

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-002259/26
to the Commission
Morten Løkkegaard (Renew)
(3 June 2026)**

Subject: The Commission's implementation of the Ecodesign Regulation for textile products

The Ecodesign Regulation provides a framework within which to improve consumer safety and enhance circularity and product durability. The Commission is responsible for determining the specific requirements applying to the different categories of products. According to the milestone report for textile products, the Commission focuses more on coming up with information requirements than it does on laying down binding minimum requirements for textile products. With that in mind:

1. What administrative burdens are expected to be placed on European textile producers as a result of the information requirements, does the Commission envisage an upper limit for those administrative burdens, and will an impact assessment be produced before the comprehensive information requirements are brought in?
2. What considerations lie behind the decision to introduce non-binding information requirements rather than binding, concrete and measurable minimum requirements for textile products?
3. How would the potential introduction of new environmental and climate Ecodesign labels fit in with the simplification agenda, how would they differ from the EU's own Ecolabel (as well as similar voluntary labelling schemes), and how will the Commission ensure that the labels are true and fair, credible and technically sound?

Submitted: 3.6.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné on behalf of the European Commission
(2 July 2026)**

The ongoing work on a Delegated Act on eco-design requirements for textile apparel products (ESPR DA) includes both a preparatory study by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) ⁽¹⁾, which at its current stage recommends more information than performance requirements ⁽²⁾, and an impact assessment, which will draw from the scientific work of the JRC and consider a wider array of policy options.

All types of impacts, including the administrative burden, of the various policy options will be assessed in line with the Better Regulation guidelines.

Proportionality will be one of the criteria to assess the options and particular attention will be placed on small and medium-sized enterprises, which are prevalent in the textile sector, and on the worldwide unconsolidated supply chains of that sector. All types of stakeholders have been and will continue to be consulted throughout the process.

(Binding) information requirements under consideration are not to be confused with provisions allowing for voluntary information by economic operators, not to be governed in substance by the ESPR DA, such as information portraying the environmental excellence of their products through the EU Ecolabel and other voluntary labelling schemes.

Harmonised information required by the ESPR DA will characterise, in concrete and measurable terms, the various levels of sustainability and circularity performance of textile apparel products, by relying on scientifically sound and widely accepted test and calculation methods.

For certain eco-design parameters, a minimum performance level will be required, below which products will be prohibited in the EU market. Enhanced market surveillance will ensure a level-playing field through suitable conformity assessment rules and procedures.

⁽¹⁾ <https://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/product-bureau/product-groups/467/home>.

⁽²⁾ See third milestone documents here: <https://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/product-bureau/product-groups/467/documents>.