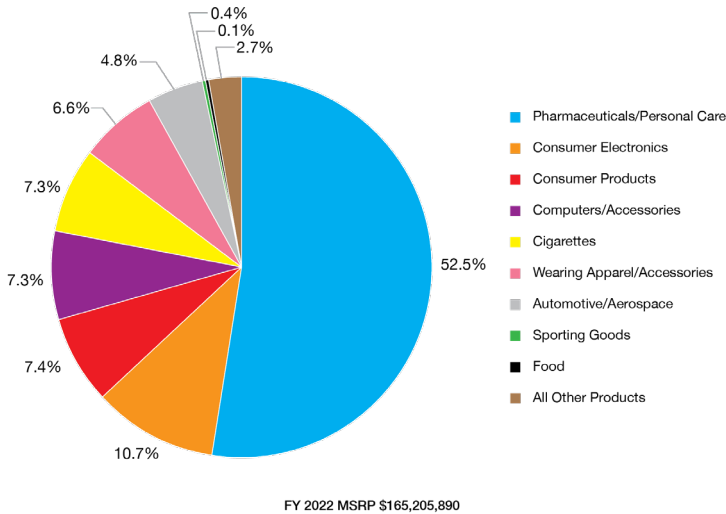


Health and Safety Seizure Lines by MSRP

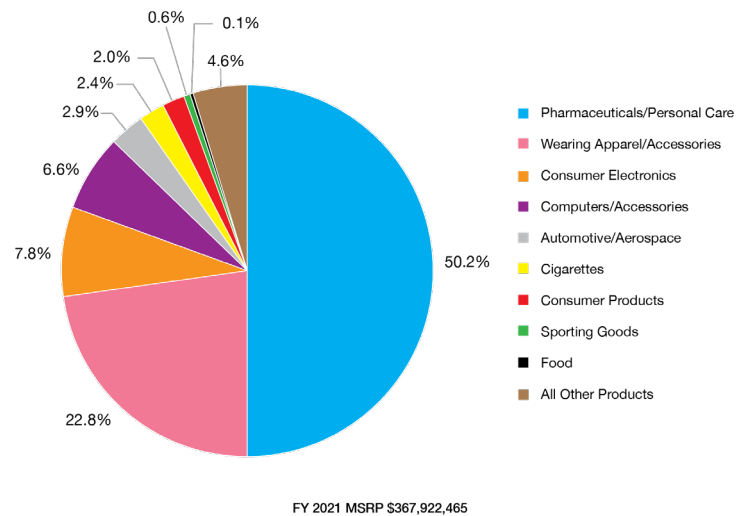
Health and Safety Seizures by Product Type and MSRP – FY 2022		
Health, Safety, and Security	MSRP	% of Total
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	\$86,807,437	52.5%
Consumer Electronics	\$17,645,742	10.7%
Consumer Products	\$12,236,267	7.4%
Computers/Accessories	\$12,137,963	7.3%
Cigarettes	\$12,116,590	7.3%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	\$10,983,242	6.6%
Automotive/Aerospace	\$7,990,655	4.8%
Sporting Goods	\$684,389	0.4%
Food	\$135,704	0.1%
All Other Products	\$4,467,901	2.7%
Total	\$165,205,890	100.0%

Health and Safety Seizures by Product Type and MSRP – FY 2021		
Health, Safety, and Security	MSRP	% of Total
Pharmaceutical/Personal Care	\$184,750,599	50.2%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	\$83,724,944	22.8%
Consumer Electronics	\$28,749,628	7.8%
Computers/Accessories	\$24,277,966	6.6%
Automotive/Aerospace	\$10,765,014	2.9%
Cigarettes	\$8,760,277	2.4%
Consumer Products	\$7,210,230	2.0%
Sporting Goods	\$2,079,627	0.6%
Food	\$523,770	0.1%
All Other Products	\$17,080,410	4.6%
Total	\$367,922,465	100.0%

Health and Safety Seizures by Product Type and MSRP – FY 2022



Health and Safety Seizures by Product Type and MSRP – FY 2021



Seizure Lines and MSRP by Centers of Excellence and Expertise

Centers of Excellence and Expertise by Seizure Lines – FY 2022		
Center of Excellence	Seizure Lines	Percentage
Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising	52,665	51.5%
Apparel, Footwear, & Textiles	41,525	40.6%
Electronics	4,257	4.2%
Automotive & Aerospace	2,464	2.4%
Pharmaceuticals, Health, & Chemicals	575	0.6%
Machinery	493	0.5%
Agriculture & Prepared Products	201	0.2%
Industrial & Manufacturing Materials	60	0.1%
Base Metals	57	0.1%
Total	102,297	100.0%

Center of Excellence and Expertise by MSRP					
Center Name	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018
Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising	\$ 2,291,263,256	\$ 2,358,989,573	\$ 841,588,271	\$ 1,000,628,016	\$ 1,037,183,326
Apparel, Footwear, & Textiles	\$ 471,039,899	\$ 588,394,332	\$ 231,915,396	\$ 383,694,303	\$ 192,996,007
Electronics	\$ 152,489,917	\$ 196,173,287	\$ 170,643,120	\$ 117,028,274	\$ 121,609,130
Pharmaceuticals, Health, & Chemicals	\$ 28,715,525	\$ 138,605,159	\$ 21,024,365	\$ 9,234,202	\$ 8,896,989
Automotive & Aerospace	\$ 11,067,461	\$ 21,168,082	\$ 10,857,996	\$ 9,868,483	\$ 14,638,119
Agriculture & Prepared Products	\$ 12,252,294	\$ 9,284,046	\$ 893,941	\$ 3,882,013	\$ 4,578,951
Industrial & Manufacturing Materials	\$ 2,393,346	\$ 5,514,953	\$ 3,260,622	\$ 1,225,896	\$ 951,393
Machinery	\$ 11,904,644	\$ 10,741,371	\$ 22,860,881	\$ 27,810,170	\$ 11,475,793
Base Metals	\$ 621,576	\$ 1,166,547	\$ 6,111,920	\$ 1,897,700	\$ 7,544,135
Total	\$ 2,981,747,920	\$ 3,330,037,350	\$ 1,309,156,510	\$ 1,555,269,057	\$ 1,399,873,842

CBP 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 – For questions about CBP’s IP enforcement regime, contact Regulations and Rulings (RR) at hqiprbranch@cbp.dhs.gov. For information concerning the e-Recordation program, contact iprrquestions@cbp.dhs.gov. Ruling requests regarding articles potentially subject to an ITC exclusion order may be submitted to EOEBranch.ITC337.Rulings@cbp.dhs.gov.

Guidance on CBP IPR Policy and Programs – The IPR and E-Commerce 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 iprhelpdesk@cbp.dhs.gov.

e-Allegations – If you are aware of or suspect a company or individual is committing IPR crime, please report the trade violations using CBP’s e-Allegations Online Trade Violation Reporting System at <https://eallegations.cbp.gov/s/>. 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 call 1-866-IPR-2060.

