











Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2016/2583(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on mandatory indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for certain foods		
Subject		
3.10.05.01 Meat		
3.10.05.02 Milk and dairy products		
4.60.02 Consumer information, advertising, labelling		
4.60.04.04 Food safety		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		11/01/2016
		 WILLMOTT Dame	11/01/2016
		 Glenis	11/01/2016
			11/01/2016
		 GIRLING Julie	11/01/2016
		 JÄÄTTEENMÄKI Anneli	
		 RIVASI Michèle	
		 PEDICINI Piericola	
	 SALVINI Matteo		
European Commission	Commission DG Agriculture and Rural Development	Commissioner HOGAN Phil	

Key events			
11/05/2016	Debate in Parliament		
12/05/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
12/05/2016	Decision by Parliament	T8-0225/2016	Summary
12/05/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2016/2583(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p5
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/8/05683

Documentation gateway					
Amendments tabled in committee		PE578.538	04/03/2016	EP	
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament		B8-0363/2016	09/05/2016	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0545/2016	10/05/2016	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0225/2016	12/05/2016	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2016)486	23/09/2016	EC	

Resolution on mandatory indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for certain foods

The European Parliament adopted by 422 votes to 159 with 68 abstentions, a resolution tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety on mandatory indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for certain foods.

Members recalled that in its [resolution of 11 February 2015](#), Parliament urged the Commission to present legislative proposals making the indication of the origin of meat in processed foods mandatory in order to ensure greater transparency throughout the food chain and to better inform European consumers.

The resolution emphasises that, according to the Eurobarometer survey 2013:

- 84% of EU citizens consider it necessary to indicate the origin of milk, whether sold as such or used as an ingredient in dairy products; this is one of several factors that may influence consumer behaviour;
- 88% of EU citizens consider it necessary to indicate the origin of meat other than beef, swine, sheep, goat and poultry meat.

Furthermore, the Commissions report of 17 December 2013 regarding the mandatory indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for meat used as an ingredient recognises that more than 90% of consumer respondents consider it important that meat origin be labelled on processed food products.

Parliament considered that consumers, like many professionals, are in favour of the mandatory labelling of meat in processed products.

Accordingly, Parliament asked the Commission to:

- implement the mandatory indication of country of origin or place of provenance for all kinds of drinking milk, dairy products and meat products, and to consider extending the mandatory indication of country of origin or place of provenance to other single-ingredient foods or those with one main ingredient, by making legislative proposals in these areas;
- submit legislative proposals making the indication of the origin of meat in processed foods mandatory in order to ensure greater transparency throughout the food chain and to better inform European consumers in the wake of the horsemeat scandal and other cases of food fraud. Mandatory labelling requirements should take into account the principle of proportionality and the administrative burden for food business operators and enforcement authorities;
- support labelling schemes relating to animal welfare during cultivation, transport and slaughter;
- take the necessary action to combat fraud in relation to rules on the voluntary labelling of origin for foodstuffs;
- promote the development of products with protected designation of origin (PDO), protected geographical indication (PGI), or traditional speciality guaranteed (TSG) pursuant to [Regulation \(EU\) No 1151/2012](#), and ensure European promotion campaigns on those products are stepped up.

Members also took the view that the mandatory labelling of egg products and foods containing eggs to indicate origin and rearing method could improve transparency and protection, and called on the Commission to submit a market analysis and, if necessary, to draw up appropriate legislative proposals.

They believed that country of origin labelling for drinking milk, lightly processed dairy products (such as cheese and cream) and lightly processed meat products (such as bacon and sausages) would have significantly reduced associated costs, and that this labelling should be explored as a priority.

Lastly, considering that origin labelling as such does not prevent fraud, Parliament advocated that a resolute course should be taken to step up monitoring, improve enforcement of existing legislation and impose more stringent penalties.

