

5.5.2011

A7-0086/ 001-034

**AMENDMENTS 001-034**

by the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

**Recommendation for second reading**

**Toine Manders**

**A7-0086/2011**

Textile names and related labelling of textile products

Council position (13807/4/2010 – C7-0017/2011 – 2009/0006(COD))

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**Amendment 1**

**Council position**  
**Recital 6 a (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

*(6a) It is appropriate to lay down rules in respect of certain products which comprise non-textile parts of animal origin. This Regulation should, in particular, set out requirements regarding the indication of non-textile parts of animal origin in the labelling or marking of textile products, in order to enable consumers to make informed choices. The labelling or marking should not be misleading and should be carried out in such a way that the consumer can easily understand to which part of the product the information refers.*

## Amendment 2

### Council position Recital 12 a (new)

*Council position*

*Amendment*

***(12a) Consumer protection requires transparent and consistent trade rules, including on indications of origin. The aim of such indications should be to enable consumers to be fully aware of the exact origin of the products they purchase, so as to protect them against fraudulent, inaccurate or misleading claims of origin. Harmonised rules should be put in place for that purpose in respect of textile products. As regards imported products, those rules should take the form of mandatory labelling requirements. Concerning products not subject to mandatory origin labelling at Union level, provision should be made for rules ensuring that possible claims of origin are not false or misleading.***

## Amendment 3

### Council position Recital 12 b (new)

*Council position*

*Amendment*

***(12b) Origin labelling requirements provided for in this Regulation with regard to textile products should take precedence over any generally applicable regime of origin marking for products imported from third countries, set up as part of the Union's common commercial policy.***

## Amendment 4

### Council position Recital 13

*Council position*

*Amendment*

(13) It is necessary to lay down methods

(13) It is necessary to lay down methods

for the sampling and analysis of textile products in order to exclude any possibility of objections to the methods used. The methods used for official tests carried out in the Member States to determine the fibre composition of textile products composed of binary and ternary fibre mixtures should be uniform, as regards both the pre-treatment of the sample and its quantitative analysis. It is appropriate that *the methods set out to that end in this Regulation* be turned into harmonised standards.

*Therefore*, the Commission should manage the transition from the current system, which is based on the methods set out in this Regulation, to a harmonised standard-based system. The use of uniform methods of analysis of textile products composed of binary and ternary fibre mixtures will facilitate the free movement of those products, and thereby improve the functioning of the internal market.

for the sampling and analysis of textile products in order to exclude any possibility of objections to the methods used. The methods used for official tests carried out in the Member States to determine the fibre composition of textile products composed of binary and ternary fibre mixtures should be uniform, as regards both the pre-treatment of the sample and its quantitative analysis. *In order to simplify this Regulation and adapt the uniform methods set out therein to technical progress*, it is appropriate that *those methods* be turned into harmonised standards. *To that end*, the Commission should manage the transition from the current system, which is based on the methods set out in this Regulation, to a *European* harmonised standard-based system. The use of uniform methods of analysis of textile products composed of binary and ternary fibre mixtures will facilitate the free movement of those products, and thereby improve the functioning of the internal market.

#### *Justification*

*It is appropriate to indicate the reasons (simplification, adaptation to technical progress) justifying the transition from the current system, which is based on the methods set out in the Regulation, to a harmonised standard-based system.*

#### **Amendment 5**

##### **Council position Recital 17 a (new)**

###### *Council position*

###### *Amendment*

*(17a) It is necessary that a manufacturer, or any person acting on his behalf, who wishes to add a new textile fibre name to the Annexes of this Regulation, includes in the technical file to be submitted with his application all available scientific information concerning possible allergenic reactions or other adverse effects of the new textile fibre on human health, including results of tests conducted to that effect in compliance*

*with relevant Union legislation.*

## Amendment 6

### Council position

#### Recital 18

##### *Council position*

(18) The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union concerning the adoption of technical criteria and procedural rules for the authorisation of higher tolerances, the amendment of Annexes II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX in order to adapt them to technical progress and the amendment of Annex I in order to include new textile fibre names in the list set out in that Annex. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level.

##### *Amendment*

(18) The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union concerning the adoption of technical criteria and procedural rules for the authorisation of higher tolerances, ***the labelling or marking of non-textile parts of animal origin, the form and use of language-independent symbols or codes for textile fibre names, the indication of origin of textile products***, the amendment of Annexes II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX in order to adapt them to technical progress and the amendment of Annex I in order to include new textile fibre names in the list set out in that Annex. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level.

## Amendment 7

### Council position

#### Recital 19

##### *Council position*

(19) Since the ***objective*** of this Regulation, ***namely the adoption of uniform rules for the use of textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of fibre composition of textile products***, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of its scale, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article,

##### *Amendment*

(19) Since the ***objectives*** of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of its scale, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve ***those objectives***.

this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve *that objective*.

## Amendment 8

### Council position Recital 19 a (new)

#### *Council position*

#### *Amendment*

*(19a) In order to eliminate possible obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market, caused by divergent provisions or practices of Member States, and in order to keep pace with the development of electronic commerce and future challenges in the market for textile products, the harmonisation or standardisation of other aspects of textile labelling should be examined. To that end, the Commission should submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council regarding possible new labelling requirements to be introduced at Union level with a view to facilitating the free movement of textile products in the internal market and achieving a high level of consumer protection throughout the Union. The report should examine in particular consumer views with regard to the amount of information that should be supplied on the label of textile products, and investigate which means other than labelling may be used to provide additional information to consumers. The report should be based on an extended consultation of all stakeholders, consumer surveys and a thorough cost-benefit analysis and should take into account existing related European and international standards. The report should examine, in particular, the added value to the consumer of possible labelling requirements relating to care treatment, size, hazardous substances, flammability and environmental performance of the textile products, the use of language-independent symbols or codes for identifying the textile fibres,*

*social and electronic labelling as well as the inclusion of an identification number on the label to obtain additional on-demand information, especially via the Internet, about the product and the manufacturer. The report should be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals.*

## **Amendment 9**

**Council position**  
**Recital 19 b (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

*(19b) The Commission should carry out a study to assess whether substances used in the manufacture or processing of textile products may represent a hazard to human health. That study should evaluate in particular whether there is a causal link between allergic reactions and fibres, colourings, biocides, preservatives or nanoparticles used in textile products. The study should be based on scientific evidence and should take into account the results of market surveillance activities. On the basis of the study, the Commission should, where justified, present legislative proposals with a view to prohibiting or restricting the use of potentially hazardous substances used in textile products, in compliance with relevant Union legislation.*

## **Amendment 10**

**Council position**  
**Article 1**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

This Regulation lays down rules concerning the use of textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of fibre composition of textile products *as well as* rules concerning the determination of the fibre composition of textile products by quantitative analysis of binary and ternary

This Regulation lays down rules concerning the use of textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of fibre composition of textile products, rules concerning the determination of the fibre composition of textile products by quantitative analysis of binary and ternary

textile fibre mixtures with a view to improving the functioning of the internal market and to providing accurate information to consumers.

textile fibre mixtures *as well as rules concerning the labelling or marking of non-textile parts of animal origin and the indication of the country of origin of textile products*, with a view to improving the functioning of the internal market and to providing accurate information to consumers.

## Amendment 11

### Council position

#### Article 2 – paragraph 3

##### *Council position*

3. This Regulation shall not apply to textile products which are *contracted out to persons working in* their own homes, or to independent firms *that make up work from materials supplied without the property therein being transferred for consideration*.

##### *Amendment*

3. This Regulation shall not apply to textile products which are *made up by self-employed tailors who work from* their own homes or *run* independent firms.

## Amendment 12

### Council position

#### Article 4 – paragraph 1 a (new)

##### *Council position*

##### *Amendment*

*Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, national and Union rules on protection of industrial and commercial property, on indications of provenance, marks of origin and the prevention of unfair competition shall remain applicable to textile products.*

## Amendment 13

### Council position

#### Article 9 – paragraphs 1 to 3

##### *Council position*

1. A textile product *composed of two or more fibres, one of which accounts for at least 85 % of the total weight, shall be*

##### *Amendment*

1. A textile product *shall be labelled with the name and percentage by weight of all*

**labelled or marked by one of the following:**

**(a) the name of the fibre which accounts for at least 85 % of the total weight immediately preceded or followed by its percentage by weight;**

**(b) the name of the fibre which accounts for at least 85 % of the total weight immediately preceded or followed by the words "85 % minimum";**

**(c) the full percentage composition of the product.**

**2. A textile product composed of two or more fibres, none of which accounting for as much as 85 % of the total weight, shall be labelled or marked with at least the name and percentage by weight of the fibres with the highest and next highest percentage by weight of the product, immediately followed by the names of the other constituent fibres in descending order of the percentage by weight, with or without an indication of their percentage by weight.**

**3. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, fibres which separately account for less than 10 % of the total weight of a product may be collectively designated by the term "other fibres", immediately preceded or followed by the total percentage by weight.**

**Where the name of a fibre which accounts for less than 10 % of the total weight of a product is specified, the full percentage composition of that product shall be given.**

**constituent fibres in descending order.**

**2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and without prejudice to Article 7(2), a fibre which accounts for up to 3 % of the total weight of the textile product, or fibres which collectively account for up to 10 % of the total weight, may be designated by the term 'other fibres', immediately followed by their percentage by weight, provided that they cannot easily be stated at the time of the manufacture.**

#### *Justification*

Consumers should have the right to be informed about the full percentage composition of a textile product. Textile products are composed of a limited number of fibres which can be easily identified by the manufacturer in their exact percentage by weight. The indication of all constituent fibres, which is already a well established practice, will not increase the size of the label or place a burden to manufacturers, who will be able to use, where necessary, the derogations provided for in Article 9, paragraphs 2 and 5. The tolerances laid down in Article

*19 are also applicable.*

#### **Amendment 14**

##### **Council position**

##### **Article 9 – paragraph 5 a (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

***5a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a fibre not listed in Annex I may be designated by the term 'other fibres', followed by its total percentage by weight, provided that an application for the addition of such a fibre in the list set out in Annex I has been submitted pursuant to Article 6.***

*Justification*

*Fibres not yet included in the harmonised list of textile fibre names set out in Annex I may be placed on the market in order to assess consumer demand, provided that an application has been submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 6.*

#### **Amendment 15**

##### **Council position**

##### **Article 11 a (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

##### ***Article 11a***

##### ***Non-textile parts of animal origin***

***1. The presence of non-textile parts of animal origin shall be indicated in the labelling or marking of textile products whenever they are made available on the market.***

***2. The labelling or marking shall not be misleading and shall be carried out in such a way that the consumer can easily understand to which part of the product the information refers.***

***3. Articles 19a, 19c and 19d shall apply mutatis mutandis to the non-textile parts of animal origin referred to in paragraph 1.***

**4. Member States shall inform the Commission of the analytical methods they use to identify animal-derived materials by ...\*, and subsequently whenever required in the light of new developments.**

**5. The Commission shall adopt, by means of delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 and subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 22 and 23, provisions with regard to the detailed form of and modalities for the labelling or marking of the textile products referred to in paragraph 1 and the analytical methods to be used to identify animal-derived materials.**

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**\* OJ: insert the date of application of this Regulation.**

## **Amendment 16**

### **Council position**

#### **Article 13 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Council position*

The labelling and marking of textile products shall be durable, easily legible, visible and accessible and, in the case of a label, securely attached.

##### *Amendment*

The labelling and marking of textile products shall be durable **and** easily legible, **throughout the product's normal or reasonably foreseeable period of use**, visible and accessible and, in the case of a label, securely attached.

## **Amendment 17**

### **Council position**

#### **Article 13 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)**

##### *Council position*

##### *Amendment*

**The label and the way in which it is affixed shall minimise discomfort caused to the consumer when wearing the product.**

## Amendment 18

### Council position

#### Article 13 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

##### *Council position*

Abbreviations shall not be used with the exception of a mechanised processing code, provided that *code is* explained in the same commercial document.

##### *Amendment*

Abbreviations shall not be used with the exception of a mechanised processing code, ***or where they are defined in internationally recognised standards,*** provided that ***the abbreviations are*** explained in the same commercial document.

## Amendment 19

### Council position

#### Article 15 – paragraph 1

##### *Council position*

1. When making a textile product available on the market, the textile fibre composition descriptions referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall be indicated in catalogues and trade literature, on packaging, labels and markings in a manner that is easily legible, visible, clear ***and*** in uniform ***print or font***. This information shall be clearly visible to the consumer before the purchase, including in cases where the purchase is made by electronic means.

##### *Amendment*

1. When making a textile product available on the market, the textile fibre composition descriptions referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall be indicated in catalogues and trade literature, on packaging, labels and markings in a manner that is easily legible, visible ***and*** clear. ***The names of the fibres and their percentage by weight shall be indicated*** in uniform ***letter/number size, style and font***. This information shall be clearly visible to the consumer before the purchase, including in cases where the purchase is made by electronic means.

##### *Justification*

*The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that all fibres are indicated on the label of a textile product in a uniform manner irrespective of their percentage by weight and the prestige which they enjoy among consumers.*

## Amendment 20

### Council position

#### Article 15 – paragraph 3 - subparagraph 1

##### *Council position*

3. The labelling or marking shall be

##### *Amendment*

3. The labelling or marking shall be

provided in *the* official language *or languages* of the Member State on the territory of which the textile products are made available *to the consumer, unless the Member State concerned provides otherwise*.

provided in *any* official language of the *Union which is easily understood by the end consumer in* the Member State on the territory of which the textile products are made available.

## Amendment 21

### Council position

#### Article 15 – paragraph 3 – subparagraphs 2 a and 2 b (new)

##### *Council position*

##### *Amendment*

*Where appropriate, the textile fibre names indicated on the label or marking may be replaced by, or combined with, intelligible language-independent symbols or codes.*

*The Commission, after carrying out a thorough consultation with all stakeholders, shall adopt, by means of delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 and subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 22 and 23, provisions concerning the form and use of such symbols or codes.*

## Amendment 22

### Council position

#### Article 18 – paragraph 4

##### *Council position*

##### *Amendment*

4. Any laboratory *responsible* for the testing of textile mixtures for which there is no uniform method of analysis at Union level shall determine the fibre composition of such mixtures, indicating in the analysis report the result obtained, the method used and its degree of accuracy.

4. Any laboratory *approved by a Member State* for the testing of textile mixtures for which there is no uniform method of analysis at Union level shall determine the fibre composition of such mixtures, indicating in the analysis report the result obtained, the method used and its degree of accuracy.

## Amendment 23

### Council position Chapter 3 a – title (new)

*Council position*

*Amendment*

#### **Chapter 3a**

#### **Indication of origin for textile products**

## Amendment 24

### Council position Article 19 a (new)

*Council position*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 19a**

#### **Indication of origin for textile products imported from third countries**

- 1. For the purpose of this Article, the terms 'origin' or 'originating' shall refer to non-preferential origin in accordance with Articles 35 to 36 of Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 laying down the Community Customs Code (Modernised Customs Code)<sup>1</sup>.**
- 2. The import or placing on the market of textile products imported from third countries, except for those originating in Turkey and the Contracting Parties of the EEA Agreement, shall be subject to origin labelling under the conditions laid down in this Article.**
- 3. The country of origin of textile products shall be indicated on the label of these products. In cases where products are packaged, the indication shall be made separately on the package. The indication of the country of origin shall not be replaced by a corresponding indication in accompanying commercial documents.**
- 4. The words “made-in” together with the name of the country of origin shall indicate the origin of textile products. The**

*labelling may be made in any official language of the Union, which is easily understood by the end consumer in the Member State in which the products are to be made available on the market.*

*5. The origin labelling shall appear in clearly legible and indelible characters, shall be visible during normal handling, markedly distinct from other information, and shall be presented in a way which is neither misleading nor likely to create an erroneous impression with regard to the origin of the product.*

*6. Textile products shall bear the required labelling at the time of import. Such labelling shall not be removed or tampered with until the products have been sold to the end consumer or user.*

<sup>T</sup> *OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 1.*

## **Amendment 25**

### **Council position Article 19 b (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 19b**

##### **Indication of origin for other textile products**

*1. Where the origin of textile products other than those referred to in Article 19a is indicated on the label, such indication shall be subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.*

*2. The product shall be deemed to originate in the country where it underwent at least two of the following stages of manufacture:*

- spinning;*
- weaving;*
- finishing;*
- making-up.*

*3. The textile product may not be*

*described on the labelling as entirely originating in a country unless it underwent in that country all the stages of manufacture referred to in paragraph 2.*

*4. The words “made-in” together with the name of the country of origin shall indicate the origin of the product. The labelling may be made in any official language of the Union, which is easily understood by the end consumer in the Member State in which the product is to be made available on the market.*

*5. The origin labelling shall appear in clearly legible and indelible characters, shall be visible during normal handling, markedly distinct from other information, and shall be presented in a way which is not misleading nor likely to create an erroneous impression with regard to the origin of the product.*

## **Amendment 26**

### **Council position Article 19 c (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

#### *Article 19c*

##### *Delegated acts with regard to the indication of origin of textile products*

*The Commission may adopt, by means of delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 and subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 22 and 23, provisions in order to:*

- determine the detailed form of and modalities for the origin labelling;*
- determine cases in which the indication of origin on the packaging shall be accepted in lieu of labelling of the products themselves. This may, in particular, be the case where products normally reach the end consumer or user in their usual packaging;*

- *establish a list of terms in all the official languages of the Union which clearly express that products originate in the country indicated in the labelling;*
- *determine the cases where commonly used abbreviations unmistakably indicate the country of origin and can be used for the purpose of this Regulation;*
- *determine the cases in which products cannot or need not be labelled for technical or economic reasons;*
- *determine rules in relation to declarations and supporting documents that can be taken to demonstrate compliance with this Regulation;*
- *determine other rules that may be required when products are found not to comply with this Regulation.*

**Amendment 27**

**Council position  
Article 19 d (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

*Article 19d*

*Common provisions*

*1. Textile products referred to in Article 19a shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation, if:*

- *they do not bear origin labelling;*
- *the origin labelling does not correspond to the origin of the products;*
- *the origin labelling has being changed or removed, or has otherwise been tampered with, except where correction has been required pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.*

*2. Textile products other than those referred to in Article 19a shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation if:*

- *the origin labelling does not correspond*

*to the origin of the products;*

*– the origin labelling has being changed or removed, or has otherwise been tampered with, except where correction has been required pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.*

*3. The Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by ...\*, and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.*

*4. Where products are not in compliance with this Regulation, Member States shall furthermore adopt the measures necessary to require the owner of the products or any other person responsible for them to label those products in accordance with this Regulation and at their own expense.*

*5. Where necessary for the effective application of this Regulation, the competent authorities may exchange data received when controlling compliance with this Regulation, including with authorities and other persons or organisations which Member States have empowered pursuant to Article 11 of Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market<sup>1</sup>.*

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*\* 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.*

*<sup>1</sup> OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22.*

## Amendment 28

### Council position Article 24

#### *Council position*

By...\*, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation, with an emphasis on the requests for and adoption of new textile fibre names.

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\* *Five* years after the entry into force of this Regulation.

## Amendment 29

### Council position Article 24 a (new)

#### *Council position*

#### *Amendment*

By ...\*, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation, with an emphasis on the requests for and adoption of new textile fibre names ***and submit, where appropriate, a legislative proposal.***

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\* ***3*** years after the entry into force of this Regulation.

#### *Amendment*

#### ***Article 24a***

#### ***Review***

***1. By ...\*, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council regarding possible new labelling requirements to be introduced at Union level with a view to providing consumers with accurate, relevant, intelligible and comparable information on the characteristics of textile products.***

***2. The report shall be based on an extended consultation of all stakeholders, consumer surveys, a thorough cost-benefit analysis, and shall take into account existing related European and international standards.***

***3. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals, and shall examine, inter alia, the following issues:***

***- a harmonised care labelling system,***

- *a Union-wide uniform size labelling system for clothing based on body measurements,*
- *a Union-wide uniform size labelling system for footwear,*
- *indication of any potentially allergenic or hazardous substances used in the manufacture or processing of textile products,*
- *ecological labelling relating to the environmental performance and sustainable production of textile products,*
- *social labelling to inform consumers about the social conditions under which a textile product was produced,*
- *warning labels with regard to the flammability performance of textile products, in particular high-fire-hazard clothing,*
- *electronic labelling, including Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID),*
- *the inclusion of an identification number on the label which shall be used to obtain additional on-demand information, for instance via the Internet, about the product and the manufacturer,*
- *the use of language-independent symbols or codes for identifying the fibres comprised in a textile product, enabling the consumer to easily understand its composition and, in particular, the use of natural or synthetic fibres.*

*\* 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.*

**Amendment 30**

**Council position  
Article 24 b (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

*Article 24b*

*Study on hazardous substances*

*1. By ...\*, the Commission shall carry out a study to assess whether substances used in the manufacture or processing of textile products may represent a hazard to human health. That study shall evaluate in particular whether there is a causal link between allergic reactions and fibres, colourings, biocides, preservatives or nanoparticles used in textile products. The study shall be based on scientific evidence and shall take into account the results of market surveillance activities.*

*2. On the basis of the study, the Commission shall, where justified, present legislative proposals with a view to prohibiting or restricting the use of potentially hazardous substances used in textile products, in compliance with relevant Union legislation.*

*\* 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.*

**Amendment 31**

**Council position  
Article 25**

*Council position*

Textile products ***which are in accordance*** with Directive 2008/121/EC and which are placed on the market before ... may continue to be made available on the market until ...\*.

*\* 2 years* after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

*Amendment*

Textile products which ***comply*** with Directive 2008/121/EC and which are placed on the market before... may continue to be made available on the market until ...\*.

*\* 2 years and 6 months* after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

*Justification*

*This transitional provision will ensure that textile products which are placed on the market in accordance with current legislation may continue to be made available on the market for another two and a half years following the entry into force of the Regulation. With this provision, the new labelling requirements set out in this Regulation should not result in a burdensome re-labelling of textile products that comply with current legislation.*

## **Amendment 32**

### **Council position1 Annex II – point 5 a (new)**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

***(5a) Available scientific information concerning possible allergenic reactions or other adverse effects of the new textile fibre on human health, including results of tests conducted to that effect in compliance with relevant Union legislation;***

*Justification*

*The technical file to be attached to the application for the inclusion of a new textile fibre name into the list set out in Annex I should contain, where appropriate, information about potential health implications of the new fibre.*

## **Amendment 33**

### **Council position Annex V – point 13**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

***13. Felts***

***deleted***

## **Amendment 34**

### **Council position Annex V – point 17**

*Council position*

*Amendment*

***17. Felt hats***

***deleted***