

12.5.2010

A7-0122/67

Amendment 67

Francesco Enrico Speroni

on behalf of the EFD Group

Report

A7-0122/2010

Toine Manders

Textile names and related labelling of textile products

COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD)

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) In its resolution of 25 November 2009 on origin marking¹, the European Parliament underlined that consumer protection requires transparent and consistent trade rules, including 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 governing textile products should be put in place for that purpose. Those rules should take the form of mandatory origin labelling requirements ensuring that claims of origin are not false or misleading.

¹ *Texts adopted, P7_TA(2009)0093.*

Or. it

12.5.2010

A7-0122/68

Amendment 68

Francesco Enrico Speroni

on behalf of the EFD Group

Report

A7-0122/2010

Toine Manders

Textile names and related labelling of textile products
COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD)

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) 'textile *products*' means any *raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up products which are exclusively composed of textile fibres, regardless of the mixing or assembly process employed;*

a) 'textile *product*' means any *natural, synthetic or artificial fabric or yarn that is part of a finished or intermediate product to be used in clothing or clothing accessories, as a component of household furniture or furnishings – in the broadest sense – or in the footwear industry;*

Or. it

Justification

Broadening the definition of 'textile' products can only benefit other major manufacturing sectors that are closely and directly linked to the textile sector but would not otherwise receive any protection.

12.5.2010

A7-0122/69

Amendment 69

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on behalf of the EFD Group

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A7-0122/2010

Toine Manders

Textile names and related labelling of textile products
COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD)

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The application of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to the application of the national and Community rules on protection of industrial and commercial property, on indications of provenance, marks of origin and the prevention of unfair competition.

2. The application of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to the application of the national and Community rules on protection of industrial and commercial property, on indications of provenance, marks of origin and the prevention of unfair competition, ***or of rules on the marketing of textile products, leather goods and footwear.***

Or. it

Justification

This amendment is intended to ensure that due account is taken of specific local conditions in the textile and ancillary industries in each country.

12.5.2010

A7-0122/70

Amendment 70

Francesco Enrico Speroni

on behalf of the EFD Group

Report

A7-0122/2010

Toine Manders

Textile names and related labelling of textile products
COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD)

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Labels *and marking*

Labels

1. Textile products shall be labelled **or marked** whenever they are **put** on the market.

1. Textile products shall be labelled whenever they are **made available** on the market.

To this end, the Member States shall adopt a mandatory labelling system for finished and intermediate products intended for sale in the textile, leather goods and footwear sectors, showing the place of origin for each stage of production and ensuring the products' traceability.

The labelling shall be easily accessible, visible and securely affixed to the textile product. It shall remain legible throughout the product's normal period of use. The labelling and the way in which it is affixed shall be carried out in such a way as to minimise discomfort caused to the consumer when wearing the product.

However, labels **or marking** may be replaced or supplemented by accompanying commercial documents when the products are **not being offered for sale to the end consumer**, or when they are delivered in performance of an order placed by **the State or by some other legal person governed by public law**.

However, labels may be replaced or supplemented by accompanying commercial documents when the products are **supplied to economic operators within the supply chain**, or when they are delivered in performance of an order placed by **any contracting authority as defined by Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council**

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of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts¹.

The names and descriptions referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall be clearly indicated in such accompanying commercial documents. 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.

¹ *OJ L 134, 30.4.2004, p. 114.*

Or. it

12.5.2010

A7-0122/71

Amendment 71

Francesco Enrico Speroni

on behalf of the EFD Group

Report

A7-0122/2010

Toine Manders

Textile names and related labelling of textile products

COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD)

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Indications of products' origin

1. In order to enable end consumers to receive adequate information about the manufacturing process, the Member States shall adopt a mandatory labelling system for finished and intermediate products intended for sale in the textile, leather goods and footwear sectors, showing the place of origin for each stage of production and ensuring the products' traceability.

2. For the purposes of this Article, 'textile product' means any natural, synthetic or artificial fabric or yarn that is part of a finished or intermediate product to be used in clothing or clothing accessories, as a component of household furniture or furnishings – in the broadest sense – or in the footwear industry.

3. Manufacturers' labels for the finished and intermediate products referred to in paragraph 1 shall clearly summarise specific information about the compliance of the manufacturing process with the labour legislation in force, thereby ensuring that International Labour Organisation agreements are observed throughout the supply chain, and about the products' hygiene and safety certification, the non-employment of

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*minors in the manufacturing process,
compliance with European Union
legislation and compliance with
international environmental agreements.*

*4. The words ‘made in’ followed by the
name of the country of origin shall
indicate the origin of the product. The
mandatory label may be written in any
official language of the European Union
that is easily understood by the end
consumer in the Member State in which
the product is to be marketed.*

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

a) textiles:

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

b) leather goods:

- tanning,*
- cutting,*
- preparation,*
- assembly,*
- finishing;*

c) footwear:

- tanning,*
- upper production,*
- assembly,*
- finishing.*

*6. The products referred to in paragraph 5
shall be described on the label as
originating entirely in one country only if
they underwent all the stages of
manufacture listed in that paragraph in
the aforementioned country.*

Or. it