

Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Manual

Office of the Revenue Commissioners

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1. Introduction

Revenue is empowered to take action against infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for goods being imported to the State. The circumstances in which action may be taken, and the procedures to be followed in taking it, are governed by:

- [Regulation \(EU\) 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning customs enforcement of IPR \(the Regulation\)](#), and
- [The European Union \(Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights\) Regulations 2013 \(S.I. No. 562 of 2013\)](#).

These notes provide guidance for staff on the procedures to be followed where goods suspected of infringing an IPR are detected.

It should be noted that the procedures described in these guidelines cover the full range of actions that may be taken to enforce IPR. These procedures are provided for by EU Regulation 608/2013, and powers of detention and seizure under the Customs Act are not applicable.

In accordance with Article 1.3 and 1.4 of the Regulation, the enforcement procedures **do not apply** to:

- goods that have been released for free circulation under the end-use procedure, and
- goods of a non-commercial nature contained in passenger's personal luggage.

Additionally, the regulation does not apply in the case of goods manufactured with the consent of the right-holder, or to goods manufactured by a person duly authorised by a right-holder to manufacture a certain quantity of goods. The limits and quantities in relation to such goods are agreed between that person and the right-holder.

2. Applications for Action

Except in the case of the **ex officio** procedure outlined in Section 4, customs enforcement of an IPR may be carried out only where an application for action (AFA), requesting that action be taken with respect to goods suspected of infringing the IPR, has been granted.

The rules governing AFAs are set out in Chapter II of the Regulation.

AFAs can be either national or Union applications. A national application is an application requesting the authorities of a Member State to take action against infringements of a specified IPR in that Member State only. A Union application requests the customs authorities of one or more Member States to take action in their respective jurisdictions against infringements of a specified IPR.

Following the adoption of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2024/2399 of 12 September 2024, it is now mandatory to submit AFAs and AFA extensions electronically to the IP Enforcement Portal (IPEP) of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). Where decisions granting AFAs are made, details are recorded by Customs Division on COPIS, the EU Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy System. Details of all AFAs (national and Union) granted in all Member States can be found on COPIS. Where officers suspect that goods in a consignment are counterfeit, they should check COPIS to establish whether a decision granting an AFA in respect of goods of the kind concerned has been made in respect of the right-holder.

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2020/1209, which was enacted on 15 September 2020, modified the Application for Action (AFA) form to make the provision of the Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) number mandatory for right-holders and their representatives when submitting, amending, or extending an AFA.

The following material is either exempt from or not required to be published under the Freedom of Information Act 2014

[...]

Article 16 of the Regulation sets out the obligations of right-holders in the customs enforcement of IPR and provides for, among other things, the revocation or suspension of decisions granting AFAs in the following circumstances:

- Misuse of the information provided by Revenue in relation to the declarant
- Failure to notify Revenue regarding changes to the IP rights covered by the decision
- Failure to return samples of the goods detained, and
- Failure to initiate proceedings under Article 23(3) or Article 26(9) EU Regulation 608/2013.

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[...]

3. Standard Enforcement Procedure

Where goods that are being imported into the State are suspected of infringing an IPR are detected and a valid AFA is in place, the goods should be detained and notice of the detention issued to the declarant or holder of the goods (see letter at Appendix 1). Before goods are detained, the decision-holders should be asked to provide any relevant information about the goods to determine if an IPR infringement has occurred. Likewise, Revenue may provide the decision-holders with information about the actual or estimated quantity of the goods, their actual or presumed nature and images of them. The recipient of the notice of detention has a period of 10 working days from the date of the notification to reply and can either 1) agree to the destruction of the goods, or 2) object to their destruction. The recipient of the notice may only object to the destruction of the goods on the basis that the goods do not infringe an IPR, see letter at Appendix 1.

The decision-holders must also be notified of the detention, on the same day as, or as soon as possible after, the notice of detention issues to the declarant or holder of the goods (letter at Appendix 2 should be used for that purpose). This letter informs the decision-holders that there is a period of 10 working days in which to indicate:

- whether the decision-holders believes that the goods infringe any of the decision-holders IP rights,
- where it is believed that the goods infringe an IPR, whether the decision-holders agrees to their destruction, and
- if appropriate, that the decision-holders has initiated proceedings to determine whether an IPR has been infringed.

If the decision-holders so requests, and if the information is available, the following should be provided under Article 17(4) of Regulation EU No 608/2013:

- names and addresses of the consignee
- the consignor, and the declarant or holder of the goods
- the customs procedure involved and,
- the origin, provenance and destination of the detained goods. (See Section 6.4 and 6.5 as to the limitations on the use a decision-holders may make of such information.)

The response period of 10 working days granted to the declarant or holder of the goods and to the decision-holders is reduced to 3 working days in the cases of perishable goods (i.e. goods which would deteriorate by being held for up to 20 days from the date of their detention).

Detained goods may be destroyed where:

The decision-holders confirms in writing within the required period as referred to in the letter issued by Revenue (see section 3.3 above) that it is the decision-holders belief that the goods infringe an IPR and they agree to their destruction, and the declarant or holder of the goods gives written confirmation of agreement to their destruction or does not respond within the specified period (in which case agreement to destruction will be deemed to have been given).

The decision-holders may decide not to agree to the destruction of the detained goods but instead initiate legal proceedings to determine whether an IPR has been infringed. In such cases, the decision-holders must notify Revenue of the chosen course of action within the 10-day period allowed for response. Where no response is received from the decision-holders within the permitted time period, the detained goods must be released on completion of all customs formalities.

Where a declarant or holder of goods objects to the destruction of the detained goods, on the grounds that they do not infringe an IPR, the decision-holders must be notified immediately. It is then open to the decision-holders to initiate legal proceedings to determine whether an IPR has been infringed. These proceedings by the decision-holders may necessitate formal engagement with the legal system. If the decision-holders does not provide confirmation, within the permitted response period, that proceedings have been initiated, the detained goods must be released on completion of all customs formalities.

Circumstances may arise where a declarant or holder of goods objects to the destruction of detained goods at a late stage in the permitted response period. In such a situation, it might not be possible for the decision-holders to initiate legal proceedings within the standard response period of 10 days. In such cases, an extension of not more than 10 working days may be permitted on foot of a duly justified request (Please note that an extension may not be granted in the case of perishable goods.).

Any request for an extension should be examined by reference to the circumstances of each case. If it is concluded that the circumstances justify an extension, the decision-holders should be notified of the additional period (not exceeding 10 working days) being allowed and informed that no further extension is possible.

If the decision-holders provides the documentary evidence from the Courts of having initiated legal proceedings before the end of the extension period, the goods should continue to be detained until the conclusion of those proceedings. If the decision-holders does not provide such confirmation, the goods must be released on completion of all customs formalities.

4. Ex Officio Procedure

The ex officio procedure permits the detention of goods which are suspected of infringing an IPR where they are not covered by a decision granting an AFA. It does not apply in the case of perishable goods.

Where goods are encountered which are suspected of infringing an IPR, officers may make enquiries with any person or entity potentially entitled to make an AFA concerning the alleged infringement of the goods in order to request the provision of any relevant information. The person or entity entitled to make an AFA must do so within 4 working days of the notification of the suspension of the release or detention of the goods. The only information that can be provided to any such person when making enquiries is; the actual or estimated quantity of the goods; their actual or presumed nature or images of the goods. Nothing further can be disclosed at this stage that might identify the declarant, such as the name of an individual or company.

Notice of the detention of goods must be given to the declarant or holder of the goods within one working day of the detention. The letter at Appendix 1 should be used for this purpose.

Subject to section 4.5, the procedures to be followed in ex officio cases are the same as those for cases falling under the standard enforcement procedure set out in Section 3.

A person entitled to make an AFA must make a national AFA within 4 working days of the notification given to that person in accordance with section 4.4. If an AFA is not made within that period, or if an application is rejected, the goods must be released on completion of all customs formalities. The detaining officer should check with Prohibitions and Restrictions Unit, Customs Division, as to whether the required AFA has been made.

Where an AFA is granted under the ex officio procedure, Prohibitions and Restrictions Unit will notify the detaining officer concerned. Once the AFA has been granted, the decision-holders may then request the names and addresses of the consignee, the consignor and the declarant or holder of the goods, the customs procedure and the origin, provenance and destination of the detained goods. This information should be provided, where available, under Article 18(5) of the Regulation. (See Section 6.4 and 6.5 as to the limitations on the use a right-holder may make of such information.)

5. Small Consignment Procedure

A small consignment is defined by the Regulation as a postal or express courier consignment which-

- contains three units or less, or
- has a gross weight of less than 2 kilograms.

The Regulation establishes a procedure that allows goods in such consignments to be regarded as abandoned for destruction without any reference to the right-holder or the need for the right-holder to initiate legal proceedings, in defined circumstances.

The small consignment procedure (SCP) applies only where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the goods in the consignment are suspected of being counterfeit or pirated,
- the goods are not perishable goods,
- there is a decision in place granting an AFA covering the goods in question, and
- the decision-holders, when submitting the AFA, requested the use of the SCP.

Officers should establish, through the COPIS database, whether the use of the small consignments procedure was requested on the decision-holders AFA.

Where goods being imported in a small consignment that are suspected of infringing an IPR are detected they should be detained and notice of the detention should be given to the declarant or holder of the goods, using the letter at Appendix 1. This letter should be issued within one working day of the detention. No notification is issued to the decision-holders at this point.

The recipient of the notice of detention has a period of 10 working days from the date of the notification to reply indicating either 1) agreement to the destruction of the goods, or 2) objection to their destruction. The recipient of the notice may only object to the destruction of the goods on the basis that the goods do not infringe an IPR, see letter at Appendix 1.

If the recipient of the notice of detention responds within the permitted timeframe indicating their agreement to the destruction of the goods, arrangements should be made for the goods to be removed to the State Warehouse for destruction. If no response is received within the specified time, it should be deemed that agreement to destruction has been given, and arrangements for destruction should proceed accordingly.

If the recipient of the notice of detention opposes the destruction of the goods, the decision-holder must be notified of the position as soon as possible, using the letter at Appendix 3. The decision-holders has a period of 10 working days from that notification in which to advise Revenue that in their opinion the goods infringe an IPR and that proceedings have been initiated seeking confirmation that this is the case.

A decision-holders to whom a notice under section 5.6 is issued may also, on request and where the information is available, be provided with names and addresses of the consignee, the consignor and the declarant or the holder of the goods under Article 26(8) of the Regulation. The decision-holders may also be informed of the customs procedure and of the origin, provenance and destination of the detained goods under Article 26(8). (See Section 6.4 and 6.5 as to the limitations on the use that a right-holder may make of such information.)

In the case of the small consignment procedure the period of 10 working days allowed for the decision-holders to respond cannot be extended. If no confirmation has been received by the end of

that period that the decision-holders has initiated proceedings to determine whether an IPR has been infringed, the goods must be released, subject to the completion of all customs formalities. If confirmation is received, the goods should continue to be detained until the conclusion of the proceedings.

6. Other Matters Relating to Operation of Enforcement Procedures

The following material is either exempt from or not required to be published under the Freedom of Information Act 2014.

[...]

Inspection and sampling of detained goods

There is an obligation under the Regulation to give the decision-holders and the declarant or holder of the goods an opportunity to inspect detained goods. Such requests should be facilitated within a reasonable timeframe and in agreement with the detaining officer.

Except in cases where the small consignment procedure applies, Revenue may take a representative sample of the detained goods and may provide or send the samples to the decision-holders, where requested. This is strictly for the purposes of analysis and to facilitate any subsequent procedure in relation to counterfeit or pirated goods. Any analysis of the samples is the sole responsibility of the decision-holders, who must (unless it is shown that circumstances do not allow) return the samples when the analysis is completed.

Permitted use of certain information

Articles 17(4), 18(5) and 26(8) of the Regulation provide that a decision-holders may, on request and where the information is available, be provided with the names and addresses of the consignee, the consignor and the declarant or holder of the detained goods, the customs procedure involved, and the origin, provenance and destination of the goods.

Article 21 of the Regulation provides that information obtained under those provisions, or through sampling and analysis of the detained goods, may only be used for specific purposes, such as:

- during legal proceedings to determine whether an IPR has been infringed
- in connection with criminal investigations related to the infringement of an IPR, and
- to seek compensation from the infringer or other persons.

Under section 5 of the European Union (Customs Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 532/2013), a holder of a decision who contravenes Article 21 of the Regulation commits a summary offence and is liable on summary conviction to a monetary fine.

Misuse of information could also, in accordance with Article 16 of the Regulation, lead to the revocation or suspension of a decision granting an AFA.

Early release of detained goods

Where notice has been received that proceedings have been initiated to determine whether an IPR has been infringed in respect of detained goods, the declarant or holder of the goods may request their release. In that event, the goods may be released only where:

- The declarant or holder of the goods has provided a guarantee that is of an amount sufficient to protect the interests of the decision-holders.
- The authority competent to determine whether an IPR has been infringed has not authorised precautionary measures.
- All customs formalities have been completed.

It is a matter for the declarant or holder of the goods to reach agreement with the decision-holders on the level and nature of the security to be provided and to inform Revenue of the agreement. Revenue will not hold the security.

It is anticipated that there will be few cases in which the question of early release of detained goods arises. If a request for early release is received, the IPR Coordination Unit in Investigation Prosecution and Frontier Management Division should be consulted.

The following material is either exempt from or not required to be published under the Freedom of Information Act 2014.

[...]

Liability of Customs Authorities

Article 27 of the Regulation provides that, without prejudice to national law, a decision granting an AFA does not entitle the decision-holders to compensation in the event that goods suspected of infringing an IPR are not detected, are released, or no action is taken to detain them.

Costs

Article 29 of the Regulation allows for the recovery of costs, including costs of destruction, from decision-holders. However, it is not currently Revenue policy to recover costs of destruction from rights-holders. Any queries in relation to costs of destruction should be directed to Prohibitions and Restrictions Unit.

Appendix 1: Letter to declarant/holder of goods, standard enforcement procedure.

To:	

Notice of Detention

Detention ID:	Date of Detention:
Place of Detention	Place of Origin
Perishable: YES / NO	Tracking No:

Dear Sir/Madam

In accordance with EU Regulation 608/2013 and Statutory Instrument No 562/2013 goods imported as described in the attached Appendix and addressed to you have been detained by Customs pending investigation. The goods referenced are suspected of infringing an Intellectual Property Right (IPR) of a right-holder who has or will be contacted by Customs. IPR Infringing goods include counterfeit or pirated goods and goods which infringe registered designs or patents.

The Regulation allows for the goods to be destroyed under customs supervision if:

- (1) the intellectual property right-holder confirms that they believe the goods infringe their intellectual property right, and
- (2) both you and the right-holder give your agreement to their destruction.

Accordingly, if you consent to the destruction please advise me by completing the attached consent form and returning to the above address. A scanned signed copy of this form sent by email is also acceptable.

If you object to the destruction of the goods on the grounds that they do not infringe an IPR, you must reply in writing to this office no later than **10 working days, (3 working days in the case of perishable goods)** from the date of this notification. Where such an objection is made we will notify the right-holder who may contact you directly. It is a matter for the right-holder to decide if they will take legal proceedings against you to protect the rights that have allegedly been infringed.

If you do not notify this office of your opposition to the destruction of the goods on or before the reply date, we may deem that agreement has been given and destroy the goods.

Yours faithfully

Signature Officer Name:

Date:

Detention ID:

I agree to the goods in question being destroyed

Name _____

Signature _____

E-mail address _____

Phone no _____ Date _____

Notes

EU Regulation 608/2013 and other information can be viewed and downloaded [here](#)

Appendix 1 contd

Description of Goods Detained:

Appendix 2: Letter to decision-holders, standard enforcement procedure.

To:	

Advice of Detention

Detention ID:	Date of Detention:
Place of Detention:	Tracking No:
AFA:	Perishable: YES / NO
Origin of Goods:	

Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to inform you that the consignment outlined in the Appendix to this letter has been detained on suspicion of infringing one or more of your Intellectual Property (IP) rights. Under the procedures set out in Regulation (EU) 608/2013 you have **10 working days (three working days for perishable goods)** from the date of this notification, in which to advise this Office in writing:

- whether or not you believe the goods infringe your IP rights
- if you believe the goods infringe an IP right, please indicate your agreement to their destruction and
- where appropriate, evidence that that you have commenced legal proceedings.

I attach for your convenience a notice of confirmation which you are requested to complete and return to this office. A scanned signed copy of the form sent by e-mail is also acceptable. If the written confirmation outlined above is not received, the detained goods will be released immediately. Requests for extension to time limits will only be considered where duly justified.

In cases where the ex-officio procedure applies, you must lodge an AFA with the Prohibitions and Restrictions Unit, Revenue Commissioners, Customs Division, Treasury Building, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2 or at rcpr@revenue.ie by the close of the fourth day after detention. If you do not do so, the goods will be released. The IPR unit can be contacted by phone on +353 (0)1 6744342. Where the declarant or holder of the detained goods objects to their destruction we will inform you immediately. It is then open to you, if you have not already done so, to initiate proceedings to determine whether an IP right has been infringed.

Yours faithfully

Signature

Officer Name:

Date:

Confirmation Request

Detention ID:

We confirm that in our opinion the goods infringe an IP right and give agreement for their destruction.

We believe that the goods **do not** infringe an intellectual property right and understand that they will be released.

We confirm that in our opinion the goods infringe an IP right and that we have initiated proceedings to determine whether an IP right has been infringed.

We believe that the goods may infringe an intellectual property right **but on this occasion do not wish to pursue further action**. We understand that they will be released.

Threshold Option:

With your instruction, Customs will not take action on any shipment below a threshold amount provided by you: _____

Please indicate the IP right(s) infringed by the goods: _____

Please insert estimated retail value of equivalent genuine product _____

Name _____

Position _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Notes

EU Regulation 608/2013 and other information can be viewed and downloaded [here](#)

Appendix 2 continued

Description of Goods Detained:

Appendix 3: Letter to decision-holders, small consignments procedure.

To:	

Advice of Detention

Detention ID:	Date of Detention:	Tracking No:
Place of Detention:	Perishable: YES / NO	Origin:
AFA:		

Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to inform you that the consignment outlined in the Appendix to this letter has been detained on suspicion of infringing one or more of your intellectual property (IP) rights. The declarant or owner of the goods concerned has not agreed (and has not been deemed to have agreed) to their destruction. Under the procedures on small consignments as set out in Regulation (EU) 608/2013 you have **10 working days (three working days for perishable goods)** from the date of this notification in which to advise this office in writing:

- whether or not you believe the goods infringe your IP rights
- where appropriate, evidence that you have commenced proceedings

I attach for your convenience a notice of confirmation which you are requested to complete and return to this office. A scanned signed copy of the form sent by e-mail is also acceptable. If written confirmation as outlined above is not received, the detained goods will be released immediately. Requests for extensions to time limits of the detained goods will only be considered where duly justified.

Yours faithfully

Signature

Officer Name:

Date:

Confirmation Request

Detention ID:

We believe that the goods **do not** infringe an intellectual property right and understand that they will be released.

We confirm that in our opinion the goods infringe an IP right and that we have initiated proceedings to determine whether an IP right has been infringed.

We believe that the goods may infringe an intellectual property right **but on this occasion do not wish to pursue further action**. We understand that they will be released.

Please indicate the IP right(s) infringed by the goods: _____

Please insert estimated retail value of equivalent genuine product _____

Name _____

Position _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Notes

EU Regulation 608/2013 and other information can be viewed and downloaded [here](#)

Appendix 3 continued

Description of Goods Detained: