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Ecodesign in the Textile sector

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

UNIT QUIZ



N°	Question	Result	Answ 1	Answ 2	Answ 3	Answ 4
1	The right composition labelling is a compulsory requirement in all the countries of the world.	T				
2	Which is the official regulation for the labelling of composition?		Reg.1007/2011	D.L.vo 194/99	Reg.12/2018	No one
3	The Official Regulations for the labelling of composition is valid:		On European Community	China	U.S.A.	Arabic States
4	Can I sell a garment in the EU without a label?	F				
5	If I produce socks I can label the product:		Only on the packaging	on the product itself	I cannot label	the stitched label is mandatory
6	If I produce Cleaning cloths I can label the product:		Only on the packaging	on the product itself	I cannot label	the stitched label is mandatory
7	If I trade yarn I may not indicate the composition.	F				
8	All textile bills and invoices must indicate the composition.	T				
9	If I export to France I can write the label in Italian language only.	F				
10	In Italy, the label must be completed in English.	F				
11	If I produce a textile coated for 50% PVC I must follow the guidelines of the Regulation.	F				
12	The invoice must include the fibre composition.	T				
13	Fancy names may be used for natural fibres.	F				
14	Fancy names may be used for synthetic fibres.	F				
15	Mechanographical codes may be used for the fibre name.	F				
16	I could indicate on the label : 50%CO 50%PL.	F				
17	I can write on the label: 50% COTTON 50% POLYESTER.	T				
18	Elastic fibre is called LYCRA.	F				
19	The tolerance between declared on the label and the results from laboratory analysis is 10%.	F				
20	Tolerances allowed for textile products are:		2% for pure fibre	6% for pure fibres	6% for blends of fibres	3% for blends of fibres
21	Care labelling is not compulsory in UE	T				
22	The reference standard for maintenance symbols is:		ISO 3758	ASTM 3021	UNI 6944	ISO 2076
23	The labelling of a textile product may use invented symbols.	F				



N°	Question	Result	Answ 1	Answ 2	Answ 3	Answ 4
24	If I find the symbol on the label of a textile product : 		I must wash the garment by hand	I can't wash the garment	I can wash the garment in the washing machine	I can wash the garment up to 60°C
25	If I find the symbol on the label of a textile product : 		Tumble dry possible at maximum temperature : 60°C	I can't wash the garment	I can wash the garment in the washing machine	I can wash the garment up to 60°C
26	If I find the symbol on the label of a textile product : 		I cannot use bleaching agents	I can use chlorine-based bleaching agents	I can use oxygen-based bleaching agents	I can use all commercially available bleaching agents
27	If I find the symbol on the label of a textile product : 		I cannot use bleaching agents	I can wash the garment in the washing machine	Flat drying required	I can wash the garment up to 60°C
28	On the labelling of a textile product, phrases supporting the symbols may be used.	T				
29	I can't iron the garment if I find it on the label:					
30	On which garment can I find this label?     		on a 100% wool garment	a denim trousers	a work equipment	carpets
31	For delicate wool garments I cannot use chlorine-based bleaches.	T				



N°	Question	Result	Answ 1	Answ 2	Answ 3	Answ 4
32	If I want to dry in a tumble dryer up to 60°C what symbol should I find on the label?					
33	If I find the following symbol on the label of a textile product 		Professional dry cleaning in tetrachloroethene allowed	possibility of washing with ash	possibility of washing the garment in the washing machine	possibility of drying at 60°C
34	On the label of a textile product, the symbols must follow a correct and logically ordered sequence.	T				
35	The labelling of a textile product is only for the use of technicians in industrial laundries.	F				
36	"Washing with similar colours" is a phrase that suggests me that I can:		wash white and coloured together	wash light with light, dark with dark	wash only white clothes	Wash the garment above 90°C.
37	The label symbols of a textile product identified by ISO 3758 are recognised in the EU.	T				
38	If I find the symbol on the label of a textile product : 		any bleaching agents allowed	do not bleach	wash only white clothes	ironing allowed at 150°
39	A "trademark" is a registered graphic representation that allows:		to know if I buy Armani or Gucci	to save money	To the "consumer" to make a commercial choice linked to certain quality characteristics of the product.	to the 'producer' to distinguish its products or services from those of its competitors
40	The "Made In ..." label is mandatory in the EU.	F				
41	There is currently no Community legislation on the obligation to indicate origin on products imported from third countries.	T				
42	There are EU regulations that impose the obligation to indicate the Made In.	F				



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43	It is possible to import goods in the following ways:		by indicating the exact "Made in ..."	indicating only if "Made in China"	indicating always the exact "Made in ..."	without specifying the exact "Made in ..."
44	It is possible to import goods with the following indications:		Imported by ...	Distributed by...	Comes from ...	Since ...
45	Non-preferential origin is also called:		Made In	Simple	Preferential	European
46	For the labelling "Made in ..." the Italian legislation refers to the definition of non-preferential origin.	T				
47	According to Article 24 of EEC Regulation 2913/1992, goods whose production involved more than one country shall be deemed to originate in the country where they underwent their last process.	T				
48	A product which has been produced in two or more countries is considered as originating in the country where it underwent its first substantial processing	F				
49	A goods to the production of which countries at war have contributed is native to the country in which the last substantial transformation took place.	T				
50	The processing that by its nature must always be considered insufficient to confer origin is:		dusting	changes of packing	weaving	sewing
51	Weaving always gives non-preferential origin.	T				
52	Dyeing always confers non-preferential origin.	F				
53	Printing always confers non-preferential origin.	F				
54	The attachment of labels to products confers preferential origin.	F				
55	In case of a printed fabric, the minimum processing to confer the simple origin is: Printing + at least two additional preparation or finishing operations	T				
56	In case of a printed fabric, the minimum processing to confer the simple origin is: only printing	F				
57	In the case of a yarn, the minimum processing to confer the simple origin is: Spinning from fibre.	T				
58	In case of a yarn, the minimum processing to confer the simple origin is: Yarn dyeing with a minimum added value of 52% of the finished product price.	T				
59	A declaration of preferential origin is defined as the allocation of origin in order to benefit from preferential duties.	T				
60	A declaration of preferential origin means the attribution of the Made In.	F				



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61	In order to attribute the preferential origin of the goods, processing operations must be carried out which are considered "Sufficiently worked or processed"	T				
62	In the attribution of the Preferential Origin of a goods, operations are considered always insufficient are:		simple bagging	changes of packing	weaving	sewing
63	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.	T				
64	The rule of origin attribution is the same and unambiguous for all customs headings.	F				
65	Preferential origin makes it possible to take advantage of duty facilitations.	T				

