

Basic information	
2022/0269(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market Subject 1.10 Fundamental rights in the EU, Charter 3.45.01 Company law 4.10.03 Child protection, children's rights 4.15.12 Workers protection and rights, labour law 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general 6.10.09 Human rights situation in the world 6.20.02 Export/import control, trade defence, trade barriers Legislative priorities Joint Declaration 2023-24	

Key players			
European Parliament	Joint committee responsible		Rapporteur
	INTA International Trade		RAFAELA Samira (Renew)
	IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection		LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel (S&D)
			Shadow rapporteur WARBORN Jörgen (EPP) SCHWAB Andreas (EPP) GLUCKSMANN Raphaël (S&D) HAHN Svenja (Renew) BRICMONT Saskia (Greens /EFA) CAVAZZINI Anna (Greens /EFA) HOOGEVEEN Michiel (ECR) ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma (ECR) BASSO Alessandra (ID) SCHOLZ Helmut (The Left) PELLETIER Anne-Sophie (The Left)

	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	AFET	Foreign Affairs (Associated committee)	YENBOU Salima (Renew)	29/09/2022
	DEVE	Development	DE BASSO Ilan (S&D)	26/10/2022
	EMPL	Employment and Social Affairs (Associated committee)	SATOURI Mounir (Greens /EFA)	30/11/2022
	PECH	Fisheries	D'AMATO Rosa (Greens/EFA)	09/01/2023
	JURI	Legal Affairs	Chair on behalf of committee VÁZQUEZ LÁZARA Adrián (Renew)	23/01/2023
Council of the European Union	Council configuration		Meetings	Date
	General Affairs		4059	2024-11-19
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Trade and Economic Security		BRETON Thierry	
European Economic and Social Committee				

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/09/2022	Legislative proposal published	COM(2022)0453 	Summary
06/10/2022	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
16/03/2023	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
16/03/2023	Referral to joint committee announced in Parliament		
16/10/2023	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
16/10/2023	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
26/10/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0306/2023	Summary
08/11/2023	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 71)		
09/11/2023	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 71)		
	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional	PE759.952	

20/03/2024	negotiations	GEDA/A/(2024)001487	
22/04/2024	Debate in Parliament		
23/04/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0309/2024	Summary
23/04/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
19/11/2024	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
27/11/2024	Final act signed		
12/12/2024	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2022/0269(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59 Rules of Procedure EP 57_o Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 114 Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 207
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CJ33/9/11493

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE746.734	28/04/2023	
Specific opinion	JURI	PE749.170	30/05/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE749.232	09/06/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE749.911	09/06/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE749.277	15/06/2023	
Committee opinion	DEVE	PE742.681	04/07/2023	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE745.348	18/07/2023	
Committee opinion	PECH	PE739.691	19/07/2023	
Committee opinion	EMPL	PE745.486	19/07/2023	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0306/2023	26/10/2023	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE759.952	13/03/2024	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0309/2024	23/04/2024	Summary

Council of the EU				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2024)001487	13/03/2024		
Draft final act	00067/2024/LEX	27/11/2024		
European Commission				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Legislative proposal	COM(2022)0453 	14/09/2022	Summary	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2024)394	08/08/2024		
National parliaments				
Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2022)0453	01/12/2022	
Contribution	CZ_CHAMBER	COM(2022)0453	01/12/2022	
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2022)0453	21/12/2022	
Other institutions and bodies				
Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES5362/2022	24/01/2023	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
CAVAZZINI Anna	Committee chair	IMCO	18/09/2024	amfori - Trade with Purpose
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	05/03/2024	Tony's Chocolonely
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	23/02/2024	European Solar Manufacturing Council
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	19/12/2023	Decathlon SE
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	13/12/2023	First Solar European Technology Center AB First Solar GmbH
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	12/12/2023	Altana Technologies, Inc.

LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	07/12/2023	Altana Technologies, Inc.
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	27/11/2023	Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund Österreichische Bundesarbeitskammer European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights International Labour Organization
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	21/11/2023	Altana Technologies, Inc.
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	17/11/2023	DIGITALEUROPE
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	15/11/2023	Danish Institute for Human Rights
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	15/11/2023	Global Counsel Limited
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	14/11/2023	Altana Technologies, Inc.
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/11/2023	Responsible Business Alliance
LEXMANN Miriam	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	EMPL	26/10/2023	Anti-Slavery International
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	25/10/2023	Anti-Slavery International Uyghur Human Rights Project World Uyghur Congress Coalition to End Forced Labour in the Uyghur Region Campaign for Uyghurs Solidarity Center International Labor Rights Forum Turkmen Initiative for Human Rights Cotton Campaign
LEXMANN Miriam	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	EMPL	27/09/2023	Hanover Communications International
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/09/2023	amfori - Trade with Purpose
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/09/2023	Stichting Fair Trade Advocacy Office
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	21/09/2023	First Solar GmbH
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	13/09/2023	Ocean Outlaw
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	12/09/2023	Ocean Outlaw
BILBAO BARANDICA Izaskun	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	PECH	12/09/2023	Ocean outlaw
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	07/09/2023	Anti-Slavery International
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	27/07/2023	Anti-Slavery International
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	19/07/2023	Environmental Justice Foundation
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	19/07/2023	CNV Internationaal
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	17/07/2023	Anti-Slavery International
AL-SAHLANI Abir	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	EMPL	12/07/2023	Svensk Handel

RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	05/07/2023	BUSINESSEUROPE
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	05/07/2023	WACKER CHEMIE AG
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	05/07/2023	WACKER CHEMIE AG
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	04/07/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	03/07/2023	Human Rights Defender
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	28/06/2023	Digital Europe
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	19/06/2023	WACKER CHEMIE AG
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/06/2023	Fashion Revolution CIC
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/06/2023	EPIA SolarPower Europe
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	08/06/2023	Japan Business Council in Europe
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	08/06/2023	Anti-Slavery International Olam Food Ingredients University of Stirling Douane Nederland
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	06/06/2023	Kharon
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	05/06/2023	ENEL SpA
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	05/06/2023	European Cocoa Association
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	02/06/2023	Cargill Olam Food Ingredients Port of Amsterdam NV Gemeente Zaanstad
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	02/06/2023	U.S. Embassy The Hague
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/06/2023	FoodDrinkEurope
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/06/2023	WACKER CHEMIE AG
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	31/05/2023	Anti-Slavery International Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne Human Rights Watch Networks Matter
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	31/05/2023	EUROMETAUX
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/05/2023	EUROMETAUX
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/05/2023	CIP - Confederação Empresarial de Portugal
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur	AFET	30/05/2023	Front Line Defenders
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	24/05/2023	Responsible Business Alliance
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	23/05/2023	adidas AG
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	23/05/2023	European Branded Clothing Alliance

LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	17/05/2023	Lightsource bp
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	15/05/2023	Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	15/05/2023	Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/05/2023	DIGITALEUROPE
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	12/05/2023	AIM - European Brands Association
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	11/05/2023	SMEunited aisbl
HOOGVEEN Michiel	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	10/05/2023	Vereniging VNO-NCW
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	10/05/2023	Ericsson
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/05/2023	European Solar Manufacturing Council
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/05/2023	Teknikföretagen
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/05/2023	European Solar Manufacturing Council
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	08/05/2023	EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION industriAll European Trade Union
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/05/2023	EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION industriAll European Trade Union
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	04/05/2023	Anti-Slavery International
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	04/05/2023	Anti-Slavery International
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	03/05/2023	Tony's Chocolonely
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	03/05/2023	Association Française des Entreprises Privées / French Association of Large Companies
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	02/05/2023	Terre des Hommes International Federation
BIELOWSKI Theresa	Shadow rapporteur	AFET	27/04/2023	Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund Arbeiterkammer Österreich
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	26/04/2023	BUSINESSEUROPE
HAUTALA Heidi	Rapporteur for opinion	AFET	26/04/2023	Anti-Slavery International ECCHR
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	26/04/2023	European Association of Automotive Suppliers
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/04/2023	Sourcemap Inc.
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/04/2023	BUSINESSEUROPE
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	25/04/2023	BUSINESSEUROPE
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	25/04/2023	AxHA Tony's Chocolonely
HOOGVEEN Michiel	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	24/04/2023	Tony's Chocolonely
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	19/04/2023	Bunge Ltd

GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	18/04/2023	SMEunited aisbl
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	14/04/2023	Stichting Fair Trade Advocacy Office
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	13/04/2023	Association Française des Entreprises Privées / French Association of Large Companies Mouvement des Entreprises de France
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	13/04/2023	Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/04/2023	Nike, Inc.
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/04/2023	Association Française des Entreprises Privées / French Association of Large Companies Mouvement des Entreprises de France
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	12/04/2023	Acumen Public Affairs Fediol
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	11/04/2023	SME United
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	11/04/2023	amfori - Trade with Purpose
VILLUMSEN Nikolaj	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	EMPL	11/04/2023	Anti-Slavery International Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne Environmental Justice Foundation European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	04/04/2023	Corporate Accountability Lab
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	03/04/2023	The EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	03/04/2023	Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	29/03/2023	SMEunited aisbl
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur	AFET	29/03/2023	Amnesty International Limited Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	29/03/2023	Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte e.V.
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur	AFET	28/03/2023	Institut ouïghour d'Europe
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	28/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	28/03/2023	Bundesverband Großhandel, Außenhandel, Dienstleistungen e. V.
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	27/03/2023	The EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	22/03/2023	FEDIOL
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	22/03/2023	Resolute Consulting
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	22/03/2023	IKEA
KOVATCHEV Andrey	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	AFET	22/03/2023	Wilmar Europe Trading BV Olenex Sime Darby Plantation Berhad KLK OLEO Europe
D'AMATO Rosa	Rapporteur for opinion	PECH	15/03/2023	Federpesca

HAUTALA Heidi	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	AFET	14/03/2023	World Uyghur Congress
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	14/03/2023	European Branded Clothing Alliance
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	09/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International Ovibashi Karmi Unnayan Program Repórter Brasil Fundación Libera Social Awareness and Voluntary Education Workers' Rights Watch The Remedy Project Uganda Consortium for Corporate Accountability
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	09/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International SAVE (Social Awareness and Voluntary Education) Uganda Consortium for Corporate Accountability (UCCA) Workers Rights Watch Fundacion LIBERA
D'AMATO Rosa	Rapporteur for opinion	PECH	09/03/2023	Environmental Justice Foundation
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	08/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International Social Awareness and Voluntary Education Uganda Consortium for Corporate Accountability Ovibashi Karmi Unnayan Program The Remedy Project Turkmen.news Reporter Brazil Fundacion Brazil
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	08/03/2023	EUROPEAN COCOA ASSOCIATION
HAUTALA Heidi	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	AFET	08/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International Responsible Business Alliance
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	07/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	07/03/2023	Anti-Slavery International
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/03/2023	European Cocoa Association
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/03/2023	Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/03/2023	EuroCommerce
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/03/2023	DIGITALEUROPE
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	03/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	03/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
CAVAZZINI Anna	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	02/03/2023	AmCham EU
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	01/03/2023	adidas AG
HETMAN Krzysztof	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	01/03/2023	Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	28/02/2023	Anti-Slavery International Clean Clothes Campaign / Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights International Dalit Solidarity Network Stichting Fair Trade Advocacy Office

				French National Consulative Commission on Human Rights German Institute for Human Rights
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/02/2023	adidas AG
D'AMATO Rosa	Rapporteur for opinion	PECH	22/02/2023	International Transport Workers' Federation
D'AMATO Rosa	Rapporteur for opinion	PECH	16/02/2023	Environmental Justice Foundation
D'AMATO Rosa	Rapporteur for opinion	PECH	15/02/2023	Legacoop Agroalimentare
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/02/2023	Stichting World Benchmarking Alliance Foundation
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/02/2023	European Association Automotive Suppliers
D'AMATO Rosa	Rapporteur for opinion	PECH	08/02/2023	European Transport Workers' Federation Europêche
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur	AFET	07/02/2023	European Cocoa Association
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur	AFET	07/02/2023	Digital Europe Association
DE BASSO Ilan	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	26/01/2023	Anti Slavery Fundación Libera
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/01/2023	Anti-Slavery International
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/01/2023	Responsible Business Alliance
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/01/2023	SMEunited aisbl
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/01/2023	Tony's Chocolonely
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur for opinion	AFET	24/01/2023	Tony Chocolonely
YENBOU Salima	Rapporteur for opinion	AFET	23/01/2023	Bureau Veritas
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	19/01/2023	CAOBISCO
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	Rapporteur	IMCO	16/12/2022	Swedwatch

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
ROTH NEVEĐALOVÁ Katarína	31/05/2023	FEDIOL
MANDERS Antonius	08/11/2022	Koninklijke Vereniging MKB-Nederland Vereniging VNO-NCW

Final act
Regulation 2024/3015 OJ OJ L 12.12.2024 Summary

Prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market

2022/0269(COD) - 14/09/2022 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to lay down rules prohibiting the placing on the EU market of products made with forced labour, as well as their export from the EU.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: forced labour, including forced child labour, continues to be a major global issue, with the ILO estimating the global number of people in a situation of forced labour at around 27.6 million in 2021. Vulnerable and marginalised groups in a society are particularly susceptible to be pressured into performing forced labour. Even when it is not state imposed, forced labour is often a consequence of a lack of good governance of certain economic operators.

The eradication of forced labour is a priority for the Union. However, there is no Union legislation that empowers Member States' authorities to directly detain, seize, or order the withdrawal of a product on the basis of a finding that it was made, whether in whole or in part, with forced labour.

CONTENT: the objective of this proposal is to effectively **prohibit the placing and making available on the EU market and the export from the EU of products made with forced labour**, including forced child labour.

The prohibition covers domestically produced and imported products. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the prohibition, such prohibition should apply to products for which forced labour has been used at any stage of their production, **manufacture, harvest and extraction, including working or processing** related to the products. The prohibition should apply to all products, of any type, including their components, and should apply to products **regardless of the sector**, the origin, whether they are domestic or imported, or placed or made available on the Union market or exported.

The prohibition will contribute to the international efforts to eradicate forced labour. As for companies, the Regulation will act as an additional incentive to ensure that their supply chains are forced-labour free.

Designated competent authorities

EU Member States will be required to designate competent authorities responsible for implementing and enforcing the Regulation, with the necessary powers and resources. Member States' customs authorities will be in charge of enforcement at the EU borders. They will rely on the decisions by Member States' competent authorities to identify the products concerned and carry out controls for imports and exports.

Investigative process

The proposal puts in place an investigative process which will be carried out in two phases. In the **preliminary phase**, the authorities assess if there are well-founded reasons to suspect that products have been likely made with forced labour. If they determine that there is a substantiated concern of forced labour, they will proceed to the **investigation phase**.

Competent authorities will in all phases have to follow a risk-based approach. This means that they should focus their enforcement efforts where they are likely to be most effective, namely on the economic operators involved in the steps of the value chain as close as possible to where the risk of forced labour is likely to occur.

In carrying out investigations, competent authorities will examine all the information available to them. This includes: (i) independent and verifiable information on risks that forced labour has been used in the production process; (ii) information on market surveillance and compliance of products shared by other Member States; (iii) submissions made by third parties including civil society; (iv) information on whether a company carries out forced labour due diligence in its operations and supply chains.

Database and platform

The proposal also provides for the creation of a database of forced labour risk areas or products. Furthermore, a new platform (**EU Forced Labour Product Network**) will be created to ensure structured coordination and cooperation between competent authorities and the Commission.

Non-compliance and penalties

If the authorities have established that a product was made by forced labour, it cannot be sold in the EU, or exported from the EU. In case the product is already on the market, the company in question will be required to **withdraw** it from the market. It will also be required to **dispose of the products**. The economic operator concerned will **bear the costs of disposing of the prohibited product**. This will provide a strong deterrent and incentive for companies to comply. Furthermore, if a company does not follow the decision of a Member State under this Regulation, they face **penalties** under national law.

Prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market

2022/0269(COD) - 26/10/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on International Trade and the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection adopted the report by Samira RAFAELA (Renew, NL) and Maria-Manuel LEITÃO-MARQUES (S&D, PT) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Extended scope

Members proposed that the packaging, transportation and distribution of goods should be covered by the proposal, given the fact that these activities are an essential part of the goods supply chain and a sector where there is evidence of existence of forced labour.

Remediation

A new article has been included concerning remediation for victims by the economic operator. Remedial measures may include financial and non-financial compensation.

High-risk products

Members stated that products coming from specific geographical high-risk regions or countries where forced labour practices are systemic and widespread should be presumed to be in violation of the Regulation and should therefore be automatically subject to an investigation. Economic operators have the burden to disprove such presumption.

Guidelines

The amended text stated that the Commission should issue guidelines no later than 12 months (as opposed to 18 months as proposed by the Commission) after the entry into force of this Regulation, which shall cover guidance on:

- due diligence in relation to forced labour, including forced child labour and forced women and girl's labour;
- remediation measures;
- meaningful stakeholder engagement;
- requirements that economic operators need to adhere to in order to prove that they have eliminated forced labour from their supply chains and corrective actions adopted to prevent future abuses.

Union Network Against Forced Labour Products

Members specified that the work of the Union Network Against Forced Labour Products should be coordinated by the Commission. The Network should, *inter alia*, aim to: (i) streamline the practices of the competent authorities within the Union that facilitate the implementation of joint enforcement activities by Member States, including joint investigations; (ii) facilitate capacity building activities, such as the organisation of training programmes for competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders; (iii) promote exchanges of personnel between competent authorities and, where appropriate, with the authorities of partner third countries or with international organisations; (iv) assist in the organisation of information campaigns and voluntary mutual visit programmes between competent authorities, (v) involve and facilitate the diplomatic representations of the Union to assist in the information gathering efforts of this Regulation.

Penalties

In order to ensure that penalties are effective and fair and to prevent a distorted approach to penalties in the internal market, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission. The Commission should define the method for the calculation of financial penalties and the thresholds applicable.

Evaluation and review

By one year after the date of application and every four years thereafter, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation taking account of its objectives in particular with regard to reducing the number of products made with forced labour on the Union market, improving cooperation between competent authorities and strengthening the controls on products entering the Union market, while taking into account the impact on business and in particular on SMEs.

The report should also assess whether the scope should be enlarged to include services ancillary to the extraction, harvesting, production or manufacturing of products.

Lastly, the Commission should continuously monitor the impact of this Regulation on victims of forced labour, also paying particular regard to the situation of women and children.

Prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market

The European Parliament adopted by 555 votes to 6, with 45 abstentions, a legislative resolution on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the proposal as follows:

Prohibition of products made with forced labour

Economic operators should not place or make available on the Union market products that are made with forced labour, nor should they export such products. Products offered for sale online or by other means of distance selling will be deemed to be made available on the market if the offer is targeted at end-users in the EU.

Database of forced labour risk areas or products

The Commission should establish a database, with the assistance of external expertise if needed. This database should provide an indicative, non-exhaustive, evidence-based, verifiable and regularly updated information of forced labour risks in **specific geographic areas** or with respect to **specific products or product groups** including with regard to forced labour imposed by state authorities. It should also prioritise the identification of widespread and severe forced labour risks.

The database should be based on **independent and verifiable information**, from international organisations, in particular the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Organization, or institutional, research or academic organisations.

In addition, the Commission:

- should set up a **dedicated centralised mechanism** for the submission of information. This mechanism should be available in all official languages of the institutions of the Union, and it should be user friendly and free of charge;
- should develop **accompanying measures** to support the efforts of economic operators and their business partners in the same supply chain, in particular the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;
- publish, and regularly update, **guidelines** which include guidance for economic operators on the due diligence in relation to forced labour, including forced child labour, and guidance for economic operators on best practices to eliminate and remedy different types of forced labour;
- establish a **single website** making available to the public, in all official languages of the EU institutions, items such as the list and contact details of designated competent authorities, a list of publicly available sources of information relevant to the implementation of the Regulation, any decision to ban a product and any withdrawal of a ban.

Investigations

When identifying potential violations of the prohibition, the Commission or the competent authorities should follow a **risk-based approach** and assess all information available to them. In order to implement the risk-based approach in the prioritisation of their investigations, the Commission and competent authorities should take into account the share of the suspected part in the final product, the quantity and volume of products concerned, and the scale and severity of the suspected forced labour, including whether forced labour imposed by state authorities could be a concern. The Commission and competent authorities should also take into account the size and economic resources of the economic operators and the complexity of the supply chain, and focus to the extent possible on the economic operators and where relevant product suppliers that are closer to the risk of forced labour and have the highest leverage to prevent, mitigate and bring to an end the use of forced labour.

Before initiating an investigation, the lead competent authorities should be able to request information from economic operators under assessment but also from other relevant stakeholders, including the persons or associations having submitted relevant information to competent authorities. They should be able to opt for not requesting additional information from economic operators if they assess that this could lead to an attempt by those economic operators to hide a situation of forced labour and thus endanger the investigation. The lead competent authorities should initiate an investigation where, based on their assessment of all available information or on the basis of any other facts available where it was not possible to gather information and evidence during the preliminary phase of the investigation, they establish that there is a substantiated concern of a violation of the prohibition.

Decisions

Lead competent authorities should assess all information and evidence gathered, and, on that basis, establish whether the products concerned have been placed or made available on the market or are being exported in violation of the Regulation. They should endeavour to adopt their decisions within **9 months** from the date they initiated the investigation.

Where lead competent authorities establish that the products concerned have been placed or made available on the market or are being exported in violation of the Regulation, they should without delay adopt a decision containing:

- a **prohibition** to place or make the products concerned available on the Union market and to export them;
- an order for the economic operators that have been subject to the investigation to withdraw from the Union market the products concerned that have already been placed or made available on the market or to remove content from an online interface referring to the products or listings of the products concerned;
- an order for the economic operators that have been subject to the investigation to dispose of the products concerned.

In case of perishable products, the disposal should be done by **donating** the products concerned for charitable or public interest purposes or, when that is not possible, by rendering those products inoperable.

If the economic operator has failed to comply with the decision, the competent authority should impose either directly, in cooperation with other authorities or by application to the competent judicial authorities, penalties on the economic operator.

Prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market

2022/0269(COD) - 12/12/2024 - Final act

PURPOSE: to prohibit economic operators from placing and making available on the Union market or exporting from the Union market products made with forced labour.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2024/3015 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937.

CONTENT: this regulation lays down rules **prohibiting** economic operators from placing and making available on the Union market or exporting from the Union market products made with forced labour in order to improve the functioning of the internal market, while contributing to the fight against forced labour.

Competent authorities

Each Member State will designate one or more competent authorities to be responsible for carrying out the obligations set out in this regulation. Member State competent authorities and the Commission will work in close cooperation and be responsible for ensuring the effective and uniform implementation of this regulation throughout the Union.

The regulation provides for the establishment of a **Union Network Against Forced Labour Products** which will serve as a platform to ensure structured coordination and cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States and the Commission and to streamline the enforcement of the regulation within the Union in order to enhance the effectiveness and coherence of enforcement.

Database of forced labour risk areas or products

To facilitate the implementation of this regulation, the Commission will establish a database containing **verifiable and regularly updated information** about forced labour risks, including reports from international organisations (such as the International Labour Organization). The database should support the work of the Commission and national competent authorities in assessing possible violations of this regulation.

In addition, the Commission will:

- set up a **dedicated centralised mechanism** for the submission of information;
- develop accompanying measures to support the efforts of economic operators and their business partners in the same supply chain, in particular the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;
- publish by 14 June 2026 at the latest, and regularly update, **guidelines** which include guidance for economic operators on the due diligence in relation to forced labour;
- establish and update a single website (**Forced Labour Single Portal**).

Risk-based approach

The regulation establishes clear criteria that should be applied by the Commission and national competent authorities when assessing the likelihood of violations of this regulation. These criteria are:

- (a) the **scale and severity** of the suspected forced labour, including whether state-imposed forced labour may be a concern;
- (b) the **quantity** or volume of products placed or made available on the Union market;
- (c) the **share** of the parts of the product likely to be made with forced labour in the final product;
- (d) the **proximity** of economic operators to the suspect forced labour risks in their supply chain as well as their leverage to address them.

Field inspections

The Commission will be leading investigations outside the EU territory. Where the risks are in the territory of a Member State, the **competent authority** of that member state will lead the investigations.

If competent authorities, while assessing the likelihood of violations of this regulation, find new information about the suspected forced labour, they must inform the competent authority of other Member States, provided that the suspected forced labour is taking place in the territory of that Member State. Similarly, they must inform the Commission if the suspected forced labour is occurring outside the EU.

Before initiating an investigation, the lead competent authority may request information from the economic operators under assessment and, where relevant, other product suppliers, on the relevant actions they have taken in order to identify, prevent, mitigate, bring to an end or remediate risks of forced labour in their operations and supply chains with respect to the products under assessment.

The lead competent authority shall respect the right of the economic operator to be heard at all stages of the process.

In exceptional situations where the lead competent authority deems it necessary to conduct field inspections, it shall do so taking into consideration where the risk of forced labour is located.

Final decisions

The final decision (i.e., to ban, withdraw and dispose of a product made with forced labour) will be taken by the **authority that led the investigation**. The decision taken by a national authority will apply in all other member states based on the principle of mutual recognition.

The decision must contain the findings of the investigation and the information and evidence underlying them, as well as **reasonable time limits** for economic operators to comply with the orders, which may not be less than 30 working days; in the case of perishable products, animals and plants, the time limit may not be less than 10 working days.

In cases of supply risks of critical products made with forced labour, the competent authority can decide not to impose their disposal, and instead order the economic operator to **withhold the product** until it can demonstrate that there is no more forced labour in its operations or respective supply chains.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13.12.2024.

APPLICATION: from 14.12.2027.