



Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2009/2748(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on origin marking		
Subject 2.10.03 Standardisation, EC/EU standards and trade mark, certification, compliance		

Key players	
European Parliament	

Key events			
11/11/2009	Debate in Parliament		Summary
25/11/2009	Results of vote in Parliament		
25/11/2009	Decision by Parliament	T7-0093/2009	Summary
25/11/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2009/2748(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 132-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway					
Motion for a resolution		B7-0142/2009	25/11/2009	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0144/2009	25/11/2009	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0145/2009	25/11/2009	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0146/2009	25/11/2009	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0093/2009	25/11/2009	EP	Summary
Joint motion for resolution		RC-B7-0142/2009	25/11/2009		
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2010)793/2	29/03/2010	EC	

Resolution on origin marking

The House held a debate, following on the Commission statement, on the 'Made in' origin marking.

A motion for a resolution closing this debate was due to be put to the vote at the next part-session.

Resolution on origin marking

Following the debate which took place during the sitting of 11 November 2009, the European Parliament adopted by 529 votes to 27 with 37 a resolution on origin marking.

The resolution had been tabled by the EPP, S&D, Greens/ALE and ALDE groups.

Parliament reiterates that consumer protection requires transparent and consistent trade rules, including indications of origin. It notes that at present, the EU does not have any harmonised provisions or uniform practices on origin marking. Disparities between regulations in force in the Member States as well as the absence of clear Community rules in this area are resulting in a fragmented legal framework.

Parliament notes that national measures imposing compulsory origin marking on goods imported from other Member States are prohibited, while there is no such limitation on compulsory origin marking on goods imported from third countries. However, a number of the EU's major trading partners, such as the United States, China, Japan and Canada, have enacted mandatory origin-marking requirements. Parliament calls on the Commission and the Council:

- to take all necessary steps to ensure a level playing field with trading partners which have enacted origin-marking requirements. An origin marking scheme would have the aim of allowing consumers to be fully aware of the country of origin of the products they purchase;
- to set up proper customs surveillance and enforcement mechanisms;
- strongly to intervene, together with the Member States, to defend consumers' legitimate rights and expectations whenever there is evidence of fraudulent or misleading origin marking by importers and third country producers.

Members States are urged to maintain a consistent Community approach to this issue so as to enable consumers to receive more complete and accurate information. Parliament regards compulsory origin marking as an important step towards more complete information about social and environmental production and processing standards.

Parliament notes that the 2005 Commission proposal for a Council regulation on the indication of the country of origin of certain products imported from third countries ([COM\(2005\)0661](#)), is restricted to a limited number of imported products, such as textiles, jewellery, apparel, footwear, furniture, leather, lamps and light fittings, glassware, ceramics and handbags, for which the 'made in' requirement provides valuable information for final consumer choice. This proposal is considered useful in reaching the objective of transparency and appropriate information for the consumer as well as consistency in international trade rules.

However, the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1 December 2009 will put Parliament and the Council on an equal footing regarding the common commercial policy. Under Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union the ordinary legislative procedure will apply to future regulation on origin marking. Accordingly, Parliament calls on the Commission to maintain its proposal unchanged and resubmit it to Parliament in accordance with Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU immediately after the Treaty of Lisbon enters into force.