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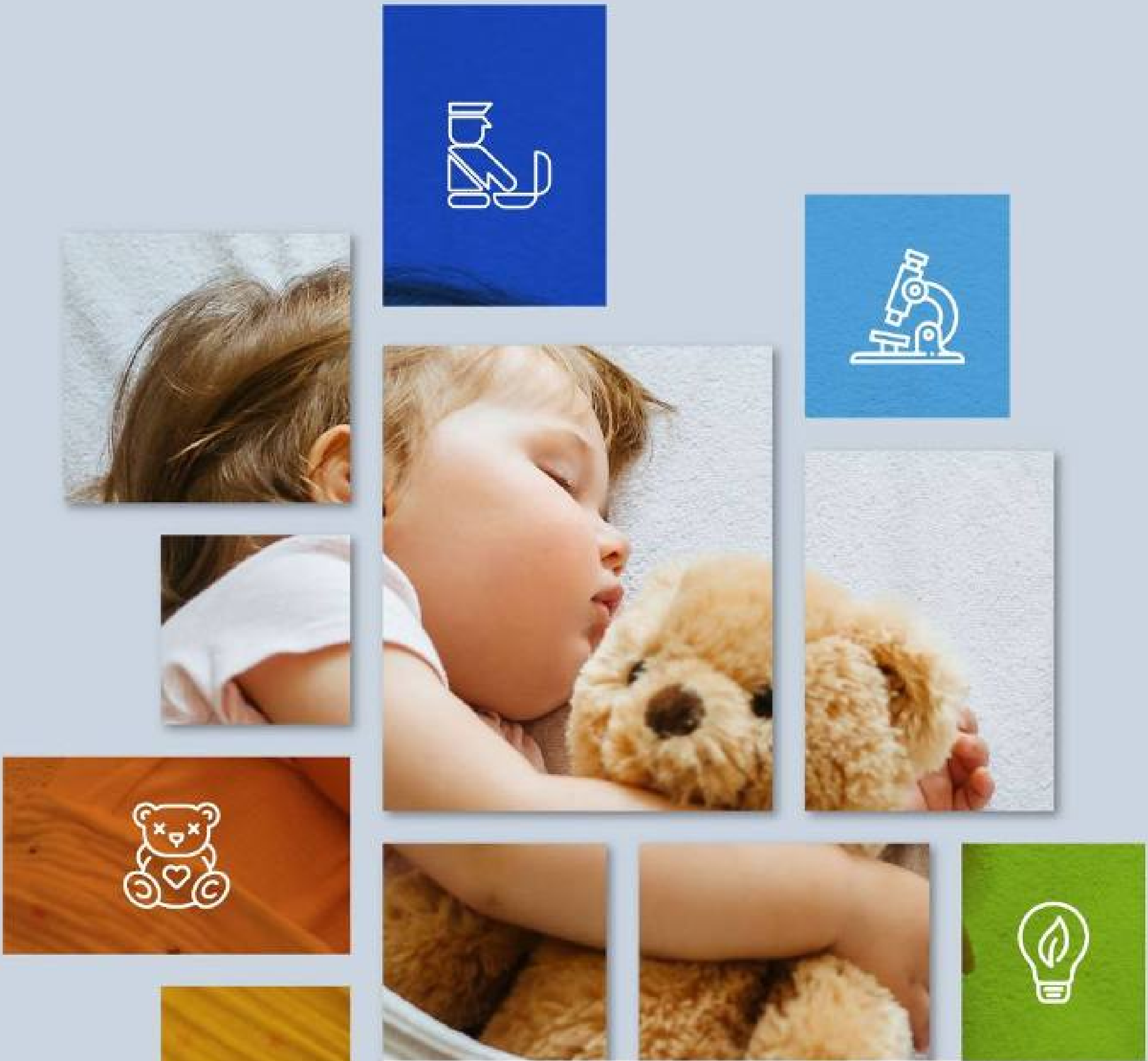

# REPORT ON CONTROLS ON PRODUCTS ENTERING THE EU MARKET

with regard to ***product compliance*** in 2025


**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

Directorate-General Taxation & Customs Union
Directorate A – Customs
Unit A.4 – Protection of citizens and enforcement of IPR

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## with regard to ***product compliance*** in 2025

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# FOREWORD

I am very pleased to present the second report on controls on products entering the EU market with respect to product compliance. DG TAXUD[1] draws up this report in application of Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products, in close cooperation with DG GROW[2], which contributed in particular to the Priority Control Areas action and through its market surveillance expertise.

This report aims to give the state-of-play of enforcement of product compliance at the EU external borders for products from third countries to be released for free circulation and placed on the EU market.

The objective of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products is to improve the functioning of the Internal Market by ensuring that only products respecting a high level of protection of public interests, such as health and safety, the protection of consumers, the protection of the environment and any other public interests, are made available on the EU market.

As regards products from third countries, the most effective way to ensure that non-compliant and dangerous products are not placed on the EU market is to detect and stop them at the EU external borders, before they are released for free circulation. Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 therefore requires customs authorities to perform controls on products entering the EU market.

This report contains the statistical data provided by the Member States and an assessment thereof, including a comparative analysis of the products controlled, suspended and eventually refused at the EU external borders in proportion of the total number of releases for free circulation in the EU:

- Chapter 1 presents the legal framework laid down in Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020
- Chapter 2 provides an analysis in absolute numbers of the three main statistical indicators: interventions, suspensions and refusals[3] in 2025.
- Chapters 3 and 4 analyse the performance of product compliance controls, firstly at Union level and secondly at national level.
- Chapter 5 finally presents a detailed analysis of the items refused for non-compliance or serious risks.
- A glossary and the list of the product categories complete the report.

I hope that you find this publication interesting and useful.

**Matthias Petschke**

Director for Customs, DG TAXUD

[1] Directorate-General for Taxation & Customs Union
[2] Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
[3] See definitions of 'intervention', 'suspension', 'refusal' and 'item' in the Glossary.

**Abstract**

The *Report on controls on products entering the EU market with regard to product compliance* presents and analyses the statistical data submitted by Member States regarding product compliance controls by customs and market surveillance authorities at the EU external borders pursuant to Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products.

The report provides a comparison over the last years of three indicators – interventions, suspensions and refusals – on product compliance control and it offers in-depth analyses of these indicators across different dimensions, including the relative performance at EU and national levels as well as a detailed analysis of the refusals.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## EU customs protect citizens, businesses and the environment from non-compliant or dangerous products

A strong Customs Union is the cornerstone of the EU Single Market, allowing goods coming from third countries to enter the EU territory and, thereafter, to move freely within the EU.

Acting at the EU external borders, customs authorities are responsible for enforcing EU rules in a wide array of policy areas, the so called "Prohibitions and Restrictions"[4] (hereafter: P&R), in addition to their traditional financial role of collecting duties and taxes.

Product compliance represents a significant portion of P&Rs and covers all EU requirements on manufactured products. Effective controls on product compliance depend on three cumulative factors: efficient controls by customs based on an adequate identification of risks, the specialist assessment by market surveillance authorities (hereafter: MSA) to determine whether a product is non-compliant with EU requirements and / or is dangerous, and finally the close cooperation between these two communities.

Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products lays down the overall organisation of controls on products entering the Union market in Union law by defining both the roles and responsibilities of each of these authorities and the interplay between them.

## A significant number of interventions, suspensions and refusals in 2025

In 2025, the customs authorities of 27 Member States continued their significant efforts in relation to production compliance controls:

- 387 588 interventions were carried out on items declared for release for free circulation as regards product compliance;
- 205 888 suspensions (53% of interventions) were notified to MSA for a decision on the product compliance or risks, as there was a cause for customs to believe that the product did not comply with applicable EU law or that it presented a serious risk;
- Ultimately, 58 391 refusals (28% of suspen-sions) were executed., since MSAs confirmed the non-compliance or serious risks.

These figures show a broadly positive trend in comparison to the previous years:

- After a significant rise in 2024 (+25%), the number of interventions in 2025 remained stable at a level similar to 2024 and well above 2022 and 2023 levels;
- While the 2025 suspensions represent a notable drop (-16%) compared to 2024, the figure still exceeds 2022 and 2023 levels;
- After a sharp increase in 2024 (+73%), refusals slightly decreased from 64 322 in 2024 to 58 391 in 2025.

[4] https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs/prohibitions-restrictions_en

## Control performance: a system under pressure and persistent discrepancies between Member States

This report acknowledges the hard work of customs authorities, but it also confirms that much more should be done in the enforcement of product compliance, from both customs authorities and MSA.

In 2025, approximately 6 billion items were released for free circulation, a 298% increase compared to 2022. This exponential growth, driven in large part by e-commerce, continues to erode the relative performance of product compliance controls, despite the strong absolute number of controls reported above:

- The EU control rate dropped to 65 items per million released in 2025, down from 82 in 2024 and 203 in 2022;
- The rate of items suspended by customs fell to 34 items per million and the discovery rate, i.e. the share of imports ultimately refused at the border because of non-compliance or serious risks, declined to less than 10 per million.

This downward trend in performance is a cause for serious concern about the functioning of the internal market, in particular the level-playing field for EU businesses and the protection of public interests, such as health and safety, the protection of consumers and the environment.

This concern is reinforced by the persistent huge differences between Member States. In 2025, the best performing Member State reported a discovery rate 384 times better than the worst performing Member State. This is in fact a notable reduction from the difference of 1 884 times in 2024, but the gap remained far too wide.

## Monitoring of underperforming Member States and national action plans

The monitoring exercised by the Commission services during 2025 on the Member States having significantly underperformed in 2024 came to fruition.

Despite several positive evolutions, the same 11 Member States remain significantly and persistently below the EU average. Monitoring will be initiated to help the most underperforming Member States address their situation.

The Netherlands and Denmark implemented their national action plans and raised their discovery rates in 2025 to 13.2 and 14.5 refusals per million items respectively, both above the EU average. Hungary's response was insufficient: its discovery rate rose only from 0.3 to 1.5 refusals per million items and remains one of the lowest in the EU.

If the effects of these national action plans as visible in the first quarter of 2026 are considered, the gap, in the discovery rate, between the best and the worst performing Member States would narrow down from 384 to 134 times.

Despite these positive evolutions, there remain several clearly underperforming Member States: four Member States in 2025 refused each less than 2 items per million released (compared to 10 at EU level). The Commission will continue its structured dialogue with Hungary and initiate similar ones with Italy, Czechia and Finland with a view to fix their clear underperformance through the design and implementation of comprehensive national action plans by end 2026 associating both customs and MSA.

## E-commerce: a structural enforcement challenge confirmed by a Priority Control Area action

Low-value e-commerce parcels now account for 91% of all shipments entering the EU, with 5.9 billion parcels recorded in 2025. The scale of this flow far exceeds the capacity of customs authorities to screen shipments using traditional control methods and the capacity of MSA to check the compliance of products suspended by customs.

A Priority Control Area (PCA), a coordinated EU-wide enforcement operation launched by the Commission in 2025, confirms the serious risks associated with e-commerce products. Customs and MSA found that more than half of the 20 000 toys and small electronics checked did not comply with EU rules; of those further tested in laboratories, 84% were found to be dangerous. Controls on cosmetics, personal protective equipment and food supplements found similar high non-compliance rates of 65% across over 11 000 items checked.

Taken together, these results reveal that the majority of these goods purchased online from outside the EU and shipped directly to consumers do not comply with EU product compliance and safety requirements.

## A landmark customs reform changes the structural landscape

On 26 March 2026, the European Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the most far-reaching overhaul of the EU customs framework since 1968: the EU customs reform.

The reform directly responds to the challenges documented in this report: the surge in e-commerce, the enforcement of P&R, the IT fragmentation and the need for enhanced cooperation between the 27 national customs administrations.

A new EU Customs Authority, headquartered in Lille, will coordinate EU-wide risk management. A centralised EU Customs Data Hub will progressively replace the current patchwork of national systems. The Data Hub will be introduced for e-commerce flows in July 2028. The Data Hub will be available for non-e-commerce operators from 2031 and will be mandatory for all traders by March 2034.

The new Union Customs Code explicitly sets compliance with all applicable EU legal acts, including P&R and product compliance requirements, as a standalone condition for release for free circulation and subsequent placement on the EU market. It also gives additional powers to customs authorities to refuse the import without prior MSA consultation, where evidence of non-compliance or serious risk is clear.

Cooperation and data exchange between customs and MSAs at national and European level will also become more efficient through the Data Hub and with the development of joint supervision strategies to better target product compliance risks.

## Immediate measures to address the e-commerce challenge

Alongside the medium-term implementation of the customs reform, immediate targeted measures are already being deployed.

A Council decision on 11 February 2026 accelerated the abolishing of the EUR 150 threshold-based customs duty relief. Therefore, as of 1 July 2026, a temporary fixed amount customs duty of EUR 3 applies to low-value parcels whose intrinsic value does not exceed EUR 150, sent directly to consumers. This measure removes the unfair competitive advantage previously enjoyed by non-EU e-commerce operators.

A Union handling fee will be introduced at the latest from November 2026 for the services to be rendered for handling a request for placing goods under release for free circulation of goods sold in distance sales. This will additionally generate dedicated resources for Member States.

From 1 November 2026, new Product Identifier (PID) data will also be required to be provided to customs. It will help customs and MSA to 'scale up' the outcome of individual product compliance controls across all online products presenting the same or similar risk.

Overall, the Union handling fee and the PID requirement are expected to rapidly improve the effectiveness of controls and enforcement at the border, while waiting for the full implementation of the new Union Customs Code.

## Proposal for a new European Product Act

Looking ahead, the Commission proposal for the European Product Act (EPA), announced for September 2026, is a major legislative package aimed at modernising and simplifying the rules for placing products on the EU Single Market. The European Product Act package will comprise two main acts: a revised Standardisation Regulation and a Regulation merging a revised New Legislative Framework with a revised Market Surveillance Regulation, together creating a simpler, more predictable compliance environment.

The merged Regulation will in particular:

- Strengthen the enforcement capabilities of MSAs and customs to tackle non-compliant products entering the EU, particularly via e-commerce, including the direct empowerment of customs to refuse imports of products for formal and obvious technical non-compliance without MSA involvement, and the mandatory use of the dedicated electronic interface;
- Modernise the New Legislative Framework in place since 2008 to update the core principles for market access, conformity assessments and the CE marking to adapt to the rise of e-commerce and refurbished products, among other developments. As part of this revision, the Digital Product Passport is expected to be proposed as the default tool for making product compliance information available to customs authorities, MSA and consumers.

The EPA will thus establish a coherent, future proof framework for product compliance enforcement, working in tandem with the customs reform to create a level playing field on the EU Single Market.


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# 1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK & POLICY CONTEXT

Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products[5] entered into application on 16 July 2021.

The Regulation aims to improve the functioning of the Internal Market and to ensure that only products respecting a high level of protection of public interests, such as health and safety, the protection of consumers, the protection of the environment and any other public interests, are made available on the EU market.

Chapter VII of the Regulation lays down a comprehensive, mandatory framework for the controls on all products entering the EU market.

## Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products

The most effective way to ensure that non-compliant and dangerous products coming from third countries are not placed on the market is to stop them at the EU external borders before they are released for free circulation.

This objective is underlined by recital 52 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020: "*an effective way to ensure that unsafe or non-compliant products are not placed on the Union market would be to detect such products before they are released for free circulation. Authorities in charge of the control on products entering the Union market have a complete overview of trade flows across the Union's external borders and should therefore be required to carry out adequate controls on a risk assessment basis to contribute to a safer marketplace which ensures a high level of protection of public interests*".

This obligation applies to <u>all</u> products[6] in so far as other EU law does not contain more specific provisions relating to the organisation of controls on products entering the EU market.

[5] Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 204/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1).
[6] Pursuant to Art. 1(3) and 2(2) of the Regulation, Chapter VII applies to all products, not only to products covered by the EU harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I of the Regulation, which concerns market surveillance.

## Role of customs authorities

Pursuant to Article 25(1) of the Regulation, each Member State must designate its authorities in charge of controls on products entering the EU.

Customs authorities have a strategic position at the EU external borders. They are designated in all Member States as the main authority to conduct controls and ensure that products entering the market from third countries are compliant and present no serious risk. Customs carry out the first-line controls on products originating from third countries, assessing compliance and absence of serious risks. In some Member States, market surveillance authorities (MSA) are also designated in addition to customs in respect of certain specific categories of products.

Pursuant to Article 25(2) of the Regulation, designated authorities shall have the necessary powers and resources for the proper performance of their tasks.

## Role of MSA

Customs authorities are tasked with the enforcement of a vast range of non-customs legal acts, the so-called Prohibitions and Restrictions[7] (P&R). They may not be experts in each rule relating to P&R, so the Regulation requires MSAs to give their specialised assessment.

Each MSA has an in-depth knowledge of its specific domain, often a product category or market segment. They are accordingly required to assess and conclude on the compliance and serious risks of products suspected to be non-compliant or dangerous.

Articles 25 to 28 of the Regulation define the interplay between customs authorities and MSA as regards controls on product compliance.

The process for controls on products entering the EU market and the respective roles and responsibilities are summarised in the flowchart below.


[7] For more information on P&R and a list of EU P&R, please see: https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs/prohibitions-restrictions_en

## Risk management

Pursuant to Article 25(3) of the Regulation, "*Products subject to Union law that are to be placed under the customs procedure 'release for free circulation' shall be subject to controls performed by the authorities designated under paragraph 1 of this Article. They shall perform those controls on the basis of risk analysis in accordance with Articles 46 and 47 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and, where relevant, on the basis of risk-based approach as referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 11(3) of this Regulation.*"

In other words, the targeting of customs controls shall primarily be based on risk analysis, with the purpose of identifying and evaluating the risks and developing the necessary countermeasures. The risk analysis uses electronic data-processing techniques based on criteria developed at national, EU and, where available, international level. Ultimately, national customs authorities decide on the levels of risk associated with products to determine which products should be controlled[8].

The Customs Risk Management System (CRMS) is used by customs authorities and by the Commission for the exchange of Risk Information Forms (RIFs) containing risk-related information on products that are non-compliant or that present a serious risk. On 1 January 2022, CRMS was comprehensively reshaped to provide Member States with a state-of-the-art system known as 'CRMS2'. It allows quick and easy real-time exchange of risk-related information between customs authorities at central, regional and local level, and between the customs authorities and the Commission. CRMS2 provides tools to speed up the communication between customs offices in the EU and a unique central database of risk and control-related information.

The Risk Management Collaboration Service (RMCS) module in CRMS is used to communicate and collaborate on defined issues between specific customs offices or national risk analysis centres. A 'collaboration request' is created to warn a specific Member State about a consignment needing a quick response.

In addition, pursuant to Article 25(8) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2010, "*the Commission (…) may adopt implementing acts laying down benchmarks and techniques for checks on the basis of common risk analysis on the EU level, in order to ensure a consistent enforcement of EU law, to strengthen the controls on products entering the EU market and to ensure an effective and uniform level of such controls.*" These acts may offer improvements to product compliance, not only via controls by the customs authorities which rely on a common framework, but also via checks carried out by MSA upon notification of suspicious cases by customs.

[8] In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (Union Customs Code), Art. 46, paragraphs 2 and 4.

## Process for controls on products entering the EU market

Pursuant to Article 26(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, when customs suspect a non-compliance or serious risk relating to a product, they suspend the release for free circulation of the product and immediately notify the competent MSA. This notification can follow any type of intervention: document verification, physical inspection or even laboratory testing.

Pursuant to Article 27, where the release for free circulation is suspended, MSA have four working days to either, firstly, request the customs authorities to extend the suspension period or, secondly, to confirm the compliance of the product and its approval for release for free circulation or, thirdly, to confirm the non-compliance or serious risk of a suspended product.

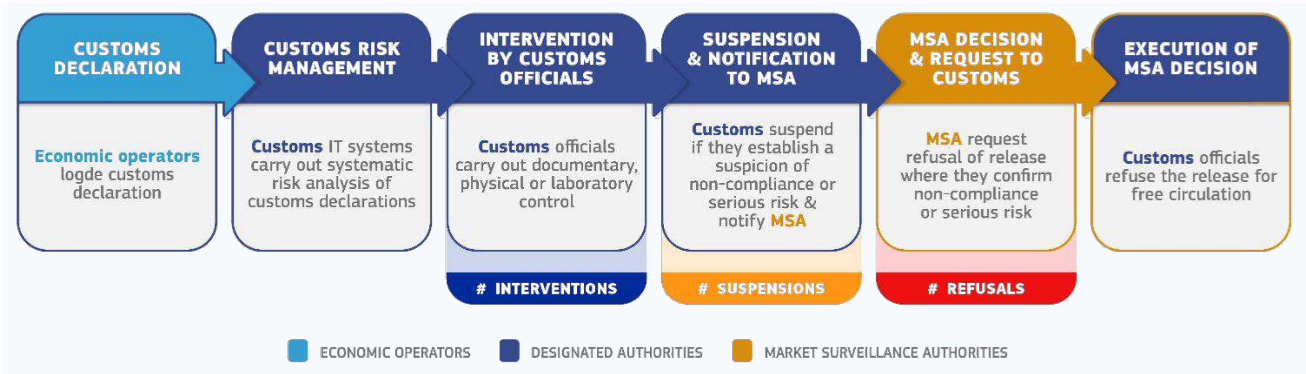
In case MSA provide no reply within the four working days and do not request to extend the suspension period, customs are expected to release the product where all the other requirements and formalities relating to such a release have been fulfilled.

Pursuant to Article 28, where MSA conclude that a product shall be prohibited from being placed on the market due to non-compliance or serious risk, they shall require the customs authorities not to release it for free circulation.

There are typically three courses of action in case a product is confirmed to be non-compliant or to present serious risks:

- Destroying or otherwise rendering inoperable a product which presents a risk to the health and safety of end users where the authority considers that it is necessary and proportionate to do so.
- Rendering the product compliant before allowing its placing on the EU market.
- Re-exporting of the product.

The present report is based on the statistics related to the controls on products entering the EU market, namely, interventions, suspensions and refusals. The general control process[9] and the reporting methods as regards these three indicators are summarised in the flowchart below.




[9] In some Member States, customs authorities are also market surveillance authorities (example: France and Finland). In such cases, there is no actual notification to another authority as customs authorities may determine by themselves whether the product is compliant and / or presents a serious risk and take a decision on their own.

## The EU Customs Reform: a landmark agreement for customs controls

On 26 March 2026, the European Parliament and the Council agreed on the EU customs reform which directly addresses several of the challenges documented in this report: exponential growth of e-commerce; increasing complexity of the P&R rules; and fragmentation across 27 national customs administrations and digital environments.

The reform is expected to be a structural game-changer for product compliance controls:

- A new EU Customs Authority will develop coordinate EU-wide risk management and support national customs.
- A new Data Hub will enable proactive risk identification in supply chains on a systematic EU-wide basis, making it easier to intercept non-compliant or dangerous goods.
- A new Union Customs Code (nUCC) will give customs authorities additional powers to enhance risk-based controls and to better enforce P&R, including those linked to compliance of products. For example, customs authorities will be empowered to refuse themselves, without consulting MSA, the release of goods where there is evidence of non-compliance with EU law (Art. 77 nUCC).
- Comprehensive data requirements are introduced as a precondition for release for free circulation (Art. 109 nUCC).
- A minimal penalty for systematic non-compliance in the case of distance sales is introduced (Art. 276 nUCC).

Also, Art. 269 nUCC will require, the Commission to establish and maintain a public consolidated list of all EU P&R, providing customs authorities and economic operators with a single reference point of P&R to be enforced at the external borders.

## E-commerce: transitional EUR 3 customs duty, Union handling fee and new 'Product Identifier' requirement

On 11 February 2026, the Council agreed[10] to anticipate the abolishment of the EUR 150 threshold customs duty relief already proposed as part of the Customs reform.

Since 1 July 2026, a temporary fixed amount customs duty of EUR 3 applies on each item contained in a consignment the intrinsic value of which does not exceed EUR 150 sent directly to consumers in the EU (i.e., 'distance sales'). This transitional measure will apply until 1 July 2028 when the functionalities for handling e-commerce transactions will become operational in the Data Hub and 'standard' customs duties start applying to all goods entering the EU. On 3 June 2026, the Commission published a "Guidance for Member States and Trade"[11] on the temporary EUR 3 customs duty.

This measure is distinct from the proposed so-called 'Union handling fee', which will apply at the latest from 1 November 2026 and meant to compensate for the costs that customs authorities incur for supervising the very significant flow of parcels.

A new 'Product Identifier' (PID) requirement for all distance sales of imported goods will be introduced from 1 November 2026. PID are very widely used to conveniently and uniquely identify and retrieve or trace goods across time and location.

The new requirement lays down an obligation to provide or make available to customs some specific PID defined by economic operators for *operational or supply-chain* purposes. It will allow customs to facilitate the identification of non-compliant goods, thereby allowing scaling up the outcome of the control of an individual product to all the products that present a similar risk.

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[10] Council Regulation (EU) 2026/382 of 11 February 2026 amending Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 as regards the elimination of the threshold-based customs duty relief – See here: Regulation - EU - 2026/382 - EN - EUR-Lex
[11] Importation and exportation of low value consignments – The EUR 3 temporary customs duty


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# 2 INTERVENTIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND REFUSALS IN 2025

Pursuant to Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, "*By 31 March of each year, Member States shall submit to the Commission detailed statistical data covering controls performed by the authorities designated under paragraph 1 with respect to products subject to Union law during the previous calendar year. The statistical data shall cover the number of interventions in the field of controls on such products with regard to product safety and compliance.*

*The Commission shall draw up a report by 30 June of each year, containing the information provided by the Member States for the previous calendar year and an analysis of the data submitted.*"

In line with these requirements, this report aims to measure the scale and effect of product compliance controls at the EU external borders to understand trends and issues, specifically in 2025. This Chapter provides an overview of the main indicators in absolute figures:

- from the intervention,
- through the customs suspension (and the immediate notification of the case to MSA),
- to the outcome of the control, either the release for free circulation or the refusal.

## Customs declarations concerned

Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 applies only to the release for free circulation. It does not cover other customs procedures, such as transit, customs warehousing, or inward processing.

The customs declarations relevant for this report are thus all declarations of the following types:

- **H1:** Declaration for release for free circulation & declaration for end-use (hereafter: 'Standard declaration');
- **H6:** Customs declaration in postal traffic for release for free circulation[12];
- **H7:** Customs declaration for release for free circulation of low-value consignments[13], i.e. goods in a consignment of an intrinsic value not exceeding EUR 150, sold in distance sales of imported goods as defined in Article 14(4), point (2), of Directive 2006/112/EC. In this report, H7 customs declarations are used as proxy for e-commerce[14].

By way of simplification, all other types of customs declarations are grouped under a notional customs declaration type 'H9 (Other customs declaration / notification / proof of customs status)'.

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[12] H6 declarations are lodged for goods in postal consignment with an intrinsic value not exceeding EUR 1 000 pursuant to Article 144 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, pp. 1–557), hereafter "UCC-DA".

[13] H7 declarations are lodged for goods with an intrinsic value of the consignment not exceeding EUR 150. They include "low-value consignments" sold by means of distance sales (for instance e-commerce) pursuant to Article 143a of UCC-DA. As explained above, this provision was amended to eliminate the duty relief for goods not exceeding EUR 150. The amendment applies as of 1 July 2026, therefore it has no impact on the analysis of this report which cover 2025.

[14] H1 declaration with an intrinsic value of the consignment not exceeding EUR 150 can also qualify as e-commerce, but the statistical data received does not allow to isolate them. H7 customs declarations are the best proxy available for e-commerce, also due to the fact that in 2025 the H7 declarations represent 91% of all items released for free circulation.

## Scope of submitted statistical data

Article 25(9) of the Regulation provides that "*The Commission shall adopt implementing acts further specifying the details of the data to be submitted*."

This was done with the adoption of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1121 on 8 July 2021, ahead of the entry into application of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. This Implementing Regulation specifies the statistical data to be submitted by the Member States, namely:

*a) "the total number of interventions;*

*b) the total number of interventions having resulted in a suspension of release for free circulation pursuant to Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;*

*c) for each intervention having resulted either in a requirement by the relevant authorities for specific actions to be completed by the economic operators concerned or in a requirement by a market surveillance authority not to release a product for free circulation pursuant to Article 28(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020:*

*(i) the date when the customs declaration was accepted by the customs authorities;*

*(ii) an indicator of the type of customs declaration in the case of a customs declaration with a reduced dataset pursuant to Articles 143a and 144 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 (2);*

*(iii) the country of origin (data element 16 08 000 000) or, if not available, the country of exporter (data sub-element 13 01 018 020);*

*(iv) the Harmonized System sub-heading code (data sub-element 18 09 056 000);*

*(v) where available, the Combined Nomenclature code (data sub-element 18 09 057 000);*

*(vi) the supplementary units (data element 18 02 000 000) or, if not available, the net mass (data element 18 01 000 000);*

*(vii) the mode of transport at the border (data element 19 03 000 000);*

*(viii) the main category of products concerned;*

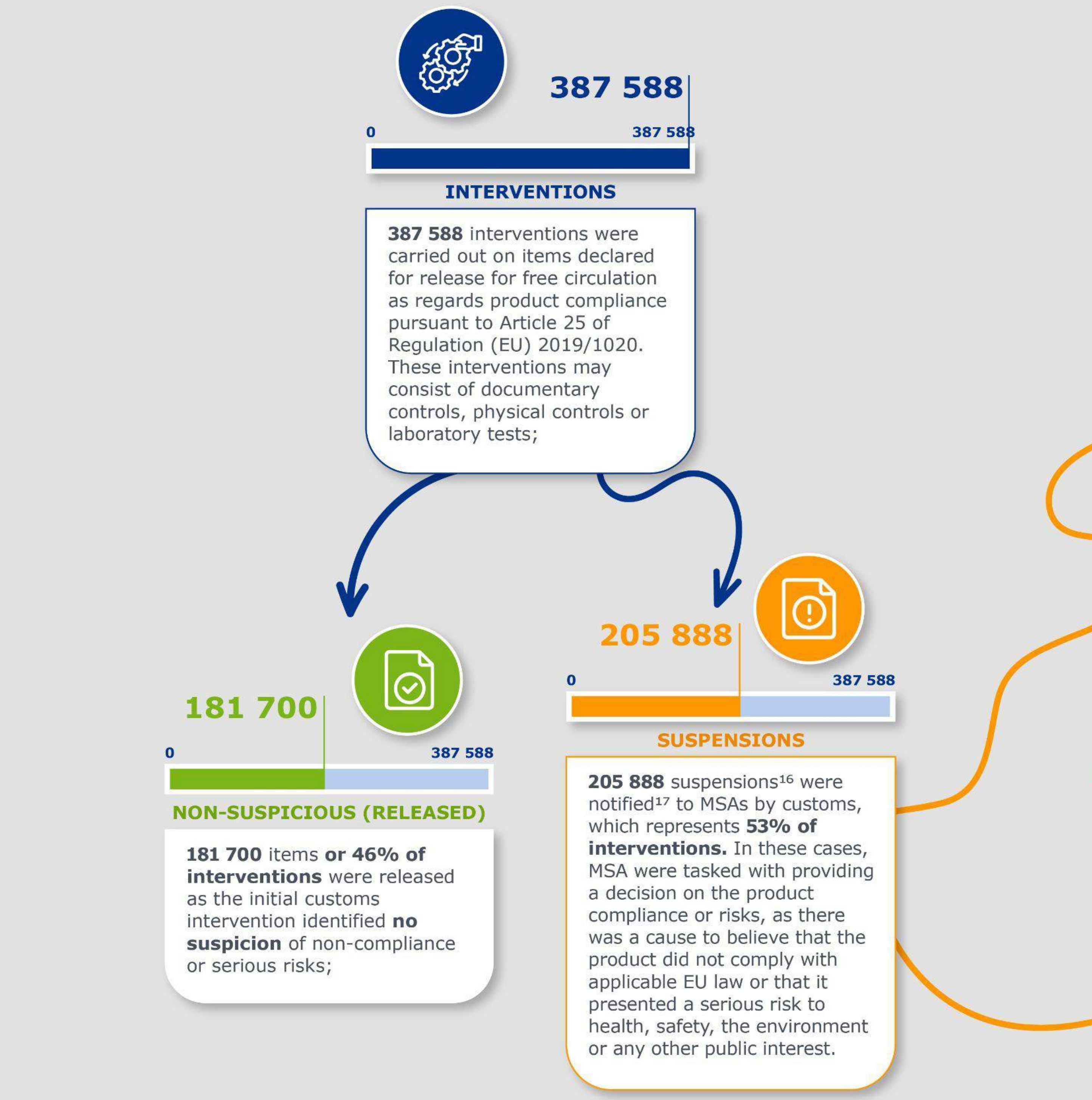
*(ix) the main Union legislation infringed as established by the market surveillance authorities;*

*(x) an indicator of whether the product could be released for free circulation if the economic operators concerned complete specific actions as required by the relevant authorities."*

Concretely, three core indicators are thus provided. interventions, suspensions and refusals[15]. For interventions and suspension only an overall number is recorded while for refusals more detailed information about the products concerned is collected to better understand trends and issues in product compliance controls at the EU external borders.

It is important to note that the statistical data submitted to the Commission includes only controls on products when the customs authorities intervened actively (documentary controls, physical controls or laboratory tests). It does not include cases where a consignment is only subject to digital data-processing methods, including automated risk analysis.

[15] See explanations on interventions, suspensions and refusals in the Glossary.




**NOTE:** *Implementing Act (EU) 2021/1121 defining data to report does not require to submit the numbers of approvals and non-replies; it is thus impossible to determine their respective share in the 147 497 items released. This data will be available once Member States use the new electronic interface (for more details on the new electronic interface see page 29).*

[16] Some Member States account – for statistical purposes – every intervention as a suspension, thereby inflating the number of suspensions, because their customs authorities are also designated as market surveillance authorities and any intervention is *de facto* also a suspension.

[17] Except in the cases where customs authorities are also market surveillance authorities and there is no actual notification as customs authorities may determine whether the product is compliant and / or present a serious risk and take a decision on its own.


### *2025 data quality and timeliness*

The obligation for Member States to submit statistical data applies since 16 July 2021. In view of the low quality of the data received in relation to the second half of 2021, the Commission services introduced in 2022 an Excel template to be used by Member States for reporting their statistical data. The new template secures data quality thanks to embedded automated controls on completeness and correctness.

The Regulation requires Member States to submit statistical data by 31 March each year. The Commission services remind this obligation to Member States each year in January, also providing an updated templated as regards the legal acts on which to report and the list of origin countries.

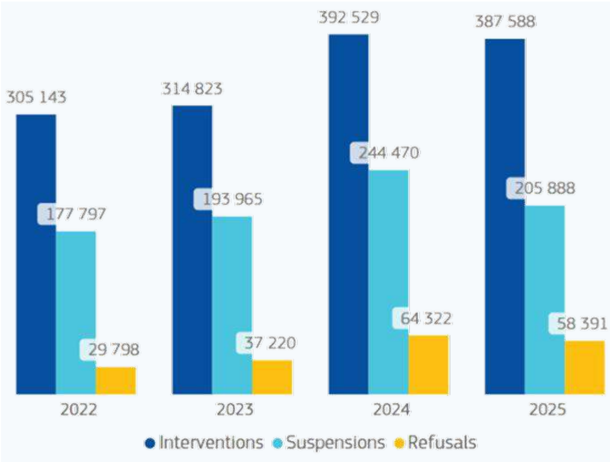
For 2025, two Member States submitted data well beyond the legal deadline of 31 March, and exchanges between the Commission services and 9 Member States were needed after the deadline to check and sometimes correct the statistical data initially received. At the end of the verification process, Member States submitted more than 58 000 correct and complete detailed statistical records as regards the refusals executed in 2025.

[18] Pursuant to Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, the products suspended by customs authorities are automatically released for free circulation if the market surveillance authorities have not requested customs authorities to ‘maintain’ the suspension within four working days of the suspension.

## Evolution 2022-2025

Product compliance controls show a broadly positive trend over the four-year period:

- **Interventions**: after a significant rise in 2024 (+25%), the number of interventions in 2025 remained stable at a level similar to 2024 and well above 2022 and 2023 levels;




- **Suspensions**: while 2025 represents a notable drop of around 16% compared to 2024, the figure still exceeds 2022 and 2023 levels, suggesting the overall upward trajectory in risk analysis activity is broadly maintained.;
- **Refusals**: after a sharp 73% increase in 2024, refusals slightly decrease from 64 322 in 2024 to 58 391 in 2025.

### *External influences on 2024 data*

When drawing up the report and analysing the statistical data, the Commission services noted a significant reduction in the number of refusals reported by one Member State in 2025 compared to 2024.

The peak recorded in 2024 for that Member State was largely attributable to two targeted actions reported by the concerned Member State, which carried out a high volume of controls on specific product categories in 2024. These targeted actions are generally part of multi-annual or annual national enforcement plans or strategies on market surveillance and product compliance.

These controls activities inflated the aggregate figures by several thousand refusals in 2024 and thereby created an outlier in the trend of the years.

Whereas it is impossible to assess retroactively the exact number of these controls, it is likely that they represent around 12 000 refusals and probably a slightly higher number of correspon-ding interventions and suspensions.

### *Electronic interface between national customs systems and ICSMS*

Currently, the collection and submission of statistical data is generally manual. There are only limited exceptions, for example where a Member State has an IT system in place for cooperation between customs authorities and MSA, allowing an automated gathering of controls data.

This situation evolved in 2025 as the electronic interface foreseen under Article 34(7) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 is available since December 2025. It enables the transmission of data between national customs systems and the Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance (ICSMS), via the EU Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX)[19]. Information on suspensions by customs authorities and decisions by MSA is thus available electronically in a common system, once a Member State decides to use the electronic interface for sending its notifications under Article 26(2) and its requests under Article 26(3).

The Commission services carried out a survey in November 2025 to understand where Member States stand in their adoption of the electronic interface. At that time, 13 Member States notified their intent to implement the electronic interface; 7 Member States still needed to decide; 4 Member States decided not to implement it[20]; and 3 Member States provided no answer.

Member States are strongly encouraged to adopt the electronic interface as it is advantageous for both customs and MSA: it makes their cooperation on the ground more effective and efficient and avoids the burdensome manual gathering of the statistics. In addition, the same electronic interface will be mandatory in other domains (see Article 7 of the Regulation on prohibiting products made with forced labour[21]).

### *Need to improve the statistical data submitted by Member States*

The Commission services are also analysing ways to improve the level of details and the process of collecting statistical data provided by Member States. There is indeed an acute need for a more comprehensive and more frequent data collection on product compliance controls while also limiting the administrative burden on customs authorities.

Against this background and considering that the electronic interface will make it possible to retrieve many more details from ICSMS, the Commission initiated in early 2026 a revision of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1121 specifying the data to be submitted. The draft revised implementing act should be presented after the summer to the Committee established pursuant to Article 43 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 with a view of obtaining the Committee's opinion and adopting the new act by the end of 2026. The new, more detailed statistical reporting obligations would apply as from 1 January 2028 for reporting in March 2029 with a view to give Member States time to interconnect their systems to the electronic interface. In case Member States do not use the electronic interface by then, they will need to set up the internal procedures or systems to cope with the more comprehensive and thus more complex dataset to report.

---

[19] Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (OJ L 317, 9.12.2022, p. 1).

[20] Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovakia are not considering the implementation because it is not mandatory and because they would need to integrate various MSA, and Latvia because has its own national IT system.

[21] Regulation (EU) 2024/3015 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L, 2024/3015, 12.12.2024, p. 1).


SŁUŻBA CELNO-SKARBOWA

## Methodological note: data limitations in performance analysis

The relative performance, as analysed in chapters 3 & 4, is calculated based on all types of customs declarations: H1, H6, H7 and H9. Specifically, the three indicators – interventions, suspensions and refusals – are compared to the number of items declared for release for free circulation under all these customs declarations, as retrieved from the Surveillance database.

For the purpose of this report, it is impossible to analyse separately the control performance for each customs declaration type. Only an aggregated approach is possible for the following reasons:

- **Interventions and suspensions**: the data submitted by Member States does not include the type of customs declaration associated with these actions. Declaration-type break-downs are only available for refusals.
- **H6 customs declarations**: these are largely absent from the Surveillance database, which makes any separate analysis of postal consignments impossible.
- **H7 customs declarations:** Article 143(a) of the UCC delegated act prohibits in principle the use of H7 declarations for goods subject to prohibitions and restrictions, for which an H1 declaration is required. The implementation of this provision affects the reliability of the reported data and prevents any separate analysis of low-value consignments.[22]
- **H9 customs declarations:** these are not reported in the Surveillance database.

## New e-commerce / IOSS Identifier

In 2025, the Commission services asked Member States to voluntarily submit a new 'e-commerce indicator' to better distinguish between e-commerce and non-e-commerce refusals.

The 'e-commerce / IOSS indicator' uses customs declaration data on VAT treatment for import under IOSS[23] or special arrangements[24]. Member States could choose between the three following values: yes or no (=e-commerce / IOSS or not) or N/A (=info not available).

17 Member States provided full or quasi full data on their refusals (not more than 5% of refusals marked with N/A). 7 Member States reported a mix where, only for a part of the refusals, the indicator was either yes or no. 3 Member States provided no, or nearly no, information.

No e-commerce indicator was provided for 17.2% of refusals and, where provided, 65.5% of refusals were non-e-commerce / non-IOSS items and only 17,3% were e-commerce / IOSS items.

A further breakdown can be made in function of the type of customs declaration:

- **H1/H9**: most of the items where the indicator was given concern non-e-commerce items;
- **H6**: the response level is very high for this type of declaration (postal consignments); the majority are marked as non-e-commerce;
- **H7**: as can be expected, the majority of items are e-commerce items.

[22] In some cases, a breach of Art. 143a UCC delegated act is detected at the time of the acceptance of the customs declaration, and the economic operator is required to re-lodge a H1 customs declaration instead; in this case no H7 refusal is recorded. In other cases, the control takes place after the acceptance of the customs declaration and a H7 refusal is recorded, if the product is non-compliant or dangerous. This inconsistency means that H7 refusal data does not fully capture enforcement activity on low-value consignments.

[23] IOSS (Import One-Stop Shop) is an EU VAT scheme introduced in July 2021 as part of the e-Commerce VAT package. It allows non-EU sellers (and intermediaries) to register once in a single EU country and collect, declare, and pay VAT on low-value imports (≤ EUR 150) directly for EU consumers at the point of sale. It is an excellent proxy for e-commerce.

[24] Where data element '11 10 001 000 Additional procedure' contains code 'F48' or 'F49'.

# 3 PERFORMANCE AT EU LEVEL

Absolute numbers for interventions, suspensions and refusals decreased slightly in 2025, compared to 2024. But the decrease is even more notable at the side of the relative performance of compliance controls. The important decline in the control, suspension, and discovery rates from 2022 to 2025 at EU level is very significant and due in particular to the volume effect driven by the steep increase in the trade of low-value consignments linked to the rise of e-commerce.

## Product compliance controls amongst many other customs responsibilities

Although significant in absolute numbers, the 387 588 interventions, 205 888 suspensions and 58 391 refusals represent in fact only a very minor fraction of all the imports. This is due to the fact that the mission of customs is very broad, covering a wide range of both:

- Financial risks: collection of customs duty and other charges such as VAT or excise, and
- Non-financial risks: sanctions, commercial policy measures such as quotas and anti-dumping, security and the many other requirements applicable to goods.

Product compliance controls represent thus only a small part of all customs activities: it remains a constant challenge for customs to direct efforts and resources to these controls.

## Comparative data

To put the three product compliance indicators into perspective, this report relies on the number of items released for free circulation, which is retrieved via the Customs Surveillance[25] system, used by national customs authorities to transmit customs declarations data to the Commission[26].

In 2025, a total of 5 990 406 814 items were released for free circulation in the EU in 2025.

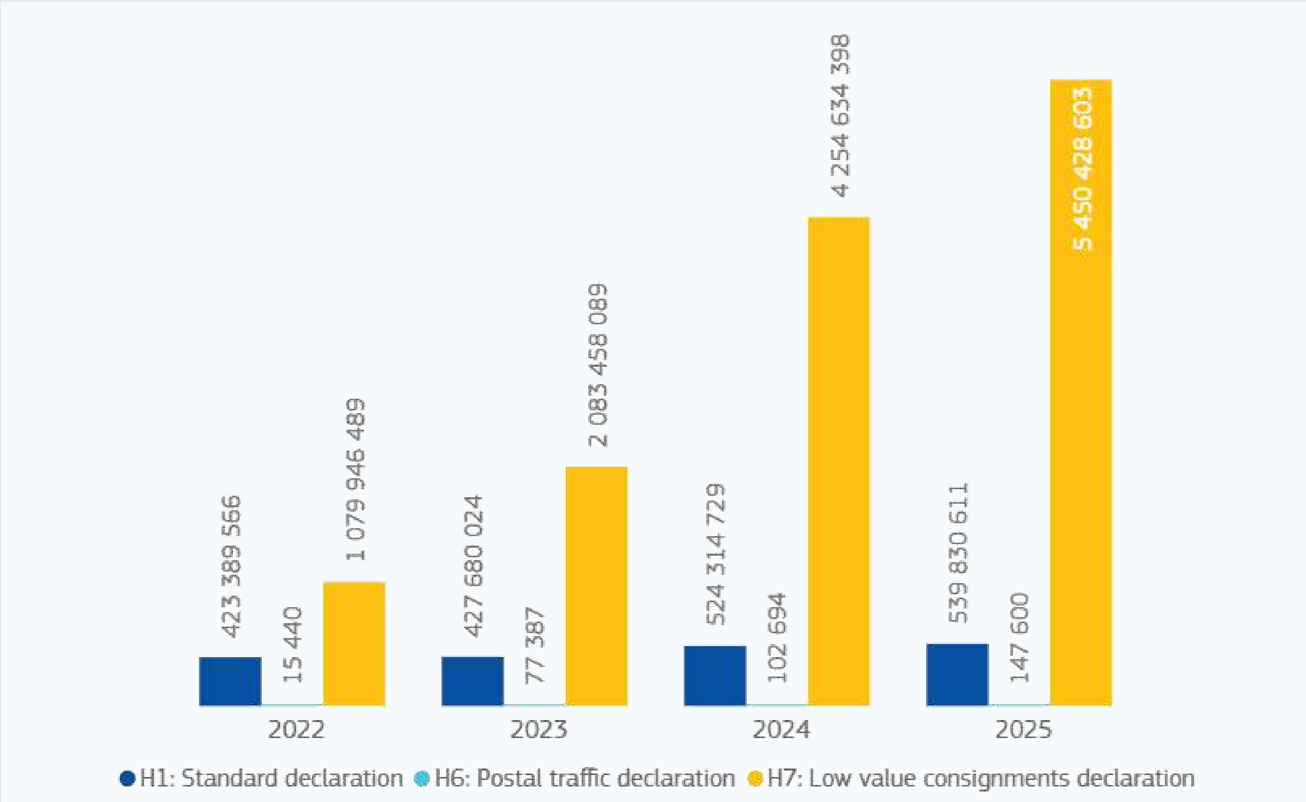

## Continued upsurge of items released for free circulation

Over the four-year period, the total number of released items (irrespective of their value or the type of customs declarations) has continuously and substantially increased, from 1.5 billion in 2022 to approximately 6 billion in 2025 (+298%).

The trend remained consistent year-on-year, affecting the relative performance of compliance controls over time, despite the steady increase in the absolute numbers of controls.


[25] https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/online-services/online-services-and-databases-customs/surveillance-system_en
[26] H9 declarations are not reported in the Surveillance database.

### *Items released for free circulation: understanding the drivers of change*




The breakdown of items released for free circulation by declaration type clearly shows the trends at work when it comes to products entering the EU market:

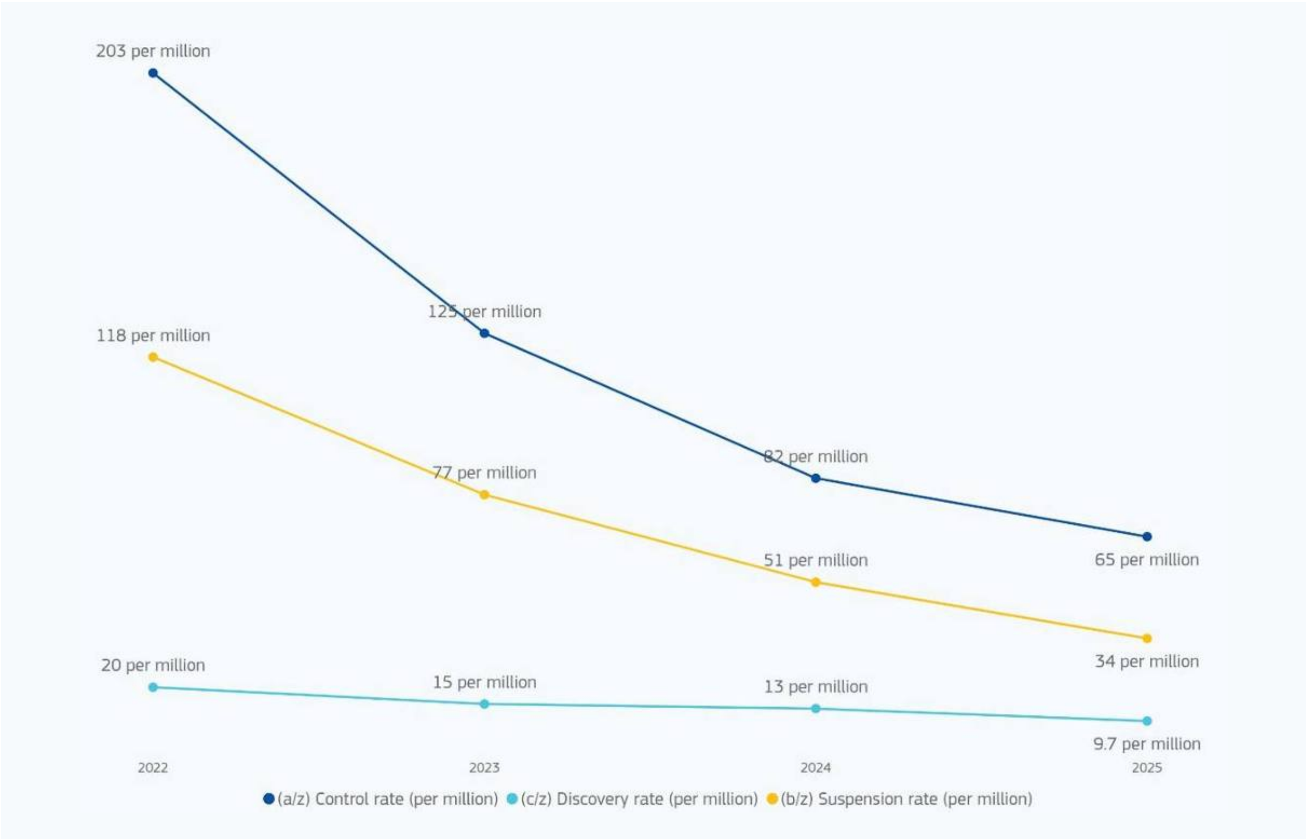
- Low-value consignments declarations (H7), a proxy for e-commerce, represent the dominant proportion of items released for free circulation with a staggering number of more than almost six billions released items in 2025. This continued upsurge underscores the growing prevalence of e-commerce and low-value consignments. From 2022 to 2025, H7 customs declaration multiplied by a factor of 5 (+405%), thereby increasing from a proportion of 71.6% in 2022 to 91% in 2025, further consolidating its dominance over other declaration types.
- This is significantly higher than standard customs declarations (H1), of which more than half a billion were released in 2025 and which increased much less rapidly over the four-year period (+27%).
- Postal traffic declarations (H6) account for a modest 147 600 items in 2025. However, there is no obligation for Member States to report this type of customs declaration in the Surveillance database, and it is therefore impossible to analyse meaningfully the related numbers[27].

[27] As a consequence, customs declarations relating to postal traffic (H6) are not individually analysed in this report.

## Control, suspension and discovery rates at EU level

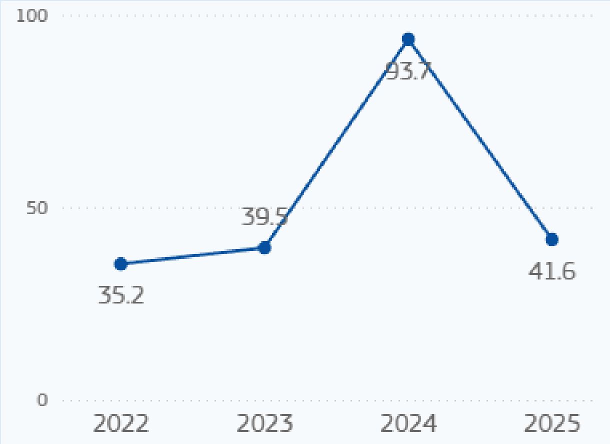
The overall relative performance at EU level[28] continued to decrease in 2025, driven by the ongoing steep increase in the number of released items and the reduction of the number of interventions, suspensions and refusals;

- **Control rate**[29]: the control rate per million continues its marked decline, from 203 in 2022 to 65 per million items released for free circulation in 2025 (0.0065% of all released items), or 1 controlled item out of every 15 385 released items. The 2025 figure represents a further drop from the already low 82 per million recorded in 2024;
- **Suspension rate**[30]: the suspension rate continues to decline in correlation with the control rate, from 118 in 2022 to 34 per million in 2025 (0.0034% of all released items), or 1 item suspended out of every 29 412 released items;
- **Discovery rate**[31]: the discovery rate dropped from 13 per million in 2024 to 9.7 per million in 2025. This drop confirmed the continued decrease trend from 2022.




[28] The performance is calculated based on all types of customs declarations, H1, H6, H7 and H9.
[29] Control rate = number of interventions / number of released items.
[30] Suspension rate = number of suspensions / number of released items.
[31] Discovery rate = number of refusals / number of released items.

### *Discovery rate for standard declarations (H1)*




The discovery rate for standard customs declarations (H1) decreased sharply in 2025 to 41.6 non-compliant items discovered out of 1 million released items, after the exceptional peak of 93.7 per million recorded in 2024. The 2025 figure remains slightly above the 2022 and 2023 levels (35.2 and 39.5 respectively), suggesting a return to the underlying trend following the 2024 spike.

Note: as explained on page 28, the 2024 refusals were unduly inflated by two targeted actions reported by one Member State. Without these external outliers, the graph would likely have been rather steady over the years, around 40 refusals per million items released for free circulation.

### *Discovery rate for low-value consignments (H7)*


Despite the significant increase in items released under H7 declarations compared to previous years, the discovery rate for low-value consignment declarations (H7) continued its gradual recovery in 2025, reaching 2.1 non-compliant items discovered out of 1 million released items (or 1 non-compliant item discovered out of every 476 190 released items). This represents the highest discovery rate recorded over the four-year period, marginally exceeding the 2022 figure of 2.0 per million.).

### *Priority Control Area: EU-wide operation on e-commerce compliance*

In view of the surge in e-commerce imports, the Commission launched in 2025 a Priority Control Area (PCA), a coordinated EU-wide enforcement mechanism under which customs authorities, working with market surveillance authorities (MSAs) and food safety authorities (FSA), carry out controls on targeted product categories during defined time periods.

The PCA conducted was structured in two phases: a first phase[32] focused on toys and small electronics imported from third-country operators directly to EU consumers; *a* second phase[33] shifted focus to cosmetics, personal protective equipment, and food supplements.

Taken together, these two phases reveal that most goods purchased online from outside the EU and shipped directly to consumers do not comply with EU rules on product safety and compliance.

The Commission is finalising a report on the PCA findings that will be made public.

### *MSAs' role in e-commerce controls*

Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 establishes a structured cooperation framework between MSAs and customs authorities. Beyond conducting independent checks of products placed within the Single Market, MSAs are called upon to respond to customs authorities' requests for information and to engage actively in the controls at the EU external borders.

The PCA offered a detailed view of such cooperation. Various issues were identified, notably some limits in national provisions as regards MSA powers in the context of e-commerce. The Commission services had to remind that Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 makes no distinction between Business to Business (B2B), and Business to Consumer (B2C) consignments, or even and Consumer to Consumer (C2C) consignments: MSAs are empowered — and expected required — to reply to notifications of customs suspensions and act on products regardless of the nature of the transaction.

The Commission initiated bilateral consultations with the Member States. As of the date of this report, discussions are still ongoing and the Commission services will continue to monitor the reality of the cooperation by MSAs with customs on the ground.

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[32] A 20 000 products were checked out of which more than half did not comply with EU product standards. A subset was further submitted to laboratory safety testing, and 84% of those tested products were found to be dangerous.

[33] 11 338 individual pieces were checked. Among the nearly 6 000 cosmetic products checked, 65% were non-compliant. Among more than 2 000 PPE items inspected, 60% were non-compliant. Non-compliance in food supplements was similarly widespread, with the United States, China, and the United Kingdom as the leading countries of origin for non-compliant products.

### *The European Product Act (EPA): closing the enforcement gap*

The Commission announced its intent to present in September 2026 a legislative proposal for a European Product Act (EPA). The EPA will notably revise Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products, the New Legislative Framework (NLF)[34] and the Standardisation Regulation[35].

One of the main drivers behind the revision is the rapid growth of e-commerce imports, which has placed mounting pressure on both MSA and customs. The recently agreed customs reform is a major step forward for controls on e-commerce at EU external borders, but it does not resolve the structural weaknesses in MSA–customs coordination: fragmentation of MSA, limited resources, and IT constraints.

The EPA impact assessment is ongoing and several policy measures with a direct impact on customs enforcement are being considered:

- On digital infrastructure, boosting ICSMS, the Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance, and its interoperability with other systems is crucial.
- On the enforcement powers, customs authorities could be designated by default as a competent MSA for controls at EU external borders. This could empower customs to determine a product's non-compliance at the border without requiring prior confirmation from an MSA. Referral to MSAs would remain the approach for the most complex cases.
- On EU-level enforcement capacity, centralising some investigation and enforcement powers at EU level is considered.
- As part of the revision of the New Legislative Framework, the digital product passport would be introduced as the default tool for making product compliance information available. Unlike a simple electronic-document approach, the digital product passport would provide a structured, searchable and reusable framework linked to the product itself, thereby avoiding the fragmentation that would result if digital tools continued to be developed separately in individual sectoral acts.

The EPA package is currently under preparation and will remain subject to legislative negotiation. However, the overall direction is clear: closer integration of customs and market surveillance, mandatory digital linkages, and a rebalancing of powers where enforcement decisions are also taken at the border by customs to increase effectiveness and efficiency of product compliance controls.

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[34] Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30) and Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 82).

[35] Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardization OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, pp. 12–33

# 4 PERFORMANCE AT MEMBER STATE LEVEL

The EU relative performance is not a unique, general EU performance applying similarly at all EU external borders, but it is the result of the performance of each Member State.

The 2025 statistical data shows that there remain huge differences in performance between Member States and that several of them are clearly underperforming.

The monitoring exercised by the Commission services during 2025 on the Member States underperforming in 2024 came to fruition with significant improvements by Denmark and the Netherlands. Hungary made also some progress, but much remains to be done.

Despite several positive evolutions, 11 Member States remain significantly and persistently below the EU average. Monitoring will be initiated to help the most underperforming Member States address their situation.

When analysing Member States' data over several years, there are huge swings in performance. Fluctuations in the volume of items imported in the EU play a critical role in the calculation of actual performance of Member States.

## Main trends in 2025

The 2025 statistical data at Member States level shows several positive trends compared to 2024:

- Four Member States (Austria, Slovenia, Luxembourg and Cyprus) exceeded the EU average more than tenfold, demonstrating that customs authorities and MSA can be extremely effective in product compliance controls;
- The group of Member States performing above the EU average remained stable in 2025 compared to 2024;
- The gap between the best and the worst performing Member States decreased significantly from 1 883 to 384 times. More importantly, this favourable outcome is not due to a reduction of the product compliance controls by the top performers. On the contrary, the highest discovery rate increased, and the reduction of the performance gap is explained by a steep improvement by the bottom performers.

Despite these positive elements, several issues remain, in particular the decline of the discovery rate in most of the 13 Member States performing significantly below the EU average:

- Whereas 7 Member States refused a minimum of 3 items per million in 2024 (red colour), only 4 did so in 2025: Lithuania, France, Belgium and Malta;

- Furthermore, 3 Member States carried out between 3 and 2 refusals per million items in 2025 (purple), with steep decreases in their discovery rate (from 32% to 54% in 2025 compared to 2024): Sweden, Greece and Ireland;
- Finally, 6 Member States refused less than 2 items per million in 2025, a clear underperformance that does not provide an appropriate level of product compliance controls: Italy, Czechia, Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Hungary.

| Member State | 2024 Discovery rate | 2024 Ratio vs EU average | 2025 Discovery rate | 2025 Ratio vs EU average | 2026 Q1 Discovery rate | 2026 Q1 Ratio vs EU average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | 112.8 | 8,4 : 1 | 194.3 | 19,9 : 1 | | 16,2 : 1 |
| SI | 105.0 | 7,8 : 1 | 174.9 | 17,9 : 1 | | 14,6 : 1 |
| LU | 11.7 | 0,9 : 1 | 167.7 | 17,2 : 1 | | 14 : 1 |
| CY | 74.4 | 5,5 : 1 | 102.1 | 10,5 : 1 | | 8,5 : 1 |
| DE | 152.1 | 11,3 : 1 | 68.9 | 7,1 : 1 | | 5,8 : 1 |
| HR | 16.5 | 1,2 : 1 | 62.8 | 6,4 : 1 | | 5,3 : 1 |
| BG | 35.0 | 2,6 : 1 | 35.9 | 3,7 : 1 | | 3 : 1 |
| SK | 54.6 | 4,1 : 1 | 31.8 | 3,3 : 1 | | 2,7 : 1 |
| PL | 88.0 | 6,5 : 1 | 31.3 | 3,2 : 1 | | 2,6 : 1 |
| LV | 40.7 | 3 : 1 | 24.8 | 2,5 : 1 | | 2,1 : 1 |
| RO | 71.9 | 5,3 : 1 | 23.2 | 2,4 : 1 | | 1,9 : 1 |
| ES | 21.5 | 1,6 : 1 | 20.9 | 2,1 : 1 | | 1,7 : 1 |
| PT | 17.6 | 1,3 : 1 | 18.4 | 1,9 : 1 | | 1,5 : 1 |
| EE | 175.4 | 13 : 1 | 14.8 | 1,5 : 1 | | 1,2 : 1 |
| DK (Q1 2026) | - | - | - | - | 14.5 | 1,2 : 1 |
| NL (Q1 2026) | - | - | - | - | 13.2 | 1,1 : 1 |
| EU | 13.5 | 1 : 1 | 9.7 | 1 : 1 | 12.0 | 1 : 1 |
| LT | 5.6 | 1 : 2,4 | 5.1 | 1 : 1,9 | | 0,4 : 1 |
| FR | 5.1 | 1 : 2,6 | 5.0 | 1 : 1,9 | | 0,4 : 1 |
| BE | 1.4 | 1 : 9,4 | 3.7 | 1 : 2,6 | | 0,3 : 1 |
| MT | 1.4 | 1 : 9,6 | 3.4 | 1 : 2,9 | | 0,3 : 1 |
| SE | 4.1 | 1 : 3,3 | 2.8 | 1 : 3,5 | | 0,2 : 1 |
| EL | 5.2 | 1 : 2,6 | 2.4 | 1 : 4,1 | | 0,2 : 1 |
| IE | 3.2 | 1 : 4,1 | 2.1 | 1 : 4,7 | | 0,2 : 1 |
| HU (Q1 2026) | - | - | - | - | 1.5 | 0,1 : 1 |
| IT | 1.3 | 1 : 10,3 | 1.5 | 1 : 6,5 | | 0,1 : 1 |
| CZ | 4.5 | 1 : 3 | 1.5 | 1 : 6,6 | | 0,1 : 1 |
| FI | 3.0 | 1 : 4,5 | 1.4 | 1 : 6,7 | | 0,1 : 1 |
| DK | 0.7 | 1 : 20,2 | 1.4 | 1 : 6,9 | - | - |
| NL | 0.1 | 1 : 144,5 | 0.9 | 1 : 10,8 | - | - |
| HU | 0.3 | 1 : 40,5 | 0.5 | 1 : 19,3 | - | - |

| Member State | 2024 Discovery rate | 2024 Ratio vs EU average | 2025 Discovery rate | 2025 Ratio vs EU average | 2026 Q1 Discovery rate | 2026 Q1 Ratio vs EU average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest | 175.4 | 13 : 1 | 194.3 | 19,9 : 1 | 194.3 | 16,2 : 1 |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 1 : 144,5 | 0.5 | 1 : 19,3 | 1.4 | 0,1 : 1 |
| Gap | 1 883 | | 384 | | 134 | |

## *Understanding the discovery rate*

In this report, the discovery rate is usually expressed as the number of refusals per million items released for free circulation. To better grasp the impact in terms of refusals, the discovery rate may also be expressed as follows:

- **Refusal per x items cleared:** Austria, Slovenia and Luxembourg refused about 1 item every 6 000 items released for free circulation, whereas Hungary, Italy, Czechia and Finland refused in comparison 100 times less items (i.e., less than 1 item per 600 000 releases);
- **Simulation of potential EU refusals based on specific MS performance:** the discovery rate may also be expressed as a simulation of the total number of refusals at EU level if all Member States had performed at the specific level of that particular Member State; in such a case, instead of 58 391 refusals, more than 1 000 000 items would have been refused at EU level if all Member States had delivered as well as Austria or Slovenia, whereas less than 10 000 items would have been refused in case all had performed at the level of Hungary, Italy, Czechia or Finland.

| Member State | Discovery rate | Refusals per X items cleared | Simulation of EU refusals based on MS discovery rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| AT | 194.3 | 5 146 | 1 164 125 |
| SI | 174.9 | 5 717 | 1 047 804 |
| LU | 167.7 | 5 963 | 1 004 521 |
| CY | 102.1 | 9 793 | 611 731 |
| DE | 68.9 | 14 507 | 412 938 |
| HR | 62.8 | 15 925 | 376 175 |
| BG | 35.9 | 27 834 | 215 216 |
| SK | 31.8 | 31 474 | 190 328 |
| PL | 31.3 | 31 920 | 187 668 |
| LV | 24.8 | 40 256 | 148 806 |
| RO | 23.2 | 43 019 | 139 252 |
| ES | 20.9 | 47 871 | 125 137 |
| PT | 18.4 | 54 393 | 110 131 |
| EE | 14.8 | 67 466 | 88 792 |
| EU average | 9.7 | 102 591 | 58 391 |
| LT | 5.1 | 197 046 | 30 401 |
| FR | 5.0 | 199 234 | 30 067 |
| BE | 3.7 | 269 671 | 22 214 |
| MT | 3.4 | 298 214 | 20 088 |
| SE | 2.8 | 359 970 | 16 641 |
| EL | 2.4 | 419 966 | 14 264 |
| IE | 2.1 | 479 963 | 12 481 |
| IT | 1.5 | 671 906 | 8 916 |
| CZ | 1.5 | 672 254 | 8 911 |
| FI | 1.4 | 690 842 | 8 671 |
| DK | 1.4 | 705 815 | 8 487 |
| NL | 0.9 | 1 103 012 | 5 431 |
| HU | 0.5 | 1 978 530 | 3 028 |

## Commission monitoring of under-performing Member States

The clear underperformance of Denmark, the Netherlands and Hungary in 2024 called for decisive actions to remedy these individual situations. In the 2024 report, the Commission services therefore announced initiating a dialogue with these Member States.

Administrative letters were sent describing the nature and significance of the issues. Administrative letters are a pre-formal step in an EU infringement procedure under Article 258 TFEU. They occur before the official procedure begins. In other words, administrative letters serve as a flexible dialogue tool to clarify facts and encourage voluntary compliance early, helping resolve issues before they become official cases.

Concretely, the Commission requested these Member States to submit a comprehensive and detailed national action plan covering the three relevant dimensions of product compliance controls: customs, market surveillance and cooperation between these authorities.

Meetings were regularly organised, at both senior management and technical levels, to discuss the action plans and to monitor their implementation. At technical level, meetings were usually taking place on a monthly basis. Member States seized this opportunity for constructive and open exchange to present the difficulties faced in the design phase as well as at the different implementation stages of their national action plan.

Given the multi-dimensional nature of the action plans and the need to involve and foster cooperation between several administrations and agencies, the actions on the ground could only be gradually implemented. The effects started to be visible in the last quarter of 2025, but still not to their full extent. For these reasons, the 2025 statistical data only marginally reflects the actual impact of the action plans and the monitoring was extended to the first quarter of 2026.

## National action plans

In 2024, the Netherlands had refused only 0.1 items per million. This figure increased to 0.9 in 2025 following the progressive implementation of their national action plan in the last months of 2025. The action plan was fully implemented by the beginning of 2026, and the discovery rate reached 13.2 refusals per million items in the first quarter of 2026. This positive evolution is the result of both the step changes and efforts made by the Dutch customs and market surveillance authorities.

Denmark increased its discovery rate, from 0.7 in 2024 to 1.4 in 2025 and, as their national action plan was fully implemented, to 14.5 refusals per million items released in the first quarter of 2026. This evolution is remarkable as the volume of products arriving at the Danish external borders has almost quintupled from 2024 to the first quarter of 2026: it demonstrates a very significant enhancement in the product compliance controls.

The Netherlands and Denmark committed to maintain these levels of controls in the future, and the Commission services will continue to monitor their situation through their future annual data.

The situation is unfortunately not as positive with Hungary: its discovery rate only increased from 0.3 in 2024 to 0.5 in 2025 and to 1.5 refusals per million items in the first quarter of 2026. This is partly explained by the fact that the Commission monitoring started slightly later because, contrarily to the Netherlands and Denmark, 2024 was the first year of clear underperformance for Hungary. Hungary is still expected to take more decisive actions and increase its enforcement efforts, at the side of both customs and MSAs.

## Strong improvements, but still huge discrepancies in the discovery rates

If one extrapolates the 2025 EU level data taking into consideration the discovery rates of the Netherlands, Denmark and Hungary from the first quarter of 2026, the average EU discovery rate would have amounted to 12.0 instead of 9.7 refusals per million items. Also, the gap in performance between the first and the last Member State would decrease from the 1 883 times and 384 times respectively in 2024 and 2025 to 134 times. These noticeable evolutions demonstrate strong improvements in the harmonisation of product compliance controls between Member States.

It has to be recalled that differences between Member States are legitimate. They are due to the diversity of border types (air, sea, land, rail, road) and national realities. Member States therefore have to tailor their controls, including risk management, to their specific situations. Against this background, controls are carried out with:

- **Different methods**: for example, while some Member States prefer to concentrate their interventions on clearly identified risks, others control products more widely with a view to also confirm the compliance of items with EU legislation;
- **Distinct priorities**: for example, controls depend a lot on the type of external borders present in a Member State, as the risks are clearly not the same for products crossing the border via land, rail, sea or air transport.

However, whatever the approach retained by each Member State, its controls should be appropriate and effective to secure a level of protection of the EU market in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, as stated in Article 1(1): "*ensuring that only compliant products that fulfil requirements providing a high level of protection of public interests, such as health and safety in general, health and safety in the workplace, the protection of consumers, the protection of the environment and public security and any other public interests protected by that legislation, are made available on the Union market.*"

## Need for monitoring of several Member States in 2026

The clear underperformance of several Member States is a cause for serious concern about the protection of EU citizens and the environment as well as for securing a level-playing field for businesses

- Finland suspends an extremely high number of items, but almost none of these suspensions is followed by a refusal (see graph on page 48); as a result, Finland clearly underperforms with only 1.4 refusals per million, about one tenth of the EU average extrapolated based on the national action plans implemented in early 2026;
- Czechia and Italy are at the same level of underperformance as Finland, but their situation is different: like Denmark and the Netherlands in the past, the number of controls is extremely low (see graph on page 48); in the absence of sufficient interventions and suspensions, these two countries clearly underperform with a discovery rate of 1.5 refusals per million in 2025.

These situations require decisive actions and the Commission services will act accordingly. Concretely, the Commission services will reinforce their dialogue with Hungary and initiate a similar dialogue with Italy, Czechia and Finland with a view to ensuring that those Member States design and implement national action plans. Such action plans should aim to enhance their individual performance with the objective of reaching, if not surpassing, the EU average performance by the end of 2026.

The Commission services stand ready to also start discussions with Sweden, Greece and Ireland as well as with any other interested Member State.

Further actions may be considered with the aim of improving the effectiveness of product compliance controls in the Member States.

## Volume effects: e-commerce

Several Member States experienced huge swings over the years in the number of released items,: one Member State had a 15-fold increase while, at the other end of the scale, another one saw its import volume cut by half.

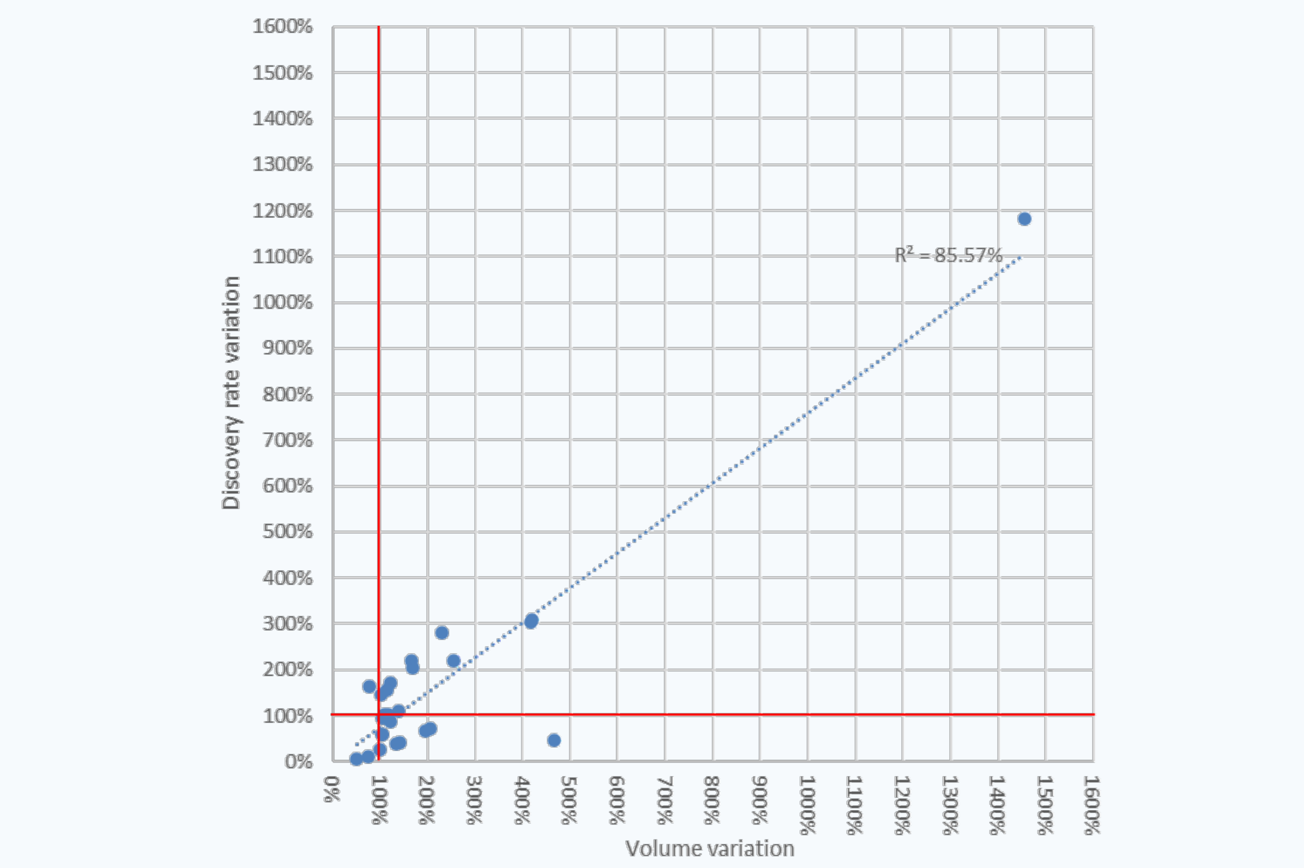
Import volume changes appear to have a significant effect on the performance of Member States: increases in volume tend to make performance go down, while decreases in volume have a positive influence on relative performance.

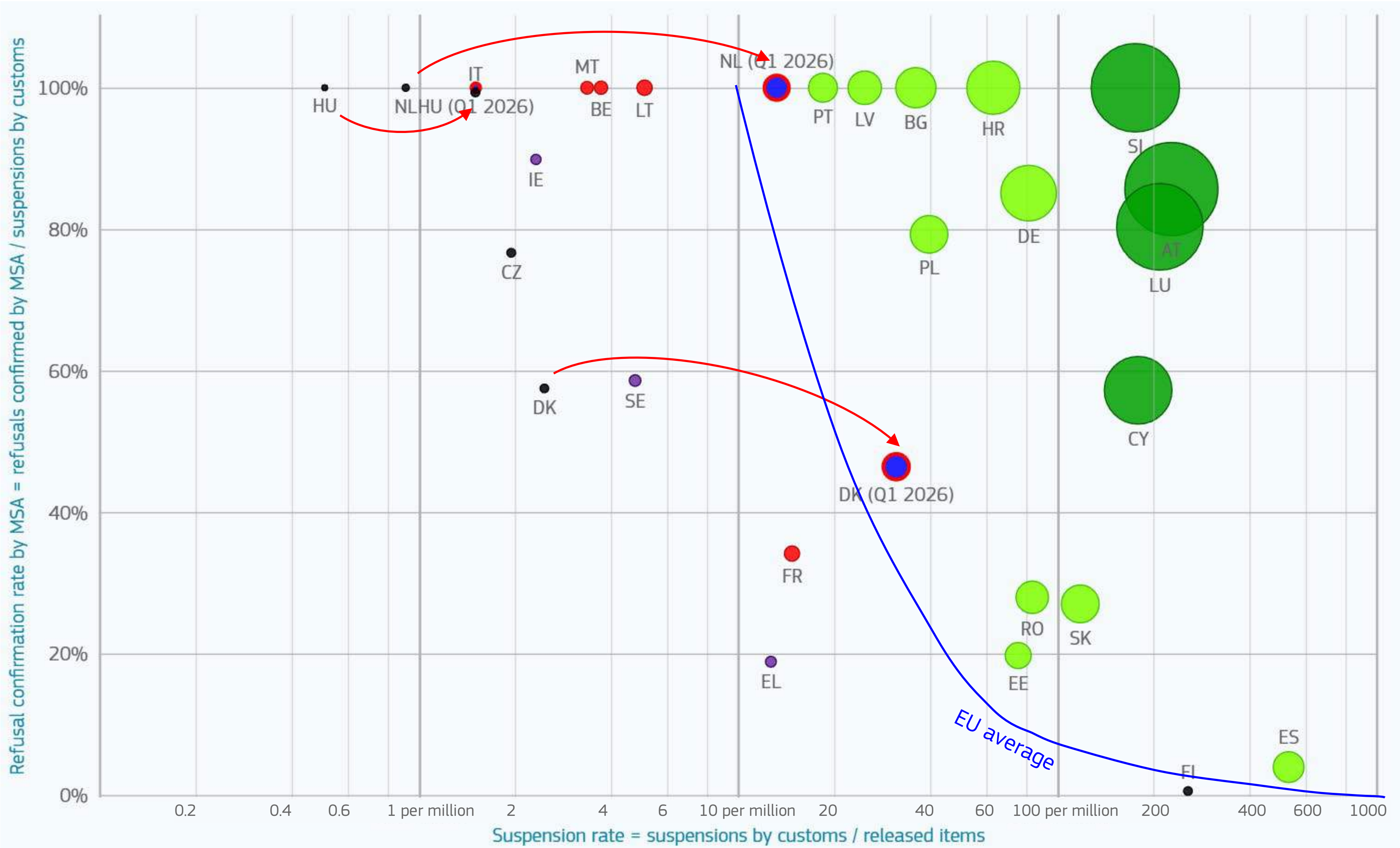
The chart below illustrates this by positioning Member States in function of the variation between 2024 and 2025 of their import volume on the X axis and the variation of the discovery rate (expressed by its reciprocal or inverse, i.e. 1 / discovery rate) on the Y axis.

The detailed statistical analysis of the data confirms a strong and consistent link between the evolution of the import volume, considered here as the primary driver, and (the reciprocal of) the discovery rate: variations in volume explain approximately 86% ($R^2$ = 0.86) of the observed changes in (the reciprocal of) the discovery rate, as measured through linear regression.

This finding indicates that, as the volume of imported goods increases, the discovery rate of non-compliances decreases in a predictable, hyperbolic manner. This makes sense in practice: when the volume of imported goods increases a lot, customs authorities must spread their limited resources more thinly. As a result, they naturally find a lower proportion of non-compliances per item controlled. This clear straight-line pattern shows that the relationship is real and predictable, not just random ups and downs.

Overall, the high $R^2$ value underscores a meaningful causal linkage: variations in import volume act as a key explanatory factor shaping the evolution of refusals. The relationship can serve as a predictive model to anticipate future discovery rates based on projected import volumes. The rapid changes in volumes of imports require Member States to adapt quickly and decisively to ensure adequate level of product compliance controls.




Refusal confirmation rate by MSA = refusals confirmed by MSA / suspensions by customs
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
0.2
0.4
0.6
1 per million
2
4
6
10 per million
20
40
60
100 per million
200
400
600
1000
Suspension rate = suspensions by customs / released items
HU
NL
HU (Q1 2026)
IT
IE
CZ
MT
BE
LT
DK
SE
NL (Q1 2026)
PT
LV
BG
HR
SI
AT
LU
DE
PL
CY
DK (Q1 2026)
FR
EL
RO
SK
EE
EU average
FI
ES

## Analysis of the discovery rate: respective contributions of customs and market surveillance authorities

The relative performance of each Member State may be analysed by capturing the discovery rate as the outcome of a suspension rate by customs and a refusal confirmation rate by market surveillance authorities:

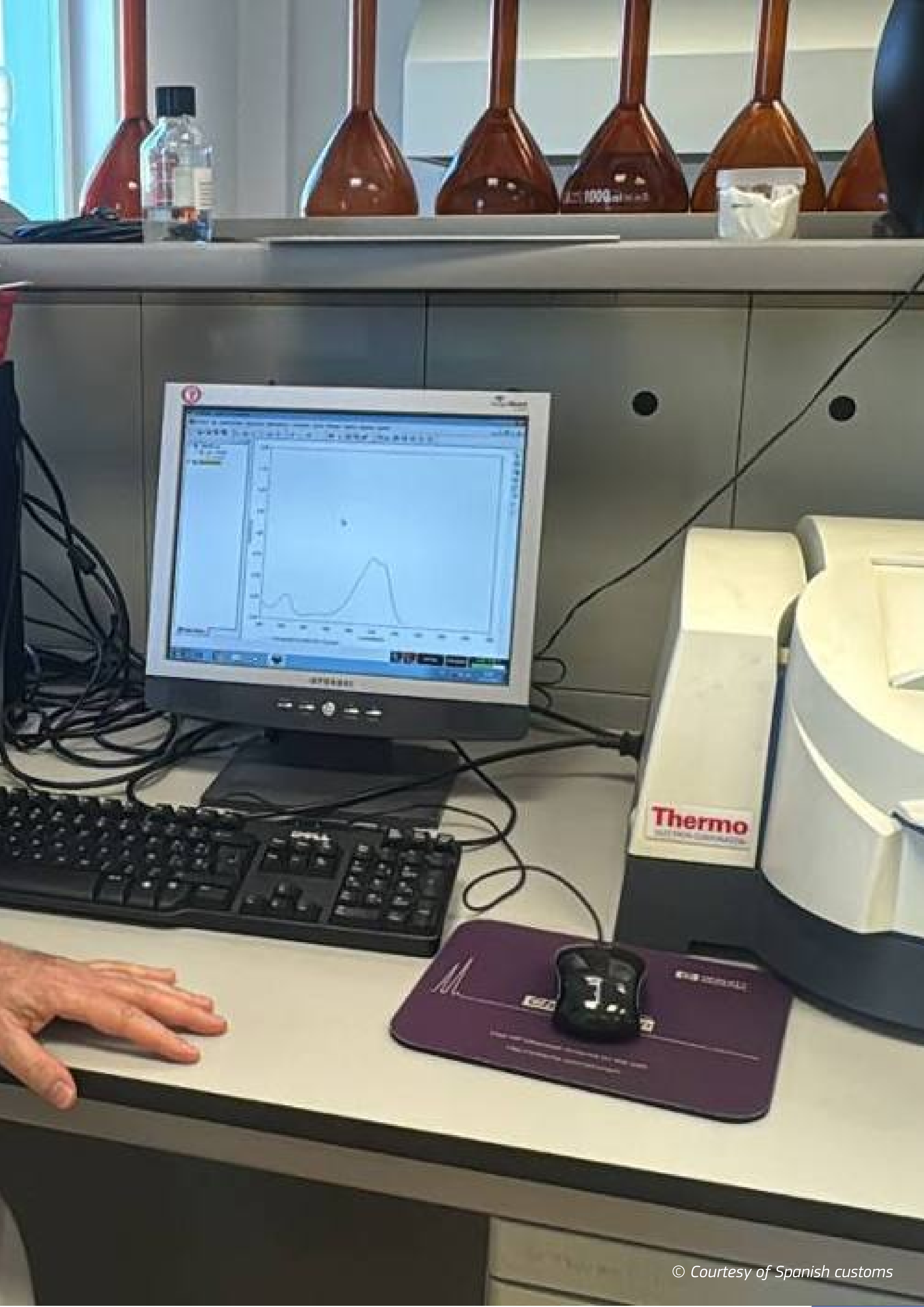
- The horizontal axis represents the suspension rate, calculated as the ratio of suspensions by customs authorities, in all released items: a position further to the right on this axis signifies a higher rate of customs-engaged suspensions.
- The vertical axis indicates the MSA refusal confirmation rate, denoted by the ratio of refusals confirmed by MSA in the suspensions; a higher vertical position reflects a greater proportion of confirmations of non-compliance or serious risks of the products by MSA.
- The size of the circle corresponds to the discovery rate (refusals per million released items). Larger circles illustrate greater refusals of non-compliant or dangerous products.

Note: the horizontal axis of the graph is based on logarithmic scale: every step along the axis represents a 10x change, i.e. two steps a 100x change, 3 steps a 1 000x change, etc.

By integrating the position and size of the circles, the figure shows the various performances of Member States: Member States positioned towards the top-right quadrant with larger circles are excelling in both the identification of products suspected to be non-compliant or dangerous and the confirmation of these suspicions as refusals. On the contrary Member States positioned towards the very left or to the bottom-left quadrant are underperforming in the two dimensions analysed.

The colour of the circles demonstrates the overall performance category of each Member State, which may be divided into five distinct groups:

- **Green**: represents the highest performance level with a discovery rate higher than 100 refusals per million released items (dark green) or higher than the EU average (light green);
- **Red**: denotes below-average performance, with between 3.0 and 9.7 refusals per million released items;
- **Purple**: represents very low discovery rates, between 2.0 and 3.0 refusals per million released items;
- **Black**: identifies the six clear underperformances, where:
    - Either the suspension rate – i.e. the outcome of the work of customs authorities – is so low that no positive outcome can be expected in terms of discovery rate: even if MSA were to confirm every suspended item, suspensions are not numerous enough to provide a credible basis for product compliance controls;
    - Or, for one Member State, there are too many products suspended by customs for MSA to be able to carry out an effective review. Better customs risk management and targeting should be considered for this Member State.
- **Blue with red border and arrow:** shows the situation in Q1 2026 for the Member States under monitoring, extrapolated to a whole year (see above under *Commission monitoring of underperforming Member States*).

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# 5 BREAKDOWN OF REFUSALS

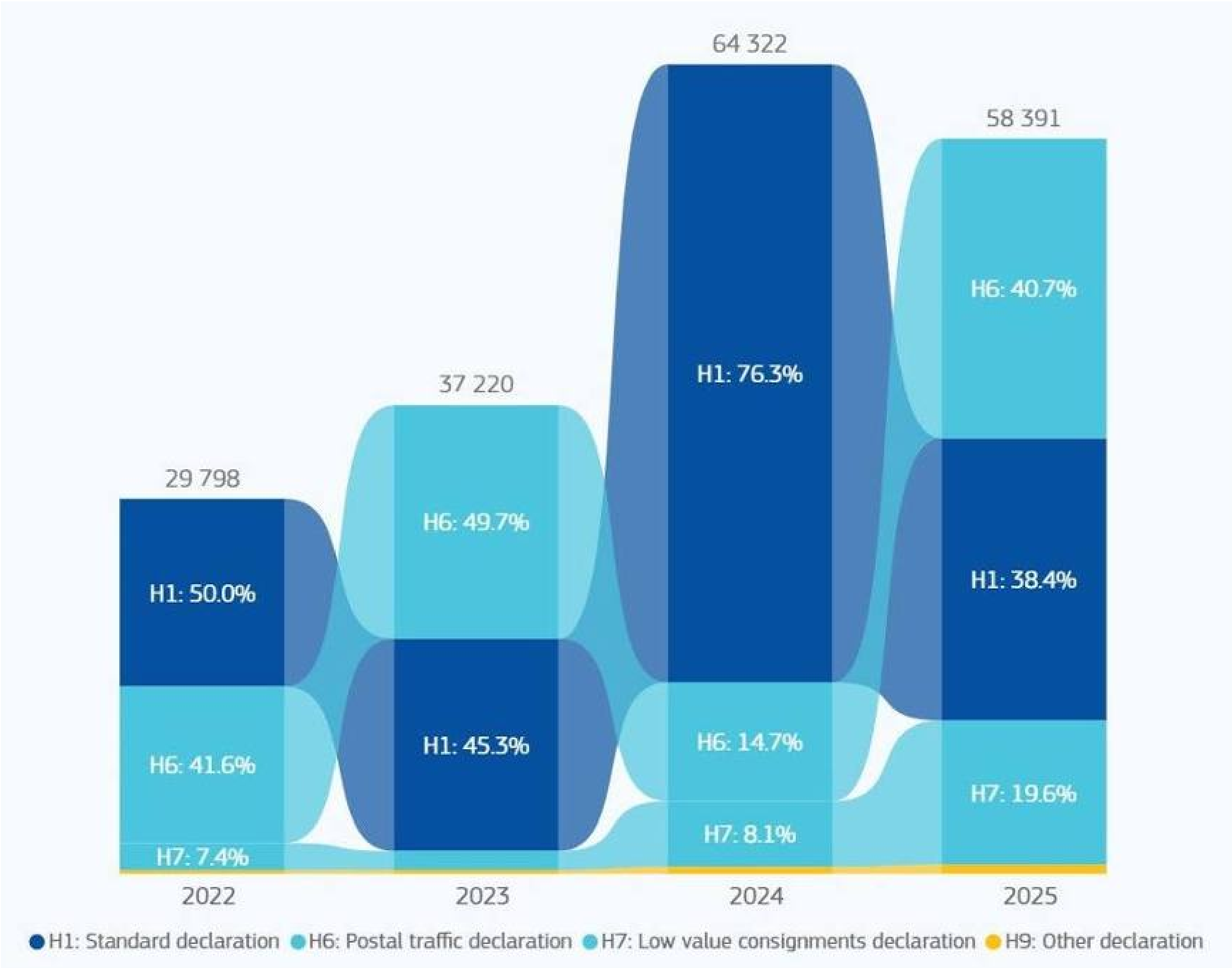
This Chapter analyses the refusals according to various reporting dimensions. There are no major evolutions in 2025 compared to previous years.

It is to be noted that the refusals performed in the context of the PCA (see page 38) are not included in this Chapter. This report covers annual statistics of recurrent product compliance controls under the Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, while the PCA is a significant but *ad hoc* action that mobilised the customs and market surveillance authorities to tackle specifically specific product categories over a limited period in the particular context of e-commerce. Excluding special actions from the report is also key to preserve the comparability of data over time in this report.

The main findings from the breakdown of refusals are largely the same as in previous years:

- **Type of customs declarations**: in 2025, H6 postal traffic declarations became the leading source of refusals (40.7%), overtaking H1 standard declarations (38.4%), while H7 low-value consignment declarations continued to grow (19.6%). H9 refusals remained constant (1.3%);
- **Outcome of the control**: 'strict' refusals (i.e., no release for free circulation allowed, only re-export or destruction) remain the vast majority in 2025 (93% of total refusals), broadly in line with the peak of 94% recorded in 2024, with items under H6 and H7 declarations continuing to experience high refusal rates;
- **Country of origin**: China remains the top origin of refusals across all four years, though its share decreased from 74.89% in 2024 to 67.90% in 2025. The United States and the United Kingdom remain consistent top origins. Notable in 2025 is the re-emergence of Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea among the leading origins;
- **Product Category**: Health products remain the main category of refused items, followed by Electronics & Technology and Home & Living, the latter two having swapped positions compared to 2024.

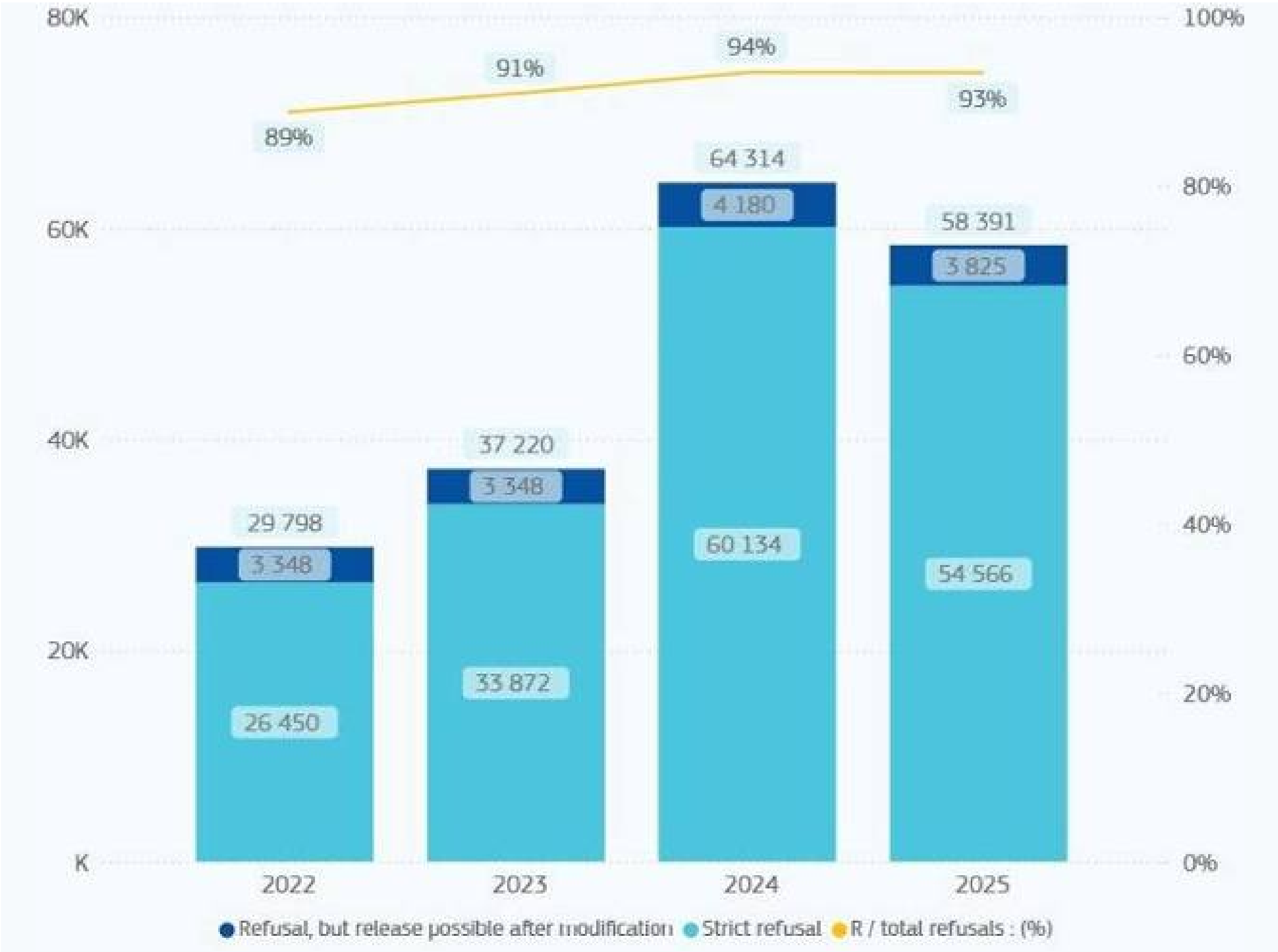
## Refusals by type of customs declaration




A detailed look at 2025 reveals a significant shift in the composition of refusals compared to 2024:

- H1 (standard declarations) refusals dropped sharply from 49 106 in 2024 to 22 453 in 2025, falling from 76.3% to 38.4% of all refusals. This reversal is largely consistent with the return to baseline observed in the H1 discovery rate following the 2024 spike.
- H6 (postal traffic declarations) refusals increased substantially to 23 770 items in 2025, becoming the leading source of refusals and accounting for 40.7% of the total — a notable reversal from 2024 where H6 represented only 14.7%. This may be explained by the fact that one Member State accounts for the bulk of H6 refusals, and that same Member State had a targeted action in 2024 where the H1 / H6 refusals rate balance heavily tipped to the H1 (see 'External influences in 2024', in Chapter 2).
- As regards H7 declarations (declarations subject to relief from import duties, which usually means declarations for 'low-value consignments' or 'e-commerce'), refusals more than doubled from 5 216 in 2024 to 11 457 in 2025 (19.6% of all refusals).

## Refusals by control outcome



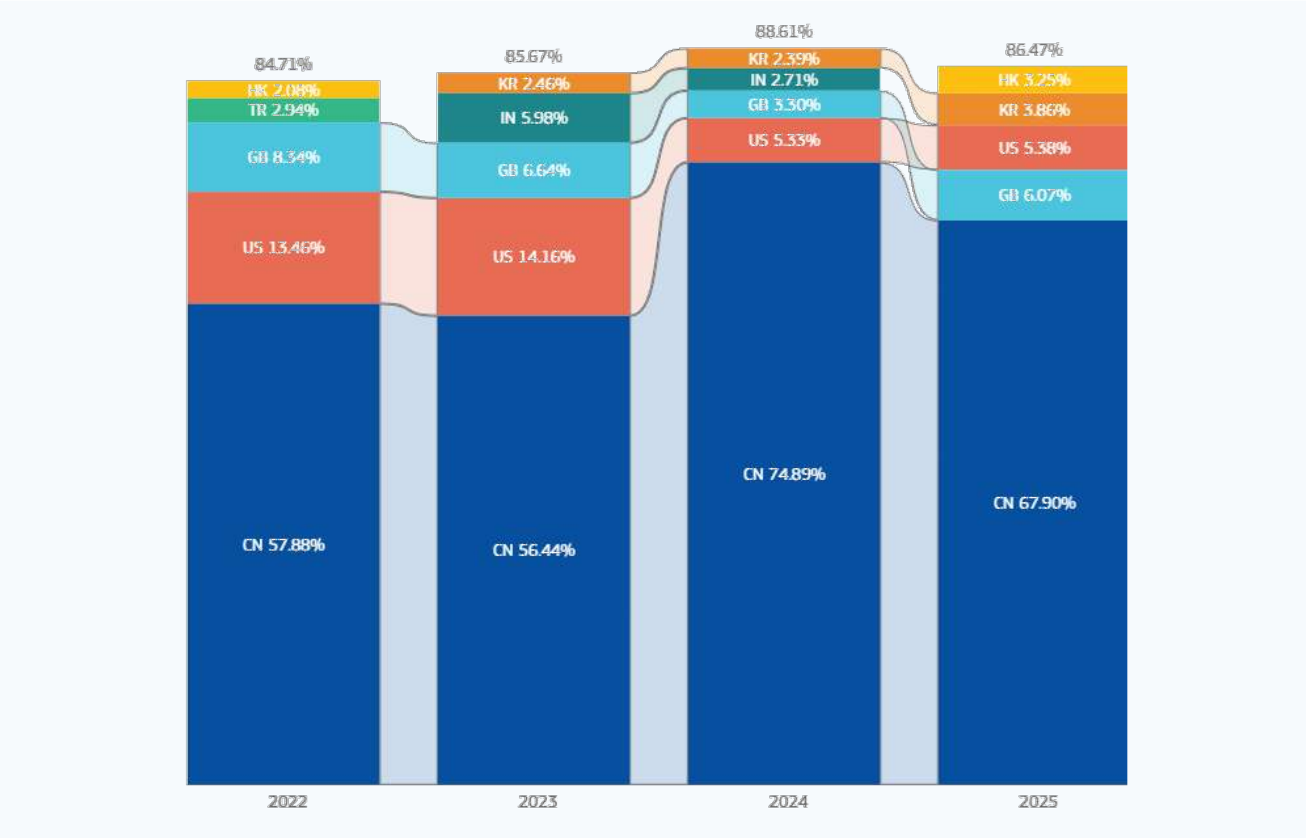

Where items are refused release for free circulation because of non-compliance or serious risks confirmed by the MSA, two outcomes are possible:

- In some cases, the economic operators prefer to take specific actions to make the product compliant or fix its serious risks; the product is thus modified ('M' – dark blue bar) before being released for free circulation;
- In most cases, the product is not modified and, as the release for free circulation is refused ('R' – light blue bar), it may then be re-exported or destroyed.

Over the four-year period, the share of strict refusals (R/total refusals — yellow line) has remained consistently high, peaking at 94% in 2024 before edging slightly down to 93% in 2025.

Although not verifiable via the present statistics, this trend probably also reflects the progressive reduction of the value of consignments, notably in the context of the rise of e-commerce, where small parcels of lower value are entering the EU market. The cost of modification often exceeds the value of the non-compliant or dangerous product in such cases.

## Refusals by country of origin




- Overall, the top five countries of origin[36] always accounted for more than 80% of all the refusals, reaching 86.47% in 2025;
- China remains by far the first country of origin in all years. After peaking at 74.89% of all refusals in 2024, China's share decreased to 67.90% in 2025, though it remains significantly above the 2022 and 2023 levels (57.88% and 56.44% respectively);
- The United States holds second place consistently, with a relatively stable share ranging between 13.46% and 14.16% in 2022–2023, dropping to 5.33% in 2024 and remaining broadly similar at 5.38% in 2025;
- The United Kingdom remains among the top origins, with its share declining from 8.34% in 2022 to 6.07% in 2025;
- Notable changes in 2025 include the re-emergence of Hong Kong (3.25%) and the Republic of Korea (3.86%) as significant origins, while India, which featured prominently in 2023 and 2024, is no longer visible among the top reported origins. Türkiye[37], present in 2022, also dropped out of the top group from 2023 onwards.

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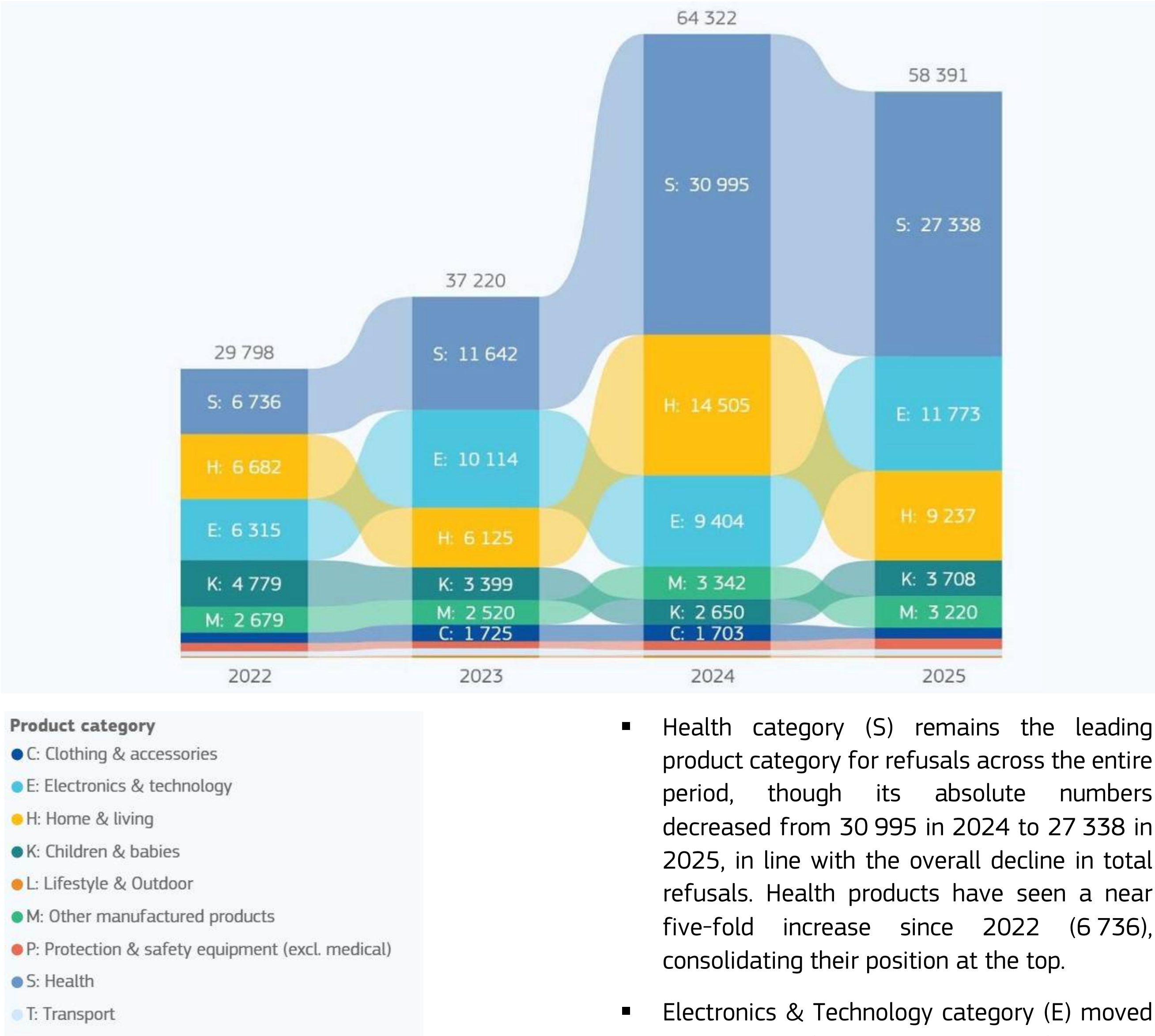
[36] Country of origin is the country of origin (data element 16 08 000 000 in customs declaration) or, where not available, the country of exporter (data sub-element 13 01 018 020 in customs declaration).

[37] Türkiye and the EU established a Customs Union in 1995 (Decision 1/95 of the EU-Türkiye Association Council, 96/142/EC). The Customs Union Decision covers trade in manufactured products and processed agricultural products between Türkiye and the EU, and entails alignment by Türkiye with all EU product legislation. Consequently, in the sectors for which Türkiye has aligned its legislation with that of the EU, a product lawfully manufactured and/or marketed in Türkiye should be treated equal to a product lawfully manufactured and/or marketed in the EU and should not be subject to import controls. The same reasoning would apply in the non-harmonised sectors where Türkiye has aligned its legislation with Articles 34-36 TFEU. Controls on products entering the EU market may however be carried out in some cases and result in refusals, similarly as the EU returning products should be compliant and they may be subject to controls and be refused if not compliant.

## Refusals by category of products




- Health category (S) remains the leading product category for refusals across the entire period, though its absolute numbers decreased from 30 995 in 2024 to 27 338 in 2025, in line with the overall decline in total refusals. Health products have seen a near five-fold increase since 2022 (6 736), consolidating their position at the top.
- Electronics & Technology category (E) moved up to second place in 2025 with 11 773 refusals, overtaking Home & Living (H), which recorded 9 237 refusals. This represents a notable shift from 2024, where Home & Living held second place with 14 505 refusals.
- Children & babies category (K) increased slightly to 3 708 in 2025, while Other manufactured products (M) remained broadly stable at 3 220.

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# ANNEX 1: GLOSSARY

## Authorities

- **Customs authorities**: customs authorities as defined in Article 5, point 1 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, i.e. the customs administrations of the Member States responsible for applying the customs legislation and any other authorities empowered under national law to apply certain customs legislation;
- **Market surveillance authority (MSA)**: an authority designated by a Member State under Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 as responsible for carrying out market surveillance in the territory of that Member State;
- **Designated authority**: an authority in charge of controls on products entering the EU market designated by Member State pursuant to Art. 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Designated authorities include the customs administrations in each member State as well as, in some Member States, other (market surveillance) authorities specifically responsible for product compliance controls at EU external borders on particular product categories in view of their internal national organisation.

For the purpose of this report, all designated authorities, whether customs or MSA, are referred to as 'customs authorities' for the ease of reading.

## Items

- **Item**: an item in a customs declaration (e.g., a customs declaration may have 25 refrigerators and 15 air conditioners, which means two items and 40 articles);
- **Released item**: item declared under chapters 24 to 96 of the Customs nomenclature, as chapters 1 to 23 and 97 to 99 do generally not relate to manufactured products subject to the submission of statistical data covered by this report;
- **Low-value item / consignment**: consignment made up of goods with an intrinsic value not exceeding a total of EUR 150, which is dispatched directly from a third country to a consignee in the EU, as defined in Art. 23 of Council Regulation 1186/2009.

## Main indicators

- **Intervention**: interventions in the field of controls on products subject to EU law with regard to product compliance by the designated authority; these interventions may consist of documentary controls, physical controls or laboratory tests;
- **Suspension**: suspension of release for free circulation by the designated authorities pursuant to Art. 26 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;
- **Refusal**: refusal to release for free circulation when the market surveillance authorities conclude that a product is non-compliant or presents a serious risk, pursuant to Art. 28 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.

## Non-compliance or serious risks

- **Non-compliance**: any failure to comply with any requirement under the EU harmonisation legislation or under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;
- **Serious risks**: risk for which, based on a risk assessment and taking into account the normal and foreseeable use of the product, the combination of the probability of occurrence of a hazard causing harm and the degree of severity of the harm is considered to require rapid intervention by the MSA, including cases where the effects of the risk are not immediate.

## Products entering the EU market

- **Products entering the EU market**: pursuant to Article 3(26) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, products from third countries to be placed under the customs procedure 'release for free circulation' and:
  - intended to be placed on the EU market
  - or intended for private use or consumption within the customs territory of the EU.

## Release for free circulation

- **Release for free circulation**: customs procedure laid down in Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (commonly known as 'import').

## Rates

- **Discovery rate**: refusals / items released for free circulation, i.e. how many non-compliant or dangerous products were confirmed as a proportion of all released items;

  The discovery rate may be expressed in function of either the interventions or the suspensions:

  - Where expressed in function of interventions, it is the product (multiplication) of the control and hit rates;
  - Alternatively, where expressed in function of suspensions, it is the product (multiplication) of the suspension and refusal confirmation rates.

- **Control rate**: interventions / released items; it represents the proportion of controls decided and carried out further to risk management (or randomly) in all released items;
- **Hit rate**: refusals / interventions; it represents the number of refusals confirmed as a proportion of interventions;
- **Suspension rate**: suspensions / released items; it represents the outcome of the work of customs authorities as regards controls on products entering the EU market;
- **Refusal confirmation rate**: refusals / suspensions; it represents the outcome of the work of MSAs.

# ANNEX 2: LIST OF PRODUCT CATEGORIES

A list of 'Product categories' has been drawn up for statistical purposes in cooperation with Member States with a view to propose a simple, yet meaningful, grouping of the main sectors of manufactured products relevant to this report.

This exercise was deemed necessary as neither the customs commodity codes nor the list of sectoral legal acts allow presenting simply an overview of the controls by product categories. Indeed, at commodity code's level, the Harmonised System (HS), the Combined Nomenclature (CN) or the EU customs Tariff (TARIC) lay down a customs classification that reflects in strictly no way the product vision underlying market surveillance, while the list of sectoral legal acts is also completely disconnected from the customs classification.

## C: Clothing & accessories

- C1: Clothing & Textiles (excl. Children & babies)
- C2: Fashion accessories & Jewellery
- C9: Clothing & accessories - Other

## E: Electronics & technology

- E1: Cameras & phones
- E2: Computers & accessories
- E3: Audio and video products
- E4: Batteries & Chargers
- E5: Jammers
- E6: Gadgets (excl. jammers)
- E7: Laser pointers
- E9: Electronics & technology - Other

## H: Home & living

- H1: Furniture & Home furnishings
- H2: Electrical appliances & Equipment
- H3: Lighting & Luminaires
- H4: Kitchenware
- H5: Lighters
- H9: Home & living - Other

### K: Children & babies

- K1: Children clothing
- K2: Children equipment, furniture and articles
- K3: Toys
- K9: Children & babies - Other

### L: Lifestyle & Outdoor

- L1: Sports equipment (excl. Protection equipment, Transport, Machinery)
- L2: Recreation & Outdoor entertaining (excl. Motor vehicles and Boats & marine)
- L9: Lifestyle & Outdoor - Other

### M: Other manufactured products

- M1: Construction products
- M2: Motor-operated tools & machinery (excl. Transport)
- M3: Chemical products
- M4: Gas appliances and components
- M5: Pressure equipment
- M6: Pyrotechnic articles & Explosives (Civil uses)
- M7: Measuring instruments
- M8: Stationery
- M9: Other manufactured products - Other

### P: Protection & safety equipment (excl. medical)

- P1: Head protection
- P2: Eye and face protection
- P3: Respiratory protection
- P4: Protective clothes and shoes (incl. high visibility clothing)
- P5: Life jackets and buoyancy aids (e.g. floating vests)
- P9: Protection & safety equipment (excl. medical) - Other

### S: Health

- S1: Medical devices
- S2: Medical protection equipment
- S3: Cosmetics
- S4: Tobacco and related products (excl. lighters)
- S9: Health - Other

### T: Transport

- T1: Motor vehicles (road & non-road) and related
- T2: Boats & marine (incl. Recreational crafts)
- T3: Personal transport (incl. Bicycles & eBikes)
- T9: Transport - Other


SŁUŻBA
CELNO-SKARBOWA
SŁUŻBA
CELNO-SKARBOWA

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KP-01-26-032-EN-N

# REPORT ON CONTROLS ON PRODUCTS ENTERING THE EU MARKET

with regard to ***product compliance*** in 2025

The *Report on controls on products entering the EU market with regard to product compliance* presents and analyses the statistical data submitted by Member States regarding product compliance controls by customs and market surveillance authorities at the EU external borders pursuant to Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products.

The report provides a comparison over the last years of three indicators – interventions, suspensions and refusals – on product compliance control and it offers in-depth analyses of these indicators across different dimensions, including the relative performance at EU and national levels as well as a detailed analysis of the refusals.

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For more information

https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs/prohibitions-restrictions_en

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