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*****I**
REPORT

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
on textile names and related labelling of textile products
(COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD))

Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

Rapporteur: Toine Manders

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
majority of the votes cast
- **I Cooperation procedure (first reading)
majority of the votes cast
- **II Cooperation procedure (second reading)
*majority of the votes cast, to approve the common position
majority of Parliament's component Members, to reject or amend
the common position*
- *** Assent procedure
*majority of Parliament's component Members except in cases
covered by Articles 105, 107, 161 and 300 of the EC Treaty and
Article 7 of the EU Treaty*
- ***I Codecision procedure (first reading)
majority of the votes cast
- ***II Codecision procedure (second reading)
*majority of the votes cast, to approve the common position
majority of Parliament's component Members, to reject or amend
the common position*
- ***III Codecision procedure (third reading)
majority of the votes cast, to approve the joint text

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the Commission.)

Amendments to a legislative text

In amendments by Parliament, amended text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. In the case of amending acts, passages in an existing provision that the Commission has left unchanged, but that Parliament wishes to amend, are highlighted in **bold**. Any deletions that Parliament wishes to make in passages of this kind are indicated thus: [...]. Highlighting in *normal italics* is an indication for the relevant departments showing parts of the legislative text for which a correction is proposed, to assist preparation of the final text (for instance, obvious errors or omissions in a given language version). Suggested corrections of this kind are subject to the agreement of the departments concerned.

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION..... | 5 |
| EXPLANATORY STATEMENT..... | 41 |
| PROCEDURE..... | 45 |

DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile names and related labelling of textile products (COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2009)0031),
 - having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 95 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C6-0048/2009),
 - having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council entitled "Consequences of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon for ongoing interinstitutional decision-making procedures" (COM(2009)0665),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) and Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,
 - having regard to Rule 55 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (A7-0122/2010),
1. Adopts at first reading the position hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, to the Commission and to the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Council Directive 73/44/EEC of 26 February 1973 on the approximation of the

Amendment

(1) Council Directive 73/44/EEC of 26 February 1973 on the approximation of the

laws of the Member States relating to the quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures, Directive 96/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 on certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures and Directive **96/74/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of **16 December 1996** on textile names (recast)¹, have been amended several times. Since further amendments are to be made, **they** should be replaced by a single legal instrument, in the interest of clarity.

¹ *OJ L 32, 3.2.1997, p. 38.*

laws of the Member States relating to the quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures, Directive 96/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 on certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures and Directive **2008/121/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of **14 January 2009** on textile names (recast)¹, have been amended several times. Since further amendments are to be made, **those acts** should be replaced by a single legal instrument, in the interest of clarity.

¹ *OJ L 19, 23.1.2009, p. 29.*

Justification

Directive 96/74/EC has been repealed and replaced by Directive 2008/121/EC.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The **Community** legislation on Textile Names and related Labelling of Textile Products is very technical in its content, with detailed provisions that need to be adapted regularly. In order to avoid the need for Member States to transpose the technical amendments into national legislation and thus reduce the administrative burden for national authorities and in order to allow for a faster adoption of new fibre names to be applied at the same time throughout the **Community**, a Regulation appears *as* the most appropriate legal instrument to carry out the legislative simplification.

Amendment

(2) The **Union** legislation on Textile Names and related Labelling of Textile Products is very technical in its content, with detailed provisions that need to be adapted regularly. In order to avoid the need for Member States to transpose the technical amendments into national legislation and thus reduce the administrative burden for national authorities and in order to allow for a faster adoption of new **textile** fibre names to be applied at the same time throughout the **Union**, a Regulation appears *to be* the most appropriate legal instrument to carry out the legislative simplification.

(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)

Justification

This amendment applies throughout the text: a) Alignment with the Treaty of Lisbon ('Community' is replaced by 'Union'), b) the addition of the word 'textile' renders the term 'fibre name' more accurate.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Provision should also be made in respect of certain products which are not made exclusively of textile materials but have a textile content which constitutes an essential part of the product or to which attention is specifically drawn by the *manufacturer, processor or trader*.

Amendment

(5) Provision should also be made in respect of certain products which are not made exclusively of textile materials but have a textile content which constitutes an essential part of the product or to which attention is specifically drawn by the *economic operators*.

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The tolerance in respect of '*other* fibres', which are not to be stated on the labels should apply to both pure products and to mixtures.

Amendment

(6) The tolerance in respect of '*extraneous* fibres', which are not to be stated on the labels should apply to both pure products and to mixtures.

Justification

Alignment with the terminology used in Article 18 of the Regulation.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Textile products subject only to the requirements of inclusive labelling, and those sold by the metre or in cut lengths, should be *offered for sale* in such a way that the consumer can fully acquaint himself with the information affixed to the overall packaging or the roll.

Amendment

(9) Textile products subject only to the requirements of inclusive labelling, and those sold by the metre or in cut lengths, should be *made available on the market* in such a way that the consumer can fully acquaint himself with the information affixed to the overall packaging or the roll.

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Market surveillance of products under the scope of this Regulation in the Member States *should be* subject to the provisions of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety.

Amendment

(11) Market surveillance of products under the scope of this Regulation in the Member States *is* subject to the provisions of ***Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products¹ and those of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety.***

¹ *OJ L218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.*

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) 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 mixtures should be uniform, as regards both the pre-treatment of the sample and its quantitative analysis; therefore this Regulation should lay down uniform methods of analysis for most of the textile products composed of binary and ternary mixtures that are on the market.

Amendment

(12) 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 mixtures should be uniform, as regards both the pre-treatment of the sample and its quantitative analysis; therefore this Regulation should lay down uniform methods of analysis for most of the textile products composed of binary and ternary mixtures that are on the market. ***In order, however, to simplify this Regulation and adapt such uniform methods to technical progress, it is appropriate that the methods set out in this Regulation be turned into European standards. To that end, the Commission should organise the transition from the current system, where the methods are described in this Regulation, to a European standard-based system.***

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In the case of **binary** mixtures for which there is no uniform method of analysis at **Community** level, the laboratory responsible for the test should be allowed to determine the composition of such mixtures **using any valid method at its disposal**, indicating in the analysis report the result obtained and, **in so far as**

Amendment

(13) In the case of **fibre** mixtures for which there is no uniform method of analysis at **Union** level, the laboratory responsible for the test should be allowed to determine the composition of such mixtures, indicating in the analysis report the result obtained, **the method used** and **its** degree of accuracy.

this is known, the degree of accuracy of the method used.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) It is appropriate to establish a procedure, to be observed by any manufacturer or *its representative* that wishes to include a new fibre name *in the technical Annexes. This Regulation should thus set out requirements to apply for a new fibre name to be added to the technical Annexes.*

Amendment

(16) It is appropriate to establish a procedure, *including specific requirements*, to be observed by any manufacturer or *any person acting on his behalf* that wishes to include a new fibre name *on the harmonised list of textile fibre names set out in Annex I.*

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) *The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.*

Amendment

deleted

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) In particular the Commission should be empowered to adapt to technical progress the list of fibre names and the related descriptions, the minimum requirements for the technical file to be annexed to the application by the manufacturer for the addition of a new fibre name to the list of permitted fibre names, the special provisions concerning corsetry products and certain types of textiles, the list of products for which labelling or marking is not mandatory, the list of products for which only inclusive labelling or marking is mandatory, the list of items not to be taken into account for the determination of fibre percentages, the agreed allowances used to calculate the mass of fibres contained in a textile product, as well as to adapt the existing or to adopt new methods of quantitative analysis for binary and ternary mixtures. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, inter alia by supplementing it with new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.

Amendment

(18) In order to ensure that the objectives of this Regulation are attained while keeping pace with technical progress, the Commission should be empowered to adopt, in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, delegated acts designed to supplement or amend non-essential elements of Annexes I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX to this Regulation.

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 12

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 has 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 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.

¹ *Texts adopted, P7_TA(2009)0093.*

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) Consumers, in order to be able to make informed choices, should know when purchasing a textile product whether such product comprises non-textile parts of animal origin. It is therefore essential to indicate on the label the presence of animal-derived materials.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation Recital 19 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19b) This Regulation is limited to rules concerning the harmonisation of textile fibre names and the labelling of the fibre composition of textile products. 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 throughout the Union a high level of consumer protection. 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 be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals. The report should examine, in particular, the added value to the consumer of possible labelling requirements in relation to care treatment, size, hazardous substances, flammability and environmental performance of the textile products, the

use of language-independent symbols 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 characteristics of the products.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Directives **96/74/EC [or recast]**, 96/73/EC and 73/44/EC should be repealed,

Amendment

(20) Directives **2008/121/EC**, 96/73/EC and 73/44/EC should be repealed,

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation lays down rules concerning the use of textile names *and related* labelling of textile products *as well as the rules concerning the quantitative analysis of binary and ternary textile fibre mixtures*.

Amendment

This Regulation lays down rules concerning the use of textile *fibre* names, *the* labelling of textile products *and the determination of the fibre composition of textile products by uniform methods of quantitative analysis, with a view to improving their free circulation in the internal market and providing accurate information to consumers*.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – subparagraphs 1 and 2 (introductory part)

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation *applies* to textile products.

Amendment

1. This Regulation *shall apply* to textile products.

It also applies to the following products:

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following products shall be treated in the same way as textile products:

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The provisions of this Regulation **do** not apply to textile products which:

2. The provisions of this Regulation **shall** not apply to textile products which:

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) are delivered to individual end-consumers as custom-made articles.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions **shall** apply:

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) "labelling" means indicating the required information on the textile product by attaching a label thereto, or by

way of sewing, embroidering, printing, embossing or using any other technology of application;

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions of "making available on the market", "placing on the market", "manufacturer", "authorised representative", "importer", "distributor", "economic operators", "harmonised standard", "market surveillance" and "market surveillance authorities" in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall apply.

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Textile products ***may be marketed within the Community, either before or during their industrial processing or at any of the distribution stages, only where such products are labelled according to the provisions of this Regulation.***

1. Textile products ***shall only be made available on the market if they are labelled or accompanied with commercial documents in compliance with the provisions of this Regulation.***

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

Amendment

2. **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 25

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Only the names of fibres listed in Annex I shall be used **for composition labelling.**

Amendment

1. Only the names of **textile** fibres listed in Annex I shall be used **to indicate the fibre composition of textile products.**

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Any manufacturer or **its representative** may apply to the Commission to add a new fibre name to the list set out in Annex I.

Amendment

Any manufacturer or **any person acting on his behalf** may apply to the Commission to add a new **textile** fibre name to the list set out in Annex I.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

2. A textile product **shall** be considered as exclusively composed of the same fibre if

Amendment

2. A textile product **may** be considered as exclusively composed of the same fibre if

it contains **up to** 2 % by weight of **other** fibres, provided this quantity is justified **on technical grounds** and is not added as a matter of routine.

it contains **no more than** 2 % by weight of **extraneous** fibres, provided this quantity is justified **as being technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice** and is not added as a matter of routine.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Under the same condition, a textile product, which has undergone a carding process, **shall** be considered as exclusively composed of the same fibre if it contains **up to** 5% by weight of **other** fibres.

Amendment

Under the same condition, a textile product, which has undergone a carding process, **may** be considered as exclusively composed of the same fibre if it contains **no more than** 5% by weight of **extraneous** fibres.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The **fibrous impurities** in the products referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, including wool products which have undergone a carding process, shall not exceed 0.3% and shall be justified **by technical reasons connected with manufacture**.

Amendment

3. The **extraneous fibres** in the products referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, including wool products which have undergone a carding process, shall not exceed 0,3 % **by weight** and shall be justified **as being technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice**.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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 constituent fibres in descending order**.

labelled by one of the following:

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

(b) the name of the fibre which accounts for at least 85% of the total weight 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 accounts for as much as 85 % of the total weight, shall be labelled by the name and percentage by weight of at least two fibres with the highest percentage by weight, 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.

However, the following rules shall also apply:

(a) fibres which separately account for less than 10 % of the total weight of a product may be collectively designated by the term 'other fibres', followed by the total percentage by weight;

(b) 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.

3. Products having a pure cotton warp and a pure flax weft, in which the percentage of flax accounts for at least 40 % of the total weight of the unsized fabric may be given the name 'cotton linen union' which must be accompanied by the composition specification 'pure cotton warp — pure flax weft'.

4. For textile products the composition of which cannot easily be stated at the time of their manufacture, the term 'mixed fibres' or the term 'unspecified textile

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and without prejudice to Article 7(2), fibres which individually account 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', followed by their percentage by weight, provided that they cannot easily be stated at the time of the manufacture.

3. Products having a pure cotton warp and a pure flax weft, in which the percentage of flax accounts for at least 40 % of the total weight of the unsized fabric may be given the name 'cotton linen union' which must be accompanied by the composition specification 'pure cotton warp — pure flax weft'.

4. *Without prejudice to Article 5 (1)*, for textile products the composition of which cannot easily be stated at the time of their manufacture, the term 'mixed fibres' or the term 'unspecified textile composition' may

composition' may be used on the label.

be used on the label.

5. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a fibre not included in Annex I may be designated by the term 'other fibres', followed by its total percentage by weight, provided that an application for the inclusion of such a fibre in Annex I has been submitted in accordance with Article 6.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation Article 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 10a

Animal-derived materials

1. Where a textile product comprises non-textile parts of animal origin, it shall bear a label stating that such parts are made of animal-derived materials. The labelling 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 on the label refers.

2. Member States shall inform the Commission of the analytical methods they use to identify animal-derived materials by [date of application], and subsequently whenever required in the light of new developments.

3. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Articles 19a, 19b and 19c, specifying the detailed form of and modalities for the labelling on the

textile products referred to in paragraph 1 and establishing the analytical methods to be used to identify animal-derived materials.

Justification

Consumers, in order to be able to make informed choices, should know when purchasing a textile product whether such product comprises non-textile parts of animal origin (fur, leather, etc). It is therefore essential to indicate on the label the presence of animal-derived materials.

Amendment 32

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Labels and marking

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

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***.

Amendment

Labelling

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

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, ***the labelling*** 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 and of the Council 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.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 2 – subparagraphs 1 and 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The manufacturer or his authorized agent established in the Community or, if neither the manufacturer nor his authorized agent is established in the Community, the economic operator responsible for first placing the textile product on the Community market shall ensure the supply of the label and the accuracy of the information contained therein.

The distributor shall ensure that the textile products sold by him bear the appropriate labelling prescribed by this Regulation.

Amendment

2. When placing a textile product on the market, the manufacturer or, if the manufacturer is not established in the Union, the importer shall ensure the supply of the label and the accuracy of the information contained therein.

When placing a textile product on the market, the distributor shall ensure that the textile products bear the appropriate labelling prescribed by this Regulation.

A distributor shall be considered a manufacturer for the purposes of this Regulation, where it places a product on the market under its own name or trademark, attaches the label or modifies the content of the label.

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The *persons* referred to in the first and second subparagraphs shall ensure that any information supplied when textile products are *placed* on the market cannot be confused with the names and descriptions laid down by this Regulation.

Amendment

The *economic operators* referred to in the first and second subparagraphs shall ensure that any information supplied when textile products are *made available* on the market cannot be confused with the names and descriptions laid down by this Regulation.

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation

Article 12 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The names and descriptions referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall be clearly indicated in sales contracts, bills, invoices and other commercial documents.

The use of abbreviations is not allowed. However, a mechanized processing code may be used, provided that code is explained in the same document.

Amendment

deleted

Justification

These provisions have now been incorporated under Article 11 in order to achieve greater coherence.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The names and *descriptions* referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall be indicated in catalogues and trade literature, on packaging, **labels and marking in clear**, legible and uniform **print when textile products are offered for sale**.

Amendment

2. When making a textile product available on the market, the names and **fibre composition** referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall be indicated in catalogues and trade literature, on packaging **and labelling in a manner that is easily accessible, visible and** legible and **in uniform letter/number size, style and font. That information shall be clearly visible to the consumer before the purchase, including in cases where the purchase is made by electronic means.**

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

In the case of bobbins, reels, skeins, balls or other small quantity of sewing, mending and embroidery yarns, the first subparagraph shall apply to the inclusive labelling referred to in Article 15(3).

Individual items may be labelled in any **one** of the Community languages.

Amendment

In the case of bobbins, reels, skeins, balls or other small quantity of sewing, mending and embroidery yarns, the first subparagraph shall apply to the inclusive labelling referred to in Article 15(3).

Where such products are individually sold to the end user, they may be labelled in any of the **official languages of the Union, provided they also have an inclusive labelling. Where appropriate, the textile fibre names may be replaced by, or combined with, intelligible language-independent symbols.**

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Articles 19a, 19b and 19c, establishing detailed conditions concerning the use of the symbols referred to in this paragraph.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation
Article 15 – paragraphs 3 and 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Where textile products listed in Annex VI are of the same type and composition, they may be ***offered for sale*** together under an inclusive label.

3. Where textile products listed in Annex VI are of the same type and composition, they may be ***made available on the market*** together under an inclusive label.

4. The composition of textile products sold by the metre may be shown on the length or roll ***offered for sale***.

4. The composition of textile products sold by the metre may be shown on the length or roll ***made available on the market***.

Justification

Alignment with the New Legislative Framework.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation
Chapter 3 – Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Fibre percentages and tolerances

Market surveillance

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation Article 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 16

deleted

Items not to be taken into account for the determination of fibre percentages

In the determination of percentages set out in Articles 7, 8 and 9 to be displayed pursuant to Article 11, the items listed in Annex VII shall not be taken into account.

Justification

This provision has been included under Article 17 in order to achieve greater coherence.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. **National** market surveillance authorities shall carry out checks on the conformity of the composition of textile products with the supplied information related to the composition of those products in accordance with *Directive 2001/95/EC*.

1. Market surveillance authorities shall carry out checks on the conformity of the composition of textile products with the supplied information related to the composition of those products in accordance with **this Regulation**.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The checks referred to in paragraph 1 shall be carried out in accordance with the methods **of sampling and quantitative analysis of certain binary and ternary**

2. For the purpose of determining the fibre composition of textile products, the checks referred to in paragraph 1 shall be carried out in accordance with the methods

fibres mixtures set out in Annex VIII.

or harmonised standards set out in Annex VIII.

Justification

In order to simplify this Regulation and adapt the methods of sampling and quantitative analysis of certain binary and ternary fibre mixtures to technical progress, the Commission should issue a mandate to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) with a view to transforming the methods set out in Annex VIII into harmonised standards.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In determining the fibre composition set out in Articles 7, 8 and 9, the items listed in Annex VII shall not be taken into account.

Justification

This provision derives from Article 16 and has been inserted here to achieve greater coherence of the text.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Any laboratory *responsible* for the testing of textile mixtures for which there is no uniform method of analysis at **Community** level shall determine the composition of such mixtures **by using any valid method at its disposal**, indicating in the analysis report the result obtained and, **in so far as this is known**, the degree of

3. Any laboratory **accredited and approved by the Member State authorities** 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 the degree of accuracy of **that** method.

accuracy of *the* method *used*.

Justification

The term 'responsible' offers no guarantee of reliability regarding the testing laboratory and its findings. Laboratories accredited and approved by the Member State authorities fulfil at least the minimum criteria regarding quality and reliability.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) 2 % of the total weight of the textile product, provided that *that* quantity is justified *on technical grounds* and is not added as a matter of routine;

Amendment

(a) 2 % of the total weight of the textile product, provided that *this* quantity is justified *as being technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice* and is not added as a matter of routine;

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation Chapter 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Chapter 3a

Indication of origin for textile products

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 18a

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 22 to 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code¹.

2. The importation 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 may not be replaced by a corresponding indication in accompanying commercial documents.

4. The Commission may adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Articles 19a, 19b and 19c, to 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.

5. 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 European Union, which is easily understood by the end consumer in the Member State in which the products are to be marketed.

6. 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.

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

¹ OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 18b

Indication of origin for other textile products

1. Where the origin of textile products other than those referred to in Article 18a 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 European Union, which

is easily understood by the end consumer in the Member State in which the product is to be marketed.

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 50

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 18c

Delegated acts

The Commission may adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Articles 19a, 19b and 19c, in order to:

- determine the detailed form of and modalities for the origin labelling;*
- 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 other rules that may be required when products are found not to comply with this Regulation.*

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 18d

Common provisions

1. Textile products referred to in Article 18a 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 18a 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 Commission may adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Articles 19a, 19b and 19c, in relation to declarations and supporting documents that can be taken to demonstrate compliance with this Regulation.

4. 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 within 9 months after the entry into force of this Regulation, at the latest, and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

5. 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.

6. 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 market¹.

¹OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) 5 % in the case of products which have undergone a carding process.

Amendment

(b) ***under the same condition***, 5 % ***of the total weight*** in the case of ***textile*** products which have undergone a carding process.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment of the Annexes

1. The Commission may adopt any amendments to Annexes I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX which are necessary for adapting these Annexes to technical progress.

2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, inter alia, by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 20(2).

Amendment

Delegated acts

Amendments to Annexes I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX which are necessary for adapting those Annexes to technical progress shall be adopted by the Commission by means of delegated acts in accordance with Article 19a, subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 19b and 19c.

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 19a

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt the delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of [five] years following the entry into force of this Regulation. The Commission shall make a report in respect of the delegated powers at the latest six months before the end of the [five] year period. That report shall be accompanied, if necessary, by a legislative proposal for extending the duration of the

delegation.

2. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and the Council.

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 19b

Revocation of the delegation

The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council.

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 19c

Objections to delegated acts

1. The European Parliament or the Council may object to a delegated act within a period of three months from the date of notification.

At the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council this period

shall be extended by two months.

2. If, on the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 1, neither the European Parliament nor the Council has objected to the delegated act, or if both the European Parliament and the Council have informed the Commission that they do not intend to object, the act shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and shall enter into force on the date stated therein.

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 57

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 20**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 20

deleted

Committee

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee for Textile Names and Labelling.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

Justification

Alignment with the provisions of the Lisbon treaty on delegated acts (Article 290).

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation Article 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 20a

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. The report shall be based on an extended consultation of all stakeholders, consumer surveys, and a thorough cost/benefit analysis, and shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals. The report shall examine, inter alia, the following issues:

- a harmonised care labelling system ,***
- an EU-wide uniform size labelling system for clothing and 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 about the product, for instance via Internet,

- the use of language-independent symbols for identifying the fibres used for the manufacture of a textile product, enabling the consumer to easily understand its composition and, in particular, the use of natural or synthetic fibres.

2. 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 synthetic 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. 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 EU legislation.*

** Two years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.*

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation Article 21

Text proposed by the Commission

By *[DATE = 5 years* from the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on

Amendment

By **3 years** from the entry into force of this Regulation at the latest, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the

the implementation of this Regulation, with an emphasis on the requests and adoption of new fibre names.

implementation of this Regulation, with an emphasis on the requests and adoption of new fibre names *and submit, where justified, a legislative proposal.*

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Article 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 21a

Transitional provision

*Textile products which are in compliance with the provisions of Directive 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 January 2009 on textile names (recast)¹ and were placed on the market before [6 months after entry into force] may continue to be placed on the market until ...**

¹ OJ L 19, 23.1.2009, p. 29.

* Two years and six months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation Article 22

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Directives **73/44/EC**, 96/73/EC and **96/74/EC [or recast]** are repealed with effect from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Directives **73/44/EEC**, 96/73/EC and **2008/121/EC** are repealed with effect from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Justification

Directive 96/74/EC has been repealed and replaced by Directive 2008/121/EC.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation Annex II – indent 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- Results of tests conducted to assess possible allergenic reactions or other adverse effects of the new fibre on human health, in compliance with relevant EU legislation;

Justification

The technical file submitted by the manufacturer when applying for the addition of a new fibre name to the harmonised list should include, where appropriate, information about the health implications of the new fibre.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation Annex V – point 24

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

24. Toys

deleted

Justification

Indication of the fibre composition will apply only to toys falling within the scope of this Regulation, namely toys composed by at least 80% by weight of textile fibres. The Commission should examine whether Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys offers sufficient information to consumers about toys made of textile fibres.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

I. Commission proposal

The Commission adopted on 30 January 2009 a proposal for a new regulation on textile names and related labelling of textile products. The proposal brings together all existing legislation (three basic Directives)¹ related to textile names and labelling under a single Regulation in order to avoid the administrative burden incurred by Member States when transposing into national legislation the technical adaptations required each time a new fibre name is added to the list of harmonised names.

The proposal also establishes a revised procedure for manufacturers requesting the addition of a new fibre name to the harmonised list, with the view to shortening the time between the submission of an application for, and the adoption of, a new fibre name.

The benefits for industry arise from reducing the time required for placing a new fibre on the market. This means savings in administrative costs and an earlier realisation of revenue from the sale of the fibre, while consumers may also gain benefits from new fibres reaching the market earlier.

The proposed revision of EU legislation on textile names and labelling is essentially a technical exercise without major political implications. It does not extend EU legislation to other labelling requirements beyond the fibre composition and the harmonisation of textile fibre names covered by the existing Directives.

II. Rapporteur's general remarks

The EU textile industry has undertaken a lengthy process of restructuring, modernisation and technological progress in response to the significant economic challenges faced by the sector in recent years. European businesses, notably SMEs, have improved their global position by concentrating on competitive advantages such as quality, design, innovation and products with higher added-value. The EU industry plays a leading role at world level in the development of new products, technical and non-woven textiles for novel applications such as geo-textiles, hygiene products, the automotive industry or the medical sector. The number of requests for new fibre names to be added to EU legislation has increased in recent years and this trend is expected to strengthen as the European textile sector evolves into a more innovative industry.²

¹ Directive 2008/121/EC on textile names (recast) requires the labelling of the fibre composition of textile products using only the harmonised names listed in Annex I to the Directive. Directives 96/73/EC and 73/44/EEC specify the methods of analysis to be used to check whether the composition of textile products is in conformity with the information supplied on the label.

² Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile names and related labelling of textile products
http://eescopinions.eesc.europa.eu/viewdoc.aspx?doc=\\esppubl\esp_public\ces\int\int477\en\ces1928-2009_ac_en.doc

The Rapporteur welcomes the Commission's proposal given that it simplifies the existing regulatory framework for the development and uptake of novel fibres, and has the potential to encourage innovation in the textile and clothing sector, whilst allowing fibre users and consumers to benefit more readily from innovative products.

The Rapporteur would have favoured, however, a more wide-ranging and ambitious revision. Taking into account the limited objectives of this proposal, the Rapporteur considers that the main political issue is whether EU legislation should be extended to include other labelling requirements beyond the fibre composition and the harmonisation of textile fibre names in order to ensure additional benefits for the consumer.

The conclusions of the European Parliament's Study on the Labelling of Textile Products, which was carried out following a request by the IMCO Committee, and the exchange of views with the textile industry during the visit of a delegation of the IMCO Committee to Milan in November 2009, reveal that although stakeholders have different views in many respects, there is a need for action in certain areas related to textile labelling.

III. Rapporteur's overall position

In order to eliminate potential obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market caused by diverging provisions or practices of Member States, and in order to keep pace with the development of electronic commerce and future challenges in the market of textile products, it is necessary to examine the harmonisation and standardisation of other aspects of textile labelling with a view to facilitate the free movement of textile products in the internal market and achieve a uniform and high level of consumer protection throughout the EU.

The Rapporteur acknowledges that extending at this stage the scope of mandatory labelling requirements would lead to time-consuming discussions and could therefore jeopardise the simplification exercise. The Rapporteur therefore suggests that the debate on other aspects of textile labelling should be kept separate from this Regulation.

To that end, the Rapporteur calls on the Commission to submit, within two years of the entry into force of this Regulation, a report to the European Parliament and the Council regarding possible new labelling requirements to be introduced at Union level in order to harmonise, standardise and simplify the labelling of textile products, with a view to providing to consumers with accurate, relevant, intelligible and comparable information on the composition, properties, care, origin and size of textile products.

Revision of the current legislative framework on textile labelling

This report shall examine in particular consumer views with regard to the minimum amount of information that must be supplied on the label of a textile product, and investigate means other than labelling which may be used to provide additional information that is not considered essential by the consumers. The Rapporteur holds the view that a right balance should be struck between a high level of consumer protection and the simplification of the regulatory framework for textile products. In this context, it should be ensured that extending compulsory labelling will not impose a disproportionate burden on enterprises without

bringing real added-value for consumers, which may even be confused by an excess of information on the label of textile products. For that purpose, alternative means other than mandatory labelling requirements could be used for consumers to make informed choices.

The aforementioned report to be carried out by the European Commission shall cover in particular the following issues:

- a **harmonised care labelling system** to provide consumers and textile care companies with complete and accurate information on the care treatment of textile products;
- an **EU-wide uniform size labelling system** for clothing and footwear;
- harmonised rules on the **indication of the origin** of textile products imported from non-EU countries and precise criteria for the use of a "Made in" origin marking for products manufactured in the Union;
- indication of any potentially **allergenic or hazardous substances** used in the manufacture or processing of textile products;
- **ecological labelling** relating to the environmental performance of textile products, such as the impact on the environment, energy and resource consumption and the generation of waste, with a view to encourage sustainable production and consumption of textile products;
- **social labelling** to allow consumers to make decisions about which products to purchase on the basis of ethical considerations such as the health, safety, human rights, welfare, working conditions and the pay of workers producing the textile products;
- warning labels to inform consumers about the **flammability performance** of textile products, in particular high-fire-hazard clothing;
- the use of **Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)** and other means of **electronic labelling** in order to provide supplementary information on textile products, while ensuring consumer privacy and without affecting the final price of the product;
- the inclusion of an **identification number** on the label which shall be used by the consumer or the retailer to obtain additional information on a textile product via the internet, in particular its properties, composition, origin or variations;
- the use of **language-independent symbols** for identifying the fibres used for the manufacture of a textile product, enabling the consumer to easily understand its composition and, in particular, the use of natural or synthetic fibres.

The report shall be based on an extended consultation with all stakeholders and a thorough impact assessment, and shall be accompanied, where justified, by legislative proposals. The Rapporteur considers that the Working Group on Textile Names and Labelling could constitute an appropriate forum as starting point for the discussion, but emphasises that the Commission should ensure a more systematic involvement of civil society, consumer representatives, social partners and institutional stakeholders in order to ensure that the

composition of the Working Group reflects the positions of all interested parties.

Health implications

Furthermore, the Rapporteur considers that there is a lack of sufficient evidence on the possible effects of hazardous substances, used in the manufacturing and processing of textile products, on human health. The Commission shall therefore carry out a study to assess whether substances used in the manufacture or processing of textile products may represent a hazard to human health. This study shall evaluate in particular whether there is a causal link between allergic reactions and synthetic fibres, colourings, biocides, preservatives or nanoparticles used in textile products.

Labelling of animal-derived materials

Another substantive amendment proposed by the Rapporteur is the indication, on the label of textile products, of the source material of non-textile parts of animal origin. It is essential for consumers, in order to make informed choices, to be aware whether a textile product comprises materials derived from skin, fur or other animal-derived materials.

Harmonised standards for the methods for the quantitative analysis of textile fibre mixtures (Annex VIII)

In order to simplify this Regulation and adapt the uniform methods for the sampling and analysis of textile products to technical progress, the Rapporteur considers that these methods, which are used to check whether the composition of textile products is in conformity with the information supplied on the label, should be transformed into European standards. To that end, the Commission should issue a mandate to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN).

Technical amendments

A number of amendments have been introduced to different articles of the proposed Regulation in order to clarify certain technical aspects and ensure greater coherence of the text. The Rapporteur has also tabled a number of amendments with the broad aim of ensuring consistency with the New Legislative Framework and the provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon on delegated acts (Article 290).

IV. Conclusion

The Rapporteur presents these proposals to the Committee and looks forward to further suggestions.

PROCEDURE

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Title | Textile names and related labelling of textile products | | | |
| References | COM(2009)0031 – C6-0048/2009 – 2009/0006(COD) | | | |
| Date submitted to Parliament | 30.1.2009 | | | |
| Committee responsible Date announced in plenary | IMCO 19.10.2009 | | | |
| Committee(s) asked for opinion(s) Date announced in plenary | ITRE 19.10.2009 | | | |
| Not delivering opinions Date of decision | ITRE 2.9.2009 | | | |
| Rapporteur(s) Date appointed | Toine Manders 14.9.2009 | | | |
| Discussed in committee | 2.9.2009 | 29.9.2009 | 6.10.2009 | 4.11.2009 |
| | 27.1.2010 | 16.3.2010 | | |
| Date adopted | 8.4.2010 | | | |
| Result of final vote | +: -: 0: | 30 1 6 | | |
| Members present for the final vote | Adam Bielan, Cristian Silviu Buşoi, Lara Comi, Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, António Fernando Correia De Campos, Jürgen Creutzmann, Christian Engström, Evelyne Gebhardt, Louis Grech, Małgorzata Handzlik, Malcolm Harbour, Iliana Ivanova, Philippe Juvin, Toine Manders, Hans-Peter Mayer, Tiziano Motti, Gianni Pittella, Mitro Repo, Robert Rochefort, Zuzana Roithová, Heide Rühle, Christel Schaldemose, Andreas Schwab, Laurence J.A.J. Stassen, Catherine Stihler, Eva-Britt Svensson, Róza Gräfin Von Thun Und Hohenstein, Kyriacos Triantaphyllides, Emilie Turunen, Barbara Weiler | | | |
| Substitute(s) present for the final vote | Regina Bastos, Constance Le Grip, Emma McClarkin, Rareş-Lucian Niculescu, Konstantinos Poupakis, Sylvana Rapti, Kerstin Westphal | | | |