



2023/0105(COD)

25.9.2023

AMENDMENTS

3 - 262

Draft opinion

Emmanouil Fragkos

(PE752.691v01-00)

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

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2023)0201 – C9-0140/2023 – 2023/0105(COD))

AM_Com_LegOpinion

Amendment 3
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) *A new recital is added with the following text:*

"Annex to Directive 2001/112/EC lists in Part II, Point 2 ingredients that may be used in manufacturing of products covered by the Directive. Limited amount of ingredients are allowed to be used in manufacturing of fruit juices and fruit nectars. There is an increasing consumer interest in innovative products that contain other ingredients from natural sources such as spices and aromatic herbs (which are already allowed in tomato juice), providing a new taste to the consumer. Since organoleptic characteristics may change, the name of the ingredient should accompany the legal name to better inform consumers in line with the Regulation (EU) 1169/2011."

Or. en

Amendment 4
Bronis Ropè
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) *Studies by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) have indicated that the honey market faces a high level of adulteration, where honey is mixed with sugar, sugar syrup or other substances. This has caused downward pressure on honey prices, especially in the current market where a significant part of EU-*

consumed honey is imported. Member States and the Commission must take improved measures to prevent this fraud, and the Commission should update the methods of analysis to detect possible cases of fraud and non-compliance with Council Directive 2001/110/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 5
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) A new recital is added with the following text:

“In order to prevent consumer deception, it is necessary to add a definition of a vegetable product to Directive 2001/110/EC, which establishes the minimum proportion of vegetables used in its production.”

Or. en

Amendment 6
Emmanouil Fragkos

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality characteristics** and labelling requirements for honey.

²⁰ Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20

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December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).

December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).

Or. el

Amendment 7

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

²⁰ 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/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality** and labelling requirements for honey.

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

Or. en

Amendment 8

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

²⁰ 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/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality** and labelling requirements for honey.

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

Or. en

Amendment 9
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

²⁰ 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/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality** and labelling requirements for honey.

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

Or. it

Amendment 10
Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

²⁰ 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/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality** and labelling requirements for honey.

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

Or. en

Amendment 11
Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Annex I point (1) of Directive 2001/110/EC considers honey as a substance. In order to define honey more precisely, as well as to highlight its characteristics and nutritional properties, and to have greater legal certainty, honey should be legally defined as a food and not as a substance, since the latter term is ambiguous and lacks a legal definition.

Or. en

Amendment 12
Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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 Farm to Fork Strategy’s

(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 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.***

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 descending order. In the case of honey blends, the percentage of all individual countries of origin needs to be indicated.***

Or. en

Justification

In order to improve the transparency of the information provided on the labelling of honey in the EU and as a way to prevent frauds in relation to the indication of the origin of honey, is necessary to specify on the labelling the countries of origin in which the honey and, where appropriate, blends of honey have been harvested. Furthermore, in the case of blends, the percentage of each of the origins present must be indicated. In addition, there is no need for a derogation based on the weight of the packaging, given that there is already a derogation for packaging smaller than 10 cm² set out in Article 16.2 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers.

Amendment 13

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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

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 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 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.*

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 *in descending order and with the related percentages* on the packaging.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment aims to increase transparency for consumers, considering that a large percentage of imported honey is suspected of falsification and there is a series of frauds in the honey sector.

Amendment 14 **Franc Bogovič**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 3**

(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 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.***

(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 ***geographical*** origin of their food, ***and the details of this origin in case of blending***, 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 ***in descending order and with their respective percentages*** on the packaging. ***The country or countries of origin in which the honey was harvested must appear on the label in the same visual field as the indication of the product.***

Or. en

Amendment 15

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 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.

Amendment

(3) In light **of the allegations of fraud and unfair competition from adulteration of imported honey products and** 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, **especially for the honey distributed under the EU School Scheme**, 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, in the interest to preserve the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, **and given the recent data showing that 46% of all samples of imported honey analysed by EU public bodies were found to be suspicious from a fraud point of view^{1a}**, 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 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.

^{1a} https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/eu-agri-food-fraud-network/eu-coordinated-actions/honey-2021-2022_en

Or. en

Amendment 16
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

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

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 Farm to Fork Strategy’s objective of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on the ***geographical*** origin of their food ***and the respective details of the origin of***

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 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.***

ingredients in blends, 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 ***together with, for blends, the exact percentages of honey from each country of origin in descending order. Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey in relation to its characteristics and quality, as well as the need for full transparency in the honey sector, it is essential that the country or countries of origin where the honey was harvested appear on the label in the same field of vision as the product indication.***

Or. it

Amendment 17

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Jérémy Decerle, Martin Hlaváček

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’,

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 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 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.

‘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, **also** 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 descending order of their share in weight**. In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, it is therefore appropriate to exempt packs **the largest surface of which have an area of less than 10 cm** from the obligation of listing all individual countries of origin, where the honey originates in more than one country.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to increase consumer's information on the origin of the product. The exemption for packs the largest surface of which have an area of less than 10 cm² is in line with Regulation No 1169/2011

Amendment 18

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

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,

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 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 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.*

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 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 the details of this origin in case of blending*, 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 *in descending order and with their respective percentages* on the packaging.

Or. en

Justification

country codes - established by ISO 3166 - are comprehensible for all citizens and can contribute to solve the problem concerning the reduced space on labels and the need of clear information for the consumers.

Amendment 19

Juozas Olekas, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

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 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.***

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 ***Green Deal and*** the Farm to Fork Strategy’s objective of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on the ***geographical*** origin of their food, ***and the details of this origin in case of blending***, 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 ***in descending order and with their respective percentages*** on the packaging.

Or. en

Amendment 20
Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

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 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.

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 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, ***as well as the details of this origin in case of blending, indicating their respective percentage in descending order.*** In light of the reduced 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.

Or. en

Amendment 21

Alin Mituța, Dacian Cioloș, Jérémy Decerle

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 size ***of the*** packs containing only a

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 Farm to Fork Strategy’s objective of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on the ***quality and the geographical*** origin of their food, ***and the details of this origin in case of blending*** 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

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.***

mentioned on the packaging ***in descending order of the quantity and with the corresponding percentages labelled.*** Reduced size packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) ***must show the*** listing ***of*** all individual countries of origin ***in descending order as well as the percentage on the external package (boxes or bags) that are being stored in in bulk.***

Or. en

Amendment 22 Emmanouil Fragkos

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

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, may have hindered the functioning of the internal market ***and may have circumvented the checks required under the Union Customs Code (UCC).*** In the light of the Farm to Fork Strategy’s objective of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on 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 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.

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 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.

Or. el

Amendment 23

Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Rosanna Conte

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

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 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 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.***

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, ***together with the percentages of honey from each country.*** In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, ***if the honey originates from more than one country, it must be ensured that the packaging indicates the countries of origin by displaying at least their national abbreviations.***

Or. it

Amendment 24

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

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 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 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.***

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 ***and the indicative percentage of honey from each country of origin*** should be mentioned on the packaging. In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) ***less than 25g*** and the resulting technical difficulties, it is therefore appropriate to ***allow producers packs to list all individual countries of origin on single portion packs using an ISO 3166 code.***

Or. en

Amendment 25

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

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

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 ***and origin*** 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

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 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.

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 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.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The 2023 DG Health - JRC - and OLAF reports on honey adulteration "EU Coordinate action "From the hives"" and "EU Coordinate action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector - Analytical testing results of imported

honeys" highlight a very high percentage of imported honeys suspected of adulteration and confirm the multiple frauds that exist in the honey sector. Some operators use "customised" syrups that are very difficult to detect even when the most sophisticated analytical techniques. The lack of official, validated analytical methods for detecting new types of adulteration with sugar syrups means that national authorities are unable to identify as fraudulent honeys. The honey market is faced with a significant supply of honeys that have been adulterated by the addition of sugar syrups, either during the honeyflow or at some stage in the packaging process. Several elements need to be clarified or improved in the honey directive to limit the possibilities of fraud and facilitate controls: complementing mandatory traceability measures with a block-chain system, rejecting filtered honey and honeys whose excessive water content has been reduced by vacuum evaporation.

Or. en

Amendment 27

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Following the "From the Hive" action carried out by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE), together with the national authorities of 18 countries belonging to the European Food Fraud Network, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), a very high percentage of imported

honeys were found to be adulterated with cheap ingredients, such as sugar syrups and water, to artificially increase the product's volume. Directive 2001/110, amended by Directive 2014/63, empowers the European Commission to establish the most appropriate methods of analysis to ensure that honey marketed in the European Union complies with the requirements of the legislation. These methods are now obsolete, and there is an urgent need to update them regularly in the light of the latest scientific developments, in collaboration with the Commission's Joint Research Centre, in order to prevent fraudulent practices.

Or. en

Amendment 28

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Stressing that in order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to honey and to detect fraud, the European rules on traceability should be supplemented by the introduction of a block-chain system; for honeys produced and imported into the EU, each honey must have an identifier linked to a block-chain traceability system enabling the competent authorities to trace the entire honey chain to the harvesting beekeepers or operators in the case of imported honeys. These rules should not add to the administrative burden of the producers, but they should make it easier for consumers and the supervisory authorities to keep track of the honey's entire journey from harvesting to bottling.

Justification

With a good system of traceability, it's very easy to define the percentage of origin of the countries in honey blends, and for authorities to check the information on the label.

Amendment 29

Juozas Olekas, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for full transparency in this area, the country or countries of origin in which the honey was harvested must appear on the label in the same visual field as the indication of the product. In light of the reduced 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.

Or. en

Amendment 30

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Whilst filtered honey must be labelled as such in the current Council

Directive 2001/110/EC, heat treatment of honeys is not clearly indicated nor defined according to their respective definitions in Annex I. Heat treatment can affect the composition of honey in various ways, changing its bactericidal and nutritional properties. Consequently, this information on heat-treatment above 45 degrees Celsius should also be communicated to the consumer, through labelling as a mandatory particular in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 1169/2011.

Or. en

Justification

Heat treating honey can affect its nutritional and bactericidal properties, notably reducing the vitamin C and bactericidal properties, whilst increasing its antioxidant properties. These changes can also depend on the origin of the honey. Information to consumers on heat-treatment will enable consumers to better understand the properties of their honey. Michał Majkut, Joanna Kwiecińska-Piróg, Elżbieta Wszelaczyńska, Jarosław Pobereźny, Eugenia Gospodarek-Komkowska, Kajetan Wojtacki, Tadeusz Barczak, Antimicrobial activity of heat-treated Polish honeys, Food Chemistry, Vol. 343, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2020.128561>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308814620324237>)

Amendment 31

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the EU ^{1a}, have highlighted the need to make progress in the availability of methods for the detection of fraud linked to the marketing of honey. Therefore, in order to ensure the establishment of harmonised methods of analysis at Union level to provide methods for detecting fraud linked to the marketing of honey, a time limit should be set for the Commission to exercise the powers conferred on it by Article 4.1 of

^{1a} https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/eu-agri-food-fraud-network/eu-coordinated-actions/honey-2021-2022_en

Or. en

Justification

The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the EU between November 2021 and February 2022, involving the European Commission, the Knowledge Centre on Food Fraud and Food Quality, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and 16 EU Member States have highlighted the need to make progress in the availability of methods for the detection of fraud linked to the marketing of honey. In view of these findings, it is necessary to set a deadline for the Commission to exercise the powers granted to it by Article 4.1 of Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 on honey.

Amendment 32
Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) *Whereas the term filtered honey used in Directive 2001/110 is likely to mislead consumers, creating confusion between this industrial filtration on the one hand, that removes part of its natural components and is thus fundamentally incompatible with the definition of honey, and the one carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign elements from the honey on the other; whereas filtered honey should thus be categorised as baker's honey instead of a type of honey.*

Or. en

Amendment 33

Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) *In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, in the event that the honey originates from more than one country, its packaging should indicate each country by displaying the relevant national abbreviations. However, for small packs, the sales documents must clearly indicate each country of origin and the exact percentages of the blended honeys.*

Or. it

Amendment 34

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) *Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for full transparency in this area, the country or countries of origin in which the honey was harvested must appear on the label in the same visual field as the indication of the product.*

Or. en

Amendment 35

**Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov,
Paolo De Castro**

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) Recalling that the 2023 DG Health - JRC - and OLAF reports on honey adulteration "EU Coordinate action "From the hives"" and "EU Coordinate action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector - Analytical testing results of imported honeys" highlight a very high percentage of imported honeys suspected of adulteration and confirm a range of frauds that exist in the honey sector. Aware of the fact that some operators use "customised" sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even when the most sophisticated analytical techniques. Noting with regret the lack of official, validated analytical methods for detecting new types of adulteration with sugar syrups means that national authorities are unable to identify as fraudulent honeys. Pointing out that the honey market is faced with a significant supply of honeys that have been adulterated by the addition of sugar syrups, either during the honeyflow or at some stage in the packaging process. Convinced that several elements need to be clarified or improved in the honey directive to limit the possibilities of fraud and facilitate controls: complementing mandatory traceability measures with a block-chain system, rejecting filtered honey and honeys whose excessive water content has been reduced by vacuum evaporation.

Or. en

Amendment 36

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) Acknowledging that the term filtered honey used in Directive 2001/110 is misinterpreted by consumers, who do not distinguish between the industrial filtration and the filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign elements, filtered honeys as defined in Directive 2001/110/EC should no longer be allowed to be marketed under the name "honey" and the definition of "filtered honey" should be removed from the text of the Directive. Industrial filtration makes it impossible to use current analytical approach such as melissopalynology to differentiate between sugar syrup, a mixture of honey with syrup, and honey. Consequently, Annex II of Directive 2001/110 should be amended to specify the level of filtration permitted, which does not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of the honey, but which does remove most of the foreign matter in the honey.

Or. en

Justification

Deleting the term "filtered honey" from the text of Directive 2001/110 will address quality issues related to honey and discourage adulteration by providing clearer, more precise and transparent information to consumers. Mislead consumers would also be deterred.

Amendment 37
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) The consumer must be able to

distinguish between honeys that have not been exposed to treatments involving heating above 40°C (± 5°C) and other honeys. The words ‘unheated honey’ must therefore appear on the label. The terms ‘virgin honey’ or ‘raw honey’ must not be used as they are misleading and not covered by the Codex Alimentarius standard for honey. In order to check that the honey has not been degraded by heat treatment, a minimum threshold must be set for the honey’s invertase content as this is a much more sensitive enzyme that degrades very quickly at high temperatures.

Or. it

Amendment 38

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Jérémy Decerle, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) It is also essential to improve traceability from the beekeeper to the consumer, with a minimum of compulsory, harmonized rules. At present, traceability rules do not make it possible to link the various operators in contact with the product, which encourages fraud. Given the difficulties involved in tracing the origin of honey, a specific traceability system needs to be set up for this sector.

Or. en

Amendment 39

Daniela Rondinelli, Lara Comi, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) *In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, it is therefore appropriate, where the honey originates in more than one country, to ensure that all countries of origin are indicated on the packaging by using the corresponding "Country Code".*

Or. en

Amendment 40

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) *Annex I point 2(b) of Directive 2001/110/EC establishes the type of honey according to the mode of production and/or presentation including in (viii) filtered honey. Since filtration implies a modification of the natural properties of honey, it would be necessary to categorize this type of honey as "honeys for industrial use".*

Or. en

Amendment 41

Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) *Since the 2023 DG SANTE, JRC and OLAF reports on honey adulteration*

'EU Coordinated Action', 'From the hives' and 'EU Coordinated action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector' highlight that a very high percentage of imported honeys are suspected of adulteration and confirm the existence of a number of fraudulent practices in the honey sector. Given that some operators use ad hoc sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even with the most sophisticated analytical techniques. Notes with regret that the lack of officially validated analytical methods to detect new types of adulteration with sugar syrups leaves national authorities unable to identify fraudulent honeys. Points out that a significant amount of honeys are present in the honey market that have been adulterated by the addition of sugar syrups either during the honey production chain or at some stage of the packaging process. Notes that several aspects of the Honey Directive need to be clarified or improved with a view to limiting the possibility of fraud and facilitating checks by supplementing the mandatory traceability measures with a blockchain system that rejects filtered honey and honeys whose excessive water content has been reduced by vacuum evaporation.

Or. it

Amendment 42

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) In order to avoid any ambiguity for the consumer and guarantee the traceability of honey, ultrafiltered honey, referred to in the Directive 2001/110 as

"filtered honey", should no longer be allowed to be marketed under the name of honey. While beekeepers commonly use wide-mesh honey sieves to remove any plant debris or pieces of wax, ultrafiltration removes much, if not almost all, of the pollen from honey. Pollen is the most important element present in honey on which analyses are based to verify its floral and geographical origin. The absence of pollen in honey by ultrafiltration therefore removes one of the essential components and prevents verification of the country or countries of origin.

Or. en

Amendment 43

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) Heat treatment above 40°C (± 5°C) causes degradation of certain constituents of honey, and consumers must be able to differentiate between honeys that were degraded by such heat treatments and other honeys. Thus, the term "unheated honey" should appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of a honey, a minimum threshold must be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly once high temperatures are reached.

Or. en

Justification

Consumers should be better informed whether or not the honey was subjected to heat

treatment leading to significant degradation of sensitive enzymes and therefore a reduction of its quality. Accordingly, the term 'unheated honey' should be featured on the label of honey that has not been heated above 40°C and thus retain all its properties. The application of this overheating process can be assessed by monitoring a threshold for invertase, which degrades when exposed to higher temperatures.

Amendment 44

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) Since heating the honey may involve modifying the natural properties of honey, it is important to establish a threshold above which the baker's honey is considered as overheated in Annex I point 3 Directive 2001/110/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 45

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3d) Stressing that in order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to the addition of products that do not correspond to the designation "honey", by making it possible, inter alia, to validate the percentage of honeys used in the composition of blends, and in order to offer maximum transparency for the consumer, the European rules on traceability must be supplemented by the introduction of a block-chain system so that, at all levels of the chain, the essential information concerning the

origin of the honey or honeys in a blend can be known. Convinced that it must be ensured that the new traceability requirements set out in the Directive complement the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector (rf. Article 18 of Regulation No. (EC) 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Noting that in the event of an inspection at any stage of production, access to detailed knowledge of the origin (country-region, year of production, producer identifier) of the honeys making up a blend makes it much easier for a honey analysis laboratory to check the geographical indication on the honey packaging and detect fraud. Being of the view that the additional rules on traceability (block-chain system) only concern beekeepers who sell their honey to other operators who do not resell it under the name of the original producer. These rules should not add to the administrative burden on producers, but they should make it easier for consumers and the supervisory authorities to keep track of the honey's entire journey from harvesting to bottling.

Or. en

Amendment 46

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3d) Heat treatment above 40-50°C degrades the sensitive components of honey. However, HMF (Hydroxymethylfurfural) content and the diastase index can only be used to assess the gross degradation of honeys. A minimum threshold should be defined for

the presence of invertase, a much more sensitive enzyme, which degrades rapidly once high temperatures are reached. To ensure that consumers are properly informed, the term "virgin honey" referring to the absence of significant heat treatment may be included on the label on the front of the commercial packaging of the honey if no heat treatment has degraded highly sensitive enzymes such as invertase, from harvesting to potting.

Or. en

Amendment 47

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3e) Acknowledging that the term filtered honey used in Directive 2001/110 is misinterpreted by consumers, who confuse this industrial filtration with the filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign elements from the honey. Consequently, filtered honeys as defined in Directive 2001/110/EC should no longer be allowed to be marketed under the name "honey" and the definition of "filtered honey" should be deleted from the text of the Directive. Noticing that the removal by filtration of some or all of the pollen and figurative elements present in a honey and a filter mesh size of less than 100 µm no longer allows the correct identification of the geographical and/or botanical origin of a honey. This makes it much more difficult to differentiate between sugar syrup or a mixture of honey and syrup and honey. Industrial filtration makes it impossible to

trace honey using an analytical approach such as melissopalynology. Underlining that Annex II of Directive 2001/110 should be amended to specify the level of filtration permitted, which does not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of the honey, but which does remove most of the foreign matter in the honey.

Or. en

Amendment 48

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Ciołoş, Alin Mituţa, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3e) The commercialisation of honeys that are not naturally matured by bees, most of which are imported from third countries, distorts competition in the EU 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 must therefore be prohibited.

Or. en

Amendment 49

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 f (new)

(3f) Recalling that both the definition of honey in Directive 2001/110 EC and that of 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 European 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. Insists that the Honey Directive should prohibit this vacuum evaporation process for honeys.

Or. en

Amendment 50

Irène Tolleret, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 f (new)

(3f) Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for total transparency in this area, the country or countries of origin in which the honey was harvested must appear on

the label in the same visual field as the indication of the product.

Or. en

Amendment 51

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3g) Noticing with concern Heat treatment above 40°C (± 5°C) causes degradation of certain constituents of the honey. The indicators currently used, namely HMF and the diastase index, make it possible to evaluate the significant degradation of honeys but do not make it possible to highlight the degradation of more sensitive honey constituents such as invertase. Consumer must be able to differentiate between honeys not exposed to treatments involving heating above 40°C (± 5°C) and other honeys. The words "virgin honey or unheated honey" must thus appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of a honey, a minimum threshold must be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly once high temperatures are reached.

Or. en

Amendment 52

Bronis Ropè

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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 Council²² 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.***

²² 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).

Amendment

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²² 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. ***However, this statement is liable to mislead the consumer, as it does not provide clarity that the sugar content of fruit juices remains high, regardless of any added sugars, and as such it should be removed from the label. A statement clarifying the high sugar nature of the products will better inform the consumer.***

²² 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).

Or. en

Justification

Sugar content must already be listed clearly within the mandatory nutrition declaration (pursuant to Article 30 Regulation 1169/2011). In high sugar content foods such as fruit juice, this should not be accompanied with any health claim related to the lack of added sugar, or the "natural" origin of the sugars contained within, as these claims are liable to mislead the consumer as to the healthiness of the sugar content and the food overall. Note that, on the contrary, in cases where sugars and/or sweeteners are added, a food is already obliged to carry the statement 'with sugar(s) and sweetener(s)' accompanying the name of the food,

according to Regulation 1169/2011.

Amendment 53

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. ***It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars.***

Amendment

(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. Therefore, ***to ensure clarity to consumers, fruit juices and fruit nectars shall only bear a nutritional claim relating to their high sugar content.***

Or. en

Justification

Sugar content must already be listed clearly within the mandatory nutrition declaration (pursuant to Article 30 Regulation 1169/2011). In high sugar content foods such as fruit juice, this should not be accompanied with any health claim related to the lack of added sugar, or the "natural" origin of the sugars contained within, as these claims are liable to mislead the consumer as to the healthiness of the sugar content and the food overall. Note that, on the contrary, in cases where sugars and/or sweeteners are added, a food is already obliged to carry the statement 'with sugar(s) and sweetener(s)' accompanying the name of the food, according to Regulation 1169/2011.

Amendment 54

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly

Amendment

(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly

aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars.

aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars *as well as the indication that fruit juices contain added sugars*.

Or. en

Amendment 55
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating *that no* fruit juices contain added sugars.

Amendment

(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating *whether or not* fruit juices contain added sugars.

Or. it

Amendment 56
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) Given that that the Farm to Fork

Strategy aims to make consumers better able to make informed choices, including by providing easily recognisable information on of the origin of foodstuffs. Given that harmonising labelling rules is in the EU's interest since it helps ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market, mandatory country-of-origin labelling should be expanded to cover fruit used in the production of products for human consumption, such as fruit juices and similar products – jams, jellies, marmalades and chestnut purée – just as it covers fresh fruit.

Or. it

Amendment 57

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

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 to preserve 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 and with their respective percentages on the packaging.

Or. en

Amendment 58
Jarosław Kalinowski

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, ***concentrated 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 is lower than that of juice extracted from the fruit. ***Currently, the Brix level is used to determine the total sugar content in fruit juices and reconstituted fruit juices. Reflection is needed to determine which criterion is applicable for calculating the total sugar content of reduced-sugar fruit juice products.*** As a result, they may not bear the product name ‘fruit juice’ or ‘fruit juice from concentrate’.

Or. pl

Amendment 59
Bronis Ropé
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Such products are becoming increasingly available on the Union

Amendment

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

market. *However to ensure clarity to the consumer, such products shall remain classified as general fruit drinks or beverages and shall not bear the name of 'fruit juice' or 'fruit juice from concentrate' as defined under the Council Directive 2001/112/EC.*

Or. en

Justification

Consumers have certain expectations of a beverage labelled as a "fruit juice." The states of development of different methods to reduce sugar in fruit juice are varied, and they can have different effects on the overall composition of the fruit juice, including on beneficial elements such as vitamin C or polyphenols. Creating a new general category of reduced sugar fruit juice will not be able to clarify to the consumer the effects that the sugar reducing process has had on the other sought-after beneficial elements.

Amendment 60

Jarosław Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(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, ***save for changes resulting from the technology used.*** These products should bear the product name ‘reduced-sugar fruit juice’, ***‘reduced-sugar concentrated fruit juices’*** 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 as well as to lay down rules on the authorised ingredients for those products, as well as the authorised treatments and substances.

Or. pl

Amendment 61 **Emmanouil Fragkos**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars and/or honey. In order to support the production and marketing of fruit, while taking into

Amendment

(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars and/or honey. In order to support the production and marketing of fruit, while taking into

account the need to stimulate product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit nectars, the proportion of sugars and/or honey that may be added to fruit nectars that are naturally low in acidity and palatable should be lowered.

account the need to stimulate product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit nectars, the proportion of sugars and/or honey that may be added to fruit nectars that are naturally low in acidity, ***sound*** and palatable should be lowered.

Or. el

Amendment 62

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars and/or honey. In order to support the production and marketing of fruit, while taking into account the need to stimulate product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit nectars, the proportion of sugars ***and/or honey*** that may be added to fruit nectars that are naturally low in acidity and palatable should be lowered.

Amendment

(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars and/or honey. In order to support the production and marketing of fruit, while taking into account the need to stimulate product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit nectars, the proportion of sugars that may be added to fruit nectars that are naturally low in acidity and palatable should be lowered.

Or. en

Justification

A distinction between honey and reduced added sugars should be made due to the beneficial properties of honey and its contribution to healthier eating habits.

Amendment 63

Christophe Clergeau

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12 a (new)

(12a) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit juices are the fermentable but unfermented products obtained from fruit which is sound and ripe. Other than products derived from the fermentation of grapes, products derived from the fermentation of fruit juices had no legal definition in EU legislation. The purpose of this Directive is to better inform consumers about the absence of added sugar in fruit juices and to promote techniques to reduce the sugar content naturally present in fruit juices. In view of the importance of cider and perry in market outlets for apple juice and pear juice respectively and the objective of promoting a healthier and more sustainable food system in the EU, Annex III to Directive 2001/112/EC should be amended to define the denominations ‘cider’ and ‘perry’ and to restrict them to products derived from the fermentation of, respectively, apple juice and pear juice without the addition of either sugar or alcohol, in order to ensure that consumers are properly informed.

Or. fr

Amendment 64

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12 a (new)

(12a) Whereas Annex to Directive 2001/112/EC lists in Part II, Point 2 ingredients that may be used in manufacturing of products covered by the Directive. Limited amount of ingredients are allowed to be used in manufacturing of fruit juices and fruit nectars. There is an increasing consumer interest in

innovative products that contain other ingredients from natural sources such as spices and aromatic herbs (which are already allowed in tomato juice), providing a new taste to the consumer. Since organoleptic characteristics may change, the name of the ingredient should accompany the legal name to better inform consumers in line with the Regulation (EU) 1169/2011.

Or. en

Amendment 65

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

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 to preserve 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 and with their respective percentages on the packaging.

Or. en

Amendment 66

Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC restricts the term ‘marmalade’ to a particular citrus fruit mixture. However, in a number of official languages of the Union, while the legal names laid down in that Annex have been used in trade to designate the products referred to therein, the society at large uses interchangeably the terms ‘marmalade’ and ‘jam’ to refer to jams from fruits other than citrus fruits. In order to take into account these practices where it is the case, Member States should be able to authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ may be used for the product name ‘jam’. In order to avoid consumer confusion, the term ‘citrus marmalade’ should be used across the Union for the product until now defined as ‘marmalade’ in order to distinguish the two product categories. This is also in line with the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for jams, jellies and marmalades, (Codex Stan 296-2009), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 32nd session held from 29 June to 4 July 2009, which establishes a distinction between citrus marmalade and non-citrus marmalade. It is therefore appropriate to revise that Directive accordingly as regards the product name ‘marmalade’.

Amendment

(17) Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC restricts the term ‘marmalade’ to a particular citrus fruit mixture. However, in a number of official languages of the Union, while the legal names laid down in that Annex have been used in trade to designate the products referred to therein, the society at large uses interchangeably the terms ‘marmalade’ and ‘jam’ to refer to jams from fruits other than citrus fruits. In order to take into account these practices where it is the case, Member States should be able to authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ may be used for the product name ‘jam’. In order to avoid consumer confusion, the term ‘citrus marmalade’ should be used across the Union for the product until now defined as ‘marmalade’ in order to distinguish the two product categories. ***However, Member States who for linguistic reasons are unable to use a single designation for the reason that 'marmalade' and 'jam' are different terms, should be excluded from the authorisation of using the term corresponding to 'marmalade' for the designation 'jam'.*** This is also in line with the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for jams, jellies and marmalades, (Codex Stan 296-2009), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 32nd session held from 29 June to 4 July 2009, which establishes a distinction between citrus marmalade and non-citrus marmalade. It is therefore appropriate to revise that Directive accordingly as regards the product name ‘marmalade’.

Or. en

Amendment 67

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive, ***with the exception of the national provisions transposing the Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey of this Directive, which should only apply from 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive.***

Or. en

Amendment 68
Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 2

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:

Or. en

Amendment 69
Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – part 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) in paragraph 2, the first part is replaced by the following:

the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein. Compulsory and explicit mention shall be made of these in the labelling of packaged honey, as well as used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name ‘honey’, except in the case of comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey.

Or. en

Amendment 70

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Article 2-paragraph 2 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 comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey.

However:

Or. en

Justification

Given that filtered honey is intended to be categorised as industrial honey, it is not necessary to differentiate between filtered honey and industrial honey in this paragraph of article 2.

Amendment 71

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) paragraph 2 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 "comb honey", "honey with pieces of comb" and "industrial honey".

Or. en

Amendment 72

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Present text

Amendment

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

(1b) Paragraph 2 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**. *However, (a) in the case of baker's honey, the words 'intended for cooking only' shall appear on the label in close proximity to the product name; (b) except in the case of filtered honey and baker's honey, the product names may be supplemented by information referring to: — floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes wholly or mainly from the indicated source and possesses the organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics of the source, — regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the indicated source, — specific quality criteria;*

names may be replaced by the simple product name 'honey', except in the case of "comb honey", "honey **with pieces of comb**" and "industrial honey".

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId4>)

Justification

Deleting "filtered honey" in order to provide more transparency to consumers.

Amendment 73

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) Article 2- paragraph 2 point (b) is replaced as the following:

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

Or. en

Justification

Given that filtered honey is intended to be recategorised as industrial honey, it is not necessary to differentiate between filtered honey and industrial honey in this paragraph of article 2.

Amendment 74

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – introductory part

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – points a, b, c (new), d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) in paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:

Amendment

(2) in paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following ***and points (c) and (d) are added:***

Or. en

Amendment 75

Isabel Carvalhais

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 originates in more than one country, the ***percentage by weight and the name of the*** countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated ***in descending order of their share in weight*** on the label of packs.

By way of derogation from the preceding subparagraph, where the number of countries of origin in blends of honey

exceeds four, the shares in weight may be indicated only for the four origins representing the largest share, while maintaining the obligation to indicate all countries of origin.

Or. en

Amendment 76
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

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 originates in more than one country, *each country* of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs, *together with the percentages of honey from each country in descending order; Small packs* containing *less* than 25 g *must indicate each country of origin by displaying the relevant national abbreviations;*

Or. it

Amendment 77
Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Ciołoş, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

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

Amendment

(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**;

honey **was** harvested **is** indicated on the label. If the honey originates **from** more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey **was** harvested **must** be indicated on the label of **packages whose largest surface area is greater than 10 cm². The countries of origin must be indicated in descending order, with their respective percentages in the blend and on the front of the pack, close to the product's trade name. Countries of origin should indicated in full on the label.**

Or. en

Amendment 78

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

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 **or** countries of origin **in which** the honey **was** harvested shall be indicated on the label **indicating, in the case of blends, the share of each in descending order**;

Or. en

Justification

In order to improve the transparency of the information provided on the labelling of honey in the EU and as a way to prevent frauds in relation to the indication of the origin of honey, is necessary to specify on the labelling the countries of origin in which the honey and, where appropriate, blends of honey have been harvested. Furthermore, in the case of blends, the percentage of each of the origins present must be indicated. In addition, there is no need for a derogation based on the weight of the packaging, given that there is already a derogation for packaging smaller than 10 cm² set out in Article 16.2 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers.

Amendment 79

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Asim Ademov

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 originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs ***in descending order according to each country of origin's percentage range of the honey contained in the pack that will be specified as stipulated in point (aa).***

Or. en

Amendment 80

Franc Bogovič

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 ***and on the front of the package close to the commercial name of the product.*** If the honey originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the ***front*** label of packs ***in descending order and with their respective percentage in the blend***;

Or. en

Justification

More information regarding the honey products are essential, therefore the share of honey from a certain country in honey blends should be indicated. This is the only way to empower consumers and reduce fraudulent practices. Derogation for packs of 25 g or less should also be deleted.

Amendment 81

Ivo Hristov

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 originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs ***by means of a two-letter code in accordance with ISO Code 3166, indicating, in descending order, the percentage of honey from each of the countries of origin***;

Or. bg

Amendment 82

Anne Sander

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

Amendment

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

been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs *containing more than 25 g*;

origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the *front* label of packs, *in descending order with their respective percentage of provenance*;

Or. fr

Amendment 83
Tom Vandenkendelaere

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, *using ISO 3166 alpha-2*. If the honey originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated *in descending order of their share in weight* on the label of packs containing more than **30 g**;

Or. en

Amendment 84
Bronis Ropé
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

Amendment

(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*;

been harvested, *and the indicative percentage of honey from each country of origin* shall be indicated on the label of packs *in descending order*.

Or. en

Justification

To better inform the consumer, blended honeys shall indicate on the label the indicative share of honeys according to each origin, presented in descending order. This information shall be shared along the supply chain.

Amendment 85

Alin Mituța, Dacian Cioloș, Jérémy Decerle

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 originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label, *in descending order and with the respective percentages in the blend on the label*;

Or. en

Amendment 86

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

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

Amendment

(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;

(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label ***and on the front of the package close to the commercial name of the product.*** If the honey originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the ***front*** label of packs containing more than 25 g ***in descending order and with their respective percentage in the blend; if the packs contain less than 25 g, the origin of all countries shall be indicated with the corresponding "country code";***

Or. en

Justification

country codes - established by ISO 3166 - are comprehensible for all citizens and can contribute to solve the problem concerning the reduced space on labels and the need of clear information for the consumers.

Amendment 87 **Eugenia Rodríguez Palop**

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Council 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 ***and on the front of the package.***

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, ***showing their percentage in the blend in descending order.***

In the case of packs containing 25 g or less, the obligation refereed herein would apply to the outer packaging of those packs.

Or. en

Amendment 88

Juozas Olekas, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

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 ***and on the front of the package close to the commercial name of the product.*** If the honey originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the ***front*** label of packs containing more than 25 g ***in descending order and with their respective percentage in the blend;***

Or. en

Amendment 89

Ivan David

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

Amendment

(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;

countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs containing more than 25 g *in order of decreasing amount with their percentage in the mixture.*;

Or. en

Justification

The aim of the amendment is to specify the obligation to label honey mixtures according to the country of origin with regard to the percentage composition of the mixture. The consumer should be informed how large proportions of honey from individual countries are included in the mixture.

Amendment 90 **Emmanouil Fragkos**

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 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 *and in descending order from the highest to the lowest proportion*;

Or. el

Amendment 91 **Annie Schreijer-Pierik**

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, ***which production methods used and composition of the honey*** 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;

Or. en

Amendment 92

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Asim Ademov

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 25 g, the percentage share in weight for each country of origin shall be indicated on the label using one of the ranges:

>90%

81-90%

71-80%

61-70%

51-60%

41-50%

31-40%

21-30%

10-20%

<10%;

For packs containing 25 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:

>90%
75-90%
50%-75%
25%-50%
<25%

Or. en

Amendment 93

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

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) A traceability system for honey should be set up, complementing the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector in Article 18 of Regulation No. (EC) 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The European commission is empowered to elaborate no later than 12 months after the entry into force of this Directive, a delegated act introducing a harmonised traceability system enabling competent authorities to trace the entire history of the honey produced and imported into the EU back to the harvesting beekeepers or operators in the case of imported honeys.

Or. en

Amendment 94

Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

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) The Member States, in close collaboration and under the guidance of the European Commission should set up a database for all beekeepers and operators blending and/or importing honey in order to adopt a harmonised EU traceability system until 2027 and to strengthen controls in Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 95

Franc Bogovič

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) The traceability of honey shall be assured to the level of the producer, in line with the provisions of the Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002.

Or. en

Amendment 96

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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) The indicative percentage of honey from each country of origin shall be

marked within a 5% range: (0-5%, 6-10%...95%+);

Or. en

Amendment 97

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Ciolos, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

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) Except for honeys intended for industrial use, the term "virgin honey" may be included on the label on the front of the commercial packaging of the honey if no heat treatment has degraded highly sensitive enzymes such as invertase, from harvesting to potting, while complying with the conditions referred to in Annex II, points 6 (diastase index and hydroxymethylfurfural content) and 7 (invertase index).

Or. en

Justification

To ensure that consumers are properly informed, the term "virgin honey" referring to the absence of significant heat treatment may be included on the label.

Amendment 98

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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) Where packs contain less than 25g, the countries of origin may be indicated on the label using ISO 3166 country codes, alongside to the indicative percentage.

Or. en

Amendment 99

Franc Bogovič

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) For packs containing 25 g or less of honey, the name of the country of origin shall be indicated on the label according to the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code;

Or. en

Amendment 100

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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) For packs containing 25 g or less of honey, the name of the country of origin should be indicated on the label using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code.

Or. en

Amendment 101

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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) For honeys produced and imported into the EU, an identifier linked to a block-chain traceability system must be introduced to enable competent authorities to trace the entire honey chain to the harvesting beekeepers or operators;

Or. en

Amendment 102

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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) Where honey has undergone heat treatment above 45 degrees Celsius, it shall be indicated on the label.

Or. en

Amendment 103

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) *For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in particular Articles 12 to 15 thereof, the particulars to be indicated according to point (a) of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation..*

Amendment

(b) *except in the case of honey intended for industry, these names may be supplemented by indications relating to: - floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes entirely or essentially from the origin indicated and has the organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics thereof, - regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the origin indicated, - specific quality criteria.*

Or. en

Amendment 104 **Martin Hlaváček**

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) *For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in particular Articles 12 to 15 thereof, the particulars to be indicated according to point (a) of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation..*

Amendment

(b) *except in the case of honey intended for industry, these names may be supplemented by indications relating to: floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes entirely or essentially from the origin indicated and has the organoleptic, physicochemical and microscopic characteristics thereof, regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the origin indicated, specific quality criteria.*

Or. en

Amendment 105 **Bronis Ropè**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in particular Articles 12 to 15 thereof, the particulars to be indicated according to **point (a)** of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation..

Amendment

(b) For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in particular Articles 12 to 15 thereof, the particulars to be indicated according to **points (a) (aa) (ab) and (ac)** of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation..

Or. en

Amendment 106

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) For honeys produced and imported into the EU, each honey marketed under an identification other than that of the harvesting beekeeper must have an identifier linked to a block-chain traceability system enabling the competent authorities to trace the entire history of the honey back to the harvesting beekeepers or operators in the case of imported honeys. Any personal information that may be included in the traceability system will only be accessible to consumers with the prior agreement of the producers of the batch or batches in question.

Or. en

Amendment 107

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex I – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) Annex I is amended as follows:

Paragraph 2, point (b)(viii) is replaced by the following:

(viii) virgin honey: the honey obtained which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if 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 7 of Annex II.

Or. en

Amendment 108

Simone Schmiedtbauer, Herbert Dorfmann, Anne Sander, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) An EU reference centre for honey must be established to improve controls and traceability and to detect fraud in honey by systematic testing of imported and mixed honey, using the latest test methods to prove the authenticity and quality of honey;

Amendment 109

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) Paragraph (ba) new is added:

(ba) For packs containing less than 30 grams of blended honey sourced from more than one country, the label may indicate the country of origin using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code.

Or. en

Justification

As for small packages, such as breakfast packs weighing 30 grams or less, commonly used in catering, tourism, and similar contexts where space is limited, a simplified labelling option using ISO country codes should be possible.

Amendment 110

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloş, Alin Mituţa, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110 /EC

Annex II – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

The second sentence is replaced by the following 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, 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 "virgin honey" it must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 7 (new).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment adds vacuum evaporation in the first sentence. Dehydration should be carried out by the bees. But in some third countries the work of bees is limited to harvesting nectar secretions. Unripe honeys obtained in this way have a moisture content well in excess of the 20% threshold laid down in the Directive. Operators work with heated vats under a vacuum to limit the boiling temperature of the water in the honey and this process degrades the final product, depleting its aromas and enzymes.

The amendment also adds a sentence with the new category of "virgin honey (see point 7, new).

Amendment 111

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2– paragraph 4– point b b (new)

(bb) except for honeys intended for industrial use, these names may be supplemented by indications referring to the absence of significant heat treatment. The term referring to the absence of significant heat treatment such as "raw honey" or "unheated honey" may be included on the label on the front of the commercial packaging of the honey if no heat treatment has degraded highly sensitive enzymes such as invertase, from harvesting to potting, while complying with the conditions referred to in Annex II, points 6 (diastase index and hydroxymethylfurfural content) and 7 (invertase index).

Or. en

Amendment 112

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 3

(bc) Annex II, third sentence 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.

Or. en

Justification

The removal by filtration of some or all of the pollen and figurative elements present in a honey and a filter mesh size of less than 100 µm no longer allows the correct identification of the geographical and/or botanical origin of a honey. This makes it much more difficult to

differentiate between sugar syrup or a mixture of honey and syrup and honey. Industrial filtration makes it impossible to trace honey using an analytical approach.

Amendment 113

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Dacian Ciołoş, Alin Mituţa, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bd) A paragraph 7 is added in Annex II as follows:

7 (new). invertase index (Gontarski unit) for "virgin honeys". 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

Or. en

Justification

This new index can help better detect heat treatments which strongly degrade the quality of the honey.

Amendment 114

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex I – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) in Annex I, paragraph 2, point b, the point viii is deleted;

Or. en

Amendment 115
Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 b (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex I – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2b) In Annex I, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

' Baker's honey

Honey which may:

- have a foreign taste or odour, or**
- have begun to ferment or have fermented, or**
- have been overheated over 50°C, or**
- be filtered honey, meaning honey obtained by removing foreign inorganic or organic matter in such a way as to result in the significant removal of its natural components such as pollen.**

Or. en

Amendment 116
Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows: In the case of honey intended for industry, bulk containers, packaging and sales documentation shall clearly indicate the full product name as set out in point 3 of Annex I.

Amendment 117

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

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

Or. en

Justification

Given that filtered honey is intended to be recategorised as industrial honey, it is not necessary to differentiate between filtered honey and industrial honey in this paragraph of article 3.

Amendment 118

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The following Article 3a is added:

Bulk containers, packs and trade documents shall clearly indicate if the product has been heat treated above 45 degrees Celsius.

Or. en

Justification

Heat treating honey can affect its nutritional and bactericidal properties, notably reducing the vitamin C and bactericidal properties, whilst increasing its antioxidant properties. These changes can also depend on the origin of the honey. Information on the use of heat-treatment should be clearly indicated on bulk containers and trade documents, in order to be better communicated along the supply chain.

Amendment 119

Carmen Avram

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – 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

Paragraph 2 of the ANNEX II on the COMPOSITION CRITERIA FOR HONEY, is replaced by the following:

"When placed on the market, ***distributed under the EU School Scheme*** 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."

Or. en

(32001L0110)

Amendment 120

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 3

Present text

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.***

Amendment

Article 3 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

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

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId4>)

Justification

Removing "filtered honey" in order to provide more transparency to consumers.

Amendment 121

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 4 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

The first sentence of Article 4 of Directive 2001/110/EC is replaced by the following:

The Commission may adopt methods for verifying the compliance of honey with the provisions of Directive 2001/110/EC and of this Directive, including the implementation of blockchain-type traceability incorporating a minimum of criteria (criteria set out in Annex 3). These methods shall be adopted in

accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of Directive 2001/110/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 122

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Present text

1. For the purposes of the second paragraph of Article 9 of this Directive, the Commission may, taking into account international standards and technical progress, by means of implementing acts that are in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (8), set out methods of analysis to verify whether honey is compliant with the provisions of this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of this Directive. Until the adoption of such methods, Member States shall, whenever possible, use internationally recognised validated methods of analysis such as those approved by the Codex Alimentarius to verify compliance with the provisions of this Directive.

Amendment

In Article 4, the first sentence is replaced by the following:

"The Commission may adopt methods for verifying the compliance of honey with the provisions of Directive 2001/110/EC and of this Directive, including the implementation of blockchain-type traceability incorporating a minimum of criteria (criteria set out in Annex 3). These methods shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of Directive 2001/110/EC."

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId4>)

Amendment 123

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Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

New Article 4 (a) is added:

In accordance with Article 4(1) the Commission shall adopt an implementing act in a period of 3 years from the entry into force of this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the EU between November 2021 and February 2022, involving the European Commission, the Knowledge Centre on Food Fraud and Food Quality, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and 16 EU Member States, have highlighted the need to make progress in the availability of methods for the detection of fraud linked to the marketing of honey. The Commission is working on this matter. In view of these findings, it is necessary to set a deadline for the Commission to exercise the powers granted to it by Article 4.1 of Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 on honey.

Amendment 124

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 c (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – point 2 – point b – point viii

Present text

Amendment

(viii) filtered honey Honey obtained by removing foreign inorganic or organic matter in such a way as to result in the significant removal of pollen.

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

"(viii) raw or unheated honey: the honey obtained which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if 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 7 of Annex II."

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId14>)

Amendment 125
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 d (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex 2 – 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

In Annex II, the 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, 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 *odour*, 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 "unheated honey", honey must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 7."

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId15>)

Amendment 126

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 e (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 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

The third paragraph 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."

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId15>)

Amendment 127

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 f (new)

Council Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 4 – point 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Annex II the following point 6a (new) is added:

"6a. invertase index (Gontarski unit) for "raw honeys" or "unheated honeys". 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"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02001L0110-20140623#tocId15>)

Amendment 128

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Present text

1. For the purposes of the second paragraph of Article 9 of this Directive, the Commission may, taking into account international standards and technical progress, by means of implementing acts that are in accordance with Regulation (EC) ***No 882/2004*** of the European Parliament and of the Council (8), set out methods of analysis to verify whether honey is compliant with the provisions of this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of this Directive. Until the adoption of such methods, Member States shall, whenever possible, use internationally recognised validated methods of analysis such as those approved by the Codex Alimentarius to verify compliance with the provisions of this Directive.

Amendment

Article 1 a (new)

Article 4 (1) is replaced by the following:

"1. For the purposes of the second paragraph of Article 9 of this Directive, the Commission may, taking into account international standards and technical progress, by means of implementing acts that are in accordance with Regulation (EC) ***2017/625*** of the European Parliament and of the Council (8), set out ***and update*** methods of analysis to verify whether honey is compliant with the provisions of this Directive, ***and to detect possible cases of fraud***. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of this Directive ***and updated regularly***. Until the adoption of such methods, Member States shall, whenever possible, use internationally recognised validated methods of analysis such as those approved by the Codex Alimentarius to verify compliance with the provisions of this Directive."

Or. en

(Council Directive 2001/110)

Justification

It is necessary to update methods of analysis, and increase frequency of inspections, to examine honey composition in order to detect possible cases of fraud.

Amendment 129

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 b (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

Article 1 b (new)

Annex II paragraph 2 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. en

(Council Directive 2001/110)

Amendment 130

Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b
Directive 2001/112/EC
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) *As an alternative to the product names referred to in subparagraph (a), Annex III provides a list of particular designations. The designations listed in Annex III, Part I, may be used in the language and under the conditions laid down therein. The designations listed in Annex III, Part II, may be used in the official language of the Union of the Member State where the product is placed on the market.;*

Amendment

(b) 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 "comb honey", "honey with pieces of comb" and "industrial honey".

Or. en

Amendment 131

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

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

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.*

Amendment

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement 'no **added sugars**', '**no** fruit juices contain added sugars', **or any other statement likely to have the same meaning for the consumer,** may appear on the label.

Or. en

Amendment 132

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

(c) the following paragraph 4 is inserted: **deleted**

‘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.

***** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).;’***

Or. en

Justification

A ‘no fruit juices contain added sugar’ claim will mislead consumers about the high sugar content of fruit juices. This label could lead to a positive impression of the healthiness of a fruit juice, without providing a clarity on the often-high content of sugar in fruit juices. The World Health Organization and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) classified the sugar in juice as "free sugars," the same as the sugar in soda, and as such the health effect is the same. See the EFSA report, 'Tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars,': <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7074>

Amendment 133
Ivan David

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

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No

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.*

1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement ‘no **added sugars**’ ‘**no** fruit juices contain added sugars’ *or any other statement likely to have the same meaning for the consumer,* may appear on the label.

Or. en

Justification

The addition is proposed in order to align the wording with the one from the Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, and in order to make sure that the absence of added sugars is easily understood by various consumers. EU consumers know and understand the “no added sugars” statement currently used on food products, thus it is necessary to allow it in order for them to correctly understand the message. Otherwise, the introduction of a new category of reduced sugars juices will further increase consumer confusion. However, the exact place where such type of statements should appear on the label, has not been strictly defined for any other food and drink product, which is why the deletion of the later part of the provision is proposed. Furthermore, despite the exact place on the label it is clear for everyone that the statement is related to the product as such

Amendment 134

Krzysztof Jurgiel

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

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.

Amendment

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement ‘**with no added sugars**, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 135

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander,

Asim Ademov

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

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.

Amendment

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement ‘no fruit juices contain added sugars’, **‘no 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.

Or. en

Amendment 136

Jarosław Kalinowski

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

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.

Amendment

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement **‘with no added sugars’**, 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.

Or. pl

Amendment 137

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

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.

Amendment

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement ‘Fruit **juices/nectars are high in** sugars’ **shall** appear on the label in the same field of vision as the name of the products referred to in Part I of Annex I to this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

A ‘no fruit juices contain added sugar’ claim will mislead consumers about the high sugar content of fruit juices. This label could lead to a positive impression of the healthiness of a fruit juice, without providing a clarity on the often-high content of sugar in fruit juices. The World Health Organization and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) classified the sugar in juice as "free sugars," the same as the sugar in soda, and as such the health effect is the same. See the EFSA report, 'Tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars,': <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7074>

Amendment 138

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. The products listed in Annex I, shall indicate the country of origin where the fruit has been harvested on the label and on the front of the package close to the commercial name of the product. If fruits originate in more than one country, these countries of origin where the fruits have been harvested shall be indicated on the front label of packaging in descending order and with their respective percentage

in the blend. If such products are obtained with two or more species of fruits, the countries of origin in which such fruit species were collected are indicated on the packaging label with the relevant percentages that were used to obtain the final product.

Or. en

Amendment 139

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

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, reduced-sugars fruit juice and reduced-sugars*** 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.;

Or. en

Amendment 140

Ivan David

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 reduced-sugars fruit juice and reduced-sugars*** 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.’;

Or. en

Justification

The provision should apply and include the newly created category of reduced-sugars fruit juices and reduced-sugars fruit juices from concentrate.

Amendment 141

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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, reduced-sugars fruit juice, reduced-sugars*** 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.;

Or. en

Amendment 142
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/112/EC
Article 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The following Article 4(a) is inserted:

‘

1. For products covered by Annex I, the country of origin where the fruit was harvested must be indicated on the label of packs.

2. If the fruit used to made these products originates from more than one country, the countries of origin where the fruit was harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs together with the respective percentages used to obtain the final product.

3. If the products are made from two or more species of fruit, the countries of origin where the fruit was harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs together with the respective percentages used to obtain the final product.

‘

Or. it

Amendment 143
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point -1 (new)

Directive 2001/113/EC

Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1) the title of Directive 2001/113/EC is changed as follows:

on fruit jams, jellies and marmalades, vegetable products and chestnut cream intended for human consumption

Or. en

Amendment 144

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/113/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) paragraph 2 is supplemented by this:

2. The product names shall be supplemented by an indication of the fruit or fruits or vegetable used, in descending order of weight of the raw materials used. However, for products manufactured from three or more fruits or vegetable, the indication of the fruits used may be replaced by the words ‘mixed fruit’ or „mixed vegetables”, or “fruit and vegetable mix” a similar wording, or by the number of fruits used.“.

Or. en

Justification

None of legal regulation determines the minimum proportion of vegetables in vegetable products. As a result, the consumer is deceived when products with a vegetable content of only 0.01% are passed off as vegetable products. Which should rather be referred to as vegetable flavoured products. It is proposed to define a "vegetable product" as a product that

contains at least 450 g of vegetables per 1000 g of the final product.

Amendment 145

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/113/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) paragraph 3 is supplemented by this:

3. The labelling shall indicate the fruit or vegetable content by including the words ‘prepared with ... g of fruit per 100 g’ or ‘prepared with ... g of vegetable per 100 g’ of the finished product, after deduction of the weight of water used in preparing the aqueous extracts, if appropriate. “.

Or. en

Justification

None of legal regulation determines the minimum proportion of vegetables in vegetable products. As a result, the consumer is deceived when products with a vegetable content of only 0.01% are passed off as vegetable products. Which should rather be referred to as vegetable flavoured products. It is proposed to define a "vegetable product" as a product that contains at least 450 g of vegetables per 1000 g of the final product.

Amendment 146

Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/113/EC

Article 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The following Article 2(a) is inserted:

‘

1. For products covered by Annex I, the country of origin where the fruit was harvested must be indicated on the label of packs.

2. If the fruit used to make these products originates from more than one country, the countries of origin where the fruit was harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs together with the respective percentages used to obtain the final product.

3. If the products are made from two or more species of fruit, the countries of origin where the fruit was harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs together with the respective percentages used to obtain the final product.

‘

Or. it

Amendment 147

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/113/EC

Article 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The products listed in Annex I, shall indicate the country of origin where the fruit has been harvested on the label and on the front of the package close to the commercial name of the product. If fruits originate in more than one country, these countries of origin where the fruits have been harvested shall be indicated on the front label of packaging in descending order and with their respective percentage in the blend. If such products are obtained with two or more species of fruit, the countries of origin in which such fruit

species were collected are indicated on the packaging label with the relevant percentages that were used to obtain the final product.

Or. en

Amendment 148
Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part
Directive 2001/113/EC
Annex 2 – indents 2 and 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) in Annex II, the ***third*** indent ***is*** replaced by the following:

Amendment

(4) in Annex II, the ***second to fourth*** indent ***are*** replaced by the following:

‘– fruit juice, whether or not concentrated: only in jam,
– citrus fruit juice, whether or not concentrated: in products obtained from other types of fruit: only in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly,
– red fruit juices, whether or not concentrated: only in jam and extra jam manufactured from rosehips, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants, plums and rhubarb,
– red beetroot juice, whether or not concentrated: only in jam and jelly manufactured from strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants and plums, ’;

Or. en

Justification

Authorizing the use of concentrated juice for those products, in addition to the concentrated citrus fruit juice, already included in the EC proposal, would lead to a reduction of energy costs.

Amendment 149
Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/113/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In the case of honey intended for industry, bulk containers, packaging and sales documentation shall clearly indicate the full product name as set out in point 3 of Annex I.

Or. en

Amendment 150
Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2001/114/EC
Annex 1 – point 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) Reduction of the lactose content by conversion to glucose and galactose. Modifications in the composition of milk following **this treatment** shall be allowed only if they are indelibly indicated on the packing of the product so that it can be easily seen and read. However, such indication shall not remove the obligation as regards nutrition labelling laid down by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Member States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in this point (d).;

(d) Reduction of the lactose content by **filtration and/or** conversion to glucose and galactose. Modifications in the composition of milk following **these treatments** shall be allowed only if they are indelibly indicated on the packing of the product so that it can be easily seen and read. However, such indication shall not remove the obligation as regards nutrition labelling laid down by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Member States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in this point (d).;

Or. en

Amendment 151

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

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.

Or. en

Amendment 152

Tom Vandenkendelaere

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 = **36** months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].

Or. en

Justification

We should grant companies at least 18 months after the transposition into national law to apply these rules.

Amendment 153

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date = 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], ***with the exception of the provisions in accordance with the Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey, which should apply from [OP please insert the date = 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].***

Or. en

Amendment 154 **Irène Tolleret**

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 = 48 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], except Article 1, the provisions of which shall apply*** from [OP please insert the date = 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].

Or. en

Amendment 155 **Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov**

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

Amendment

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 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks. ***Products***

exhaustion of stocks.

which are placed on the market or labelled before [OP please insert the date = 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], in accordance with Directive 2001/110/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks.

Or. en

Amendment 156

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph -1 (new)

Directive 2002/110/EC

Annex 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1 Annex I to Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

Or. en

Amendment 157

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph -1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1a Annex I, paragraph 1 is replaced as follows:

Honey is the natural sweet food produced by Apis mellifera bees from the nectar of plants or from secretions of living parts of plants or excretions of plant-sucking insects on the living parts of plants, which the bees collect, transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store and leave in

honeycombs to ripen and mature.

Or. en

Justification

It is necessary to define honey more precisely, as the term substance is ambiguous and lacks a legal definition. It is proposed to replace the word substance with food in order to highlight its characteristics and nutritional properties, as well as to have greater legal certainty

Amendment 158

Krzysztof Jurgiel

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Annex I, Part II, in paragraph 2 the following is added:

Enzyme preparations: pectinases (degrading pectin), proteinases (degrading proteins), amylases (degrading starch), cellulases (limited use to facilitate the disruption of cell walls), oxidoreductases, hydrolases, transferases and isomerases (to reduce the sugar content by enzymatic methods) meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes.

Or. en

Amendment 159

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Annex I to Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

In paragraph 2, point (b)(viii) is deleted and replaced by the following:

(viii) raw or unheated honey:

the honey obtained which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if 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 7 of Annex II.

Or. en

Amendment 160

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph -1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1b Annex I- paragraph 2-point (b)(viii) is deleted

Or. en

Amendment 161

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph -1 c (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – paragraph 3 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1c *Annex I- paragraph 3- indent 3 is replaced as follows:*

– have been subjected to a heat treatment of more than 50 °C.

Or. en

Amendment 162

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph -1 d (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – paragraph 3 – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1d *A new indent is added to Annex I- paragraph 3*

– have been filtered, understanding as such honey obtained by removing foreign inorganic or organic matter to the honey in such a way as to generate a significant removal of pollen

Or. en

Justification

Both heat treatment and filtration entail a modification of the natural properties and would therefore no longer correspond to the definition of honey as laid down in the Directive.

It would therefore be necessary to categorize these types of honey as "industrial honeys".

Amendment 163

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 164

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 3 and 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 165

Bronis Ropė

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) in Part I, the following point 6 is added:

deleted

‘6.

(a) Reduced-sugar fruit juice

The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in Part II, point 3, of Annex I, which maintains all the other essential physical, chemical,

organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes.

The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice with fruit juice and/or fruit purée is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice.

(b) Reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate

The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in point 3 of Part II of Annex I, which maintains all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, and that have been reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC.

The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate with fruit juice, fruit juice from concentrate, fruit purée and/or fruit purée from concentrate is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.;

Or. en

Justification

Such processes may be used to create reduced sugar 'fruit drinks' or 'fruit beverage' as far as the processes conform to existing legislation, but they should not be categorised as 'fruit juice' within this Directive

Amendment 166

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 b

Text proposed by the Commission

The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been **removed** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in **Part II, point 3, of Annex I, which** maintains **all the other** essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes.

Amendment

The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been **reduced** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in **the European Commission Delegated Act.**

The product maintains essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***defined in the European Commission Delegated Act. Flavour, pulp, and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same species of fruit may be restored to the reduced- sugar fruit juice.***

Or. en

Amendment 167

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 a

Text proposed by the Commission

The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been **removed** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in **Part II, point 3, of Annex I, which** maintains **all the other** essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes.

Amendment

The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been **reduced** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in **the European Commission Delegated Act.** ***The product*** maintains essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***defined in the European Commission Delegated Act. Flavour, pulp, and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same***

species of fruit may be restored to the reduced-sugar fruit juice.

Or. en

Amendment 168

Ivo Hristov

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice with fruit juice and/or fruit purée is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice.

Amendment

Does not affect the English version.

Or. bg

Amendment 169

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) ***Reduced-sugar*** fruit juice from concentrate

Amendment

(b) ***Reduced-sugars*** fruit juice from concentrate

Or. en

Amendment 170

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Text proposed by the Commission

The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in ***point 3 of Part II of Annex I, which*** maintains ***all the other*** essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***and that have been reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC.***

Amendment

The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 ***and/or in point 6(c),*** where naturally occurring sugars have been removed ***reduced*** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in ***the European Commission Delegated Act , and that have been reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC.***

The product maintains essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***defined in the European Commission Delegated Act. Flavour, pulp, and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same species of fruit may be restored to the reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.***

Or. en

Amendment 171

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 b

Text proposed by the Commission

The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 where naturally occurring sugars have been ***removed*** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in ***point 3 of Part II of Annex I, which*** maintains ***all the other*** essential

Amendment

The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 ***and/or in point 6(c),*** where naturally occurring sugars have been ***reduced*** by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in ***the European Commission Delegated Act, and that have***

physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***and that have been reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC.***

been reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC. The product maintains essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***defined in the European Commission Delegated Act. Flavour, pulp, and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same species of fruit may be restored to the reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.***

Or. en

Amendment 172

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 b

Text proposed by the Commission

The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice from ***concentrate with*** fruit juice, fruit juice ***from concentrate***, fruit purée and/or fruit purée ***from concentrate*** is authorised in the production of ***reduced-sugar*** fruit juice from concentrate.;

Amendment

The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice from ***concentrated*** fruit juice, ***reduced-sugars*** fruit juice, ***concentrated reduced-sugars fruit juice***, fruit purée and/or ***concentrated*** fruit purée is authorised in the production of ***reduced-sugars*** fruit juice from concentrate.’; c) ***concentrated reduced-sugars fruit juice The product obtained from the products defined in point 6(a) by the physical removal of a specific proportion of the water content, and/ or the product defined in point (2) where naturally occurring sugars have been reduced by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in the European Commission Delegated Act. The product maintains essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of concentrated juice of the fruit from which it comes, defined in the European***

Commission Delegated Act. Where the product is intended for direct consumption, the removal of water shall be at least 50 % of the water content. Flavour, pulp, and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same species of fruit may be restored to the concentrated reduced-sugar fruit juice.

Or. en

Amendment 173

Jarosław Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) (c) Concentrated reduced-sugar fruit juice

The product obtained from fruit juice of one or more fruit species by the physical removal of a specific proportion of the water content and where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in point 3 of Part II of Annex I, which maintains all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes. Where the product is intended for direct consumption, the removal shall be at least 50 % of the water content. Flavour, pulp and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same species of fruit may be restored to the concentrated fruit juice

Or. en

Amendment 174
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a
Directive 2001/112/EC
Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 b

Text proposed by the Commission

The mixing of **reduced-sugar** fruit juice from concentrate with fruit juice, fruit juice from concentrate, fruit purée and/or fruit purée from concentrate is authorised in the production of **reduced-sugar** fruit juice from concentrate.;

Amendment

The mixing of **reduced-sugars** fruit juice from concentrate with fruit juice, fruit juice from concentrate, **concentrated fruit juice, reduced-sugars fruit juice, concentrated reduced-sugars, fruit juice** fruit purée and/or **concentrated** fruit purée from concentrate is authorised in the production of **reduced-sugars** fruit juice from concentrate. ';

Or. en

Amendment 175
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a
Directive 2001/112/EC
Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) (c) concentrated reduced-sugars fruit juice

The product obtained from the products defined in point 6(a) by the physical removal of a specific proportion of the water content, and/ or the product defined in point (2) where naturally occurring sugars have been reduced by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in the European Commission Delegated Act.

The product maintains essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of

concentrated juice of the fruit from which it comes, defined in the European Commission Delegated Act.

Where the product is intended for direct consumption, the removal of water shall be at least 50 % of the water content.

Or. en

Justification

Sugars (in plural) would be the appropriate denomination as reduction also involves glucose and fructose, and because this would be in line with the wording from the Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 on nutrition claims. Furthermore, articles of the Directive must be read and understood in conjunction with the Commission Delegated Act which is yet to set more detailed criteria for production of reduced-sugars juices and reduced-sugars juices from concentrate, as well as concentrated variants of these. There is equally a need to define the category of concentrated reduced-sugars fruit juice, which is proposed.

Amendment 176

Jaroslav Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 1

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

‘– For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, reduced-sugar fruit juice and reduced-sugar fruit juices from concentrate: restored flavour, pulp and cells;’;

Amendment

‘– For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, reduced-sugar fruit juice, **reduced-sugar concentrated fruit juices** and reduced-sugar fruit juices from concentrate: restored flavour, pulp and cells;’;

Or. pl

Amendment 177

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 1

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

— For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, ***reduced-sugar fruit juice and reduced-sugar fruit juices from concentrate***: restored flavour, pulp and cells;;

Amendment

— For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices: restored flavour, pulp and cells;;

Or. en

Amendment 178

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 1

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

— For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, reduced-sugar fruit juice ***and*** reduced-sugar fruit juices from concentrate: restored flavour, pulp and cells;;

Amendment

— For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, reduced-sugar fruit juice, reduced-sugar fruit juices from ***and*** concentrate ***and concentrated reduced sugars fruit juice***: restored flavour, pulp and cells;’;

Or. en

Justification

The provision should apply and include the newly created category of reduced-sugars products. ‘— For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, reduced-sugar fruit juice, and reduced-sugar fruit juices from concentrate and concentrated reduced sugars fruit juice: restored

Amendment 179

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties, including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: 'contains naturally occurring sugars';

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Sugar content must already be listed clearly within the mandatory nutrition declaration (pursuant to Article 30 Regulation 1169/2011). In high sugar content foods such as fruit juice and fruit nectar, this should not be accompanied with any health claim related to the lack of added sugar, or the "natural" origin of the sugars contained within, as these claims are liable to mislead the consumer as to the healthiness of the sugar content and the food overall. Note that, on the contrary, in cases where sugars and/or sweeteners are added, a food is already obliged to carry the statement 'with sugar(s) and sweetener(s)' accompanying the name of the food, according to Regulation 1169/2011.

Amendment 180

Jaroslav Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for

its sweetening properties, ***including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008***. If sugars are naturally present in the food, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;;

its sweetening properties. If sugars are naturally present in the food, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;;

Or. pl

Amendment 181
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties, ***including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008***. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;;

Amendment

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;;

Or. en

Justification

It is proposed to bring the wording into full compliance with the wording from the annex to Regulation EC 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims in food labelling, which establishes the horizontal framework.

Amendment 182
Krzysztof Jurgiel

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties, ***including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008***. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;;

Amendment

A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;;

Or. en

Amendment 183

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

– ***the following indent is added:***
‘— For reduced-sugar fruit juice: water to the extent strictly necessary to restore the water lost due to the sugar-reduction process.’;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 184

Jarosław Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***The following indent is added:***
Spices and aromatic herbs For products made only from products listed in Annex I and spices and/or herbs, a descriptive name in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 should be “[name Annex I] with (added) [name of the spice/herb]”.

Or. en

Amendment 185

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***The following indent is added:***
- Spices and aromatic herbs
For products made only from products listed in Annex I and spices and/or herbs, a descriptive name in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 should be “[name Annex I] with (added) [name of the spice/herb]”.

Or. en

Amendment 186

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– *The following indent is added:*

“- Spices and aromatic herbs For products made only from products listed in Annex I and spices and/or herbs, a descriptive name in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 should be “[name Annex I] with (added) [name of the spice/herb]”.

Or. en

Justification

The juice industry has observed an increased consumer interest in products that contain other ingredients such as spices and aromatic herbs in order to experience new taste that comes from natural sources, which maintains the essential characteristics of the fruit juice. Is proposed thus suggests explicitly allowing addition of spices and herbs in all juices, with the respect of labelling provisions provided in the horizontal Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers, to assure clear and transparent product descriptive name.

Amendment 187

Jarosław Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4 b (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– *The following indent is added:*

Fiber For products made only from products listed in Annex I and fiber, a descriptive name in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 should be “[name Annex I] with (added) fiber”

Or. en

Amendment 188

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4 b (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– ***the following indent is added:***

- Fiber

For products made only from products listed in Annex I and fiber, a descriptive name in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 should be “[name Annex I] with (added) fiber”

Or. en

Amendment 189

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point i – indent 4 b (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– ***the following indent is added:***

“- Fiber For products made only from products listed in Annex I and fiber, a descriptive name in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 should be “[name Annex I] with (added) fiber”.

Or. en

Justification

Fiber is insufficiently consumed in the diet of most Europeans, yet it is recognized by the EU as being associated with several health benefits (e.g. on gastrointestinal health and risk reduction of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes type 2, colorectal cancer as well as reduced risk of weight gain). Strategies aimed at promoting the intake of this nutrient are relevant. The possibility of addition of fibers in foods and beverages should be seen as an opportunity to promote their intake, where fruit juices have a particular potential as fruits are naturally rich in this nutrient, that is to a certain extent lost when processed into a juice. Using of fiber to juices thus makes much sense as fiber is naturally occurring in their main raw materials (fruits and vegetables).

Amendment 190

Jarosław Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – introductory part

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii) Section 3 is amended as follows:

Amendment

(ii) Section 3 is amended as follows:

- the fourth indent is replaced by the following: - enzyme preparations: pectinases (for breakdown of pectin), proteinases (for breakdown of proteins), amylases (for breakdown of starch), cellulases (use limited to breakdown of cell walls), oxidoreductases, hydrolases, transferases and isomerases (to reduce sugars) meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes (1),

Or. pl

Amendment 191

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– ***Indent 4 is replaced as follows:***

Enzyme preparations: pectinases (for breakdown of pectin), proteinases (for breakdown of proteins), and amylases (for breakdown of starch) and cellulases (for breakdown of cellulose) meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008

on food enzymes (1);

Or. en

Amendment 192

Bronis Ropè

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– *the following indent is added:* *deleted*

‘– 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.;’

Or. en

Amendment 193

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 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.;*

– Processes to **reduce** naturally occurring sugars, *in order to produce products defined in Annex I Part I point 6 will be defined in the European Commission Delegated Act.’;*

Justification

Processes to reduce naturally occurring sugars are yet to be defined in the Commission Delegated Act, as data is still being collected. It is therefore more practical not to list them in the Annex of the Directive but rather in the Delegated Act itself where they will be thoroughly defined.

Amendment 194

Krzysztof Jurgiel

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 12 a (new)

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

– 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, **apart from changes resulting from the technology used**: membrane **processes**, fermentation **processes and enzymatic processes**.

Amendment 195

Jarosław Kalinowski

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 12 a (new)

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

Amendment

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.;

characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***save for changes resulting from the technology used: membrane processes, fermentation processes and enzymatic processes.***

Or. pl

Amendment 196

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 12 a (new)

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

– 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.
enzymatic process;

Or. en

Amendment 197

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b – point ii – indent 2

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 12 a (new)

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:

Amendment

– 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.;

membrane filtration, yeast fermentation.;

Or. en

Amendment 198

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) In Annex II is added a new point with follows:

„Enzyme preparations: pectinases (for breakdown of pectin), proteinases (for breakdown of proteins), and amylases (for breakdown of starch), cellulases (limited use to facilitate disruption of cell walls), meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes;“

Or. en

Justification

The use of enzyme preparations of cellulase is already laid down in the Codex Standard for fruit juices. Cellulases are used to improve and optimize the extraction and clarification, as well as cloud stability and texture, and to decrease viscosity of nectars and purees from tropical fruits.

Amendment 199

Daniela Rondinelli, Camilla Laureti, Paolo De Castro, Achille Variati

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/112/CE

Annex 3 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ha) Fruit juices containing added sugars shall indicate the corresponding added quantity on the packaging.

Or. en

Amendment 200
Christophe Clergeau

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2001/112/EC
Annex 3 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) ‘cider’: for the product of the fermentation of apple juice or concentrated apple juice or a mixture of the two products, possibly with the addition of water, without the addition of sugar or alcohol.

Or. fr

Amendment 201
Christophe Clergeau

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2001/112/EC
Annex 3 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) ‘perry’: for the product of the fermentation of pear juice or concentrated pear juice or a mixture of the two products, possibly with the addition of water, without the addition of sugar or alcohol.

Or. fr

Amendment 202

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Salvatore De Meo, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 5 – table – row 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Annex V to Directive 2001/112/EC is amended as follows:

Common Name of the Fruit: Blood Orange

Botanical Name: Citrus × sinensis

Minimum Brix levels: 10

Or. en

Amendment 203

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – paragraphs 2 and 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

In paragraph 2, the introductory text is amended as follows:

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 odour, 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 "unheated honey", honey must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 7.

In paragraph 3, the introductory 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." 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. A new composition criterion (7) is added to Annex II. 7. invertase index (Gontarski unit) for "raw honeys" or "unheated honeys". 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

Or. en

Amendment 204

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Ivo Hristov, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex I a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 a (new)

Annex IIa

**MEASURES RELATING TO HONEY
TRACABILITY Guidelines**

The identification data that must accompany honey throughout the food chain, from producer to consumer, and which must be entered into the blockchain system are as follows:

- 1. Harvesting beekeeper references*
- 2. Lot defined by the harvesting beekeeper*
- 3. The specific identifier assigned by the non-European operator ensuring the sale to the EU market of batches of honey harvested in a non-EU country.*
- 4. The unique identifier (code) of each operator in the food chain who purchases and processes honey from the beekeeper-harvester. Importers of honey into the EU are treated in the same way as operators and the traceability of honeys applies to them too.*
- 5. Year the honey was harvested if sold in bulk from the beekeeper down the chain.*
- 6. The year of blending if honeys from different geographical origins (country of origin) are blended.*
- 7. In the case of a blend of honeys, indication of the percentages of the different batches of honeys identified by their identifier and creation of a new identifier linked to the initial information.*
- 8. Specific floral or plant origin if mentioned on the packaging of the honey marketed.*
- 9. Geographical origin corresponding to the origin indicated on the marketed honey. The indication of origin must meet at least the requirements of Article 2(4)(a), i.e. the country of harvest. The information on origin may not be modified under any circumstances and must always appear when the honey is*

mixed or in transit. All packaging of blended honey, from the barrel to the jar, must be labelled with the last identifier assigned to the honey, so that it can be linked to all the honeys of origin and to the various blends made by the intermediary operator(s).

Or. en

Amendment 205
Salvatore De Meo, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Annex I a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annexes 1 and 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*Annexes I and II to Directive
2001/110/EC are amended as follows:*

(1) Annex I is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 2(b)(viii) is amended as follows:

‘

raw or non-heat-treated honey: honey obtained that has been extracted from combs, decanted and then, if necessary, sifted. Such honey has not been heated to such an extent that its enzymes and other temperature-sensitive elements are so degraded as to no longer meets the criteria set out in points 6 and 7 of Annex II.

‘

(2) Annex II is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

‘

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 matter 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 destroyed, significantly inactivated or subjected to vacuum evaporation. Honey, when sold as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, must comply with the requirements concerning its composition set out in points 1 to 6. What is more, when sold as 'raw honey' or 'unheated honey', it must also comply with the requirements concerning its composition set out in point 7.

‘

Or. it

Amendment 206
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a
 Directive 2001/110/EC
 Annex 1 – part 1 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States may, however, in order to take account of societal practices, authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ be used for the product named ‘jam’.

Amendment

Member States may, however, in order to take account of societal practices, authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ be used for the product named ‘jam’. ***Member States who, for linguistic reasons, are unable to use a single designation for the reason that 'marmalade' and 'jam' are different terms, are excluded from the authorisation of using the term corresponding to 'marmalade' for the designation 'jam'.***

Amendment 207

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **450** g as a general rule,

– **400** g as a general rule. ***This amount will increase to 450 g from 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 208

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **450** g as a general rule,

– **350** g as a general rule,

Or. en

Justification

Maintaining the status quo. The burdens, disruption and risk of the proposed increased of fruit are disproportionated.

Amendment 209

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Elsi Katainen

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 450 g as a general rule,

– 400 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Justification

The amendment increases from 350 to 400 g the quantity of pulp and/or purée used for the manufacture of the product while limiting the energy costs, compared to the EC proposal.

Amendment 210

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 450 g as a general rule,

– 550 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Amendment 211

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 450 g as a general rule,

– 400 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Amendment 212

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **450** g as a general rule,

– **500** g as a general rule,

Or. en

Amendment 213

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **350** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

– **300** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces. ***This amount will increase to 350 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 214

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **350** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

– **450** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Or. en

Amendment 215

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

– **350** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Amendment

– **300** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Or. en

Amendment 216

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

– **350** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Amendment

– **400** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Or. en

Amendment 217

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

– **250** g for ginger,

Amendment

– **200** g for ginger. *This amount will*

increase to 250 g starting 2030.

Or. en

Amendment 218

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 250 g for ginger,

– 300 g for ginger,

Or. en

Amendment 219

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 250 g for ginger,

– 200 g for ginger,

Or. en

Amendment 220

Irène Tolleret, Elsi Katainen

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 250 g for ginger,

– 150 g for ginger,

Justification

The increase proposed by the European Commission would considerably modify the taste of the product. The amendment keeps the status quo.

Amendment 221

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 250 g for ginger,

– 350 g for ginger,

Or. en

Amendment 222

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 230 g for cashew apples,

– 200 g for cashew apples. ***This amount will increase to 230 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 223

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **230** g for cashew apples,

– **200** g for cashew apples,

Or. en

Amendment 224

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **230** g for cashew apples,

– **330** g for cashew apples,

Or. en

Amendment 225

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **230** g for cashew apples,

– **260** g for cashew apples,

Or. en

Amendment 226

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **80** g for passion fruit.

– **70** g for passion fruit. ***This amount will increase to 80 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 227

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **80** g for passion fruit.

– **70** g for passion fruit.

Or. en

Amendment 228

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 1 – subparagraph 3 – sub indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **80** g for passion fruit.

– **90** g for passion fruit.

Or. en

Amendment 229

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 550 g as a general rule,

– 500 g as a general rule. ***This amount will increase to 550 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 230

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 550 g as a general rule,

– 600 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Amendment 231

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 550 g as a general rule,

– 600 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Amendment 232

Irène Tolleret, Ulrike Müller, Elsi Katainen

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 550 g as a general rule,

– 500 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Justification

The amendment increases from 450 g to 500 g the quantity of pulp used for the manufacture of the product while limiting the impact on the energy costs, compared to the EC proposal.

Amendment 233

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 550 g as a general rule,

– 500 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Amendment 234

Clara Aguilera, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 550 g as a general rule,

– 450 g as a general rule,

Or. en

Justification

Maintaining the status quo. The burdens, disruption and risk of the proposed increased of

fruit are disproportionated.

Amendment 235

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

– **450** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Amendment

– **400** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces. ***This amount will increase to 450 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 236

Bronis Ropé

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

– **450** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Amendment

– **500** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Or. en

Amendment 237

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

- **450** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Amendment

- **400** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Or. en

Amendment 238

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

- **450** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Amendment

- **500** g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,

Or. en

Amendment 239

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

- **350** g for ginger,

Amendment

- **300** g for ginger. ***This amount will increase to 350 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 240

Bronis Ropè

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 350 g for ginger,

– 400 g for ginger,

Or. en

Amendment 241

Irène Tolleret, Elsi Katainen

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 350 g for ginger,

– 250 g for ginger,

Or. en

Justification

The amendment keeps the status quo to avoid a strong change in the product's taste.

Amendment 242

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 350 g for ginger,

– 400 g for ginger,

Or. en

Amendment 243

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **350** g for ginger,

– **300** g for ginger,

Or. en

Amendment 244

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **290** g for cashew apples,

– **260** g for cashew apples. ***This amount will increase to 290 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 245

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **290** g for cashew apples,

– **320** g for cashew apples,

Or. en

Amendment 246

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **290** g for cashew apples,

– **260** g for cashew apples,

Or. en

Amendment 247

Bronis Ropè

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **290** g for cashew apples,

– **340** g for cashew apples,

Or. en

Amendment 248

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **100** g for passion fruit.;

– **90** g for passion fruit. ***This amount will increase to 100 g starting 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 249

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **100** g for passion fruit.;

– **110** g for passion fruit.;

Or. en

Amendment 250

Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point a – indent 2 – subparagraph 4 – sub indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **100** g for passion fruit.;

– **90** g for passion fruit.;

Or. en

Amendment 251

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a a (new)

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(aa) — Enzyme preparations:
pectinases (for breakdown of pectin),
proteinases (for breakdown of proteins),
cellulases (limited use to facilitate
disruption of cell walls), and amylases
(for breakdown of starch) meeting the
requirements of Regulation (EC) No**

***1332/2008 of the European Parliament
and of the Council of 16 December 2008
on food enzymes***

Or. en

Amendment 252

Tom Vandenkendelaere

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

***In the name 'citrus marmalade', the term
'citrus fruit' may be replaced by the name
of the citrus fruit used.***

Or. en

Justification

Article 2 (2) of Directive 2001/113/EC prescribes that the name is to be supplemented by an indication of the fruit used. Without this amendment, a citrus marmalade made from lemon or orange would be called "lemon citrus marmalade" or "orange citrus marmalade", whereas until now, it is called "lemon marmalade" or "orange marmalade". In terms of clarity for the consumer, it should still be possible to use the current name as it is not necessary to refer to both citrus fruit by the name of the category and by the specific name of the citrus fruit.

Amendment 253

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

***In the name 'citrus marmalade', the term
'citrus fruit' may be replaced by the name
of the citrus fruit used.***

(Annex I – part I – fifth indent)

Justification

Article 2 (2) of Directive 2001/113/EC provides that the name is to be supplemented by an indication of the fruit used. Thus, according to the future provisions, a citrus marmalade made from lemon or orange must be called "lemon citrus marmalade" or "orange citrus marmalade", whereas until now, it is called "lemon marmalade" or "orange marmalade". It should still be possible to use the current name, it is not necessary to refer to both citrus fruit by the name of the category and by the specific name of the citrus fruit.

Amendment 254

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point b – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

– The name ‘jelly marmalade’ may be used where the product defined as citrus marmalade contains no insoluble matter except possibly for small quantities of finely sliced peel.;

Amendment

– The name ‘jelly marmalade’ may be used where the product defined as citrus marmalade contains no insoluble matter except possibly for small quantities of finely sliced peel. ***In the name 'citrus marmalade', the term 'citrus fruit' may be replaced by the name of the citrus fruit used.***;

Justification

The proposal for a directive provides for the current name 'marmalade' to be changed into 'citrus marmalade'. Article 2 (2) of Directive 2001/113/EC provides that the name is to be supplemented by an indication of the fruit used. Thus, according to the future provisions, a citrus marmalade made from lemon or orange must be called "lemon citrus marmalade" or "orange citrus marmalade", whereas until now, it is called "lemon marmalade" or "orange marmalade". It should still be possible to use the current name, it is not necessary to refer to both citrus fruit by the name of the category and by the specific name of the citrus fruit. This would also ensure that product labelling is not changed and that resources are wasted.

Amendment 255

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b a (new)

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) a new indent is added: -

"vegetable product" means a product in which the amount of vegetables used to produce 1,000 g of the final product must not be less than 450 g.";

Or. en

Justification

None of legal regulation determines the minimum proportion of vegetables in vegetable products. As a result, the consumer is deceived when products with a vegetable content of only 0.01% are passed off as vegetable products. Which should rather be referred to as vegetable flavoured products. It is proposed to define a "vegetable product" as a product that contains at least 450 g of vegetables per 1000 g of the final product.

Amendment 256

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 1 – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) In Annex II, the second indent is replaced by the following: ‘– fruit juice, whether or not concentrated: only in jams’;

Or. en

Justification

For the same reasons as those set out by the European Commission for citrus fruit juice in its explanatory memorandum on page 15, the use of concentrated fruit juices should also be extended to the other cases of use of fruit juices listed in indents 2, 4 and 5 of Annex II to

Directive 2001/113/EC.

Amendment 257

Juozas Olekas, Daniela Rondinelli, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Paolo De Castro

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2 b (new)

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 1 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2b) In Annex II, the fourth indent is replaced by the following: ‘- red fruit juices, whether or not concentrated: only in jam and extra jam manufactured from rosehips, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants, plums and rhubarb,

Or. en

Justification

For the same reasons as those set out by the European Commission for citrus fruit juice in its explanatory memorandum on page 15, the use of concentrated fruit juices should also be extended to the other cases of use of fruit juices listed in indents 2, 4 and 5 of Annex II to Directive 2001/113/EC.

Amendment 258

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 a (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annexes 1 and 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Annex Ia: Annex Annexes I and III to Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

Or. en

Amendment 259

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 b (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 1 – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In paragraph 2, point (b)(viii) is deleted and replaced by the following: (viii) unheated honey: the honey obtained which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if 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 7 of Annex II.

Or. en

Amendment 260

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 c (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 4 – point 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7. invertase index (Gontarski unit) for "unheated honeys". 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

Or. en

Justification

The proposed level of invertase allows for the detection of honey denaturated by overheating yet fraudulently marketed as "unheated honey".

Amendment 261

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 d (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

***When marketed as "unheated honey",
honey must also comply with the
compositional characteristics set out in
point 7.***

Or. en

Amendment 262

Daniel Buda, Franc Bogovič, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Asim Ademov

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 e (new)

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex 2 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

***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.***

Or. en

Justification

The level of 100 μm in filtration of honey, which is used by the majority of EU honey operators, offers the possibility to remove most of the foreign particles present in harvested honey.