

# REACH *4* textiles

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## WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE AND EXPERTISE ON *MARKET SURVEILLANCE* FOR TEXTILES ?



# Status and structure of market surveillance for textiles

## Report 1: Structure and actors

- Identify the relevant authorities
- Gaps and overlaps in duties
- Collaboration



## Report 2: Available expertise

- Desk-research
- Interviews on expertise on REACH
- Analysis of best practices in testing textiles



# APPROACH

- How was the information gathered?

- Desk research
- Questionnaires

- Who was contacted?

- **32 countries**, EU, EEA, Switzerland, Turkey.
- **+ - 80 national market surveillance authorities responsible for textiles** (REACH, textiles labelling)

- How many answered?

In October 2022

- **+ - 50** market surveillance answered, **30 n.a.**
- **22** countries answered fully, **10 n.a.**

In July 2023

- **27** countries answered fully, **5 n.a.**

# Note: Surveillance on two main EU legislations

30.12.2006

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 396/1

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*(Acts whose publication is obligatory)*

## REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 December 2006

concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and  
Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency,  
amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93  
and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as

REACH, chemicals



18.10.2011

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 272/1

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*(Legislative acts)*

## REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) No 1007/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 27 September 2011

on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products  
and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the  
European Parliament and of the Council

*(Text with EEA relevance)*

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION,

times. Since further amendments are to be made, those  
acts should be replaced by a single legal instrument, in  
the interest of clarity.

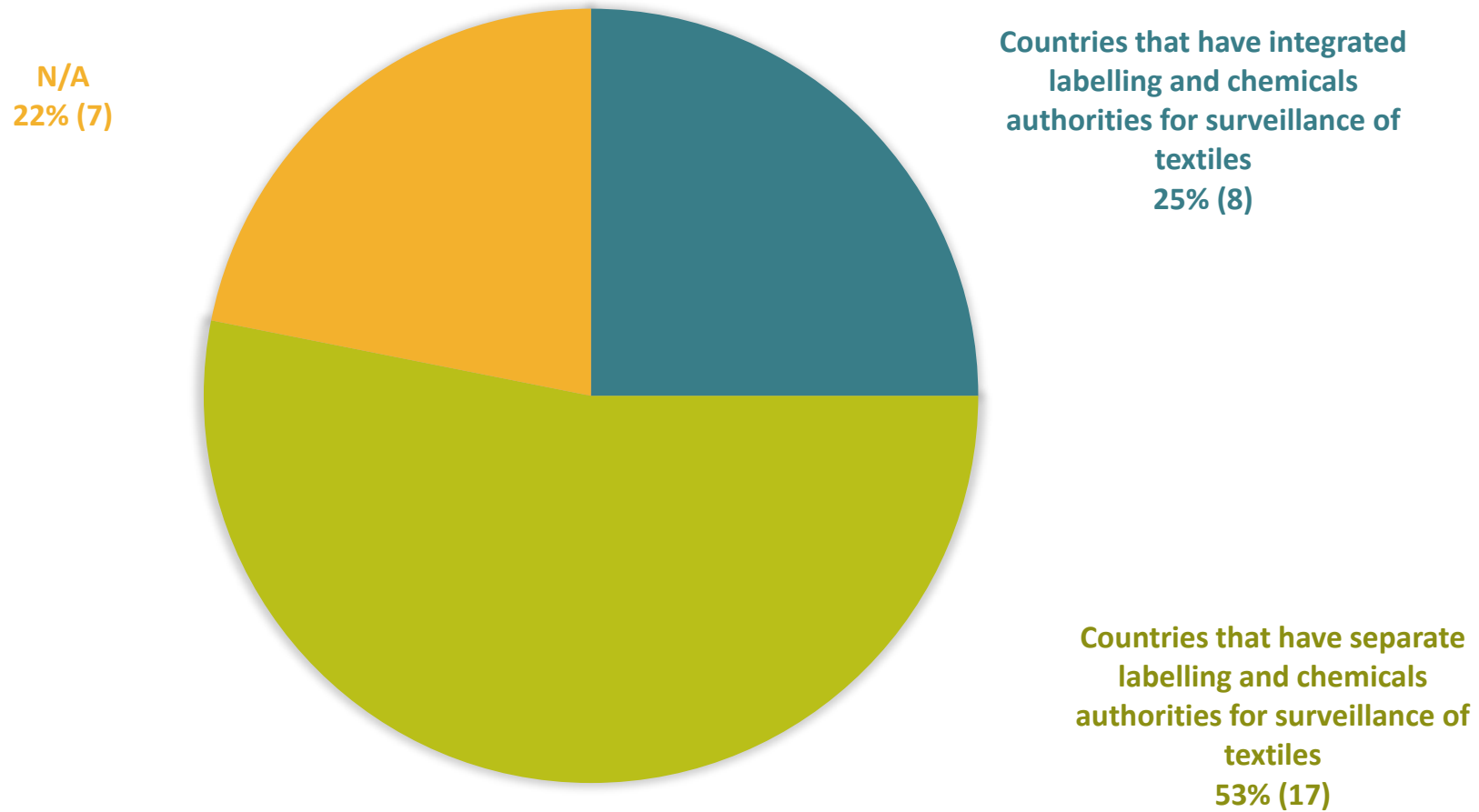
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European  
Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

(2) The legal acts of the Union on textile fibre names and  
related labelling and marking of fibre composition of  
textile products are very technical in their content, with  
detailed provisions that need to be adapted regularly. In  
order to avoid the need for Member States to transpose

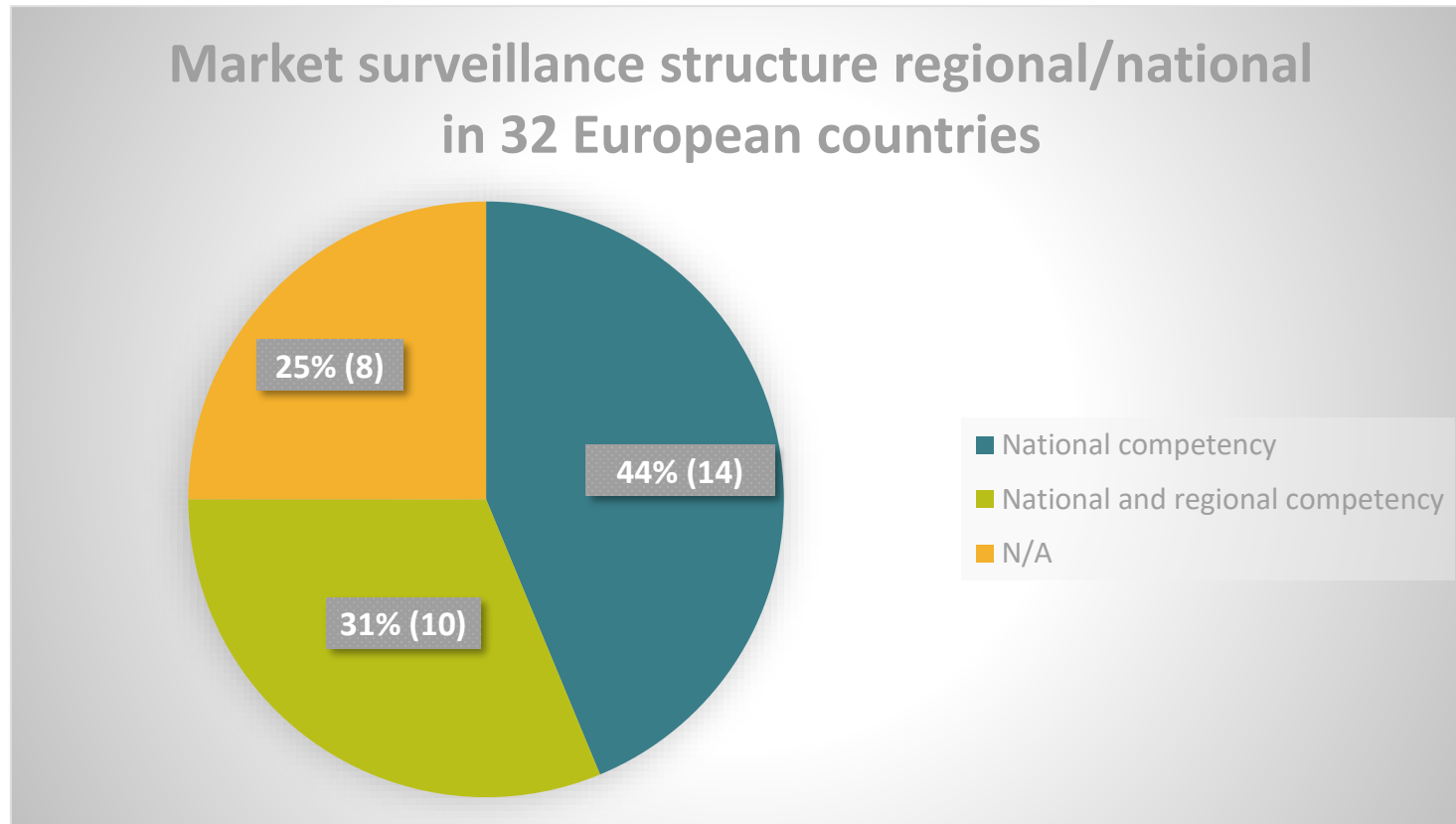
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Textile labelling (fiber composition)

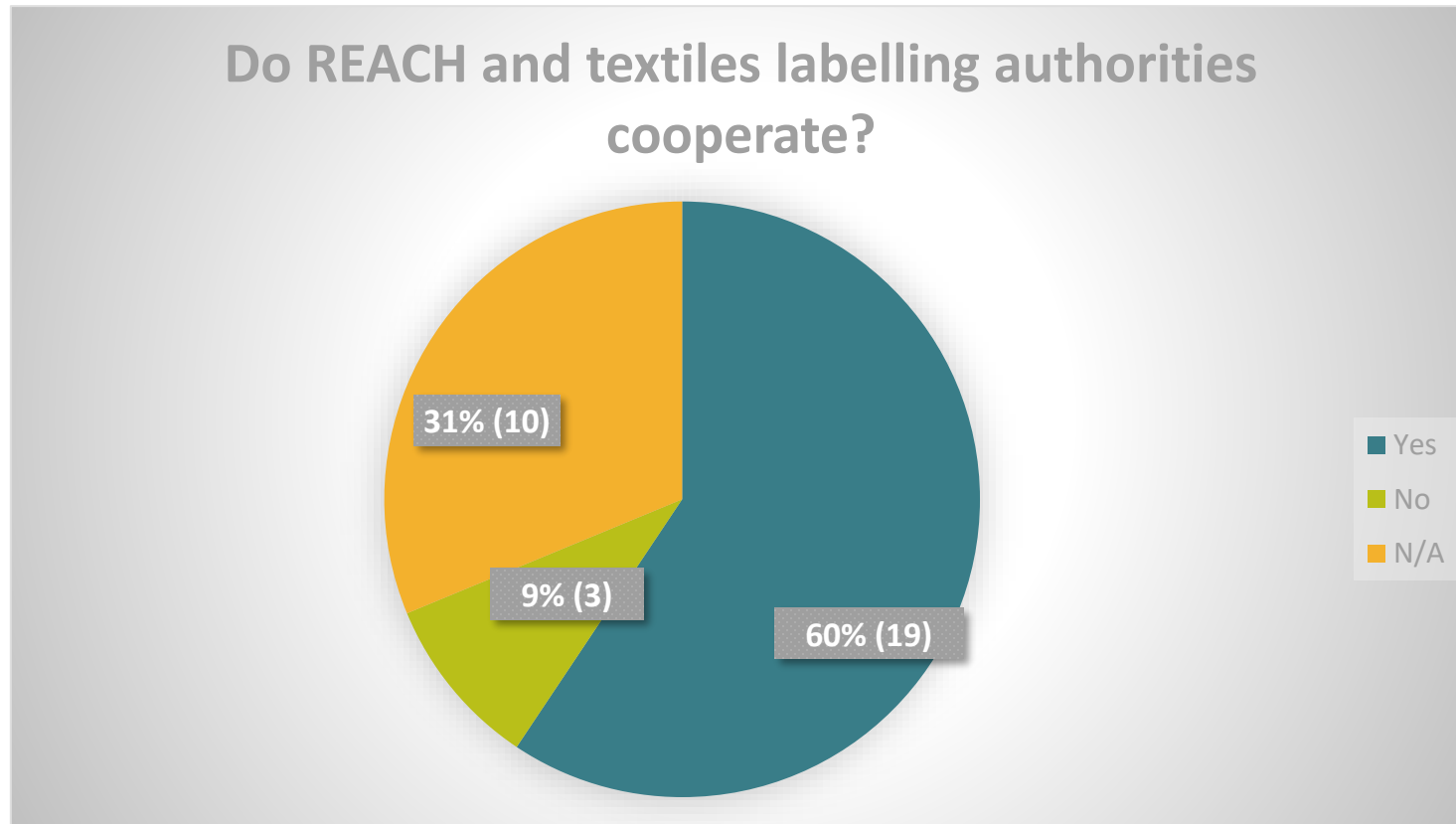
# How is market surveillance organised?



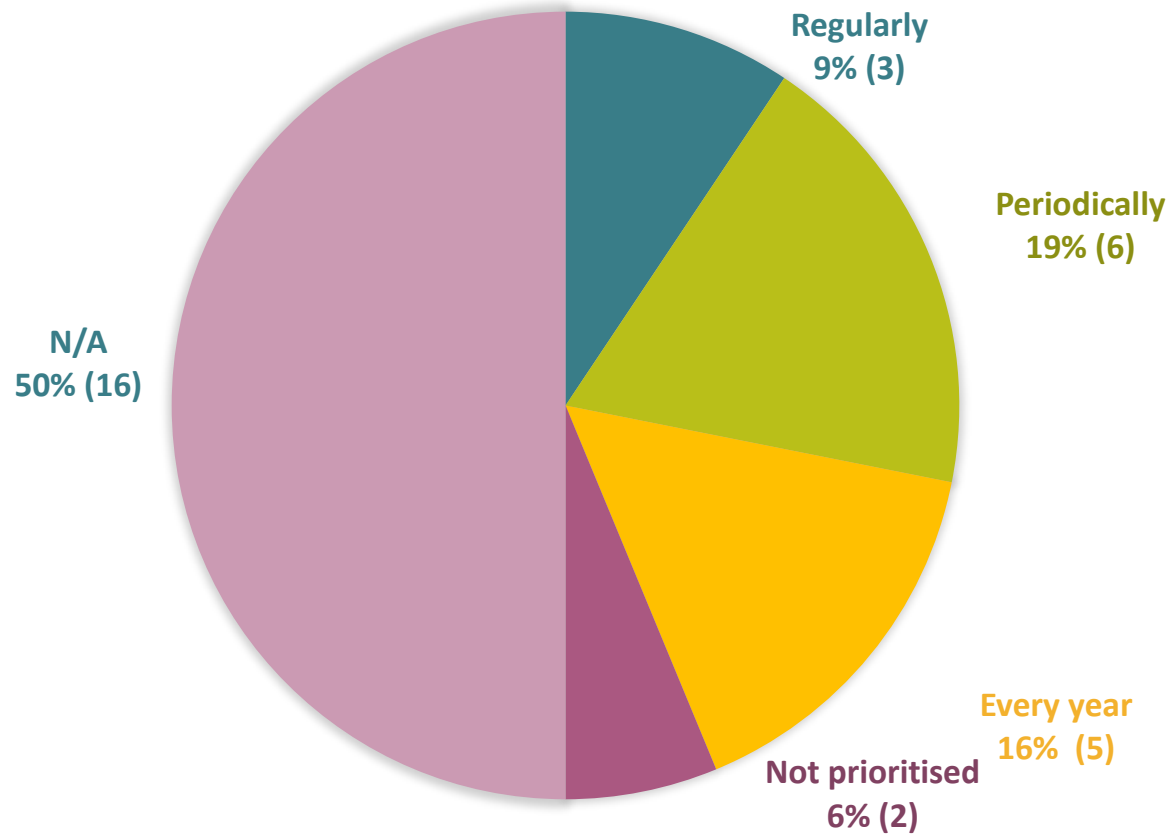
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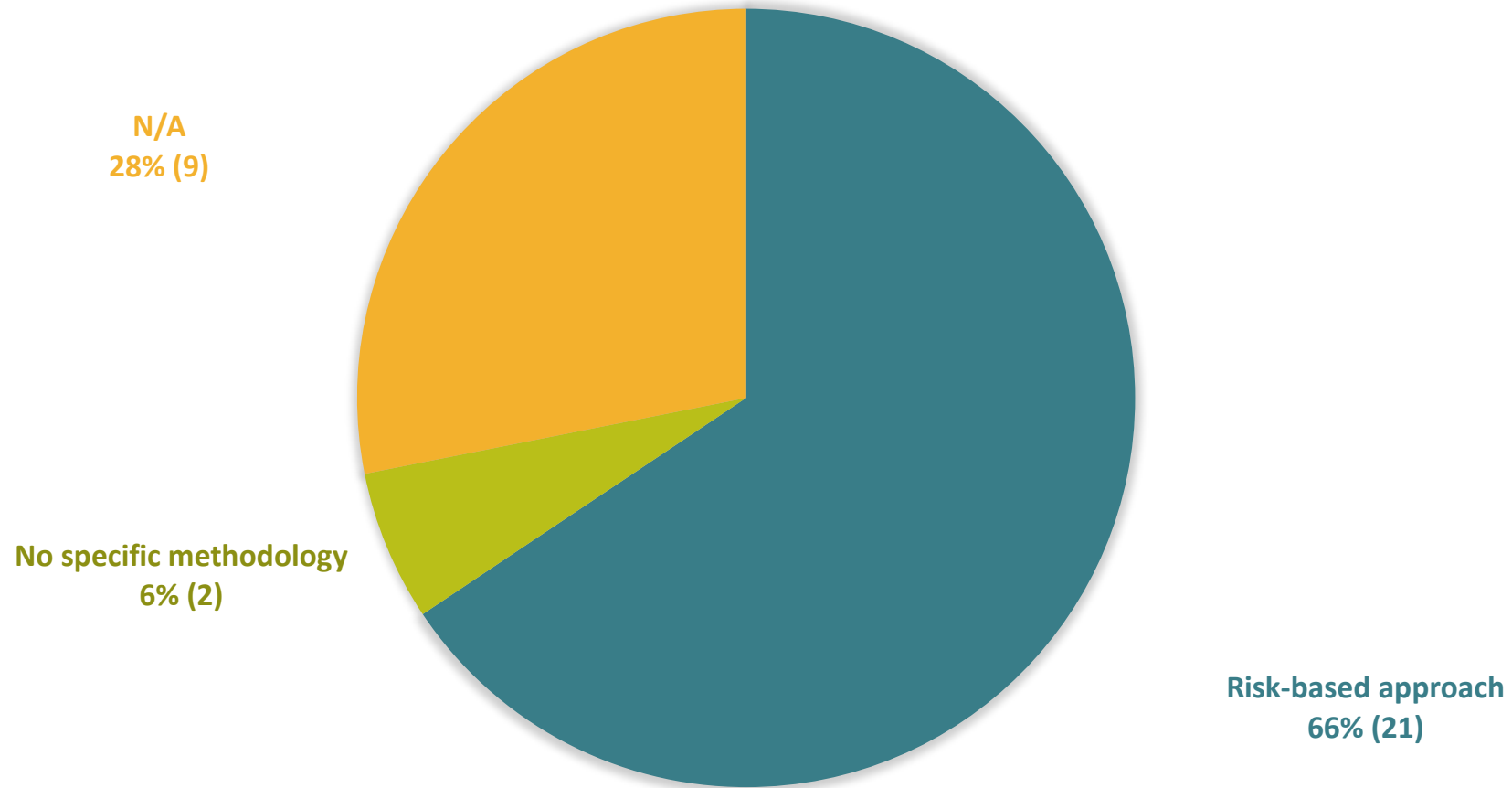


# How often textiles are prioritized?

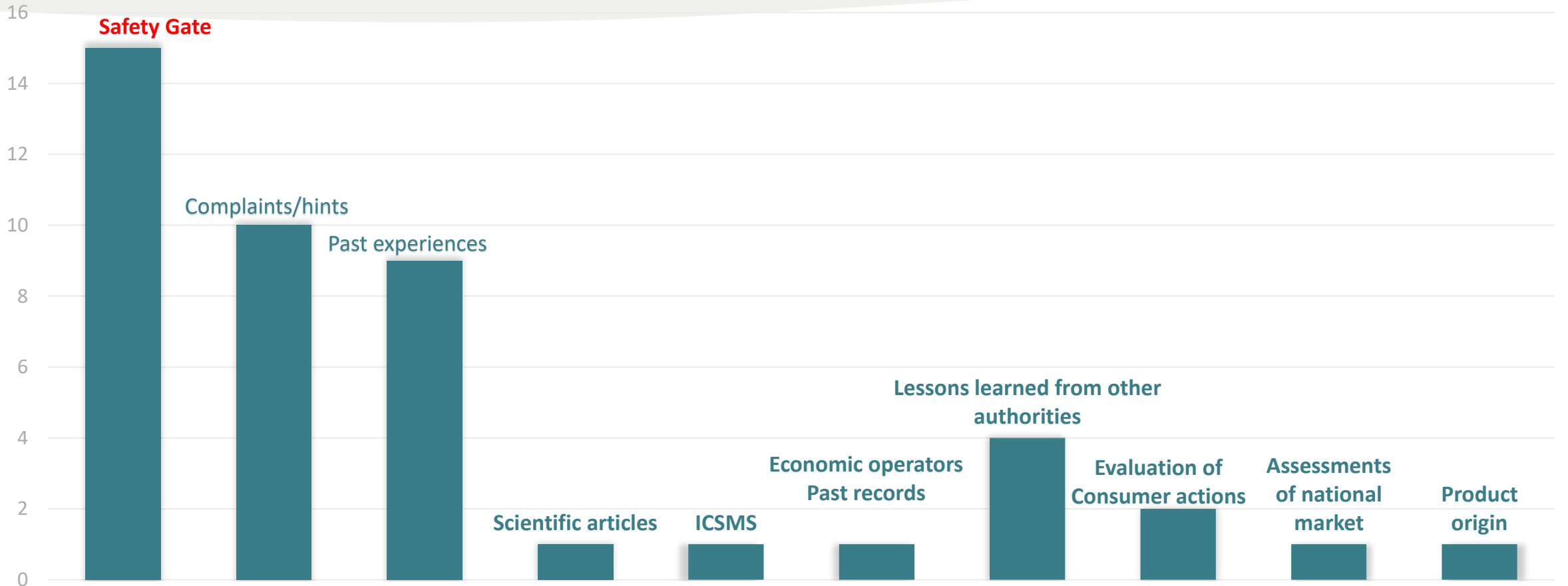




# How are textile products selected ?



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Safety Gate

Complaints/hints

Past experiences

Scientific articles

ICSMS

Economic operators past records

Lessons learned from other authorities

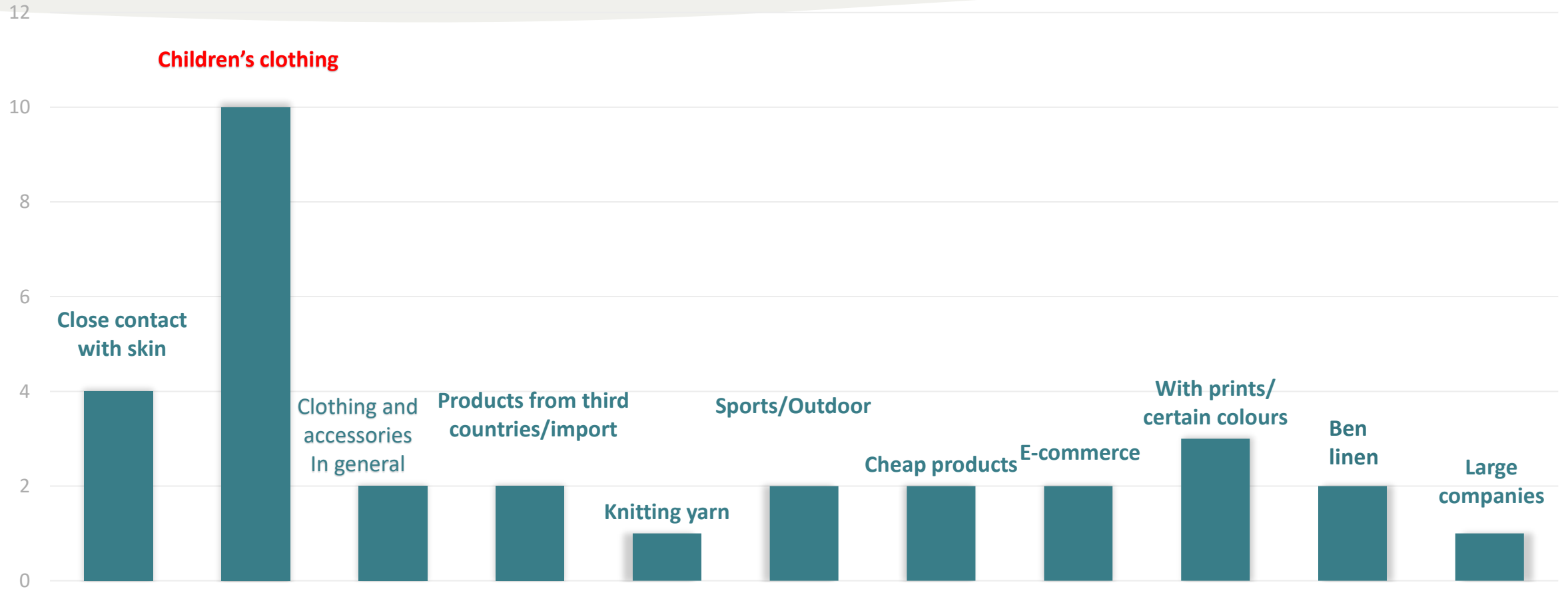
Evaluation of consumer activities

Assessment of national market

Origin of product

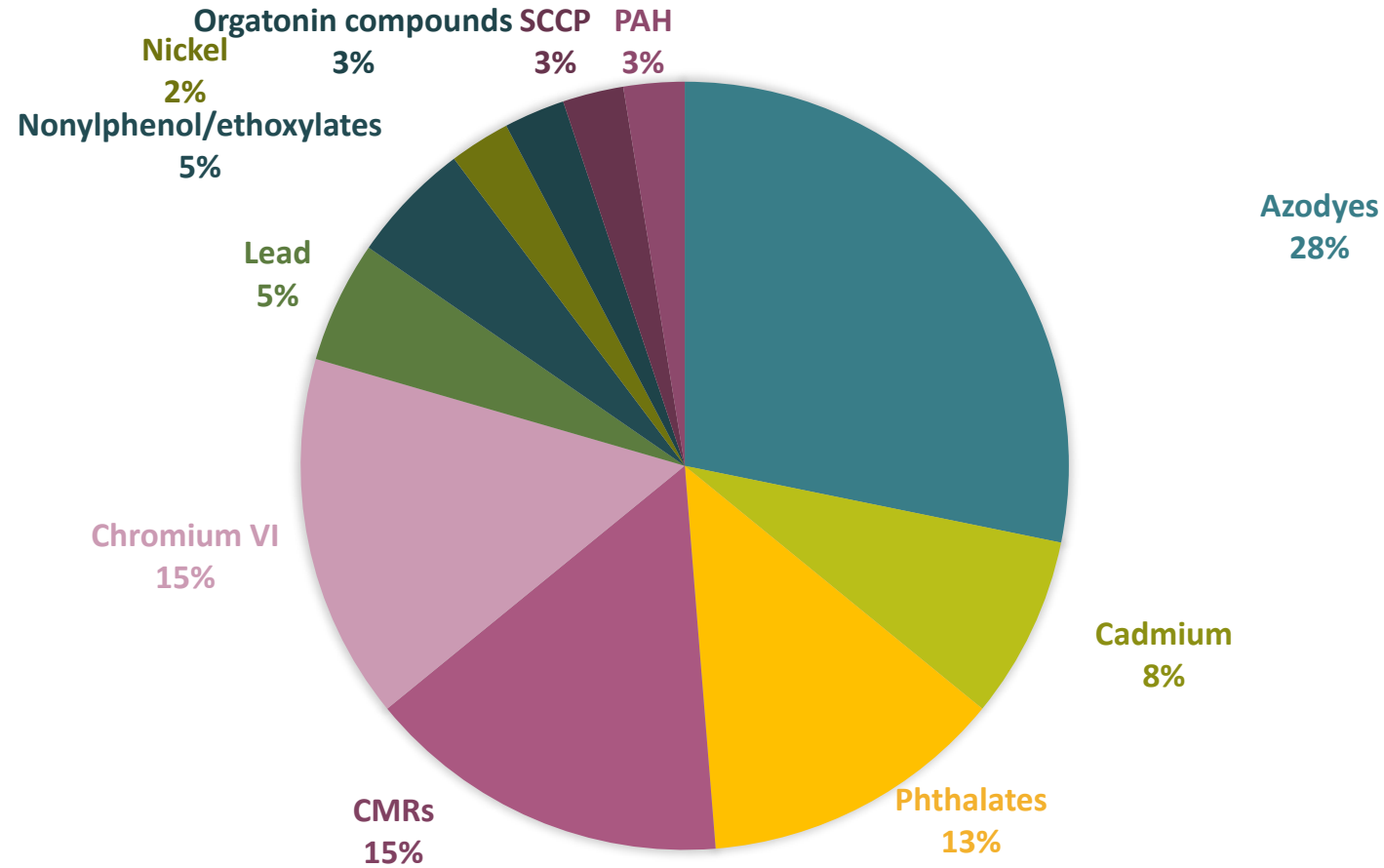
# How are textile products selected ?

Info from 15 countries

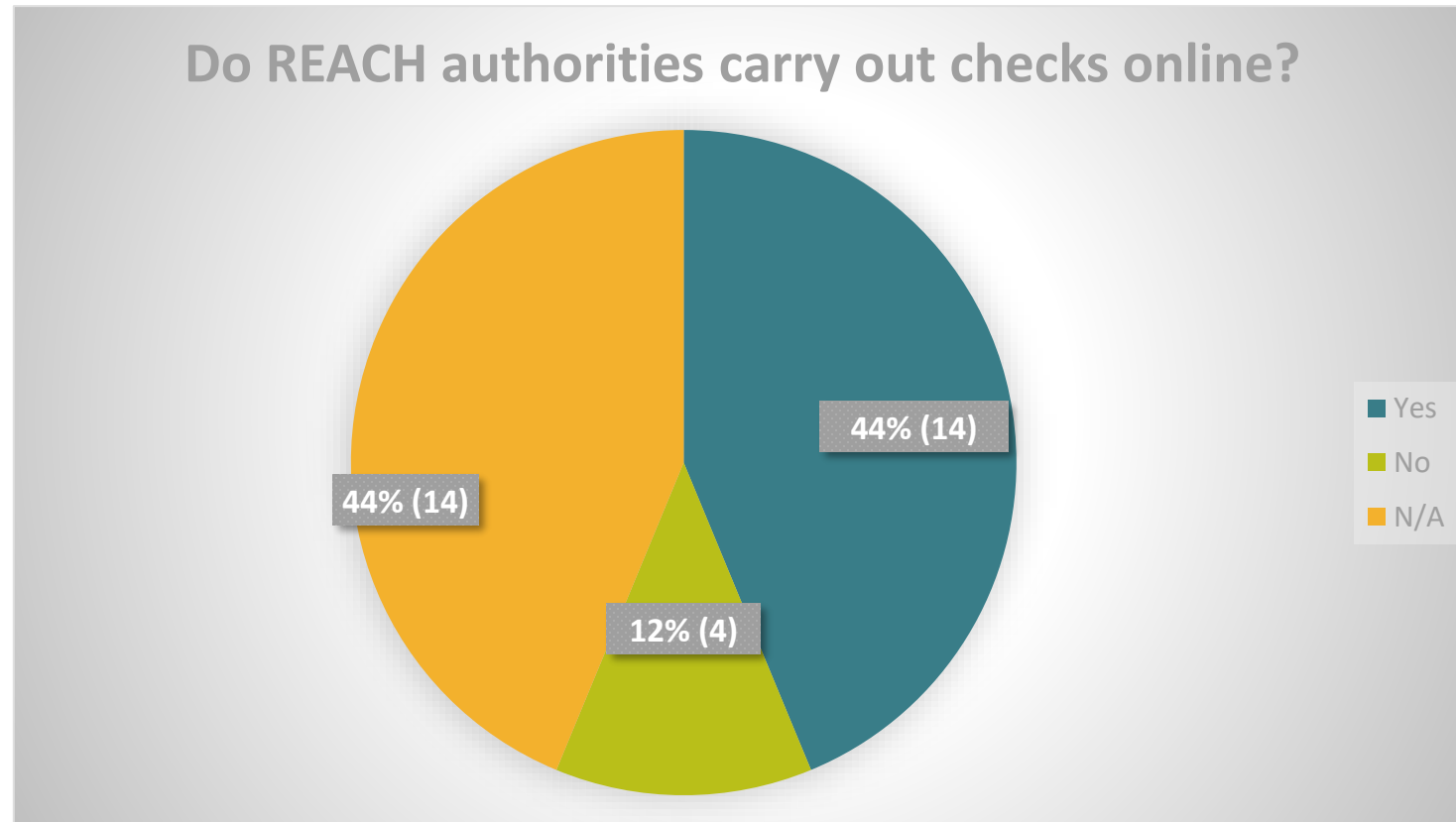


# Which substances are selected ?

Info from 12 countries



# Checking on-line sales?



# How many textiles<sup>(1)</sup> checked every year?

Info from 7 countries

## Number of products checked

- 205 (non-compliant products)
- 20-30
- 922
- 49
- 90
- 3-10
- 1000

## Country population

- Small < 5 Mln.
- Small < 5 Mln
- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Medium < 10 Mln.
- Large > 40 Mln

(1) Note: footwear may be included in some cases

# Use of laboratories

- In most cases authorities work with **independent** labs
- In rare cases authorities have **in-house** labs
- In few cases, **no labs** in the country, authorities relay on manufacturers' certificates

# Insights

1. **Online marketplaces is a struggle**, some countries have not started, some check EU companies, some focus on 3<sup>rd</sup> countries
2. Many authorities mentioned involvement on **ECHA supported projects** (REACH-EN-FORCE 10 which shown to be a good source of knowledge)
3. Data exchange: more **interoperable EU system to report** non-compliant products would alleviate administrative burden to report via different IT systems (currently in use: ICSMS and Safety Gate, in addition to independent national systems)



# Considerations

1. Need to establish a **REACH or Textiles Working Group** to improve collaboration
2. **Collaborative meetings/ notification system** between REACH & textiles labelling authorities, and customs, to exchange info on non-compliances
3. Where checking REACH in textiles is not a priority, **workshops would help** building expertise, peers-learning from other Member States
4. Where few cases of non-compliances were found, **update or diversify the risk-based methodology**