

TexR: Textile Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011), explained

The Textile Regulation fixes the permitted fibre names and requires every textile product in the EU to carry a label naming all its fibres and their percentages, a duty on manufacturers, importers and relabelling distributors. It has applied since 8 May 2012, replacing Directives 73/44/EEC, 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC; the fibre list was last extended on 15 February 2018 with polyacrylate.

Reviewed 24 September 2026 by Conphora compliance team · Next review 14 March 2027 · Not legal advice

Key facts

Reference	Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011	Act type	Regulation
In force	7 November 2011	Applies from	8 May 2012
Amended by	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012, Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/122	Enforced by	National market surveillance authorities check that the fibre composition of textile products matches the information supplied (Art. 18) with the powers of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, which lists the regulation in its Annex I (item 40) and Annex II (item 17); the definitions in Article 3(2) still cite Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, and for making available, placing on the market, market surveillance and market surveillance authority they are read as Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 since 16 July 2021.

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Key dates

27 September 2011	Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in Strasbourg	title and signature block after Art. 28
18 October 2011	Published in the Official Journal, OJ L 272, page 1	header (OJ L 272 18.10.2011, p. 1)
7 November 2011	Entry into force, the twentieth day after publication; the Commission's delegated powers run in five-year periods from this date	Art. 28 and Art. 22(2)
20 April 2012	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012 in force, the twentieth day after publication in OJ L 95 of 31 March 2012: fibre no. 49 polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent and the matching test methods and agreed allowance	Art. 2 and Annex
8 May 2012	The regulation applies; Directives 73/44/EEC, 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC repealed; Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012 applies from the same date	Art. 27 and Art. 28; Art. 2
1 July 2013	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 in force with the accession of Croatia: the Croatian fleece-wool name runska vuna inserted in Annex III	Art. 1(1) and Annex, point 1.C; Annex III (M3)
30 September 2013	Deadline for the Commission's review report on possible new labelling requirements (origin, care, size, allergens, electronic labelling) and for its study on hazardous substances in textiles	Art. 24(1) and Art. 25
8 November 2014	Deadline for the Commission's report on the application of the regulation, with emphasis on requests for new fibre names	Art. 23
9 November 2014	End of the transitional period: textile products complying with Directive 2008/121/EC and placed on the market before 8 May 2012 could be made available until this date	Art. 26
18 September 2015	Corrigendum published in OJ L 243: the cross-reference in Article 10(3) corrected from Article 9(4) to Article 9(3)	single item; Art. 10(3) (C1)
15 February 2018	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/122 in force, the twentieth day after publication in OJ L 22 of 26 January 2018: fibre no. 50 polyacrylate, an updated Annex II technical file, Annex VI item 18 rewritten, new test methods and agreed allowance	Art. 2 and Annex
1 July 2021	Denmark: executive order nr. 1046 of 28 May 2021 on the labelling of footwear and textile products in force, requiring Danish-language labelling of textile products under produktloven	§ 16, § 18 and § 20
16 July 2021	Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance applies; the Textile Regulation is	Art. 39(1), Art. 41, Art. 44, Annex I and Annex II

listed in its Annex I (item 40) and Annex II (item 17), and Articles 15 to 29 and the definitions of making available, placing on the market, market surveillance and market surveillance authority in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 are deleted

1 January 2026

Denmark: Sikkerhedsstyrelsen becomes the Markedsovervågning department of Erhvervsstyrelsen and continues the same tasks, including the control of textile labelling

§ 9(1)

Obligations by role

Manufacturer (including brand owners and relabellers)

- Ensure, when placing a textile product on the market, that a label or marking is supplied and that the information on it is accurate; the product may only be made available if it is labelled, marked or accompanied by commercial documents in compliance with the regulation. Art. 4 and Art. 15(1)
- Describe the fibre composition only with the 50 textile fibre names listed in Annex I, reserve each name for fibres matching its description, never use an Annex I name as a root or adjective for another fibre, and do not use silk to describe the shape or presentation of continuous filament yarn; apply to the Commission with an Annex II technical file if you need a new fibre name. Art. 5, Art. 6 and Annex I
- Describe the fibre composition only with the textile fibre names listed in Annex I, reserve each name for fibres matching its description, never use an Annex I name as a root or adjective for another fibre, and do not use silk to describe the shape or presentation of continuous filament yarn. Art. 5 and Annex I
- If you need a new textile fibre name added to Annex I, apply to the Commission with an Annex II technical file. Art. 6 and Annex II
- State the name and percentage by weight of all constituent fibres in descending order; a fibre of up to 5 %, or fibres collectively up to 15 %, may be shown as other fibres with their total percentage where they cannot easily be stated at manufacture, and fibres not yet in Annex I may always be designated as other fibres with their percentage. Art. 9(1), Art. 9(2) and Art. 9(5)
- Use 100 %, pure or all only for products composed exclusively of one fibre; up to 2 % extraneous fibres, or 5 % after carding, may be disregarded where technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice and not added as a matter of routine, and the fleece-wool or virgin-wool names in Annex III only for wool never previously incorporated in a finished product, with at most 0,3 % extraneous fibres.
Art. 7, Art. 8 and Annex III
- Leave out purely decorative visible, isolable fibres up to 7 % and antistatic metallic or other fibres up to 2 % of the weight of the finished product, label each textile component of a multi-component product separately unless it is not a main lining and is under 30 % of the total weight, and follow the Annex IV rules for corsetry, etch-printed, embroidered, core-and-cover yarn, velvet and plush products and carpets. Art. 10, Art. 11, Art. 13 and Annex IV
- Add the phrase Contains non-textile parts of animal origin whenever the product contains such parts, in a way that is not misleading and that the consumer can easily understand. Art. 12
- Make the labelling or marking durable, easily legible, visible and accessible, with a label securely attached; show the composition in catalogues, trade literature, packaging, labels and markings in print that is uniform in size, style and font, keep trade marks and other information separate from the composition description, and use the official language or languages of the Member State where the product reaches the consumer, in Denmark Danish. Art. 14(1), Art. 16(1), Art. 16(2) and Art. 16(3); § 16
- Keep the stated percentages within the tolerances the authorities will apply on analysis: extraneous fibres below 2 % (5 % for carded products) need not be indicated, and a manufacturing tolerance of 3 % of the total fibre weight applies between the label and the analysis; where the process needs more, ask the Commission for authorisation before placing the product on the market. Art. 19 and Art. 20
- Keep the stated percentages within the tolerances applied on analysis: extraneous fibres below 2 % (5 % for carded products) need not be indicated, and a manufacturing tolerance of 3 % of the total fibre weight applies between the label and the analysis. Art. 19 and Art. 20(1) to (3)
- Where the manufacturing process needs higher tolerances, ask the Commission for authorisation before placing the product on the market. Art. 20

Importer

- Where the manufacturer is not established in the Union, ensure the supply of the label or marking and the accuracy of the information on it when placing the product on the market; you carry the manufacturer's labelling duty for that product. Art. 15(1)
- Check before placing the product on the market that only Annex I fibre names are used, that all constituent fibres appear with their percentage by weight in descending order, that 100 %, pure, all and the fleece-wool names are used only where the product qualifies, and that the animal-origin phrase is present where needed. Art. 5, Art. 7, Art. 8, Art. 9 and Art. 12
- Ensure the label or marking is durable, legible, visible, accessible and securely attached, and that it is in the official language or languages of each Member State where the product is made available to consumers; supplier labels in English alone do not satisfy the Danish requirement.
Art. 14(1) and Art. 16(3); § 16
- If you place the product on the market under your own name or trademark, attach the label yourself or modify its content, you are the manufacturer for the purposes of the regulation and answer for the accuracy of the composition. Art. 15(2)
- Ensure that any other information supplied with the product cannot be confused with the fibre names and composition descriptions, and expect market surveillance to verify the composition by laboratory analysis using the Annex VIII methods and the Annex IX agreed allowances. Art. 15(4), Art. 18 and Art. 19

Distributor (wholesaler, retailer or online shop)

- Ensure, when making a textile product available on the market, that it bears the labelling or marking prescribed by the regulation. Art. 15(3)
- If you sell under your own name or trademark, attach the label yourself or modify its content, you are treated as the manufacturer and take over its duties, including the accuracy of the composition. Art. 15(2)
- Show the fibre composition so that it is clearly visible to the consumer before purchase, including in online and other distance sales, in catalogues and on packaging, in legible print that is uniform in size, style and font. Art. 16(1)
- Sell products only with labelling in the official language or languages of the Member State where the consumer buys them, unless that Member State provides otherwise; in Denmark the label or marking must be in Danish. Art. 16(3); § 16
- Where Annex VI products are sold with an inclusive label or fabric is sold by the metre, make sure the composition is made known to each purchaser, including the consumer. Art. 17(3), Art. 17(4) and Art. 17(5)
- Keep any other product information, trade marks and company names from being confused with the fibre names and composition descriptions, placing a trade mark that contains a fibre name immediately before or after the composition. Art. 15(4) and Art. 16(2)

Other economic operator (authorised representative, business-to-business supplier, contracting authority)

- When supplying textile products to other economic operators in the supply chain or on a public contract, you may replace or supplement labels with accompanying commercial documents, but these must clearly state the fibre names and composition without abbreviations, except a mechanised processing code or abbreviations defined in international standards and explained in the same document.

Art. 14(2) and Art. 14(3)

- Ensure that any information supplied when the products are made available cannot be confused with the fibre names and composition descriptions laid down by the regulation. Art. 15(4)
- Where you make products available with inclusive labelling or by the metre, ensure the fibre composition reaches every purchaser in the chain down to the consumer. Art. 17(5)
- Cooperate with market surveillance authorities, which check the conformity of the fibre composition with the information supplied and may require corrective action, prohibit making available, or order withdrawal or recall under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Art. 18; Art. 7(1) and Art. 16

Penalties

The regulation contains no penalty article of its own: it requires market surveillance authorities to check the conformity of the fibre composition with the information supplied (Art. 18), using the Annex VIII methods, the Annex VII exclusions, the Annex IX agreed allowances and the Article 20 tolerances. Since 16 July 2021 the enforcement powers and penalties come from Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, which lists the Textile Regulation in Annex I (item 40) and, as an act without its own penalty provisions, in Annex II (item 17): authorities may require corrective action within a set period, including bringing the product into compliance, preventing it from being made available, withdrawing or recalling it, and if the operator fails to act must ensure withdrawal, recall or a prohibition or restriction on making available; Member States lay down the penalties, which must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. In Denmark, produktloven (lovbekendtgørelse nr. 22 of 8 January 2026) covers the regulation in § 2(1), no. 38, names Erhvervsstyrelsen as control authority in § 9, allows a temporary prohibition (§ 13), orders (§ 14) and a prohibition on making available (§ 16), and executive order nr. 1046 of 28 May 2021 lets the authority order correction where textile products lack Danish labelling or do not comply with the regulation (§ 17). Failing to label textile products in Danish or to meet the operator obligations of the regulation is punished with a fine under executive order nr. 1046 of 28 May 2021, § 18; failing to comply with an order or prohibition of the authority is punished with a fine under produktloven § 37(1), which can rise to imprisonment of up to two years in aggravating circumstances such as danger to safety or health, repeat infringements or systematic infringements for economic gain (§ 37(2)); companies can be held liable (§ 37(5)). Art. 18, Art. 19 and Art. 20; Art. 16, Art. 41, Annex I and Annex II; § 2, § 9, § 13, § 14, § 16 and § 37; § 16, § 17 and § 18

Checklist

- 1. Confirm each product is a textile product or contains at least 80 % textile fibres by weight, or is a covering or integrated textile under Article 2(2), and that no Article 2(3), 2(4) or Annex V exception applies.
- 2. Decide your role for each product: manufacturer, importer of a non-EU manufacturer's goods, or distributor, remembering that relabelling or selling under your own brand makes you the manufacturer (Article 15).
- 3. Establish the true composition by weight from your supplier's specification or a laboratory analysis using the Annex VIII methods, after removing the Annex VII items and applying the Annex IX agreed allowances (Article 19).
- 4. Write the composition with Annex I names only, every fibre with its percentage in descending order, using other fibres, mixed fibres or unspecified textile composition only where Article 9 allows it.
- 5. Use 100 %, pure, all and the fleece-wool or virgin-wool names only where the product meets Articles 7 and 8, and check your figures against the 2 %, 5 % and 3 % tolerances in Article 20 before printing.
- 6. Label each textile component of multi-component products and follow the Annex IV rules for corsetry, embroidered, velvet and plush products and carpets (Articles 11 and 13).
- 7. Add Contains non-textile parts of animal origin wherever leather, fur, horn, bone or other animal-derived non-textile parts are present (Article 12).
- 8. Make the label durable, legible, visible, accessible and securely attached, keep trade marks and other information separate from the composition, and translate it into the official language of every market of sale, Danish for Denmark (Articles 14 and 16).
- 9. Show the composition online and in catalogues so the buyer sees it before purchase, and put the fibre names and composition without abbreviations in commercial documents for business-to-business supplies (Articles 14(2) and 16(1)).
- 10. Keep the supplier specifications and test reports that back each label so you can answer a market surveillance check under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and produktloven.

Sources

1. Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 on textile fibre names and labelling, consolidated text of 15 February 2018 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02011R1007-20180215>
2. Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 as published in OJ L 272, 18 October 2011 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011R1007>
3. Document information, dates and relationships for CELEX 32011R1007 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32011R1007>
4. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 286/2012 adding polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012R0286>
5. Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 adapting Union acts for the accession of Croatia (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R0517>
6. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/122 adding polyacrylate and updating Annexes II, VI, VIII and IX (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32018R0122>
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8. Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R1020>
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10. Textile labelling legislation (European Commission, DG GROW) — https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/textiles-ecosystem/legislation_en
11. Review of Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 (European Commission, DG GROW) — https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/textiles-ecosystem/review-regulation-eu-10072011_en
12. Textile labels (Your Europe, European Commission) — https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/product-requirements/labels-markings/textile-label/index_en.htm
13. Kontrol med mærkning af tekstilprodukter og fodtøj (Erhvervsstyrelsen, Markedsovervågning) — <https://www.sik.dk/erhverv/produkter/tekstilprodukter-og-fodtoej/kontrol-maerkning-tekstilprodukter-og-fodtoej>
14. Sikkerhedsstyrelsen, en del af Erhvervsstyrelsen from January 2026 (Erhvervsstyrelsen) — <https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/sikkerhedsstyrelsen-en-del-af-erhvervsstyrelsen>
15. Produktloven, lovbekendtgørelse nr. 22 af 8. januar 2026 (Retsinformation) — <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2026/22>
16. Bekendtgørelse nr. 1046 af 28. maj 2021 om mærkning af fodtøj og etikettering og mærkning af tekstilprodukter (Retsinformation) — <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2021/1046>