

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001130/26
to the Commission
Jan Farský (PPE)
(18 March 2026)**

Subject: Digital Services Act and the sale of risky products on online platforms

The EU adopted the Digital Services Act (DSA), which is intended to regulate large online platforms such as Shein, Instagram and Temu, particularly with regard to transparency, user safety and responsibility for the content and goods offered.

However, recent investigative reports indicate that the online platform Shein offers goods that may be in breach of EU legislation, such as sex dolls resembling children and weapons. Such products fall within the category of risky and potentially illegal content, the spread of which the DSA is designed to prevent.

In addition, Shein has long been criticised for using what are known as addictive design features that encourage impulsive and excessive shopping through discount codes, game-like elements and other mechanisms, with potentially negative effects, particularly on younger users.

Is the Commission considering creating a specialised agency, body or coordination mechanism to oversee the production and distribution processes of large platforms, in order to detect and prevent the spread of such goods at an early stage?

Submitted: 18.3.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(26 June 2026)**

At this stage the Commission is not considering establishing a new specialised EU body. The Commission is strengthening enforcement and early detection through existing EU frameworks and coordinated actions between authorities.

The Digital Services Act ⁽¹⁾ ensures that very large online platforms identify risks, including the dissemination of illegal content and serious negative consequences to the person's physical and mental well-being and apply mitigation measures ⁽²⁾.

The Commission opened formal investigations into Temu and Shein focusing on their assessment of risks of illegal products and those linked to the addictive design of their services.

The communication on a Comprehensive EU Toolbox for Safe and Sustainable e-commerce ⁽³⁾ aims to create a level playing field for effective customs and safety controls through a coordinated EU and national approach.

The Customs Reform ⁽⁴⁾ will enhance collaboration among customs, market surveillance and digital authorities. From July 2028 platforms intermediating in the sale of third country goods to EU consumers that are importer for distance sales will report all sales to customs authorities, allowing for an EU level customs risk analysis, early detection of documentary non-compliance, and mitigation measures at the product origin.

In 2026 the Commission will adopt a proposal to revise the Market Surveillance Regulation ⁽⁵⁾ as part of a European Product Act, also reviewing the new legislative framework ⁽⁶⁾ and the Standardisation Regulation ⁽⁷⁾.

It will close loopholes on market surveillance authorities' enforcement of EU product rules ensuring that for each product placed in the EU there is an EU-based economic operator responsible for monitoring all actors involved in the products' supply chains.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj/eng>.

⁽²⁾ Articles 34 and 35 DSA.

⁽³⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/e-commerce-communication-comprehensive-eu-toolbox-safe-and-sustainable-e-commerce>.

⁽⁴⁾ https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs/eu-customs-reform_en.

⁽⁵⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1020/oj/eng>.

⁽⁶⁾ https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/goods/new-legislative-framework_en.

⁽⁷⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/1025/oj/eng>.