

Entering the European market for pants

Some of the world's most interesting apparel markets are in Europe. However, setting up a business relationship with a European buyer can be challenging. This report informs you about requirements and opportunities in the European market and gives tips that can contribute to a successful entry of pants on the European market.

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1. What requirements must pants comply with to be allowed on the European market?

If you want to sell pants on the European market, there are several requirements that you need to comply with. Some are mandatory (both legal and non-legal). Others are voluntary. Meeting them can give you a competitive advantage. Some requirements only apply to certain niches in the pants market.

What are the mandatory requirements?

There are several legal requirements you need to comply with if you want to export pants to Europe, including requirements concerning product safety, the use of chemicals (REACH), quality and labelling. Additionally, many buyers have created non-negotiable terms and conditions that all their suppliers need to respect.

Product safety

Any item on sale in the EU must comply with the EU's General Product Safety Directive ([GPSD: 2001/95/EC](#)). If your buyer has supplied the product design, it is his or her responsibility to make sure it is legally safe for consumers to use. The European Standard for the safety of children's clothing is [NEN EN 14682:2014](#), which includes pants. Read the '[question and answer](#)'-document about this standard (TR 17376).

REACH

Any item of pants exported to the EU must comply with [REACH](#) (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals). This regulation restricts the use of a large selection of chemicals in apparel (and specific materials used for trims). Check the [complete list of chemicals restricted by REACH](#) here.

Labelling your product

You must specify the material content of every apparel item you export to the EU, in accordance with EU [Regulation 1007/2011](#). Check the [EU Trade Helpdesk](#) to find out which apparel items need to be labelled and how to do it.

Intellectual Property Rights

If you are selling your own designs on the European market, you must make sure you are not violating any Intellectual Property (IP) rights. If your buyer provides the design, he or she will always be liable if the item is found to violate a property right.

Non-legal mandatory requirements

Besides the legal requirements mentioned above, you may be confronted with non-negotiable terms and conditions that buyers have created for dealing with suppliers. Such requirements are non-legal, but still

mandatory.

Sustainable production and social compliance

Regarding harmful substances and organic production, European buyers may request standards such as the Standard 100 by [OekoTex®](#), [EU Ecolabel](#), [BCI](#) (Better Cotton Initiative), [GOTS](#) (Global Organic Textile Standard) or [Bluesign®](#).

Regarding social compliance [BSCI](#) (Business Social Compliance Initiative) is the most popular (and often only) certification that European buyers will require. Other popular social standards are [WRAP](#), [SEDEX](#), [ETI](#), [SA8000](#), [ISO 26000](#), [FWF](#) and [Fair Trade](#).

Supply chain transparency is another increasingly popular topic in the European apparel industry. Many companies have already published their suppliers in the [Open Apparel Registry](#). Fashion Revolution rates European brands in a [transparency index](#).

Tips:

Read how to comply with transparency requirements on the website of the [Clean Clothes Campaign](#) and [Human Rights Watch](#).

Provide buyers with as much information on your product as possible. The more information you can give about the origin of your materials, the better.

Other sustainability requirements may be:

- Use of fabrics made with recycled content. The most commonly used certifications for recycled content are the Recycled Claim Standard ([RCS](#)) and the Global Recycled Standard ([GRS](#)).
- Use of organic cotton. This is cotton grown without the use of GMO's ('genetically modified organisms') and synthetic chemicals. Read more about organic cotton in the [CBI study on Sustainable cotton](#).
- Use of wool with a [Responsible Wool Standard](#) certificate or a confirmation of [non-mulesing](#).
- Use of fabrics blended with eco-friendly fibres, such as hemp; regenerated fibres such as Tencel®, Modal® and Refibra™ (by yarn manufacturer [Lenzing](#)); or other sustainable fibres such as [Recover](#), [REPREVE](#) or [Infinited Fiber](#) or even with innovative bio-based polymer fibres such as PLA, milk, seaweed and soy.
- Saving water during production by dyeing fabrics with new techniques (using CO2 instead of water) such as [Dyecoo](#).
- Fabrics dyed with all-natural ingredients such as [Rubia](#), [Fibre Bio](#) or [Greendyes](#) or dyestuffs made from recycled materials such as [Recycrom](#).

Packaging requirements

In most cases, your buyer will give you instructions on how to package the order in a manual. If you agree that he or she will clear customs in the country of import, it is his or her responsibility to make sure the instructions comply with EU import procedures.

Payment terms

For a first-time order, European buyers may agree to a down payment when he or she places the order (e.g. 30%). They will pay the rest (70%) after the order is completed. The most requested payment method in the apparel industry is the L/C ([Letter of Credit](#)). An L/C obligates a buyer's bank to pay the supplier when the conditions that both parties have agreed upon are met. Many buyers however no longer favour L/C payments, as it blocks their cash flow.

For follow-up orders, most European buyers will ask for a TT (Telegraphic Transfer) after 30, 60, 90 or sometimes even 120 days. This means that you as a manufacturer finish the production and hand over the shipment to the buyer, including the original documents, before payment is due. The payment will be made after the number of days that you have agreed on with the buyer.

The buyer manual

When you do business with a European buyer for the first time, they will give you a contract and/or a manual to sign. By signing the contract, you are confirming that you will comply with all the listed requirements. This means that you will be held accountable in case of a problem after the delivery of an order. Especially complying with REACH can be challenging. With small orders, most European buyers will not ask for expensive testing, but if illegal chemicals are discovered after delivery, you will bear all expenses involved.

Tips:

Read [the CBI study on Buyer requirements](#) for an extensive overview of the legal, non-mandatory and niche requirements you will face as an exporter of pants to Europe.

Familiarise yourself with the [complete list of chemicals restricted by REACH](#). Make sure you only work with suppliers of fabrics and trims that are REACH compliant. Ask for proof that they are.

Read the CBI studies on [Sustainable Cotton](#) and [Recycled Fashion](#) for more information on sustainable pants production.

Check the [EU's Trade Helpdesk](#) for an overview of all legal requirements set for your product. In the Helpdesk, you can identify your product code to get a list of applicable requirements.

Do not take financial risks with new buyers. Insure your orders via an insurance company or insist on L/C

What additional requirements do buyers often have?

Besides legal and non-legal mandatory requirements, there are many services that buyers implicitly expect or at least highly appreciate if you want to do business with them. These requirements can differ from buyer to buyer.

Product design and development

European buyers are always looking for special designs, materials or production methods that will help them stand out in the market. Consider for instance:

- Blended fabrics, including stretch fabrics with elastane/Lycra for extra comfort.
- Different weaving and/or knitting techniques such as mesh and houndstooth.
- Innovative finishes that improve hand-feel or improve functionality such as quick-dry and easy ironing.
- Prints, preferably using sustainable techniques (see above).
- Garment dyeing during production to increase flexibility.

Popular pant types are casual pants (focus on comfort, in materials like cotton and polyester/cotton mixed with elastane); dress pants (originated from the suit but nowadays sold separately, in woven materials like wool, viscose, linen and blends); dresual pants. (a mix of casual and dress pants, often in basic materials like cotton with elastane, or wool); fashionable pants (richly decorated haute couture styles); and sport pants (designed with a focus on maximum comfort in materials like polyester, Lycra, Taslan and nylon).

Silhouettes

The skinny is still the most popular silhouette for pants (both men and women). Other popular cuts are chinos (long classic cut with slit pockets) and primarily for women: peg-leg pants (relaxed fit with a cropped tapered leg); baggy pants (fitted at the waist, flared towards the leg); jumpsuits (attached to a top); harem pants (gather at the waist and ankles, held by elastic band); bell bottoms (fitted, flared from the knees); leggings (fitted, made from knitted stretch material), cargo pants (pants with bulky outside pockets) and shorts.

Visual 1. Pants made with comfortable, stretchy fabrics are becoming increasingly popular in Europe



Photo by [Frank Flores](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Printing

Printed pants are often included in the collections of European fashion brands. They are mostly designed for women but sometimes also for men. There are different printing techniques you can use: lithography (using printing plates and rollers on fabric); digital printing (inkjet and laser, allows for small production runs) and screen printing (transferring images onto fabric or garments using a fine material or mesh/film. Printing can be outsourced but investing in printing and embroidering machines increases your flexibility.

Flexibility

If you want to start a business relationship with a European buyer, be prepared to accept complicated orders first. Buyers will want to test your factory before they give you big, easy orders. Make sure at the start that a buyer will not continue to only place difficult orders with you and convenient orders elsewhere.

What are the requirements for niche markets?

There are many interesting niches within the pants category. Be aware that niche buyers usually offer smaller orders and require a relatively high service level. This means you need to adjust your manufacturing and sourcing setup if you want to be profitable.

Workwear

Pants are a basic item in many workwear sub-categories, such as hospital clothing and corporate wear. These

categories offer relatively big orders and stable business, but beware of strict buyer requirements, including safety standards. Check [the CBI study on workwear](#).

Made-to-measure

Manufacturing what has already been ordered by the end-consumer is a small but growing niche with big market potential. As a manufacturer, you need to be able to handle individual orders. Added together the volumes can be substantial.

Special sizes

Following the 'body acceptance' trend, ever more European fashion brands have started to include silhouettes in their size range for specific body types, such as plus size, petit, tall and maternity fashion. If you are a manufacturer of tubular knits, you may be required to invest in bigger machinery to make large-sized styles. Check this article by fashion consultancy Edited about [the growing market for special sizes](#).

Adaptive wear

The adaptive apparel market is a niche that caters to the individual requirements of consumer groups with very diverse needs, such as disabled people and the elderly. This target group is underserved but growing. Be aware that adaptive wear has very specific requirements regarding safety and functionality. Read the [CBI study on Adaptive apparel](#).

Modest wear

Many people with an Islamic background prefer 'modest' styles. This target group is underserved in Europe, but growing. Source for materials that obscure the female silhouette, so no fabrics that are too stretchy or thin. For specific requirements read the [CBI study on Islamic wear](#).

Tips:

If you decide to focus on a niche, investigate the specific requirements and make sure you can comply. Be aware that order quantities in niche markets are usually smaller than in mainstream markets. Try to become a specialist in the niche of your choosing.

Try to think ahead in your product development if you service niche markets. New innovations are introduced almost daily. Try to find workable innovations that will not only give you the tools to diversify but also to cut expenses.

Develop a specialised collection that represents the niche requirements to show your potential customer that you understand and supply according to their requirements.

Study the basic and never out of stock items of these niche markets, such as Asos' [plus size selection](#) and [The Able Label's classic styles](#). These will represent the largest order potential in volume.

2. Through what channels can you get pants on the European market?

Before you start to approach European buyers, you need to determine which market segment fits your company best and through what channel(s) you want to sell your product.

How is the end-market segmented?

In addition to the obvious segmentation based on gender, age and product type, segments in the pants market can best be distinguished by price/quality level and fashionability. The largest segments are the luxury market, the upper-middle and middle market and the budget segment. Within these segments, brands and retailers may offer the following sub-segments: basic, mainstream or high fashion ('haute couture').

Table 1: pants market segmentation

Consumer type	Price level	Fashionability	Material use	Functionality
Luxury consumer (luxury market)	Very high	From basic to high fashion	Extremely high-quality materials from nominated suppliers such as a-grade fine leather, merino wool, mercerised cotton, cashmere, regenerated fibres	Very high requirements regarding comfort, durability and fit. Often dry clean/handwash only.
Fashion conscious consumer (upper middle market)	High	From basic to fashionable	High-quality materials, sometimes from nominated suppliers such as branded viscose, (organic) cotton, merino wool, polyester/Lycra	High requirements regarding comfort, durability and fit
Practical consumer (middle market)	Medium	From basic to fashionable	Wool/viscose blends, combed/carded cotton, polyester/Viscose	Preference for easy-care and machine washable materials
Price conscious consumer (budget market)	(extremely) Low	From basic to fashionable	Carded cotton, polyester, micro fibres	Only easy-care and machine washable materials

The luxury consumer

In the luxury market, European brands like [Versace](#), [Gucci](#) and [Dolce & Gabbana](#) sell extremely fashionable, luxurious pants at a very high retail price. The trends that are born here are translated to the lower segments of the fashion industry. Because buyers have extremely high standards regarding design, workmanship, material quality and brand image, production mostly takes place in Europe. Order quantities are low.

The fashion-conscious consumer

The upper-middle market caters to fashion-conscious consumers. It is home to A-brands such as [Ted Baker](#), [Closed](#) and [French Connection](#) selling creative designs, but in a less conspicuous way than in the luxury segment. Consumers appreciate brands for their brand image, original designs and high-quality materials. Smaller brands with a distinct sustainable profile such as [Armed Angels](#), [People Tree](#) and [KnowledgeCottonApparel](#) operate in this segment. Retail prices are high, order quantities are low to medium.

Practical consumers

Practical consumers shop in the middle market. Here you will find brands and retailers such as [Zara](#), [Only](#) and [Benetton](#) selling both fashionable and more functional styles. Focus is on washability, fit and medium-quality materials. Buyers will sometimes require organic fabrics. Order quantities are high, retail prices low to medium.

Price-conscious consumers

Price-conscious consumers looking for both fashionable and more basic designs shop for pants at large retail chains such as [H&M](#) (basic to fashionable), [Primark](#) (basic to fashionable), [Piazza Italia](#) (basic), [HEMA](#) (basic) and [Carrefour](#) (basic). Sustainable materials are in small demand, with notable exceptions such as [C&A](#) and [Zeeman](#) (organic cotton). Order quantities are high and retail prices are (very) low, so your margins are too.

Table 2: A selection of European pants companies and their position in the market

Positioning of companies based on price/quality level, fashionability and order quantities:									
Company name	price/quality level			Fashionability			order quantities		
	low	med	high	basic	med	high	low	med	high
Gucci			x			x	x		
Ted Baker		x			x	x		x	
Acne studio's			x		x	x	x		
Sandro			x		x	x		x	
Closed			x		x	x		x	
Hugo Boss			x		x	x			x

Scotch and Soda		X			X	X		X	
Maje			X		X	X	X		
Mango	X			X	X				X
Next		X		X	X			X	
Superdry		X			X			X	
Terra Nova	X			X	X				X
Cos		X		X	X				X
Marks & Spencer	X			X					X
Mister Marvis		X		X				X	

Tips:

Check online shopping platforms for pants such as [Yoox](#) (luxury and upper-middle market segments) [Zalando](#) (all market segments) or [Asos](#) (middle and budget market) for inspiration on styles and colours.

Find your inspiration in the luxury segment but never copy the styles.

Focus on finding sustainable fabrics that add value to your product and differentiate you from the existing styles offered in the market. Search the [Material District database](#) for hundreds of innovative and sustainable fibres and fabrics.

Through what channels does the product end up on the end-market?

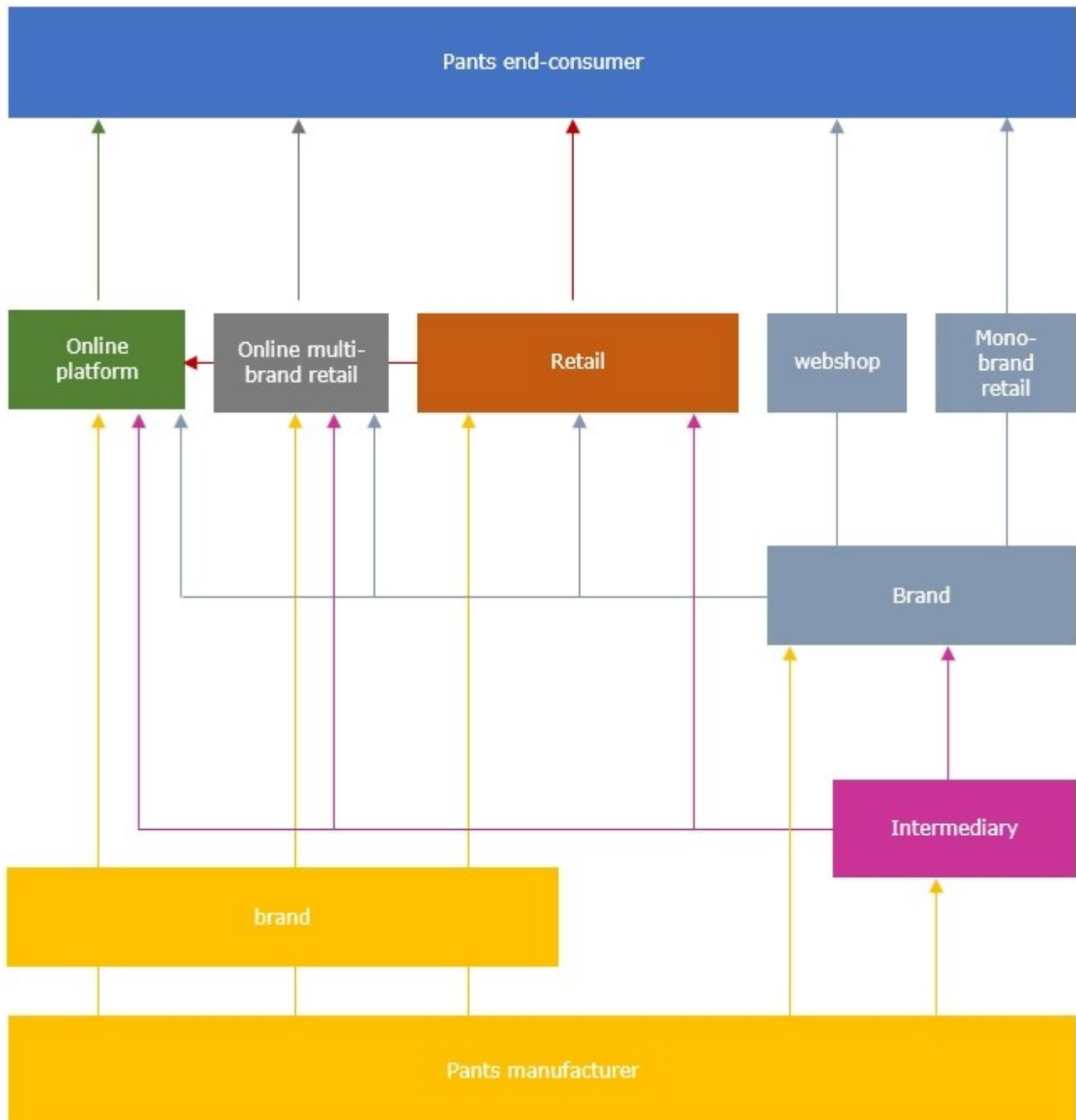
The most important distinction you should make between potential buyers is their place on the value chain, because this will determine how they do business with you. Within each part of the value chain, you will find buyers of different market size, with different requirements regarding MOQ and price.

Each type of buyer needs a specific approach. Always try to find out in what part of the value chain your buyer is operating, what challenges he or she faces in the market and how you can contribute to his or her sales strategy.

- If you want to target European end-consumers, try selling via platforms such as [Alibaba](#), [Wish](#) and [Amazon](#). Most online consumers are in Northwestern Europe. You will need to invest in a webshop, stock, order management and customer service. Your biggest challenge will be return policies and a lack of brand awareness, making it difficult to find buyers outside the budget market.

- Online multi-brand retailers such as [Zalando](#), [Asos](#) and [Yoox](#) sell existing fashion brands and develop their own private collections, mostly value brands. They can detect market interest very quickly and will immediately react to sales data. Usually, such companies will place a small test order first. If the item is selling well, they will place the actual production order. Fast delivery is a must.
- Europe is home to some big retail chains such as [H&M](#), [Zara](#), [C&A](#) and [Marks and Spencer](#), but also many smaller chains and boutiques. Retailers can place an order relatively easily, as they only need one development sample for order confirmation. For the major retailers, order quantities are usually high, and so is price pressure.
- Brands typically develop a collection 12 months in advance. You will need a large sample room, as brands require salesman samples (SMS) of each collection style. Every sample needs to be 'actual': looking exactly like the product will in the shop, with branded hangtags and accessories. It may take many months before orders are placed.
- Intermediaries (agents or traders/importers/private label companies) sell your product on to buyers up the value chain. They are price focused and require flexibility in quantities and qualities. Some are located near or in the production countries and primarily do sourcing and logistics, such as [Li & Fung](#). Others such as [Brand District](#) work from Europe and do market research, design and stock keeping. Their service level determines the commission rate that intermediaries charge.

Figure 1: Pants market value chain



What is the most interesting channel for you?

If you are a small to medium-sized manufacturer in a developing country, intermediaries are likely the most interesting type of buyer for you, followed by smaller (niche) brands and retailers. The bigger brands and retailers are only potential buyers if you have the right certifications and can handle large volume orders. End-consumers are a difficult target group, because of complicated customer service demands.

Intermediaries

Agents or traders/importers/private label companies are usually the first to explore new sourcing destinations (from their perspective). Be aware that they are very price focused. Intermediaries act as a 'middleman' between you and companies further up the value chain, which means they need to keep their prices close to your factory price. This leaves less negotiation room for you as a manufacturer. Furthermore, traders require flexibility from manufacturers regarding quantities and qualities.

Small (niche) brands and retailers

Supplying major European brands and retailers as an SME may not be realistic due to the high requirements and high volumes. Unless you have the right certification and can produce volume orders, small (niche) brands and retailers are more likely business partners.

Most brands and retailers offer a n.o.o.s. (never out of stock) programme for pants. These are basic styles that vendors have in stock all year long. Smaller retailers mostly rely on brands that keep continuous stock for them. If you want to supply smaller retailer and/or brands, they will most likely ask you how you will service them with stock. There are two ways:

- Keep stock material and trims that will create great flexibility and fast delivery.
- Keep ready-made stock in a warehouse in Europe. This enables you to supply the buyer almost immediately from your stock.

Europe also has many start-up brands and retailers (especially online) that search for small factories to support them with business development. The main risk with smaller companies and/or start-ups is that their business is risky and can be terminated in case of a bad season or performance.

Online multi-brand retailers

Also promising are multi-brand online stores that produce private collections, because this market is growing. This is a budget market with low profit margins, but potentially big volumes, mostly spread over many small orders. Check for instance '8' by Yoox, Zalando's private label brand 'YOURTURN', or 'ASOS DESIGN' by Asos.

Tips:

Intermediaries can be found both in Europe and in production countries. You can find intermediaries specialised in pants by using an online search engine. Use keywords such as 'full service', 'pants' or 'trousers', plus 'solution'. Trader's websites usually show the brands they are working with.

Read the CBI study '[10 Tips for finding buyers on the European apparel market](#)' for information on finding buyers via trade fairs, matchmaking websites, online databases and sector associations.

Investigate what basic styles your prospect has in their collection. Try to offer your (potential) buyer stock service in these styles.

3. What competition do you face on the European pants market?

Manufacturing pants requires a high level of expertise. The right shape and especially fit of a 5-pocket trouser is key to its success or failure in sales. Pants with a bad fit will never sell. If you are considering manufacturing pants for the EU market, study the styles and fits. If you have any doubt about your capabilities, start with manufacturing 'easy' styles before you focus on the 5-pocket styles.

Which countries are you competing with?

Major pants manufacturing countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cambodia and Vietnam are GSP ([General Scheme of Preferences](#): reducing or removing import duties) countries with a clear focus on volume business. China used to be solely focused on volume orders, but has developed into a design- and innovation-driven sourcing destination.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh dominates the fashion industry with high volume, low price manufacturing. The country benefits from low production and labour costs and the GSP. The biggest challenge for Bangladesh will be to increase technical expertise, facilitate smaller orders and to get more factories to comply with international safety and sustainability standards.

China

China offers pants buyers high quality, technical innovation, high efficiency, excellent customer service and the local availability of fabrics and trims. Downsides: high MOQ's (although Chinese manufacturers are increasingly becoming more flexible), rising labour and production costs and no GSP that removes import duties to the EU. The country has lately also struggled with the insecurity resulting from the US-China trade war.

Turkey

Turkey produces high-quality apparel in small quantities. The country can deliver very quickly, thanks to its proximity to Europe (lead times of 8-10 weeks from fabric to delivery in house or shorter). This gives Turkey a big advantage over Asian manufacturers, as the European market is discovering the importance of responding quickly to sales results and market trends. Downside: price levels are relatively high.

Pakistan

Pakistan is a country well known for manufacturing good-quality, relatively cheap jersey, pants and leather products. As such, it is a popular alternative to Bangladesh. The country benefits from the GSP. The biggest downsides are high MOQ's and security issues. Many buyers do not want to travel to Pakistan (or are prohibited from doing so by their company), so they cannot procure in Pakistan (or only via an intermediary).

Cambodia

Cambodia is another upcoming production country for apparel, including pants. Many factories are set up by foreign investors (notably the Chinese), who also supply fabrics, trims and expertise. The country benefits from the GSP. Downsides: high MOQ's make it difficult for smaller European buyers to source here. Production quality is sub-optimal due to an inexperienced and relatively small workforce.

Vietnam

The workmanship of Vietnamese fashion manufacturers makes their products stand out in quality. The country also benefits from the GSP. Downsides: high MOQ's, limited availability of local fabrics and trims and a general lack of capacity (especially in the factories that operate in the North and South of the country). With competition for land and local talent rising, some Vietnamese manufacturers and foreign investors have [slowed their expansion plans in the country](#).

Tips:

If you want to improve your speed and flexibility, investigate the [garment dyeing](#) process.

Study the countries you are competing with, compare their strengths and weaknesses to yours and advertise the competitive advantages of doing business with you. Besides GSP, consider factors such as distance to Europe, [ease of doing business](#) and [transparency](#).

Check the freely accessible [CSR Risk Check database](#) to discover the social and environmental risks associated with apparel production in different countries, including your own. Use this information to mitigate risks and to advertise the advantages of sourcing in your country.

Check if and how other countries benefit from the Generalised Scheme of Preferences on [the EU's](#)

[website on international trade.](#)

Which companies are you competing with?

The [Crystal Group](#) is a manufacturing group with twenty factories in five countries (China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cambodia and Vietnam). Key to its success is what it refers to as its 'co-creation' business model, which focuses on building long-term relationships with leading global apparel brands and working as a proactive partner in both innovation and sustainability. The Crystal Group offers excellent service, including dedicated production teams to advise buyers on product specifications, raw materials, finishes, treatments and washings.

[Son Keng](#) is a manufacturer of fabrics and casual pants and pants with its headquarters in Hong Kong and factories in China and Cambodia. The company has its own fabric mills (two) for winding, warping, dyeing, weaving, mercerising and finishing fabrics. Son Keng focuses on volume orders and basic styles. It is WRAP and BSCI certified.

[Konsey Textile](#) in Turkey offers a wide range of knitted and woven apparel items for men, women and children. The company is known for its design input and flexibility, all combined with speedy delivery. Konsey specifically advertises its low minimum order quantities and its use of organic cotton and bamboo in many of its products.

Tips:

Study what customer base successful pants producers have and what services they offer to their buyers. Advertise your strengths (vertical integration for instance, or product development) and work on your weaknesses.

Be flexible in your minimum order quantity, even if the product has a high quality and finishing standard, especially for first-time orders. Innovate in product development and design and build your reputation on creativity. Finally: offer excellent customer service.

Check the free online database [Open Apparel Registry](#). This website lets you look up the suppliers of hundreds of European fashion brands, including buyers of pants.

Read the [CBI study 10 Tips for Doing Business with European Buyers](#) to learn how to approach and engage with buyers. This report also describes how you can get practical help with understanding European business culture, analysing your USPs and doing business with European buyers.

If you want to target a European market that you don't know very well, try opening new doors by using an agent based there.

Which products are you competing with?

The import of pants to Europe grew steadily from 2014-2019, in line with the overall import growth for the entire apparel industry. Trousers are a staple of European wardrobes, with many European consumers owning several pairs.

Athleisure

The athleisure trend influences almost every product group, including pants. Especially formal styles are losing ground to more comfortable pants, not just in design, but also in material use. Even pants that still look formal are often made with the use of stretch fabrics for maximum comfort.

Loungewear

An even more informal offshoot of the Athleisure trend is loungewear: extremely comfortable styles designed for wear in and around the house. This trend is helped by people in Europe preferring to stay at home, both for work and recreation ([the 'Netflix generation'](#)).

Denim

The import of denim jeans to Europe has declined somewhat in recent years, but denim jeans are still a staple of the wardrobe of Europeans. Denims can always make a comeback at the expense of non-denims.

Second-hand fashion

The market for second-hand apparel is [growing steadily in Europe](#), helped by convenient reselling, renting and swapping apps such as [Vinted](#), [United Wardrobe](#), [Vestiaire Collective](#) and [By Rotation](#). This could in time threaten the import of pants into Europe.

Sustainable alternatives

Two of the materials traditionally used to make pants, conventional cotton and wool, score relatively badly on sustainability. Considering the rising demand in Europe for sustainable apparel, try to use sustainable materials (see the above paragraph on sustainable production and social compliance).

Tips:

To diversify, include comfortable styles in your product portfolio and concentrate on sustainability. Develop a product with a 'sustainable story' (see above).

Stay informed about the trends in the European pants market and try to adapt your product portfolio to new developments, even if it means also using different materials.

Develop a close cooperation with your fabric supplier. By combining your expertise on product development, you will increase your competitiveness.

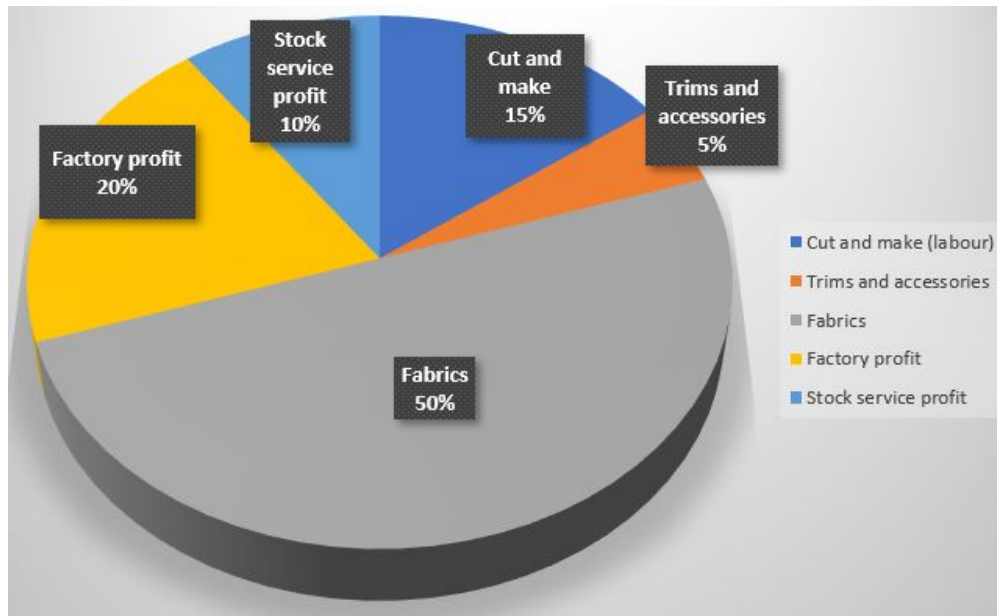
Try to collaborate with your buyer's design department on your own product development.

4. What are the prices for pants on the European market?

The factory price of your product (in fashion industry jargon, your 'FOB price': [Free On Board](#)) is influenced by many factors, such as the cost of materials, the efficiency of your employees and your overhead and profit margin.

The average cost breakdown of your FOB price should look like this:

Chart 1: typical breakdown of an FOB price, including stock service profit



Note that these percentages may differ per factory and per order. Some factories accept lower profit margins during offseason periods, or when order volumes are high. In addition, the percentages for labour versus fabrics may differ, depending on the efficiency and wage level of the workforce and the price of the materials. Efficiency goes up and material prices go down when producing large volume orders.

Stock service

If your buyer requests a stock service, make sure that your extra risk is compensated with an extra profit margin (of 10% in the example above). If you are considering keeping stock for specific customers make sure that you have a signed contract that will guarantee that your customer will take all stock within a fixed timeframe.

Retail pricing

The retail price of a pair of trousers is on average 4-8 times the FOB price (this is called the 'retail markup'). It follows that the FOB price is on average 12,5-25% of the retail price of the product. Exceptions do occur. In the budget market, some large European retail chains may only double the FOB price. Retailers mark up the FOB price by 4-8 times because they need to account for (among other things) import duties, transport, rent, marketing, overhead, stock keeping, markdowns, VAT (15-27% in EU-countries).


According to [Eurostat's 2018 comparison of retail prices for apparel](#), of the top six importers of apparel and footwear, France has the highest price level at 109.9 points, compared with the European average of 100, followed by the Netherlands (106.3), Italy (101.1), Germany (99.1), the UK (92.7) and Spain (92). Note that brands and retailers that sell in multiple European countries usually keep prices equal or deviate only slightly from the standard retail price.

Because of online commerce, a strong budget segment and intense competition, consumers in Europe have become accustomed to low prices. At the same time, the focus on sustainability and higher production costs have put manufacturers, suppliers and buyers under enormous price pressure. However, prices will likely remain stable in the next three years thanks to increased efficiency/automation and the production shift to low-wage countries.


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