

# REGULATORY SHEET



## SEARCH CONDUCTED

<b>TIME STAMP</b>	2025-09-21 20:57:21 (GMT-07:00)
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## SEARCH PARAMETERS

<b>PRODUCT CATEGORY / PRODUCT</b>	Boots
<b>MARKET</b>	European Union (EU)
<b>MATERIAL</b>	Leather
<b>AGE GRADE</b>	Adult

## ID

<b>UNIQUE ID</b>	REG-3030
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**Note: This is not a full report. Only selected pages are displayed.**

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## REGULATORY SUMMARY

### MARKET

France

### REGULATION TITLE

French AGEC Triman Law

### SYNOPSIS

This French AGEC Law attempts to introduce the concepts of the circular economy into France. It lays out specific requirements for labelling of products and packaging, to facilitate effective recycling. Various industry groups are assigned responsibility for defining recycling labelling requirements for their own industries.

### TECHNICAL DETAILS

In France, the law No. 2020-105 published on February 10, 2020, is the anti-waste law for a circular economy (namely called AGEC law). It aims to fight against waste and to set up a circular economy. More specifically, it is about changing the production and consumption model to reduce waste and preserve natural resources, biodiversity, and the climate.

This means that manufacturers, as well as importers and distributors (marketplaces...) of products subjected to the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) must take responsibility for the end-of-life products, in particular financially, for the sorting and recycling or treatment of the waste resulting from these products. They must register to an eco-organisation (and get a unique identifier code per EPR scheme) and take responsibility collectively by paying a financial contribution to eco-organisations certified by France public authorities in charge of supervising the collecting and recycling of waste. In addition, the eco-contribution will be adjusted, by a system of bonuses and penalties, based on environmental performance criteria, including the incorporation of recycled material, durability, reparability, possibilities for reuse or further use or the absence of ecotoxicity.

The EPR principle, enshrined in Article L. 541-10 of the Environmental Code, extends to integrate to the 12 existing ones (batteries, electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), end-of-life vehicles, household packaging, unused medicines, vehicle tires, writing paper, textiles and footwear, household chemicals, furniture), 10 new schemes from 2021 to 2025 (DIY and gardening items, toys, sports and leisure items, building construction products and materials, commercial packaging, motor oils, plastic-tipped tobacco products, synthetic chewing gum, single-use sanitary textiles, including pre-soaked wipes, fishing gear that contains plastics).

There are also guidelines that cover the use of certain harmful chemicals in packaging materials, which define chemicals and substances that must be informed to the consumer if they are used in consumer products packaging. The chemicals covered are from REACH SVHC and also the French national list issued by ANSES (National Agency for Food, Environment and Occupational Health Safety). These include endocrine disruptors, precious metals and rare earth elements among others. The defined system for communicating this information to consumers is called Scan4Chem.

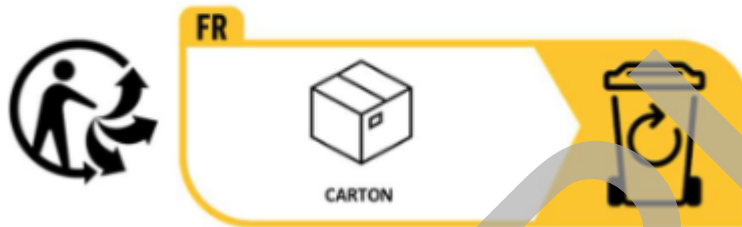
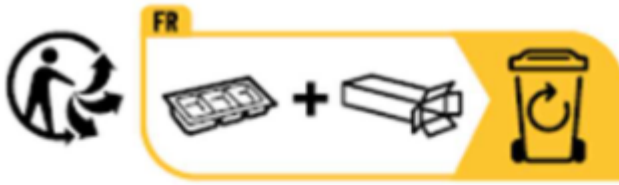
There are requirements for labelling recycling information, to enable the consumer to accurately recycle both products and packaging after use. these are managed by the EPR for different industries. For all industries, the Triman Logo is required, together with the specific recycling instructions. The recommended minimum height for the Triman logo is 10mm, however 6mm is acceptable for cases where there is not enough space to fit the 10mm size.

Below are examples of what the labelling looks like in practice.

Product Examples:



Packaging Examples:



SAMPLE

## REGULATORY SUMMARY

### MARKET

European Union (EU)

### REGULATION TITLE

Directive 94/11/EC Labelling of Footwear

### SYNOPSIS

This directive covers a wide range of footwear categories including sports Shoes, rain Boots, Slippers etc. It provides the guidance in terms of pictogram and written indications to label the footwear to convey the correct information to the customers. Three parts of the footwear shall be labelled: (i) upper, (ii) lining and sock and (iii) outer sole

### TECHNICAL DETAILS

#### Scope:

Including but not limited to sandals with uppers consisting simply of adjustable laces or ribbons to thigh boots the uppers of which cover the leg and thigh. Examples are provided below:

- Flat or high-heeled shoes for ordinary indoor or outdoor wear;
- Ankle-boots, half-boots, knee-boots, and thigh boots;
- Sandals of various types, 'espadrilles' (shoes with canvas uppers and soles of plaited vegetable material), tennis shoes, running and other sports shoes, bathing sandals and other casual footwear;
- Special sports footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of, spikes, studs, stops, clips, bars or the like and skating boots, ski boots and cross-country ski footwear, wrestling boots, boxing boots and cycling shoes. Also included are composite articles made up of footwear with (ice or roller) skates attached;
- Dancing slippers;
- Footwear formed from a single piece, particularly by moulding rubber or plastics, but excluding disposable articles of flimsy material (paper, plastic film, etc., without applied soles);
- Overshoes worn over other footwear, which in some cases are heel-less;
- Disposable footwear, with applied soles, generally designed to be used only once;
- Orthopaedic footwear.

#### Definitions:




Footwear - All articles with applied soles designed to protect or cover the foot, including parts marketed separately as Upper, Lining and Sock, Outer Sole.

#### Labeling Requirements:

Footwear sold in the EU must be labelled clearly to inform the customer what the main component parts are made of.

- The main component parts of the shoe are as follows:
  - Upper (This is the outer face of the structural element which is attached to

- o Lining and Sock (These are the lining of the upper and the insole, constituting the inside of the footwear article)
  - o Outer Sole (This is the bottom part of the footwear article, which is subjected to abrasive wear and attached to the upper)
- The materials used in each of the above should be described as follows:
  - o Leather
  - o Coated Leather
  - o Textile
  - o Other Material
- The labelling shall provide information on the material constituting at least 80% of each part of the footwear. If no one material accounts for at least 80%, information should be given on the two main materials used in the composition of the footwear;
- The label on the shoe can have words (as listed above) or pictograms (see following diagrams). If using words they must be in the language of the country in which the shoes are sold;
- Labelling shall involve affixing the required information to at least one article of footwear in each pair;
- The labelling shall be printed, stuck, embossed or attached on the footwear;
- The labelling must be visible, securely attached and accessible for the consumer;
- The dimension of the pictograms must be sufficiently large to make it easy to understand the information;
- Any retailers selling footwear labelled by the pictogram method from a shop must display a notice in a conspicuous position explaining the meaning of the pictograms;
- Mail order retailers must also supply similar pictogram information where appropriate.

PARTS OF FOOTWEAR		MATERIALS USED	
Written indication	Pictogram	Written indication	Pictogram
Upper		Leather	
Lining & sock		Coated leather	
Outer sole		Textile	
		Other materials	

**Exemptions:**

- Second-hand, worn footwear;

- Protective footwear covered by Directive 89/686/EEC;
- Footwear covered by Directive 76/769/EEC (dangerous substances);
- Toy footwear.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31994L0011&from=EN>

SAMPLE

## REGULATORY SUMMARY

## MARKET

European Union (EU)

## REGULATION TITLE

General Product Safety Regulations (GPSR) 2005 (S.I. 2005 No. 1803)

## SYNOPSIS

The regulations provide the legal basis for ensuring that consumer products are safe to use in UK. It contains the requirements and obligations for placing consumer products on the market in UK.

## TECHNICAL DETAILS

**Scope:** All consumer products.

**Overview:**

The General Product Safety Regulations 2005, SI 2005/1803 (GPSR 2005) provide the legal basis for ensuring that consumer products are safe to use in Great Britain. It contains the requirements and obligations for placing consumer products on the market in Great Britain. In particular, GPSR 2005, SI 2005/1803:

- Specifies that products placed on the market or supplied by producers and distributors must be safe;
- Defines a safe product;
- Imposes obligations on producers and distributors consistent with marketing safe products;
- Lays down a framework for assessing safety;
- Requires and empowers enforcement authorities to take action necessary to protect consumers from unsafe products.

GPSR 2005 implemented Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety and continue to apply in Great Britain after IP completion day. The Product Safety and Metrology etc (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) Regulations, SI 2019/696 amended GPSR 2005 by removing EU references such as to the European Commission, the EEA and Member States. It also created a national database on market surveillance, to replace the one previously used at the EU level.

**General safety requirements:**

- No producer shall place a product on the market unless the product is a safe product;
- No producer shall offer or agree to place a product on the market or expose or possess a product for placing on the market unless the product is a safe product;
- No producer shall offer or agree to supply a product or expose or possess a product for supply unless the product is a safe product;
- No producer shall supply a product unless the product is a safe product.

The conformity of a product to the general safety requirement shall be assessed taking into account:

- Any voluntary national standard of the United Kingdom giving effect to a European standard;
- Other national standards drawn up in the United Kingdom;
- Recommendations of the European Commission setting guidelines on product safety assessment;
- Product safety codes of good practice in the sector concerned;
- The state of the art and technology;
- Reasonable consumer expectations concerning safety.

**Exemptions:**

Second-hand product supplied as a product to be repaired or reconditioned prior to being used, provided the supplier clearly informs the person to whom he supplies the product to that effect.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1803/contents/made>

SAMPLE