

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000764/26
to the Commission
Dimitris Tsiodras (PPE)
(24 February 2026)**

Subject: Commission actions to strengthen market surveillance and address e-commerce challenges

A recent audit of 20 000 toys and small electronics goods imported into the EU found that more than half did not follow European safety standards and 84% of those tested were classified as dangerous.

The application of market surveillance rules is not uniform across the EU and significant enforcement gaps are identified due to a lack of resources and coordination between national competent authorities.

Also, although the relevant regulation ⁽¹⁾ refers to the duties of economic operators responsible for products imported into the EU, European businesses continue to face unequal competition compared to their counterparts in non-EU countries.

In view of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. What measures does it intend to take to enable market surveillance authorities to better address the challenges posed by e-commerce?
2. How will it ensure the actual existence of a body that bears full responsibility for the product and that the relevant obligations are not circumvented by practices such as the creation of shell companies?
3. Is it considering the creation of a single European market surveillance authority with a mandate to carry out checks and impose penalties?

Submitted: 24.2.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné on behalf of the European Commission
(12 May 2026)**

Addressing the challenges of non-compliant products imported from third countries via e-commerce is a key objective of the Commission.

The Commission continues to implement the actions set out in the communication on e-commerce ⁽¹⁾, with several milestones already achieved.

Controls on e-commerce imports carried out under the Priority Control Area ⁽²⁾ have strengthened enforcement at EU borders. Other measures include the setup of the electronic interface between customs and market surveillance systems — via the EU Single Window ⁽³⁾, with a view to digitalise exchanges between the authorities, coordinated online enforcement actions, setting up new EU testing facilities, and investigations under the Digital Services Act ⁽⁴⁾ to ensure that platforms mitigate the risk of illegal products being disseminated.

The Digital Product Passport (DPP) will improve transparency, traceability and enforcement across all harmonised products, not just specific sectors.

While it has been already introduced in some legislation such as the Toy Safety Regulation ⁽⁵⁾, the DPP is intended to be applied widely across the Single Market including for products subject to ecodesign requirements established under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation ⁽⁶⁾.

The Commission is also working on the revision of the Market Surveillance Regulation ⁽⁷⁾ as part of the forthcoming European Product Act.

Its aim is to strengthen enforcement, including through clearer obligations, enhanced accountability and traceability of economic operators and identification of an EU-based responsible economic operator.

¹ Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and product compliance.

⁽¹⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/e-commerce-communication-comprehensive-eu-toolbox-safe-and-sustainable-e-commerce>.

⁽²⁾ https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs/customs-risk-management/customs-risk-management-framework-crmf_en.

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02022R2399-20241017>.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32022R2065>.

⁽⁵⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202502509.

⁽⁶⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1781/oj>.

⁽⁷⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02019R1020-20240523>.

The Commission is also exploring options to reinforce cooperation between Member States and enhance EU-level governance in market surveillance.
