Public consultation on the Textile Labelling Regulation (EU) 1007/2011

> Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Public Consultation on the Textile Labelling Regulation (EU) 1007/2011

About this consultation

Consultation period: December 2023 – March 2024
Topic: Textile

Target audience
This consultation relates to textile and related products, meaning leather products, apparel and clothing accessories (even if made of other materials, such as leather or fur) as well as textile, leather and/or fur interior/household products, except for footwear products (which are governed by Directive 94/11/EC and the review of which is not currently planned).
This public consultation is aimed at: European consumers of textile and related products; companies producing such products, including fibre, yarn or fabric producers as well as companies producing their raw input materials and companies processing them; businesses associations; intermediate and final product manufacturers; importers; distributors; brands and retailers; e-commerce platforms; managers of products such as waste; representatives of ministries and public authorities; national regulators; certification bodies; testing laboratories; academic and research organisations; and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including environmental protection organisations, consumer organisations and social organisations.

Why we are consulting

We are consulting to collect evidence on the importance and effectiveness of the Textile Labelling Regulation (EU) 1007/2011(the Regulation). We would also like to gather opinions on the issues and potential policy options to address current gaps in the rules, including by expanding labelling to relevant domains and products not currently covered. The results of this consultation will inform the evaluation of the Regulation and the impact assessment on its possible revision.

Responding to the questionnaire

You can contribute to this consultation by filling in the online questionnaire. If you are unable to use the online questionnaire, please contact us: GROW-G1@ec.europa.eu
Questionnaires will be made available in all official EU languages. You can submit your responses in any official EU language.

You can pause any time and continue later. You can download your contribution once you have submitted your answers.

For reasons of transparency, organisations and businesses taking part in public consultations are asked to register in the EU's Transparency Register.

A summary report will be published on the consultation page after the survey closes. This consultation builds on the call for evidence on the Regulation, which was launched on the 3rd of August 2023 and closed on the 30th September 2023. The responses to the call for evidence will also inform the evaluation and impact assessment.

Personal data and privacy statement

The European Union (EU) is committed to protecting your personal data and to respecting your privacy. When we carry out public consultations, we comply with the rules set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 on processing of personal data by the EU institutions.

More information on the protection of your personal data is available here.

Introduction

The EU's textiles regulatory and policy framework faces the challenge to address the environmental impacts and social sustainability of this economic sector within the context of the Green Deal and the Circular Action Plan objectives adopted in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

As a commitment under the Green Deal, the EU Sustainable and Circular Textiles strategy was adopted in 2022 to address the production and consumption of textiles while recognising the importance of the textiles sector. It emphasises the importance of promoting green and digital transitions in the textile and fashion sectors, setting out a framework and a vision for the transition of the textiles sector. It is being implemented through several initiatives.

The transition pathway is a key non-regulatory initiative in the strategy. It is a policy report, co-created with stakeholders, identifying 50 specific actions to make the textiles ecosystem greener, more digital and to ensure its long-term resilience and competitiveness. Stakeholders are encouraged to submit commitments to implement the pathway.

Among the regulatory initiatives, the planned revision of the Regulation stands at a crossroads along with several other initiatives.

The Regulation applies to textile products and products with textile components made up of at least 80% by weight of textile fibres. It contains rules on the:

- labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products;
- labelling or marking of textile products containing non-textile parts of animals; and
- determination of the fibre composition of textile products, including of textile fibre mixtures.

Thank you for your participation.

About you

*Language of my contribution

- ○ Bulgarian
- ○ Croatian
- ○ Czech
- ○ Danish
- ○ Dutch
- ● English
- ○ Estonian
- ○ Finnish
- ○ French
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- ○ Spanish
- ○ Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- ○ Academic/research institution
- ● Business association
- ○ Company/business
- ○ Consumer organisation
- ○ EU citizen
- ○ Environmental organisation
- ○ Non-EU citizen
- ○ Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- ○ Public authority

- ○ Trade union
- ○ Other

*First name

Oliver

*Surname

LOEBEL

*Email (this won't be published)

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*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

EurEau

*Organisation size

- ● Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- ○ Small (10 to 49 employees)
- ○ Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- ○ Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

39299129772-62

*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

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- ○ Azerbaijan
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- ○ Finland
- ○ France
- ○ French Guiana
- ○ French Polynesia
- ○ French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- ○ Gabon
- ○ Georgia
- ○ Germany
- ○ Ghana
- ○ Gibraltar
- ○ Greece
- ○ Greenland
- ○ Grenada
- ○ Guadeloupe

- ○ Luxembourg
- ○ Macau
- ○ Madagascar
- ○ Malawi
- ○ Malaysia
- ○ Maldives
- ○ Mali
- ○ Malta
- ○ Marshall Islands
- ○ Martinique
- ○ Mauritania
- ○ Mauritius
- ○ Mayotte
- ○ Mexico
- ○ Micronesia
- ○ Moldova
- ○ Monaco
- ○ Mongolia
- ○ Montenegro
- ○ Montserrat
- ○ Morocco
- ○ Mozambique
- ○ Myanmar/Burma
- ○ Namibia
- ○ Nauru

- ○ Samoa
- ○ San Marino
- ○ São Tomé and Príncipe
- ○ Saudi Arabia
- ○ Senegal
- ○ Serbia
- ○ Seychelles
- ○ Sierra Leone
- ○ Singapore
- ○ Sint Maarten
- ○ Slovakia
- ○ Slovenia
- ○ Solomon Islands
- ○ Somalia
- ○ South Africa
- ○ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- ○ South Korea
- ○ South Sudan
- ○ Spain
- ○ Sri Lanka
- ○ Sudan
- ○ Suriname
- ○ Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- ○ Sweden
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- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
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- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
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- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

*Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- **Anonymous**

  Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not

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○ **Public**

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

☑ I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Questionnaire

My field of activity

If you selected "Company/Business", "Business association", and "Trade union" in the previous section, please select:

☐ Raw material production (including production of natural fibres, made-made fibres, production of skins/hides or production of fur animals)

☐ Processing of raw materials into yarns, fabrics, leather and fur

☐ Manufacturing of textiles and related newly produced products to be placed on the market (not covered by the above categories)

☐ Distribution and logistics

☐ Retailer / Brand of newly produced products

☐ Retailer / Brand of / social organisation dealing with used products

☐ Recycling

☐ Upcycling (such as producers of old made-up products - products derived from used or waste products or their parts on the market)

☐ Waste management other than recycling and upcycling (including collection, preparation for re-use, preparation for recycling)

☐ Technology and innovation

☑ Other

If you selected "Other", please specify

Drinking water and wastewater operators

* How familiar are you with the Textile Labelling Regulation (the Regulation)?

○ Never heard of it

○ Have heard of it but unsure what it does

● Some familiarity with the Regulation and its provisions

○ Highly knowledgeable about the Regulation and its provisions

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The questionnaire consists of 3 sections: **Section A** focuses on the current situation, **Section B** relates to definition of the problems related to the Regulation and **Section C** is forward-looking and focuses on possible solutions and impacts.

For this questionnaire,

References to **textile products** means any raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product containing at least 80% by weight of textile fibres, including such products classified as apparel, clothing accessories or interior / household products.

References to **textile related products**, unless otherwise stated, means:

- leather products;
- apparel and clothing accessories, if non-textile materials (such as leather or fur) account for 20% or more of their weight;
- interior / household products if leather or fur account for 20% or more of their weight.

Footwear (which is governed by Directive 94/11/EC, the review of which is not currently planned) is excluded from this questionnaire.
References to **labels** include **markings**.

A. Regulating textile labels – current situation

Q1. To what extent does the information on textile product labels support consumers in making purchasing decisions?

○ To a large extent

○ To some extent

● To a limited extent

○ Not at all

○ Don't know

Q2. How useful do you find the information about the fibre composition of textile products provided on labels?

○ Very useful

● Somewhat useful

○ Of limited use

○ Not at all useful

○ Don't know

Q3. Do textile product labels provide the following information?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Information that is clear and transparent in content	○	◉	○	○	○
Information that is easily readable	○	◉	○	○	○
Information in consumers' national languages	◉	○	○	○	○
Accurate information on non-textile parts of animal origin	○	○	○	○	◉

Q4. To what extent has the implementation of the Regulation contributed to the following results?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Accurate information about fibre composition on labels	◉	○	○	○	○
Accurate fibre classification (list of fibre names) at EU level (Annex I to the Regulation)	○	○	○	○	◉
Harmonised test methods and standards for determining the fibre composition of textile products	○	○	○	○	◉
Clear provisions on scope of textile products covered by labelling requirements (products covered and products exempt)	○	○	○	○	◉
Transparent, simpler and faster application process for adding new fibre names to the list (in Annex I to the Regulation)	○	○	○	○	◉
Accurate information about presence of non-textile parts of animal origin	○	○	◉	○	○

Q5. To what extent has the Regulation improved the functioning of the EU single market in the following areas?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know

Clear uniform rules for all businesses operating within the EU	○	●	○	○	○
Fair competition among textile product manufacturers and retailers	○	○	○	○	●
Increased consumer trust and confidence in textile products	○	○	●	○	○

Q6. You can explain your answers to question 5 here:

1000 character(s) maximum

Textile composition is only one element. Others, such as the presence of hazardous substances (biocides, PFAS, phthalates, dyes) and microfibre shedding are not covered. Neither are human rights or environmental performance (water use).
Substances used during pre-consumption stages are also relevant if they can be present in the final product. Many studies/scandals showed the presence of by-product residues such as antifungi (i.e. dimethylfumarate in shoes used for preservation during storage) or nonylphenol (surfactants residues with endocrine disruptor effects from poor washing during manufacturing processes).

Q7. To what extent have the harmonised EU rules to provide information on textile fibre content on product labels brought benefits compared to the possibility of differing rules on textile labelling in the legislation of Member States ?

- ● To a large extent
- ○ To a moderate extent
- ○ To a limited extent
- ○ Not at all
- ○ Don't know / no opinion

Q8. Do you think textile labelling should continue to be governed at EU level?

- ● Yes
- ○ To a large extent, with some additional rules from EU/EEA Member States
- ○ To a limited extent, with key rules introduced by EU/EEA Member States
- ○ No – the Regulation should be repealed
- ○ Don't know / no opinion

B. Regulating textile labels – problem definition

Q9. To what extent do the following developments in the textile sector make current rules outdated?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know

Availability of digital labelling technologies	○	●	○	○	○
Availability of technologies enhancing traceability and transparency of the value chains	○	●	○	○	○
Increased use of recycled fibres	●	○	○	○	○
Placing new fibres on the market not listed or not specifically listed in Annex I to the Regulation	○	●	○	○	○
New or improved testing methods or standards for determining the fibre composition	○	○	○	○	●
Standards used widely internationally, different from EU rules	○	○	○	○	●
New or improved technologies for automated scanning of fibre composition	○	○	○	○	●
Social sustainability concerns of the textile sector value chains	●	○	○	○	○
Increasing environmental impact of the textile sector	●	○	○	○	○
Rise in greenwashing in labels - false, unclear, misleading or otherwise not well-substantiated information provided in labels regarding environmental sustainability	●	○	○	○	○
Different requirements under the laws of EU /EEA Member States on labelling of textile and textile related products	○	○	○	○	●
Different corporate practices on labelling of textile and textile related products across EU/EEA Member States	○	●	○	○	○
Increased complex technical use of textile products such as smart / e-textiles	○	●	○	○	○
Other	○	○	○	○	○

Q11. You can explain your answers to question 9 here:

1000 character(s) maximum

Traceability:
Manufacturers are often not aware of the composition of supplies they purchase, hence, they cannot fully influence the composition of marketed products. Only when problems occur, they go back to their suppliers to check.

Different corporate practices:
Most EU-marketed textile products originate from Asia, so the EEA may not always have sufficient influence.

Increased complex technical use:
This use has an influence on composition, user behaviour and even sorting (first step of recycling). Today's systems are only defined / designed for conventional textiles

Q12. Currently, in the EU there are no harmonised labelling rules for the following domains of textile products and textile related products. To what extent do you consider it a problem for the functioning of the EU/EEA single market and for making informed consumer decisions?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Sustainability and circularity, (including durability, recyclability, recycled content, emission of unintentional microplastics, carbon footprint, etc.)	●	○	○	○	○
Origin of the product ('made-in' label)	○	●	○	○	○
Size of apparel and clothing accessories	○	○	●	○	○
Care information (to properly wash/iron/dry but also in relation to aspects of use such as energy use /efficiency, safety, reduced microplastic emissions, proper end-of-life disposal)	○	●	○	○	○
Presence of allergenic substances	○	●	○	○	○
Presence of nanomaterials in smart textile products / e-textile products	○	●	○	○	○
Flammability of textile products	○	○	○	●	○
Information on durability commercial guarantees and repair instructions	○	●	○	○	○
Presence of natural fibres from organic production	○	●	○	○	○
Information on social responsibility	○	●	○	○	○
Authenticity of leather and fur content	○	○	●	○	○
Information on deforestation responsibility for leather products and cellulosic fibre products	○	○	●	○	○
Other	●	○	○	○	○

Q13. If other, please specify

300 character(s) maximum

> Presence of hazardous substances (biocides, phtalates, dyes, persistent pollutants such as PFAS. These substances are gradually released to wastewater or directly to the environment during the product use phase and, potentially, end of life.
>
> Information on water use.

Q14. You can explain your answers to the previous question 12 here:

> Information on durability commercial guarantees and repair instructions:
> Lifetime is key in textile sustainability. Without guarantees or repair instructions, consumers are making less informed choices

Q15. Are there any other aspects that you would like to mention?

C. Regulating textile labels – the future

This section refers to identifying potential solutions to the potential problems.

Q16. To what extent would the following measures enable the functioning of the EU /EEA single market and support consumers in making informed purchasing decisions?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Introducing language-independent labelling information (through symbols or codes)	○	●	○	○	○
Broadening the scope of the Regulation to all apparel products and clothing accessories (including to non-textiles)	●	○	○	○	○
Broadening the scope of the Regulation to leather and fur interior / household products	●	○	○	○	○

Q17. You can explain your answers to question 16 here:
1000 character(s) maximum

Q18. What would you be in favour of when it comes to physical and digital labelling for textile products and textile related products in enabling the functioning of the EU single market and supporting consumers in making informed purchasing decisions?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Replacing the physical label with a digital label	○	○	○	●	○
Introducing a digital label with additional information, supplementing the information on the physical label	○	●	○	○	○

Keeping only the physical label	○	○	●	○	○

Q19. You can explain your answers to question 18 here:

1000 character(s) maximum

In order to ensure information really reaches consumers, channels must be maximised not limited. Consumers cannot be forced to have internet access to make informed choices (we should think of elderly people, vulnerable population groups…)

Q20. To what extent would the following measures **improve the functioning of the EU /EEA single market**?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Increasing clarity on fibre composition rules, including on assessing composition of mixture of more than 3 fibres	○	●	○	○	○
Introducing higher composition tolerance margins in case of recycled content in textile products	○	○	○	○	●
Introducing more specific information on fibre composition in the label that could ease sorting and recycling of textile waste	○	●	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on rules on applications for new textile fibre names (to be added to the list of fibre names in Annex I of the Regulation)	○	●	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on exclusion of certain textile products from labelling requirements	○	○	●	○	○
Introducing rules to prevent the removal of physical labels	○	○	○	○	●
Strengthening market surveillance and enforcement rules related to placing textile products on the EU /**EEA** single market	○	●	○	○	○

Q21. To what extent would the following measures **support consumers in making informed purchasing decisions**?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Increasing clarity on fibre composition rules, including on assessing composition of mixture of more than 3 fibres	●	○	○	○	○

Introducing higher composition tolerance margins in case of recycled content in textile products	○	○	◉	○	○
Increasing clarity on rules on applications for new textile fibre names (to be added to the list of fibre names in Annex I of the Regulation)	○	◉	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on exclusion of certain textile products from labelling requirements	○	○	◉	○	○
Introducing rules to prevent the removal of physical labels	○	◉	○	○	○
Strengthening market surveillance and enforcement rules related to placing textile products on the EU /EEA single market	○	◉	○	○	○

Q22. To what extent would the following measures have a **positive impact on environmental and social sustainability**?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Increasing clarity on fibre composition rules, including on assessing composition of mixture of more than 3 fibres	○	◉	○	○	○
Introducing higher composition tolerance margins in case of recycled content in textile products	○	○	◉	○	○
Introducing more specific information on fibre composition in the label that could ease sorting and recycling of textile waste	○	◉	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on rules on applications for new textile fibre names (to be added to the list of fibre names in Annex I of the Regulation)	○	◉	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on exclusion of certain textile products from labelling requirements	○	○	◉	○	○
Introducing rules to prevent the removal of physical labels	○	○	◉	○	○
Strengthening market surveillance and enforcement rules related to placing textile products on the EU /EEA single market	○	◉	○	○	○

Q23. Do you agree with introducing harmonised EU labelling rules in the following areas?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know

Sustainability and circularity, (including durability, recyclability, recycled content, emission of unintentional microplastics, carbon footprint, etc.)	◉	○	○	○	○
Origin of the product ('made-in' label)	◉	○	○	○	○
Size of apparel and clothing accessories	◉	○	○	○	○
Care information (to properly wash/iron/dry but also aspects of use such as energy use/efficiency, safety, reduced microplastic emissions, proper end-of-life disposal)	◉	○	○	○	○
Presence of allergenic substances	◉	○	○	○	○
Presence of nanomaterials in smart textile products / e-textile products	◉	○	○	○	○
Flammability of textile products	○	○	◉	○	○
Information on durability commercial guarantees and repair instructions	○	◉	○	○	○
Presence of natural fibres from organic production	○	◉	○	○	○
Information on social responsibility	○	◉	○	○	○
Authenticity of leather and fur content	○	○	◉	○	○
Information on deforestation responsibility for leather products and cellulosic fibre products	○	○	◉	○	○
Other	◉	○	○	○	○

If other, please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Information on the presence of hazardous substances such as biocides, phthalates, dyes and persistent pollutants such as PFAS. These substances are gradually released to wastewater or directly to the environment during product use and, potentially, end of life.
Information on water use.

Q24. You can explain your answers to question 23 here:

1000 character(s) maximum

Size of apparel: When there are different rules for sizing among countries/continents, the possibility of making wrong choices when shopping is higher (i.e. in e-commerce when consumers cannot put on garments before purchase), consequently many items must be returned and replaced. This implies two extra-transports and generating textiles residues for the unsold garments leading to a higher environmental footprint.

Q25. To what extent would the following harmonised labelling domains **improve the functioning of the EU /EEA single market**?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Sustainability and circularity, (including durability, recyclability, recycled content, emission of unintentional microplastics, carbon footprint, etc.)	●	○	○	○	○
Origin of the product ('made-in' label)	●	○	○	○	○
Size of apparel and clothing accessories	○	●	○	○	○
Care information (to properly wash/iron/dry but also aspects of use such as energy use/efficiency, safety, reduced microplastic emissions, proper end-of-life disposal)	●	○	○	○	○
Presence of allergenic substances	●	○	○	○	○
Presence of nanomaterials in smart textile products / e-textile products	●	○	○	○	○
Flammability of textile products	○	○	●	○	○
Information on durability commercial guarantees and repair instructions	●	○	○	○	○
Presence of natural fibres from organic production	●	○	○	○	○
Information on social responsibility	●	○	○	○	○
Authenticity of leather and fur content	○	●	○	○	○
Information on deforestation responsibility for leather products and cellulosic fibre products	○	●	○	○	○

Q26. To what extent would the following harmonised labelling domains have a **positive impact on environmental and social sustainability**?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Don't know
Sustainability and circularity, (including durability, recyclability, recycled content, emission of unintentional microplastics, carbon footprint, etc.)	●	○	○	○	○
Origin of the product ('made-in' label)	●	○	○	○	○
Size of apparel and clothing accessories	○	●	○	○	○
Care information (to properly wash/iron/dry but also aspects of use such as energy use/efficiency, safety, reduced microplastic emissions, proper end-of-life disposal)	●	○	○	○	○
Presence of allergenic substances	●	○	○	○	○

Presence of nanomaterials in smart textile products / e-textile products	●	○	○	○	○
Flammability of textile products	○	○	●	○	○
Information on durability commercial guarantees and repair instructions	●	○	○	○	○
Presence of natural fibres from organic production	●	○	○	○	○
Information on social responsibility	●	○	○	○	○
Authenticity of leather and fur content	○	●	○	○	○
Information on deforestation responsibility for leather products and cellulosic fibre products	●	○	○	○	○

Q27. How would introducing EU rules in these aspects increase or decrease costs for you compared with your situation today?

	Significantly increase	Moderately increase	No noticeable impact	Moderately decrease	Significantly decrease	Don't know
Sustainability and circularity labelling, (including durability, recyclability, recycled content, emission of unintentional microplastics, carbon footprint, etc.)	○	○	○	◉	○	○
Labelling on Origin of the product ('made-in' label)	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Size of apparel and clothing accessories	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Care information labelling (to properly wash/iron/dry but also aspects of use such as energy use/efficiency, safety, reduced microplastic emissions, proper end-of-life disposal)	○	○	○	◉	○	○
Labelling on Presence of allergenic substances	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Presence of nanomaterials in smart textile products / e-textile products	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Flammability of textile products	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Information on durability commercial guarantees and repair instructions	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Presence of natural fibres from organic production	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Information on social responsibility	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Authenticity of leather and fur content	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Labelling on Information on deforestation responsibility for leather products and cellulosic fibre products	○	○	◉	○	○	○

Q28. How would introducing the following EU rules increase or decrease costs for you compared with your situation today?

	Significantly increase	Moderately increase	No noticeable impact	Moderately decrease	Significantly decrease	Don't know
Language-independent labelling information (through symbols or codes)	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Broadening the scope of the Regulation to all apparel products and clothing accessories (including to non-textiles)	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Broadening the scope of the Regulation to leather and fur interior / household products	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Introducing a digital label with additional information	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on fibre composition rules, including on assessing composition of mixture of more than 3 fibres	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Introducing higher composition tolerance margins in case of recycled content in textile products	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Introducing more specific information on fibre composition in the label that could ease sorting and recycling of textile waste	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on rules on applications for new textile fibre names (to be added to the list of fibre names in Annex I of the Regulation)	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Increasing clarity on exclusion of certain textile products from labelling requirements	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Introducing rules to prevent the removal of physical labels	○	○	◉	○	○	○
Strengthening market surveillance and enforcement rules related to placing textile products on the EU /**EEA** single market	○	○	◉	○	○	○

Q29. Do you have anything to add on how labels for textile products and textile related products sold in the EU/EEA could be improved?

500 character(s) maximum

Q30. Do you have any additional points to raise? You can upload further information to support your views using the field below.

Please note that all submissions will be published as submitted and should not include any personal data (including personal email addresses). If you have selected above that your contribution can be published only anonymously, please ensure that there is nothing in the uploaded document that would reveal your identity.

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5bc6da0e-120a-4f97-aad3-9aa1023c6aa9/EurEau_reaction_on_the_EU_Textile_strategy__fin_.pdf

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