



Ecodesign in the Textile Sector

Unit 03: Regulatory requirements, rules on labelling and composition of textile products



Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011

Correct composition labelling is a mandatory requirement in all European Union countries

The products that are to be considered as textile products are:

- products containing at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres
- furniture, umbrella and sunshade coverings (containing at least 80 % by weight of textile components)
- the textile components of (provided such textile components constitute at least 80 % by weight of such upper layers or coverings):
 - o the upper layer of multi-layer floor coverings
 - o mattress coverings;
 - o coverings of camping goods;
- textiles incorporated in other products and forming an integral part thereof, where their composition is specified.



Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 - Definitions

“Textile product” :

any raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product which is exclusively composed of textile fibres, regardless of the mixing or assembly process employed.

“Textile fibre” :

a unit of matter characterised by its flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length ... which render it suitable for textile applications


a flexible strip or tube, ... produced from the substances used for the manufacture of the fibres listed in Table 2 of Annex I and suitable for textile applications



Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 – Textile fibres names

The composition of a textile product must be indicated on the label (and on the transport/accompanying documents) first of all on the fibre composition, which must be indicated using the fibres names listed in the IIA. I of Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011

Example:

NAME	FIBRE DESCRIPTION
 Wool	Fibre from sheep's or lambs' fleeces (ovis aries) or a mixture of fibres from sheep's or lambs' fleeces and the hairs of animals listed in number 2



Regulation (UE) n. 1007/2011 – Tolerances

For the purposes of establishing the fibre composition of textile products, the tolerances below shall apply:

- **2% of the total weight of the textile product**
- **5% of the total weight in the case of textile products which have undergone a carding process**
- **3% between the declared fibre composition and the percentages obtained from analysis carried out in accordance with the Regulation's test method**



Care labeling

Care labeling is not compulsory in UE, but it is strongly advisable to provide the consumer with information on the proper maintenance of the garment in order to prevent unpleasant complaints.

The information can be provided either in sentences or in symbols, which identify the ideal conditions for the treatment of the animal in the 5 categories:

1. **WASHING**
2. **BLEACHING**
3. **DRYING**
4. **IRONING**
5. **PROFESSIONALE CARE**

The symbols are registered and are the property of Ginetex which allows their use upon payment of a royalty.



The “trademark” and the “Made in ...”

A “**trademark**” is a registered graphic representation that allows:

- to the “**producer**” to distinguish its products or services from those of its competitors
- to the “**consumer**” to make a commercial choice because through the brand he links certain quality characteristics to the product.

The trademark has two functions:

- “**guarantee function**”: to provide precise information on the quality of a product
- “**Evocative function**”: provokes in the consumer evocative sensations of a “status symbol”.



The “trademark” and the “Made in ...”

The “Made in ...” is comparable to a trademark that can reinforce the values of the “Brand” in the case in which the country of production has a high qualitative tradition.

Currently, there is no legislation at Community level on the obligation to indicate origin on products imported from third countries.

it is possible to import the goods in the following ways:

- **by indicating the exact “Made in ...”**
- **without specifying the exact “Made in ...” (under the condition of not indicating a false one)**



Preferential origin declaration

Preferential origin is conferred on goods from particular countries, which have fulfilled certain criteria allowing preferential rates of duty to be claimed.

“Sufficiently worked or processed” operations: minimal processes able to attribute the preferential origin of the goods, and must modify the product's customs code to at least the second number.

The tables in the Annex to the Customs Code list the working or processing required to be carried out on materials in order to obtain preferential origin.



Heading Code	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
5208	Woven fabrics of cotton	Weaving from yarn or Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations ... the value of the printed fabric used does not exceed 47.5% of the ex-works price of the product

List Rules

List of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the product manufactured can obtain originating status.

Each provision has an annex containing the list of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the product manufactured can obtain originating status ("The list rules") and is preceded by an annex containing introductory notes to the list rules.

PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN

Product → Minimum processing operation in order to obtain preferential origin

Yarn	▶	Fiber to strip and from strip to Yarn
Unbleached fabric warp/weft	▶	Spinning + weaving
unbleached knitted fabric	▶	Spinning + knitting



Thank you

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