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## TEXTS ADOPTED

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### P9\_TA(2023)0445

#### **Foodstuffs for human consumption: amending certain Breakfast Directives**

**Amendments adopted by the European Parliament on 12 December 2023 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directives 2001/110/EC relating to honey, 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption, 2001/113/EC relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption, and 2001/114/EC relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption (COM(2023)0201 - C9-0140/2023 - 2023/0105(COD))<sup>1</sup>**

**(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)**

#### **Amendment 1**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC<sup>20</sup> lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

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<sup>20</sup> Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).

*Amendment*

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC<sup>20</sup> lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality**, and labelling requirements for honey.

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<sup>20</sup> Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).

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<sup>1</sup> The matter was referred back for interinstitutional negotiations to the committee responsible, pursuant to Rule 59(4), fourth subparagraph (A9-0385/2023).

## Amendment 2

### Proposal for a directive Recital 3

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) In light of the close link between the quality of honey and its origin and the need for the consumer not to be misled regarding the quality of the product, Directive 2001/110/EC lays down rules on the labelling of the origin where the honey has been harvested. In particular, Article 2(4) of that Directive requires the country or countries of origin where the honey has been harvested to be indicated on the label and provides that, if honey originates in more than one Member State or third country, the mandatory indication of the countries of origin may be replaced by one of the following, as appropriate: 'blend of EU honeys', 'blend of non-EU honeys', 'blend of EU and non-EU honeys'. The different rules adopted on this basis by Member States may have misled consumers and may have hindered the functioning of the internal market. In the light of the Farm to Fork **Strategy's objective** of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on the origin of their food, and in the interest to preserve the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, it is appropriate to revise the rules for honey origin labelling and provide that the country or countries of origin should be mentioned on the packaging. In light of the reduced

#### *Amendment*

(3) In light of the close link between the quality of honey and its origin and the need for the consumer not to be misled regarding the quality of the product, Directive 2001/110/EC lays down rules on the labelling of the origin where the honey has been harvested. In particular, Article 2(4) of that Directive requires the country or countries of origin where the honey has been harvested to be indicated on the label and provides that, if honey originates in more than one Member State or third country, the mandatory indication of the countries of origin may be replaced by one of the following, as appropriate: 'blend of EU honeys', 'blend of non-EU honeys', 'blend of EU and non-EU honeys'. The different rules adopted on this basis by Member States may have misled consumers and may have hindered the functioning of the internal market. In the light of the **objectives of the Green Deal and the objective of the** Farm to Fork **Strategy** of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on the **geographical** origin of their food, and in the interest to preserve the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, it is appropriate to revise the rules for honey origin labelling and provide that the country or countries of origin

size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, ***it is therefore appropriate to exempt those packs from the obligation of listing all individual countries of origin***, where the honey originates in more than one country.

should be mentioned ***in descending order, according to their respective share in percentage of the weight of the honey contained in the pack***, on the packaging. ***Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey, in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for complete transparency in this sector, the country or countries of origin, namely where the honey was harvested should appear on the label in the same visual field as the product indication.*** In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, ***for such small packs only***, where the honey originates in more than one country, ***it should be possible to indicate the countries of origin on the label by using the respective ISO country code.***

### **Amendment 3**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3a) The Commission reports on honey counterfeiting from 'EU coordinated action From the Hives' and 'EU coordinated action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector' highlight that a high percentage of imported honey is suspected of being adulterated and confirm a***

***number of fraud cases in the honey sector, including the use of sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even with sophisticated analytical methods. Directive 2001/110/EC should empower the Commission to establish appropriate methods of analysis to ensure that honey marketed in the Union complies with the requirements of the legislation. Measures and provisions should be taken to limit the possibilities of fraud, facilitate controls and allow better traceability and analysis of the quality and origin of honey. In this context, the requirements laid down in this Directive to indicate the countries of origin with their respective percentages on the label should also create the preconditions for the implementation of a complete traceability system. Access to detailed and complete information on the origin and composition of the honey would make it easier for the honey analysis laboratories to verify the geographical indication on the honey packaging and to detect fraud. To ensure accuracy of the information on the country of origin of the honey, the placing on the market should be conditional upon the accuracy of the information provided on the composition of the product. To ensure compliance of products with the requirements set out in this Directive, regular and risk-based checks should be performed by competent***

***authorities of Member States.***

**Amendment 4**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 3 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3b) In order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to adulterated products that do not correspond to the designation of 'honey', to enable the validation of information provided about the honey's origin and quality, and to provide utmost transparency, the Union rules on traceability should be supplemented with a minimum of compulsory, harmonised rules and the introduction of a traceability system that ensures the availability of and access to essential information concerning the origin of the honey or honey in a blend, including country of origin, year of production and unique producer identifier, along the supply chain. For honeys produced and imported into the Union, competent authorities of Member States should be able to follow the entire chain back to the harvesting beekeepers or, in the case of imported honeys, to the producer. Those rules should not add to the administrative burden of the producers, but should make it easier for consumers and the supervisory authorities to keep track of the honey's entire journey from harvesting to bottling.***

## **Amendment 5**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 3 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3c) The term 'filtered honey' used in Directive 2001/110/EC tends to be misinterpreted by consumers, who do not distinguish between ultrafiltration and filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign matter. To ensure accurate information is available for consumers and the traceability and verifiability of honey authenticity and honey origins, ultrafiltered honey, referred to in Directive 2001/110/EC as 'filtered honey', should no longer be allowed to be marketed and labelled as "honey". Ultrafiltration refers to filtration processes using a filter mesh of a size under 100 µm thus removing the majority of the pollen from honey. Since pollen is the key element present in honey used to trace its origin when analysed, the absence of pollen in honey makes it almost impossible to verify the data provided regarding the country or countries of origin of the honey. Ultrafiltration thus alters honey by depriving it of one of its main components and characteristics, and prevents its traceability, thus enabling fraud and misleading***

***indications for consumers. If, when tested, a product marketed as honey presents little or no trace of pollen, it, as well as the batch it is part of, if applicable, should be prohibited from being placed on the market. Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore be amended accordingly to specify the level of filtration permitted. Such level should be such as to not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of the honey, but should be such as to remove most of the foreign matter in the honey.***

## **Amendment 6**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 3 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3d) Heat treatment above 40°C (± 5°C) causes degradation of certain constituents of honey, and consumers should be enabled to differentiate between honeys that have been degraded by such heat treatments and other honeys. If honey is treated above 40°C (+- 5°C), the term 'heated honey' should therefore appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of honey, a minimum threshold should be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly at high temperatures. Since heating honey can involve***

***modifying its natural properties, it is important to establish a threshold above which baker's honey is considered as overheated in accordance with Directive 2001/110/EC.***

## **Amendment 7**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 3 e (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3e) Both the definition of honey in Directive 2001/110/EC and that in the Codex Alimentarius clearly specify the work carried out by bees in the hive after they have harvested their crop, which they transform by combining it with specific materials of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store, and leave to ripen in the combs of the hive. Dehydration followed by ripening are operations carried out by the bees. Outside the Union, some countries accept that the work of bees is limited to harvesting nectar secretions from plants or honeydew in the production of honey. Unripe honeys produced in this way have a moisture content well in excess of the 20 % threshold laid down in Directive 2001/110/EC. Operators work with heated vats under a vacuum to limit the boiling temperature of the water in the honey. However, this process degrades the final product, depleting its aromas and enzymes. Directive***

***2001/110/EC should therefore prohibit that vacuum evaporation process for honeys.***

## **Amendment 8**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 3 f (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3f) The commercialisation of honeys that are not naturally matured by bees, most of which are imported from third countries, distorts competition on the Union market. In most cases, this involves vacuum evaporation of the water contained in the honey, which results in a depletion of the aromas naturally present. The rapid and artificial evaporation of water from honey competes with the slow dehumidification process carried out naturally by bees in the hive. Artificial evaporation should therefore be prohibited.***

## **Amendment 9**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 3 g (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3g) The definition of honey, as laid down in Directive 2001/110/EC, should be defended at the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), to avoid a definition that would allow low-cost products to be exported under the name of***

**"honey", to the detriment of the quality and stability of the Union honey market and consumer confidence in Union products.**

## **Amendment 10**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(4a) Member States and the Commission should take into account the One Health approach to ensure that the links between human and animal health and the environment are respected. Food and food production need to be healthy for humans and animals and should take into account animal welfare and planetary boundaries including greenhouse gas emissions to ensure that the binding targets set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council\* are fully respected.**

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**\* Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')(OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).**

## **Amendment 11**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 5**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>22</sup> to reflect the new rules on authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowed to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars.

#### *Amendment*

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>22</sup> to reflect the new rules on authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowed to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars.

***Consuming too many free sugars or non-sugar sweeteners is linked to adverse health effects. Products such as processed juices or nectars that promote reduced sugar levels are often not a healthier option than products with natural or no added sugar and are not suitable as a substitute for***

***fresh fruits or vegetables. To provide clarity for consumers and health practitioners, misleading labelling that encourages substitution of fruits or other nutritious food with processed juices or nectars should not be allowed. Member States and the Commission should respect the results of the EFSA study on Tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars, especially the recommendation that free and added sugars need to be classed together in terms of the health outcomes for citizens. By 31 December 2024, the Commission should submit a proposal to revise Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\* to better inform consumers about the presence and amount of free and added sugars in a product.***

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<sup>22</sup> Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 amending Council Directive 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 115, 27.4.2012, p. 1).

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<sup>22</sup> Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 amending Council Directive 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 115, 27.4.2012, p. 1).

***\* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission***

***Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).***

## **Amendment 12**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7a) In light of the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy's objective of supporting consumers in making informed choices, including on the geographical origin of their food, and in the interest of preserving the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, in line with the current legislation on fresh fruits, it is appropriate to revise the rules for fruit juices and provide that the country or countries of origin of the fruits used for producing fruit juices should be indicated in descending order on the packaging.***

## **Amendment 13**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being developed to entirely or partially remove naturally occurring sugars in fruit juices and fruit juices from concentrate, in order to address the growing consumer demand for products with a lower sugar content. Such products can be marketed in the Union to the extent that they comply with all relevant legislation. However, those products are obtained by applying a treatment that is not one of the authorised treatments in Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC and their total sugar content, known as Brix level for an aqueous solution, is lower than that of juice extracted from the fruit. As a result, they may not bear the product name 'fruit juice' or 'fruit juice from concentrate'.

*Amendment*

(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being developed to entirely or partially remove naturally occurring sugars in fruit juices and fruit juices from concentrate, in order to address the growing consumer demand for products with a lower sugar content. ***Those new techniques should not lead to the use of sweeteners or additives to compensate for the effect of sugar reduction on the taste, texture and quality of the final product.*** Such products can be marketed in the Union to the extent that they comply with all relevant legislation. However, those products are obtained by applying a treatment that is not one of the authorised treatments in Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC and their total sugar content, known as Brix level for an aqueous solution, is lower than that of juice extracted from the fruit. As a result, they may not bear the product name 'fruit juice' or 'fruit juice from concentrate'.

**Amendment 52**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(8a) Member States and the Commission should take full account of the negative health effects of aspartame as it is possibly carcinogenic to humans according to the International Agency for***

***Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organization (WHO). EFSA should review aspartame following the WHO's announcements by 31 December 2024.***

## **Amendment 14**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) Such products are becoming increasingly available on the Union market. In order to facilitate the placing on the internal market of those products, ***taking also into account the need to encourage product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit juices***, a new category of products should be created for fruit juices whose naturally occurring sugars have been entirely or partially removed while keeping all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics. These products should bear the product name 'reduced-sugar fruit juice' or 'reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate' and ***to*** have a Brix level lower than that of the juice extracted from the fruit. In order to ensure consistency with Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 the reduction of sugar content should be at least 30 % compared to fruit juice and fruit juice from concentrate. It is therefore appropriate to add the new category of products in Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC

*Amendment*

(9) Such products are becoming increasingly available on the Union market. In order to facilitate ***innovation that reduces the amount of sugars present in fruit juices and*** the placing on the internal market of those products, a new category of products should be created for fruit juices whose naturally occurring sugars have been entirely or partially removed while keeping all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics. ***Any form of additional sugar or sweetener, whether natural or artificial, should be strictly prohibited in those products.*** These products should bear the product name 'reduced-sugar fruit juice' or 'reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate' and have a Brix level lower than that of the juice extracted from the fruit. In order to ensure consistency with Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 the reduction of sugar content should be at least 30 % compared to fruit juice and fruit juice from concentrate. It is therefore appropriate to add the new

as well as to lay down rules on the authorised ingredients for those products, as well as the authorised treatments and substances.

category of products in Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC as well as to lay down rules on the authorised ingredients for those products, as well as the authorised treatments and substances.

## **Amendment 15**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 16**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the

##### *Amendment*

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. **Moreover, all components should be indicated on the label and a reduction in sugar content should not be compensated for with sweeteners.** Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to

conditions applying to the nutrition claim 'reduced sugars' laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim 'reduced sugars' laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

## **Amendment 16**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 16 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(16a)In light of the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy's objective of supporting consumers in making informed choices, including on the geographical origin of their food, and in the interest of preserving the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, in line with the current legislation on fresh fruits, it is appropriate to revise the rules for jams, jellies, marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée and provide that the country or countries of origin of the fruits used for obtaining such products should be indicated in descending order on the packaging.***

## **Amendment 17**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 23**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(23) In order to allow Member States to adopt national laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive, a transposition period of **18** months should be established. In order to allow operators to sufficient time to adjust to the new requirements, those national provisions transposing this Directive should only apply from **24** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive.

*Amendment*

(23) In order to allow Member States to adopt national laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive, a transposition period of **12** months should be established. In order to allow operators to sufficient time to adjust to the new requirements, those national provisions transposing this Directive should only apply from **18** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive.

**Amendment 18**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 - paragraph 1 - introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

**Article 2 of** Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

*Amendment*

Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

**Amendment 19**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 1 a (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 2 - subparagraph 1

*Present text*

2. the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name 'honey', except in

*Amendment*

**(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 2, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:**

"2. the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name 'honey', except in

the case of **filtered honey**, comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey.

the case of comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey."

## **Amendments 20 and 26**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 1 b (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 2 - subparagraph 2- point b

#### *Present text*

(b) except in the case of **filtered honey and baker's honey**, the product names may be supplemented by information referring to:

#### *Amendment*

**(1b) In Article 2, paragraph 2, second subparagraph, point b is replaced by the following:**

"(b) Except in the case of **baker's honey**, those names may be supplemented by information concerning the honey's:

- **floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes wholly or mainly from the indicated source and presents the organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics of the indicated origin;**
- **regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the indicated source;**
- **specific quality criteria."**

## **Amendment 21**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 1 c (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 2 - subparagraph 2 - point b a (new)

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

**(1c) In Article 2, paragraph 2, second subparagraph, the**

***following point is added:***

***“(ba) Each honey marketed with a different identification than that of the beekeeper shall have an identifier code linked to a traceability system that allows the competent authorities of Member States to trace back the entire supply chain of a given honey to beekeepers. Any personal information included in the traceability system shall be accessible to consumers only with the agreement of the producers of the lot or lots concerned.”***

## **Amendment 59**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 4 - point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label. If the honey ***originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey*** has been harvested shall be indicated on the label ***of packs containing more than 25 g;***

*Amendment*

(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label. If the honey has been harvested ***in one country only, that country*** shall be indicated on the ***front-of-pack*** label ***close to the product brand name. If the honey consists of a blend of honeys harvested in several countries, the list of the countries of origin shall be indicated on the front-of-pack label in descending order of quantity, with the exact blended percentages allowing a 5% tolerance”.***

## **Amendment 23**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 4 - point a a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***“(aa) For packs containing more than 30 g, the percentage share in weight for each country of origin shall be indicated on the label using one of the following ranges:***

***>90 %***

***70 %-90 %***

***50 %-70 %***

***30 %-50 %***

***10 %-30 %***

***<10 %***

***For packs containing 30 g or less, the percentage share in weight for each country of origin may be indicated on the label using one of the following ranges:***

***>75 %***

***50 %-75 %***

***25 %-50 %***

***<25 %.”***

## **Amendment 24**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 4 - point a b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***“(ab) Only for packs containing less than 30 g of blended honey originating in more***

***than one country may the countries of origin be indicated on the label by using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code."***

## **Amendment 25**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 4 - point a c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***"(ac) If two or more countries together reflect at least 98 % of the weight contained in the blend, the countries of origin for the residual quantities do not need to be indicated on the label."***

## **Amendment 61**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 a (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 4 - point ba (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2a) In Article 2(4), the following point is added:***

***'(ba) an EU reference laboratory for honey shall be established to improve controls and to detect adulteration in honey through systematic testing of honey, using the latest test methods to prove the authenticity and quality of honey';***

## Amendment 27

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 3

*Present text*

*Amendment*

**(2a) Article 3 is replaced by the following:**

In the case of ***filtered*** honey ***and baker's honey***, bulk containers, ***packs and trade documents*** shall clearly indicate the full product name, ***as referred to in Annex I, point 2(b)(viii), and point 3.***

"In the case of honey ***intended for industrial uses such as baker's honey***, bulk containers, ***packaging and sales documentation*** shall clearly indicate the full product name ***as set out in point 3 of Annex I.***"

## Amendment 56

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**The following article is inserted:**

**"Article 4a**

**Traceability requirements**

**1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts no later than ... [OP: please insert the date = 12 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive] establishing a harmonised methodology to determine the precise origins of honey and honey authenticity. This methodology shall, by means of laboratory testing or any other method deemed appropriate, enable competent**

**authorities to trace honey back to its country or countries of origin and shall allow detection of the lowest possible levels and all types of adulteration in order to ascertain honey authenticity;**

**2. From ... [OP: please insert the date = 18 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive], the placing on the market of honey shall be conditional upon its compliance with the traceability requirements set out in this Article. Product checks shall be carried out by competent authorities, to verify consistency with the indicated country or countries of origin. The competent authorities shall carry out regular and risk-based checks within their territory to establish whether the relevant products that the operator or trader has placed or intends to place on the market comply with this Directive."**

## **Amendment 29**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 c (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex I - paragraph 2 - point b - point viii

#### *Present text*

(viii) ***filtered*** honey

Honey ***obtained by removing foreign inorganic or organic matter in such a way as to***

#### *Amendment*

**(2c) In Annex I, point 2 (b)(viii) is replaced by the following:**

"(viii) ***unheated*** honey

Honey ***which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if***

**result in the significant removal of pollen.**

**necessary, sieved. Honey so designated has not been heated to the extent that its enzymes and other thermally sensitive elements are degraded to such an extent that they no longer comply with the criteria laid down in points 6 and 6a of Annex II."**

## **Amendment 30**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 d (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 2

#### *Present text*

When placed on the market as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, honey shall not have added to it any food ingredient, including food additives, nor shall any other additions be made other than honey. Honey must, **as far as possible**, be free from organic or inorganic matters foreign to its composition. With the exception of point 3 of Annex I, it must not have any foreign tastes or odours, have begun to ferment, have an artificially changed acidity or have been heated in such a way that the natural enzymes have been either destroyed or significantly inactivated.

#### *Amendment*

**(2d) In Annex II, second paragraph is replaced by the following:**

"When placed on the market as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, honey shall not have added to it any food ingredient, including food additives, nor shall any other additions be made other than honey. Honey must be free from organic or inorganic matters foreign to its composition. With the exception of point 3 of Annex I, it must not have any foreign tastes or odours, have begun to ferment, have an artificially changed acidity or have been heated in such a way that the natural enzymes have been either destroyed or significantly inactivated, **or have been exposed to vacuum evaporation. Honey, when marketed as such or used in any product intended for human consumption, must comply with the compositional characteristics set out in**

**points 1 to 6. In addition, when marketed as "raw honey" or "virgin honey" it must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 6a."**

## **Amendment 31**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 e (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – point 3

#### *Present text*

***Without prejudice to point 2(b)(viii) of Annex I, neither pollen nor any other constituent particular to honey, may be removed except where this is unavoidable in the removal of foreign inorganic or organic matter.***

#### *Amendment*

***(2e) In Annex II, point 3 is replaced by the following:***

***"No significant change in the pollen count or pollen spectrum of pollen smaller than 100 µm is permitted. No constituents of honey smaller than 100 µm may be removed."***

## **Amendment 32**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 f (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 4 – point 6 a (new)

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

***(2f) In Annex II, paragraph 4, the following point is added:***

***"6a. invertase index (Gontarski unit) for 'unheated honey'. Determined after processing and blending. - generally, not less than 50 U/kg - honeys with a low natural enzyme content, not less than 25 U/kg."***

## Amendment 33

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point b a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 - paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ba) The following paragraph is inserted:***

***"3a. The country of origin of the fruit used to manufacture the juice shall be indicated on the front-label. If the fruit used originates in more than one country, the countries of origin shall be indicated on the label in descending order according to their proportion in the fruit juice."***

## Amendment 34

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point c

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 - paragraph 4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

"4. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council\*\*, the statement '**no fruit juices contain added** sugars' may appear on the label in the same field of vision as the name of the products referred to in Part I, point 1, of Annex I to this Directive."

"4. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council\*\*, the statement '**contains only naturally occurring** sugars' may appear on the label in the same field of vision as the name of the products referred to in Part I, point 1, of Annex I to this Directive."

## Amendment 35

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point d

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 - paragraph 6

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

“6. Without prejudice to Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for mixtures of fruit juice **and** fruit juice from concentrate, and for fruit nectar obtained entirely or partly from one or more concentrated products, the labelling shall bear the words ‘from concentrate(s)’ or ‘partially from concentrate(s)’, as appropriate. That information shall be entered close to the product name, standing out well from any background, in clearly visible characters.; ”

#### *Amendment*

“6. Without prejudice to Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for mixtures of fruit juice and **fruit juice from concentrate, for reduced-sugar fruit juice, for reduced-sugar** fruit juice from concentrate, and for fruit nectar obtained entirely or partly from one or more concentrated products, the labelling shall bear the words ‘from concentrate(s)’ or ‘partially from concentrate(s)’, as appropriate. That information shall be entered close to the product name, standing out well from any background, in clearly visible characters.;”

## Amendment 36

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point d a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 - paragraph 7 a (new)

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

**(da) The following paragraph is added:**

**"7a. Claims regarding positive properties, such as health benefits, ingredients or nutritional value, in comparison to the natural fruits contained in the fruit juice or the products listed in Annex I, points 1 to 4, shall not be made on the labelling**

***for reduced-sugar fruit juice  
or reduced-sugar fruit juice  
from concentrate referred to  
in Annex I, point 6."***

## **Amendment 37**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 - paragraph 1 - point 2 a (new)**

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 10 - paragraph 1 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2a) In Article 10, the  
following second paragraph is  
inserted:***

***"Part 1, point 6, of Annex I  
shall enter into force on the ...  
[12 months from the date on  
which a definition of 'essential  
physical, chemical,  
organoleptical and nutritional  
characteristics of an average  
type of juice' has been added  
to this Directive]."***

## **Amendment 38**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 - paragraph 1 a (new)**

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### ***"Article 3a***

***By 31 December 2024, the  
Commission shall present a  
legislative proposal to amend  
Annex I in order to introduce a  
definition of "essential  
physical, chemical,  
organoleptical and nutritional  
characteristics of an average  
type of juice", covering the***

***main fruits used in fruit  
juices.;"***

## **Amendment 39**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point b a (new)**

Directive 2001/113/EC

#### **Article 2 - paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ba) The following paragraph  
is inserted:***

***"4a. The country of origin of  
the fruits and sugar used to  
manufacture products defined  
in Annex I, shall be indicated  
on the label. If such a product  
is made of one type of fruit  
and the fruits used originate  
in more than one country, the  
countries of origin shall be  
indicated on the label in  
descending order according to  
each country of origin's share  
in weight of the fruit and the  
sugar used to manufacture the  
product.***

***For products using a mix of  
different fruits originating  
from more than one country,  
the countries of origin shall be  
indicated on the label in  
descending order according to  
each country of origin's share  
in weight of the fruits used to  
manufacture the product.***

***The percentage share in  
weight for each country of  
origin shall be indicated on  
the label of the packs using  
the following ranges:***

***>90 %***

***70 %-90 %***

**50 %-70 %**

**30 %-50 %**

**10 %-30 %**

**<10 %**

***For packs containing 30 g or less, the percentage share in weight for each country of origin may be indicated on the label using one of the following ranges:***

**>75 %**

**50 %-75 %**

**25 %-50 %**

**<25 %**

***Only for packs containing less than 30 g may the countries of origin be indicated on the label by using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code."***

## **Amendment 40**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point c**

Directive 2001/113/EC

Article 2 - paragraph 6

*Text proposed by the Commission*

**"6. *Where the* residual content of sulphur dioxide ***is more than 10 mg/kg, its presence*** shall be indicated on the list of ingredients ***by way of derogation from Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.;***"**

*Amendment*

**"6. Residual content of sulphur dioxide shall be indicated on the list of ingredients.;"**

## **Amendment 41**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 5 - paragraph 1 - subparagraph 1**

### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall adopt and publish, by [OP please insert the date = **18** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive] at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

### *Amendment*

Member States shall adopt and publish, by [OP please insert the date = **12** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive] at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

## **Amendment 42**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 5 - paragraph 1 - subparagraph 2**

### *Text proposed by the Commission*

They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date = **24** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].

### *Amendment*

They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date = **18** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].

## **Amendment 43**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 6 - paragraph 1**

### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Products which are placed on the market or labelled before [OP please insert the date = **24** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], in accordance with Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks.

### *Amendment*

Products which are placed on the market or labelled before [OP please insert the date = **18** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], in accordance with Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks.

## **Amendment 44**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 6 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 6a**

**Penalties**

***Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.***

**Amendment 67**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex -I (new)**

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 4 – point 6 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

-I Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows: in paragraph 4, the following point is added:

"6a. Invertase index (Siegenthaler method) for 'unheated honey', determined after processing and blending- generally, not less than 50 U/kg- honeys with a low natural enzyme content, not less than 25 U/kg."

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

## **Amendment 45**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex I - paragraph 1 - introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Annexes I **and III** to Directive 2001/112/EC are amended as follows:

*Amendment*

Annexes I, **III and V** to Directive 2001/112/EC are amended as follows:

## **Amendment 46**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex I - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point a**

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex I - Part I - point 6 - point a - subparagraph 1 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Any form of additional sugar or sweetener, whether natural or artificial, is strictly prohibited in reduced-sugar fruit juice.***

## **Amendment 47**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex I - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point a**

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex I - Part I - point 6 - point a - subparagraph 1 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Any form of additional sugar or sweetener, whether natural or artificial, is strictly prohibited in reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.***

## **Amendment 48**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex I - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point b - point ii - indent 2**

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex I - Part II - point 3 - indent 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

“– Processes to **remove** naturally occurring sugars, to the extent that they maintain all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes: membrane filtration, yeast fermentation.”

*Amendment*

“– **for reduced-sugar fruit juice and reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate:** processes to **reduce** naturally occurring sugars, to the extent that they maintain all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes: membrane filtration, yeast fermentation.”

**Amendment 49**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex I - paragraph 1 - point 2 a (new)**

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex V - row 20 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2a) In Annex V, the following row is added :**

**"Common Name of the Fruit:  
Blood Orange**

**Botanical Name: Citrus ×  
sinensis**

**Minimum Brix levels: 10"**

**Amendment 50**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point b**

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex I - Part I - indent 5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

“– ‘Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the

“– ‘ Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the

following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel.”

following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel. ***In the name 'citrus marmalade', the term 'citrus' may be replaced by the name of the citrus fruit used.***”