AMENDMENTS
22 - 229

Draft report
Alexander Bernhuber
(PE752.665v01-00)

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))
Amendment 22
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Citation 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Having regard to the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline of 3 July 2023 entitled ‘Policies to protect children from the harmful impact of food marketing’,

Or. en

Amendment 23
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Citation 5 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Having regard to the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline of 4 March 2015 entitled ‘Sugars intake for adults and children’,

Or. en

Amendment 24
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Citation 5 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Having regard to the EFSA scientific opinion regarding tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars$^{1a}$,

$^{1a}$
Amendment 25
Ivan David
Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC lists in Part II, Point 2 the ingredients that may be used in the production of the products covered by the Directive. For the production of fruit juices and fruit nectars, a limited number of ingredients may be used. 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 Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

Or. en

Amendment 26
Ivan David
Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) 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 the production.

Amendment 27
Edina Tóth

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*


*Amendment*


Amendment 28
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*


*Amendment*


Amendment 29
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu
Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission


Amendment


Amendment 30
Ljudmila Novak
Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission


Amendment

Amendment 31
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission


Amendment


Amendment 32
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission


Amendment


Amendment 33
Alessandra Moretti
Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

**Text proposed by the Commission**


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**Amendment**


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**Amendment 34**
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(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.

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**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 35**
Alessandra Moretti
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 objectives of the Green Deal and of the Farm to Fork Strategy of strengthening consumers in arriving at 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 by means of a harmonisation of the rules on labelling, it is appropriate to revise the rules regarding honey origin labelling and provide that the country or countries of origin should be indicated, in descending order and with their respective percentages, on the packaging. Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for complete transparency in this sector, the country or countries of origin where the honey was harvested must appear on the label in the same field of vision as the
product indication. In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, 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 36
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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 through a harmonisation of the labelling

Amendment

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

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 decreasing order on the packaging. Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for complete transparency in this sector, the country or countries of origin where the honey was harvested must appear on the label in the same field of vision as the product indication. In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, 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. it

**Amendment 37**

**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, 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**

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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 light of the Green Deal and 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. 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, 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 38
Ljudmila Novak

Proposal for a directive
Recital 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 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.
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Or. en

Amendment 39
Pietro Fiocchi

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 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 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 40
Pascal Canfin, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloș

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.

To ensure the accuracy of the information on the country or countries of origin of honey that consumers are provided with, the placing on the market of honey should be conditional upon the accuracy of the composition of the product with its indicated country or countries of origin. To ensure the compliance of products with the requirements set out in this Directive, checks should be performed by competent authorities.

Amendment 41
Edina Tóth
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission
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Amendment
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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 42
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Dacian Cioloș

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.

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Or. en
Amendment 43
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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.

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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 44
Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța

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

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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.

country or countries of origin should be mentioned on the packaging in descending order of the quantity and with the corresponding percentages labelled.

Or. en

Amendment 45  
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

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

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.

Justification

In order to improve the transparency of the information provided on the labelling of honey in the EU, and as a way of protecting and differentiating our production, as well as to prevent possible fraud in relation to the indication of the origin of honey, it is necessary to specify on the labelling the countries of origin in which the honey and, where appropriate, blends of honey have been harvested. In the case of blends, the percentage of each of the origins present must be indicated. 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 Art. 16.2 of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011.

Amendment 46
Tomislav Sokol
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

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.

Amendment 47
Manuela Ripa
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

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. Or.

Percentages prevent that the smallest amount of added honey is given the same weighting in the indication of origin as the main proportion in the mixed honey. Since the honey packers use standard recipes, it is possible to verify the percentages via the required documentation. Moreover, the main components of the honeys often come from the same third countries.

**Amendment 48**

Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen
(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 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 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 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. 

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, with the indications ‘blend of EU honeys’, ‘blend of non-EU honeys’, ‘blend of EU and non-EU honeys’ being sufficient for such packs.

Or. cs

Amendment 50
Ljudmila Novak

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 being adulterated and confirm a range of frauds that exist in the honey sector. Some operators use "customised" sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even with 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 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 should therefore be clarified or improved
in Directive 2001/110/EC to limit the possibilities of fraud and facilitate controls: complementing mandatory traceability measures with a block-chain system, and rejecting filtered honey and honeys whose excessive water content has been reduced by vacuum evaporation.

Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall cover and contribute to combat the issue of adulteration in the honey market. The easiest and safest solution is implementing a traceability system. Considering the study conducted jointly by DG Health, JRC and OLAF on the adulteration and the impressive results they have been obtained, a reference to a traceability system based on the use of modern technology such as blockchain must be included within the Directive. In this way, it will be much easier to identify adulteration along the chain and combat fraudulent practices such as mixing honey with sugar syrup. According to the Commission’s investigation published in early 2023, 46% of these imports were not compliant with the Honey Directive. This means that almost one kg in four entering the European market is not compliant with EU standards. This is why the solution is to fight adulteration seriously and to ensure EU consumers can genuinely take conscious decisions. Beekeepers directly selling their honey will not need to set up a traceability system, as they are already accountable for their production. As for traders, packagers and importers, they will have to strengthen what already exists. This means that they must trace every batch of honey that they blend and sell. In this way, the label of honey blends can display the percentages and national authorities will be able to check and verify the consistency of every blend. In this way, it will be more difficult for operators to blend sugar syrup into honey.

Amendment 51
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Noting that the 2023 reports of DG Health – JRC – and of OLAF on the adulteration of honey ‘EU coordinated action ‘From the Hives’” and ‘EU coordinated action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector – Analytical testing results of imported honeys’ show a very high proportion of
imported honeys suspected of having been adulterated and confirm a range of cases of fraud in the honey sector; Given that some operators use ‘customised’ sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even with the most sophisticated analytical techniques; Deploring the lack of official and validated analytical methods to detect new types of adulteration with sugar syrups, meaning that national authorities are unable to identify certain honeys as having been produced fraudulently; Stressing that a significant amount of honeys are present in the honey market that have been adulterated via the addition of sugar syrups either during honey production or at a certain stage in the packaging process.

Amendment 52

Pascal Canfin, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloş

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 and to ensure a level-playing field between EU and non-EU operators.

Amendment 53
Alexander Bernhuber, Francesca Peppucci, Franc Bogovič, Jessica Polfjärd, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3a) The reports of DG SANTE, JRC and OLAF on honey counterfeiting "EU Coordination Action "Out of the Hives" and "EU Coordination Action to Prevent Certain Fraudulent Practices in the Honey Sector - Analysis Results of Imported Honey" highlight that a high percentage of imported honey is suspected of counterfeiting and confirm a number of fraud cases in the honey sector. Therefore, measures and provisions should be taken to limit the possibilities of fraud, facilitate controls and allow better traceability and analysis of the quality and origin of honey. In this context, the proposed mandatory requirements to indicate the countries of origin with their respective percentages on the label should create the conditions for the implementation of a complete traceability system. Access to detailed and complete information on the origin and composition of the honey will make it
easier for the honey analysis laboratories to verify the geographical indication on the honey packaging and to detect fraud.

Amendment 54
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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/EC 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.

Amendment 55
Manuela Ripa
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3a) The results of the coordinated action against honey adulteration "From the Hives" carried out by 18 Member States, under the leadership of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), between November 2021 and February 2022, show that a significant proportion of honey imported into the Union is suspected of being fraudulent, but often goes undetected. Out of 320 samples of honey collected at the Union borders and analysed by the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Commission, 46% (i.e. 147) are strongly suspected of adulteration. These fake honeys came mainly from China and Turkey and contain in particular sugar syrups made from beet, rice or wheat\(^1\). This has caused downward pressure on honey prices, especially in the current market where a significant part of honey consumed in the Union is imported.


Or. en

**Amendment 56**
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3a) In order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to honey and to detect fraud, the Union rules on traceability should be supplemented by the
introduction of a block-chain system. For honeys produced and imported into the Union, 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, in the case of imported honeys, to the operators. 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.

Or. en

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 57
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the Union 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 Council Directive 2001/110/EC.

1a https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety.eu-agri-food-fraud-network.eu-coordinated-
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 58
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3a) Honey needs to be valued as a high quality food to ensure a level playing field for Union honey producers and protection for consumers and nature. Bees, along with butterflies and beetles, are vital to our ecosystems by pollinating plants and enriching soil.

Amendment

(3a) 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 should 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. Moreover, it should be ensured that the new traceability requirements set out in Directive 2001/110/EC complement the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. 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. 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.

**Justification**

The proposed amendment aims to clarify the need to implement a traceability system based on the use of modern technology such as blockchain, in order to detect fraud and to provide consumers with clearer and more transparent information on honey. For what concerns beekeepers directly selling their honey, they will not need to set up a traceability system, as they are already accountable for their production. As for traders, packagers and importers, they will have to strengthen what already exists. This means that they must trace every batch of honey that they blend and sell. In this way, the label can display the percentages and national authorities will be able to check and verify the consistency of every blend. Moreover, implementing a blockchain traceability will lead to a results-based guarantee that all honey sold to consumers can somehow be traced back to its origin, in other words, to the beekeeper.
who harvested it. This principle should apply not only to all European honey, whether mixed with different harvests from one country or with others derived from within Europe, but also to imported honey produced outside the EU and available on the European market. In such a way, it will be possible to detect fraud and to have a clearer and more transparent view of the honey sold along the entire value chain. 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 60
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3b) Recognising that the term ‘filtered honey’ used in Directive 2001/110 is misunderstood by consumers, who confuse this industrial filtration with filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove wax particles and other foreign elements from honey. Consequently, filtered honeys as defined in Directive 2001/110/EC should no longer be authorised for marketing under the name ‘honey’ and the definition of ‘filtered honey’ should be removed from the text of the Directive. Noting that the removal by filtration of a part or all of the pollen and figurative elements present in honey and a filter mesh size of less than 100 µm no longer enables correct identification of the geographical and/or botanical origin of a honey. This makes it much more difficult to distinguish between sugar syrup, or a blend of honey and syrup, and honey. Industrial filtration makes it impossible to trace honey using an analytical approach such as melissopalynology. Emphasising that Annex II to Directive 2001/110 should be amended to specify the permitted level of filtration, i.e. which should not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of honey, but rather removes most of the foreign substances.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Amendment 61
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3b) Since that the term “filtered honey” used in Directive 2001/110/EC is misinterpreted by consumers, who do not distinguish between industrial filtration and filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign matter, filtered honey 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 methods such as melissopalynology to differentiate between sugar syrup, which is a mixture of honey with syrup, and honey. Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore 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. Misleading consumers would also be deterred by providing clearer, more precise and transparent information to consumers.
Amendment 62
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3b) It is also essential to improve traceability from the beekeeper to the consumer, with a minimum of compulsory, harmonised rules. At present, traceability rules do not make it possible to link the various operators who come into 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, while limiting administrative burden for beekeepers to a minimum.

Or. en

Amendment 63
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloș

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3b) In addition to verifiability of the origin of honey thanks to the testing of its composition, the traceability of the product or batch should be ensured. At present, traceability rules do not make it possible to link the various operators who come into 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 64  
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive  
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) Member States and the Commission must take improved measures to prevent honey fraud. Official batch-sampling and testing of honey from third countries at the Union’s external borders should be required by the Commission, in line with Regulation (EU) 2017/625. The Commission should present a harmonised and compulsory method of analysis to detect cases of fraud and non-compliance with Council Directive 2001/110/EC.

Or. en

Justification

The EU has no generally acknowledged definition of food fraud, the current EU legislative framework being largely focused on food safety. The only general guideline can be found in Regulation 178/2002 on general principles and requirements of food law, which states that the labelling, advertising, presentation and packaging ‘shall not mislead consumers’, although in practical terms, the application of this provision varies largely among Member States and the number of controls in this area is extremely limited. As a result, food fraud remains largely undetected, especially when there are no public health or food safety implications. It is therefore difficult to determine the current scope of food fraud in the EU, although most parties contributing to this report indicate it seems to be on the rise. Official laboratories in the Member States, food control authorities and private laboratories carrying out tests for industry must use the same method as the JRC to be able to detect fraudulent honeys.

Amendment 65  
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive  
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

AM\1286950EN.docx 39/152  PE753.722v01-00
(3b) Coordinated action is needed to develop and improve highly sensitive testing methods that will enable to test the authenticity of honey and help to identify suspicious honey samples and detect fraudulent adulteration of honey with added sugar syrup. This also includes the collection of traceability information and investigations at the place of import, processing, blending, and packaging.

Amendment 66
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3b) Annex I, Point 2(b) of Directive 2001/110/EC lists the main types of honey according to mode of production and/or presentation, and includes the category of filtered honey. Since filtration implies a modification of the natural properties of honey, this type of honey should be categorised as "honeys for industrial use".

Amendment 67
Ljudmila Novak

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3c) The term "filtered honey" used in Directive 2001/110/EC 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. 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. Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore 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

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall address quality issues related to honey. Deleting the term “filtered honey” from the text of the Directive will provide clearer, more precise and more transparent information to consumers avoiding to mislead them. In addition, the Directive, must specify that filtration of honey below 100 µm is not authorized which, will provide better quality standards and allow to more easily identify the fraudulent honey, as a significant reduction or the complete absence of pollen below the size of 100 µm will automatically mean that the honey has been mixed with sugar syrup. Currently, products bearing this designation of “filtered honey” are absent from the market and the elimination of it will not have any impact on the market. The deletion must be applied across the EU to avoid creating a disparity in the market.

Amendment 68
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3c) Pointing out that both the definition of honey in Directive 2001/110 EC and that of the Codex Alimentarius clearly specify the work done by bees in the hive after they have harvested their crop, which they transform by combining it with their own specific materials, deposit, dehydrate, store, and leave to ripen in the combs of the hive. Dehydration followed by ripening are operations carried out by bees. Outside the European Union, some countries accept that the work of bees in the production of honey is limited to harvesting nectar secretions from plants or honeydew. 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 by depleting its flavourings and enzymes. Insisting that the Honey Directive should prohibit this vacuum evaporation process for honeys.

Or. it

Amendment 69
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3c) To ensure accurate information for consumers and guarantee the traceability and verifiability of honey authenticity and honey origins,
ultrafiltered honey, referred to in Directive 2001/110/EC as "filtered honey", should no longer be allowed to be marketed and labelled as "honey". Ultrafiltration refers to filtration processes using a filter mesh of a size under 100 µm thus removing the majority of the pollen from honey. Since pollen is the key element present in honey used to trace its origin when analysed, the absence of pollen in honey makes it almost impossible to verify the data provided regarding its country or countries of origin. Ultrafiltration thus alters honey by depriving it of one of its main components and characteristics, and prevents its traceability, thus enabling for fraud and misleading indications for consumers. If, when tested, a product marketed as honey presents little or no trace of pollen, it should be prohibited from being placed on the market as well as the batch it is part of, if applicable.

Amendment 70
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment 71
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

<table>
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<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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 have been degraded by such heat treatments and other honeys. The term &quot;unheated honey&quot; should therefore appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of honey, a minimum threshold should be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly at high temperatures.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 72
Manuela Ripa
Proposal for a directive  
Recital 3 c (new)  

Text proposed by the Commission

(3c) Directive 2001/110/EC should introduce more inspections and complementing mandatory traceability measures, notably a blockchain technology to allow honey to be traced back to the registered apiary by recording in particular the identifier of the producer, the batch, and each participant in the supply chain, as well as the year of harvest, the geographical origin and the year of bottling.

Or. en

Justification

There are already some companies that have introduced such a system. These include, for example, the largest French beekeeping cooperative Compagnons du miel. The additional rules on traceability (blockchain 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.

Amendment 73  
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive  
Recital 3 c (new)  

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Or. en
Amendment 74
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3d) Noting with concern that heat treatment above 40 °C (± 5 °C) causes degradation of certain constituents of honey. The indicators currently used, namely HMF and the diastase index, make it possible to assess the significant degradation of honeys, but do not make it possible to show the degradation of more sensitive honey constituents, such as invertase. 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 ‘virgin honey or unheated honey’ must therefore appear on the label. 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.

Amendment

Or. it

Amendment 75
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3d) Heat treatment above 40-50°C degrades the sensitive components of honey. However, the hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) 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 at high temperatures. 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.

Amendment 76
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloş

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3d) Considering the direct link between information of consumers and the reliability of the information indicated on honey, it is impossible to inform consumers unless the accuracy of the information on the label is guaranteed. Traceability and verifiability of the composition should therefore be ensured in order to guarantee the origin and the quality of honey, including in the case of honey contained in other products. Ensuring traceability and verifiability of the honey's country or countries of origin will also ensure a level-playing field between all operators by making sure that they all comply with the same obligations.

Or. en
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3d) The general principles of EU food law, in accordance with Regulation No 178/2002, prohibit the marketing of unsafe food along with misleading practices for the consumers. National competent authorities must inform the public of non-compliant fraudulent honey put on the Union market and organise recalls.

Or. en

Amendment 78
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

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 on the Union market. In most cases, this involves vacuum evaporation of the water contained in the honey, which results in a depletion of the aromas naturally present. The rapid and artificial evaporation of water from honey competes with the slow dehumidification process carried out naturally by bees in the hive. Artificial evaporation should therefore be prohibited.

Or. en

Amendment 79
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3e) The term "filtered honey" used in Directive 2001/110/EC 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.

Or. en

Amendment 80
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3f) 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 40°C (± 5°C) should also be communicated to the consumer, through labelling as a mandatory particular in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

Or. en
Amendment 81
Manuela Ripa
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3g) The definition of honey, as laid down in the current Directive, should be defended at the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), to avoid a definition that would allow to export low-cost products under the name of "honey", to the detriment of the quality and stability of the Union honey market and consumer confidence in Union products.

Or. en

Amendment 82
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan
Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(4a) Member States and Commission should respect the results of the EFSA study on Tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars\(^1\), especially that free and added sugars need to be classed together in terms of the health outcomes for citizens.


Or. en

Amendment 83
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(4b) Member States and Commission should take into account the One Health approach to ensure that the links of human and animal health and the environment are respected. Food needs to be healthy for humans, animals and the planet by taking into account animal welfare and planetary boundaries including GHG emissions to ensure that the binding targets as set by the European Climate Law are fully respected.

Or. en

Amendment 84
Anja Hazekamp

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

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.
that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars.


Amendment 85
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^2\) 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

Amendment

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^2\) 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.

Because fruit juices do not contain added sugar they are still high in sugars. As a result consuming too much sugar is linked to an increased risk of heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, dental cavities and some types of cancer. This has to be made clearer to consumers and health practitioners, as this misleading information tends to encourage substitution of fruits or other nutritious food with fruit juices, particularly among children and other vulnerable groups.


Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council 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.


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 87
Ljudmila Novak
Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) 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. Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore prohibit this vacuum evaporation process for honeys.

Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall address the issue of honey maturation. In order to provide consumers with an essential insight into what is meant by ‘matured by bees’, light should be shed on these beekeeping terms with complementary information to clearly lay out how bees contribute during this vital stage allowing honey to acquire all its properties.

Amendment 88
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) A report by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published in February 2022 concluded that even small amounts of sugar can be harmful to health. According to EFSA, the intake of
added and free sugars should be as low as possible. The risk of numerous health problems, such as type 2 diabetes or cardiovascular disease, increases with increasing sugar consumption. In terms of health outcomes, EFSA does not make a difference between ‘free’ sugars and ‘added’ sugars.

Amendment 89
Manuela Ripa
Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(5b) A systematic review by the WHO suggests that non-sugar sweeteners could be linked to an increased risk of type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, all-cause mortality, and increased body weight. The World Health Organization's Cancer Research Agency (IARC) has classified the sweetener aspartame as "possibly carcinogenic to humans". The World Health Organization's "best buys" and other recommended interventions for the prevention and control of NCDs include policies such as front-of-pack nutrition labelling, reformulation of food products, and policies to protect children from the harmful effects of unhealthy food marketing on their diets.

Amendment 90
Anja Hazekamp
Proposal for a directive
Recital 6
(6) In turn, in accordance with Part II, point 2, indent 5 of Annex I, to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars containing neither added sugars nor sweeteners could bear the nutrition claim ‘with no added sugars’ or any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, accompanied by the indication ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council\textsuperscript{23}. This, together with the fact that fruit juices may not bear a nutrition claim on sugars nor the indication ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, may have misled consumers as research has shown that among several products with identical or very similar nutrition composition, the product with a nutrition claim would be preferred.


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**Amendment 91**

**Anja Hazekamp**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 6 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(6a) Following a request from five European Nordic countries, the EFSA Panel on Nutrition, Novel Foods and Food Allergens (NDA) was tasked to provide scientific advice on a tolerable upper intake level (UL) or a safe level of intake for dietary (total/added/free) sugars...
based on available data on chronic metabolic diseases, pregnancy-related endpoints and dental caries. EFSA concluded¹a, based on available data and related uncertainties, that the intake of added and free sugars should be as low as possible in the context of a nutritionally adequate diet. Decreasing the intake of added and free sugars would decrease the intake of total sugars to a similar extent. Free sugars are defined as added sugars plus sugars naturally present in honey, syrups, fruit juices and fruit juice concentrates. It is therefore not appropriate to allow nutrition claims and any claims likely to have the same meaning for the consumer on products high in free sugars such as fruit juices and nectars.

¹a 2022 European Food Safety Authority. Tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7074open_in_new

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Amendment 92
Ljudmila Novak

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(6a) 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 should be able to differentiate between
hones not exposed to treatments involving heating above 40°C (± 5°C) and other honeys. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of a honey, a minimum threshold should be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly once high temperatures are reached.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall address the issue of overheating honey. Consumers should, therefore, be informed whether or not the honey they buy did undergo any heat treatment post-extraction bringing its temperature above 40°C and resulting in significant degradation of sensitive enzymes (overheating). To this end, the term ‘raw honey’ should be featured on the label of honey that has not been heated above 40°C and thus retain all its properties. In order to ensure via monitoring that this heating process was not utilized in the case of honey sold under the name “raw honey”, a minimum threshold for the presence of invertase should be established, a far more sensitive enzyme which degrades rapidly as soon as it is exposed to higher temperatures.

Amendment 93
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

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<tr>
<td>(6a) In the EFSA report on sugar intake it is very clearly stated that the impact on health does not distinguish between free or added sugars. That means that the intake of added and free sugars should be as low as possible in the context of a healthy diet. The EFSA report could not set a “safe level of intake” of free and added sugars. The risks of adverse health effects increase across the whole range of observed intake levels in a constant manner. The higher the intake, the greater the risk of adverse effects.</td>
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Amendment 94  
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive  
Recital 6 b (new)  

Text proposed by the Commission  

(6b) Changing lifestyles had an impact and changed our eating habits, which also led to increased production of processed foods. Statistics show that the consumption of foods high in energy, fat, free or/and added sugar and salt/sodium has increased significantly and that many people do not consume enough fruits, vegetables and other fiber such as whole grains. Therefore, any accelerated improvement in transparency to consumers is important, including the banning problematic and misleading labelling information on various products. Products such as juices or nectars that promote reduced sugar levels are often not a healthier option than products with natural or low added sugar and are not suitable to substitute fresh fruits or vegetables.

Amendment 95  
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive  
Recital 7  

Text proposed by the Commission  

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.

(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, accompanied by the indication contains 'naturally occurring sugars', as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council1a.


Or. en

Amendment 96
Manuela Ripa

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, in order to ensure clarity to consumers, fruit juices and fruit nectars should only be allowed to bear a nutrition claim relating to their high sugar content.

Or. en
Justification

Fruit juices are high in free sugar (often equivalent to or even higher than the sugar content in fizzy beverages such as cola) which is something consumers are not always aware of. It is one of the product categories contributing the most to daily sugar consumption in both adults and children[1]. Fruit juices and fruit juice concentrates are classified as ‘free sugars’ according to both the World Health Organisation and the European Food Safety Authority. As highlighted by the European Food Safety Authority’s Scientific Opinion on tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars, the contribution of fruit juices to the intake of free sugars can be significant, even up to 50% for some consumers.

(https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7074) Member States’ food-based dietary guidelines typically either recommend that only water is privileged as the beverage of choice or recommend that whole fruit is preferred to fruit juice. When fruit juice is mentioned in the dietary guidelines it is recommended to limit the consumption to only one portion a day with recommended portions being small in measurement (between 80ml and 150ml depending on the type of fruit juice and Member State).[1] Sugar Reduction: the evidence for action, Public Health England, 22 October 2015

Amendment 97
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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 that no fruit juices contain added sugars or, on the contrary, that the fruit juices do contain added sugars.

Or. it

Amendment 98
Achille Variati
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 that no fruit juices contain added sugars as well as the indication that fruit juices contain added sugars.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Anja Hazekamp

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 also prohibit the claim 'with no added sugar' for fruit nectars, in line with the provisions for fruit juices.

Or. en

Amendment 100
Achille Variati
Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

Amendment 101
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(7a) Considering the objective of the Farm to Fork Strategy to empower consumers in making informed choices, including on the origin of food, and in the interest of preserving the efficient functioning of the internal market across the Union by harmonising labelling rules, in line with the requirements applicable to fresh fruit and in accordance with consumer expectations, there should be mandatory labelling of the place of origin of fruit used for the production of fruit juices and other similar products intended
for human consumption.

Or. it

Amendment 102
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 103
Günther Sidl, Biljana Borzan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)
(8a) Member States and the Commission should take full account of the negative health effects of aspartame as it is possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organization's (WHO). EFSA should review aspartame following the WHO announcements by 31 December 2024.

Or. en

Amendment 104
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

(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 deleted.
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.

Amendment 105
Ljudmila Novak
Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

We reject the inclusion of a “reduced-sugar fruit juice” category. Fruit juices (obtained by mechanical processes by direct extrusion of fruits) are a natural product whose sugar content is that of the fruit they are made of. With this proposed new category, natural fruit juices are being further “demonised” as less healthy because of the levels of the naturally-occurring sugars therein. Additionally, this risks that they be considered an artificial drink.

Amendment 106
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(9) Such products are becoming increasingly available on the Union market. However, in order to ensure clarity to the consumer, such products shall remain classified as fruit drinks and should not bear the product name ‘fruit juice’ or ‘fruit juice from concentrate’ as defined in Directive 2001/112/EC.
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 107
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

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<td>(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.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

Amendment 108
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

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<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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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 109
Ljudmila Novak

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

Regarding the proposed reduction of added sugars and/or honey for fruit nectars, it would be appropriate to distinguish between the two. While it is true that the category 'sugars' also includes fruit derivatives and fructose syrup, it seems reductive to consider honey, which has undisputed beneficial properties, as a mere sweetener.
Amendment 110  
Manuela Ripa  
Proposal for a directive  
Recital 11  

Text proposed by the Commission  

(11) Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC regulates the authorised treatments and substances for fruit juices and certain similar products. Protein from sunflower seeds is increasingly used for direct human consumption and has demonstrated to be an efficient tool for clarification of fruit juices. In order to take into account this further progress, proteins from sunflower seeds should be added to the list of authorised treatments and substances.

Or. en

Justification

Before approving new treatment, we need to have assessment on protein from sunflower seeds

Amendment 111  
Christophe Clergeau  
Proposal for a directive  
Recital 12 a (new)  

Text proposed by the Commission  

(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.

Amendment 112
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(13a) 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 of preserving the efficient functioning of the internal market across the Union by harmonising labelling rules, in line with the requirements applicable to fresh fruit and in accordance with consumer expectations, there should be mandatory labelling of the place of origin of fruit used for the production of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption.

Amendment 113
Manuela Ripa
Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC\(^{25}\), where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^{26}\). Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. **Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.**

Amendment

(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC\(^{25}\), where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^{26}\). Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. **However, a revision of Regulation 1169/2011 is needed to empower the consumer and to allow for healthy lifestyle choices. This revision should improve the sugar labelling on the back of pack in order correctly inform consumers of the amount of free and added sugars as a proportion of total sugars as well as the use of non-sugar sweeteners.**

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Amendment 114
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC\(^25\), where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^26\). Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.

Amendment

(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC\(^25\), where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^26\). Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on indicating sugar content is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.


Amendment 115
Edina Tóth
Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the label, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the label. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC\(^{25}\), where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^{26}\). Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.

Amendment

(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the label, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the label. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC\(^{25}\), where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^{26}\). Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.


Amendment 116
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(14a) The full implementation of Regulation No 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods is long overdue and should be carried out without further delays. A robust set of nutrient profiles is awaited since 2009 and should be developed to prohibit the use of claims on foods high in fats, sugars and salt.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 117
Manuela Ripa

PE753.722v01-00 76/152 AM\1286950EN.docx
Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(14b) An effective and EU-wide regulatory approach to tackle the exposure of children and adolescents to the advertising and marketing of processed foods high in fat, sugar and salt on broadcast and digital media would be welcomed.

Or. en

Amendment 118
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(14c) Front-of-pack nutrition labelling, announced in the Farm to Fork Strategy for 2022, is another tool to support citizens in making healthier food choices and thereby helping to prevent unhealthy consumption of food high in salt, fat and sugar.

Or. en

Amendment 119
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach
the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60% but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

Moreover, all components have to be indicated and a reduction in sugar content should not be compensated with sweeteners. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60% but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

Amendment

Edina Tóth

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to

Amendment

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to
stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy dietary choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the legal names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

Or. en

Amendment 121
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.

Amendment 122
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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.

Amendment 123
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a directive
Recital 23
(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.

(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 six 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 nine months after the date of entry into force of this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 124
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(24a) 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 being adulterated and confirm a range of frauds that exist in the honey sector. Some operators use "customised" sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even with 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
should therefore be clarified or improved in Directive 2001/110/EC 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.

Amendment 125
Pietro Fiocchi
Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 b (new)

_Text proposed by the Commission_

(24b) 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 should 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. Moreover, it should be ensured that the new traceability requirements set out in Directive 2001/110/EC complement the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. 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. 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.

Amendment 126
Pietro Fiocchi
Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(24c) The term filtered honey used in Directive 2001/110/EC 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. 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. Annex II of Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore
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.

Amendment 127
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(24d) 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. Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore prohibit this vacuum evaporation process for honeys.
Amendment 128
Pietro Fiocchi
Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(24e) 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. Consumers should be able to differentiate between honeys not exposed to treatments involving heating above 40°C (± 5°C) and other honeys. The word “unheated honey” should thus appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of a honey, a minimum threshold should be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly once high temperatures are reached.

Or. en

Amendment 129
Edina Tóth
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

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

Article 2 is amended as follows:

Or. en
Amendment 130  
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

Or. en

Amendment 131  
Javi López, César Luena

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:

(1) In Article 2, the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:

Or. en

Amendment 132  
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (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 names may be replaced by the simple product name "honey", except in the case of filtered honey, comb honey, chunk

"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
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;

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 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;"

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Justification

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

Amendment 133
Manuela Ripa

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Present text

2. the product names referred to in

Amendment

(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 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.

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

(02001L0110)

Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall delete the term “filtered honey”. This would lead to more transparent and clearer information for the consumers.

Amendment 134
Ljudmila Novak

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

Present text

2. the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name "honey", except in the case of filtered honey, comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey.

Amendment

(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 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

(02001L0110)
Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall delete the term “filtered honey”. This would lead to more transparent and clearer information for the consumers.

Amendment 135
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 c (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Present text

2. the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name "honey", except in the case of filtered honey, comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey.

Amendment

(1c) In Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 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

(02001L0110)

Amendment 136
Pietro Fiocchi

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

Present text

Amendment

(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 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.

"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 137
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)
Directive 2201/110/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Present text

(2) the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name "honey", except in the case of filtered honey, comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and baker's honey.

Amendment

(1a) Article 2(2), subparagraph 1 is replaced by the following:

"(2) the products referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply exclusively to the products defined in that Annex and shall be used in trade to designate them. Such names may be replaced by the simple product name "honey", save in the case of comb honey, chunk honey or honey with cut comb and baker's honey."

Or. it

Amendment 138
Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Ondřej Knotek

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

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1**

Present text

(1b) In Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 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."

Amendment

Or. en

(02001L0110)

**Amendment 139**

**Alessandra Moretti**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1**

**Directive 2001/110/EC**

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

Text proposed by the Commission

in Article 2(2), the following point is added:

“(ba) For honeys produced and imported into the EU, each honey marketed with a different identification than that of the beekeeper must have an identifier linked to a blockchain traceability system that allows the competent authorities to trace back the entire history of honey to beekeepers or harvesting operators in the case of imported honeys. All the personal information that may be included in the traceability system shall be accessible to consumers only with the agreement of the
producers of the lot(s) concerned.”

Or. it

Justification

L'emendamento proposto mira a chiarire che la direttiva fornirà informazioni migliori, più chiare e più trasparenti ai consumatori, escludendo la monoporzione di miele. Introducendo un riferimento a un sistema di tracciabilità in linea con il considerando corrispondente come suggerito sopra, mira a migliorare i livelli di trasparenza circa l'origine del miele e il modo in cui si muove attraverso la catena alimentare dalla produzione e raccolta (azienda agricola) al consumo (tavola), in particolare nel commercio internazionale - sia all'interno che all'esterno dell'UE - e nella fase di confezionamento, in particolare quando vengono miscelati mieli di diversa origine geografica, floreale o vegetale. Introducendo i termini "miele grezzo" o "miele non riscaldato", i consumatori saranno meglio informati sulla qualità del miele e faranno scelte più informate.

Amendment 140
Alessandra Moretti

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

Text proposed by the Commission

in Article 2(2), the following point is added:

‘(bb) with the exception of 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 a significant heat treatment, such as “raw honey” or “unheated honey”, may be included on the label on the front of the commercial packaging of honey if no heat treatment has degraded highly sensitive enzymes such as invertase, from collection to packaging, while complying with the conditions set out in Annex II, points 6 (Diastase Index and hydroxymethylfurfural content) and 7 (invertase index).’
L'emendamento proposto mira a chiarire che la direttiva fornirà informazioni migliori, più chiare e più trasparenti ai consumatori, escludendo la monoporzione di miele. Introducendo un riferimento a un sistema di tracciabilità in linea con il considerando corrispondente come suggerito sopra, mira a migliorare i livelli di trasparenza circa l'origine del miele e il modo in cui si muove attraverso la catena alimentare dalla produzione e raccolta (azienda agricola) al consumo (tavola), in particolare nel commercio internazionale - sia all'interno che all'estero dell'UE - e nella fase di confezionamento, in particolare quando vengono miscelati mieli di diversa origine geografica, floreale o vegetale. Introducendo i termini "miele grezzo" o "miele non riscaldato", i consumatori saranno meglio informati sulla qualità del miele e faranno scelte più informate.

Amendment 141
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

in Article 2(2), the following point is added:

‘(ba) with the exception of honeys intended for industrial use, these names may be supplemented by indications of the absence of significant heat treatment. The term referring to the absence of significant heat treatments, such as “raw honey” or “unheated honey”, may be included on the label on the front of the commercial packaging of honey if no heat treatment has degraded highly sensitive enzymes such as invertase, from collection to packaging, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Annex II, points 6 (Diastase Index and hydroxymethylfurfural content) and 7 (invertase index).’
Amendment 142
Pietro Fiocchi

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

Text proposed by the Commission

In Article 2, paragraph 2, the following point ba is added:

"(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."

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 143
Pietro Fiocchi

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

Text proposed by the Commission

In Article 2, paragraph 2, the following point bb is added:

"(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 "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)."

Amendment 144
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

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

Text proposed by the Commission

In Article 2, paragraph 2, the following point ba is added:

"(ba) 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, provided that no heat treatment has degraded highly sensitive enzymes such as invertase, from harvesting to potting, and that the conditions referred to in Annex II, points 6 (diastase index and hydroxymethylfurfural content) and 7 (invertase index) are met."

Amendment 145
Manuela Ripa
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

In Article 2, paragraph 2, the following point ba is added:

"(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."

Or. en

Justification
By introducing a reference to a traceability system in line with the corresponding recital as suggested above, it aims to improve levels of transparency around the origin of honey and how it moves through the food chain from production and harvesting (farm) to consumption (fork), especially in international trade - whether inside or outside the EU - and at the packaging stage, particularly when honeys from different geographical, floral or plant origins are blended.

Amendment 146
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – introductory part

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

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

Or. it
Amendment 147
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – introductory part

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) in paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following: In Article 2 paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

Amendment 148
Pascal Canfin, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Jérémy Decerle

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

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label. If the honey originates from more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the honey has been harvested in third countries only, or if third countries account for at least 80% of the countries of origin of a blend, this information shall be indicated clearly on the front-of-pack label close to the brand name of the product. This indication is additional to the mandatory list of countries of origin provided for in this Article.

This shall also apply to products containing industrial honey, which shall indicate on their front-of-pack label that the honey they contain is mainly originating from third countries.
Amendment 149
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
(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. If the packs contain less than 25 g the origin of all countries shall be indicated with the corresponding "country code";

Amendment 150
Pascal Canfin, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloş

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. All countries of origin shall be written in full and listed in descending order of importance and their respective percentages shall be clearly indicated on the front-of-pack label of the product, close to the product’s trade name. This shall also apply to products containing industrial honey, which shall indicate on their front-of-pack label the country or countries of origin of the honey they contain.

Amendment 151
Alessandra Moretti

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 packaging next to the product’s trade name. 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 the respective percentage in the mixture;

Or. it

Amendment 152
Stanislav Polčák

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, all the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label. On the label of packs containing not more than 25 g of honey, the names of the countries of origin shall be replaced, where appropriate, by one of the following indications:

– ‘blend of EU honeys’,
– ‘blend of non-EU honeys’,
– ‘blend of EU and non-EU honeys’.

Amendment 153
Anja Hazekamp

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 according to each country of origin’s share in weight of the honey contained in the pack, specifying the exact percentage for each country. A margin of deviation of up to
five percentage points shall be allowed;

Or. en

Amendment 154
Pietro Fiocchi

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 155
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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).

Amendment 156
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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 packaging next to the product’s trade name. 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;

Amendment 157
Tomislav Sokol

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 packaging next to the product’s trade name. If the honey originates in more than one country, each country 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;
been harvested shall be indicated on the label of packs containing more than 25 g; harvested shall be indicated on the label in descending order according to each country of origin’s share in weight of the honey contained in the pack, specifying the exact percentage for each country;

Or. en

Amendment 158
Manuela Ripa

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 fully spelled-out rather than abbreviated. If the honey originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has 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

Amendment 159
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 descending order of 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 160
Dacian Cioloș, Alin Mituța

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 of the quantity in the blend and with the corresponding percentages;

Or. en

Amendment 161
Edina Tóth

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 and their respective share in percentage shall be indicated in descending order of their share in weight on the label;

Or. en

Amendment 162
Javi López, César Luena

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 percentage 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 of protecting and differentiating our production, as well as to prevent possible fraud in relation to the indication of the origin of honey, it is necessary to specify on the labelling the countries of origin in which the honey and, where appropriate, blends of honey have been harvested. In the case of blends, the percentage of each of the origins present must be indicated. 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 Art. 16.2 of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011.
Amendment 163
Ulrike Müller

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 **in descending order of their share in weight**;

Or. en

Amendment 164
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) 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%

Amendment
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%

Amendment 165
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

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

(aa) 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.

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 166
Manuela Ripa

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 exact percentage of honey from each country of origin shall be marked;

Or. en

Amendment 167
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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 168
Manuela Ripa

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 25 g, the countries of origin may be indicated on the label using ISO 3166 country codes, alongside to the indicative percentage.
Amendment 169
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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 Union, 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 170
Manuela Ripa

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 40°C (± 5°C), it shall be indicated on the label.

Or. en

Amendment 171
Ondřej Knotek, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

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 172

Pietro Fiocchi

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 173
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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 industrial use, those names may be supplemented by information concerning the honey’s:

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

Or. it

Amendment 174
Alexandr Vondra

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

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) specific quality criteria.</td>
<td>(c) specific quality criteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Amendment 175**
Alessandra Moretti

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>(b) Except in the case of honey intended for industrial use, those names may be supplemented by information concerning the honey’s:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes wholly or mainly from the indicated source and presents its</td>
<td>– floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes wholly or mainly from the indicated source and presents its</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics;
– regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the indicated source;
– specific quality criteria.

Amendment 176
Pascal Canfin, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik

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 point (a) of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation, and misleading claims and information as defined pursuant to the Green Claims Directive (2023/0085 (COD)) and the Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition (2022/0092 (COD)) shall be prohibited from appearing on the product.

Or. en

Amendment 177
Pascal Canfin, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloș

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

Text proposed by the Commission

The following Article 2a is added :

"Article 2a
Honey and products containing honey placed on the Union market shall be part of a traceability system such as an identification code or a blockchain system. Competent authorities shall be able to trace the honey’s journey back to its country of origin. Operators placing honey and products containing honey on the market shall be able to trace it, via an identification number or blockchain system, to its previous operator and country of origin. This number shall be written on the product's label and/or documentation. This traceability system shall be supported by the traceability requirements established pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002."

Ondřej Knotek, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 g (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 is replaced by the following:

"Article 3
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 179
Ljudmila Novak

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

Present text

Article 3

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 is replaced by the following:

"Article 3

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

Amendment 180
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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

Present text

Article 3

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 is amended as follows:

‘Article 3

In the case of honey intended for industrial use, intermediate bulk containers, packaging and sales documentation must clearly indicate the full product name as established in point 3 of the annex’
Amendment 181
Pietro Fiocchi

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

Present text

Article 3

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 is replaced by the following:

"Article 3

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

(02001L0110)

Amendment 182
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

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

Present text

Article 3

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 is replaced by the following:

"Article 3

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

(02001L0110)
Given that filtered honey is intended to be re-categorised as industrial honey, it is not necessary to differentiate between filtered honey and industrial honey in Article 3.

Amendment 183
Alexandr Vondra

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

Present text

Article 3
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 is replaced by the following:

"Article 3
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 184
Manuela Ripa

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

Text proposed by the Commission

The following Article 3a is added:

"Article 3a
Bulk containers, packs and trade
documents shall clearly indicate if the product has been heat treated above 40°C (± 5°C)."

Amendment 185
Ljudmila Novak
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 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

In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

"1. The Commission may adopt methods for verifying the compliance of honey with the provisions 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)."

(02001L0110)

Amendment 186
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Present text

Amendment

In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

"1. For the purposes of the second subparagraph of Article 9 of this Directive, the Commission shall, taking into account international standards and technical progress, establish, by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625, methods of analysis to verify that honey complies with this Directive. The Commission shall be assisted by a dedicated European Union reference laboratory or centre to be established in accordance with Title III of Regulation (EU) 2017/625. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of this Directive not later than 3 years from the entry into force of this Directive. Pending 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 or, where appropriate, others in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, as amended, to verify compliance with this Directive."

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 187
Edina Tóth

Proposal for a directive

AM\1286950EN.docx 119/152 PE753.722v01-00
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Present text

Amendment

In Article 4, paragraph 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) 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."

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 188
Manuela Ripa

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

Present text

Amendment

In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by
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.

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

Amendment 189
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

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

Text proposed by the Commission

In Article 4, the following paragraph 1a is added:

"1a. In accordance with Article 4(1), the Commission shall adopt an implementing act within 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 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 190
Alessandra Moretti

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

Text proposed by the Commission

In Article 4, the following paragraph 1a is inserted:

‘1a. The Commission may adopt methods for verifying the conformity of honey with the provisions of Directive 2001/110/EC and this Directive, including by introducing blockchain traceability, including a minimum of criteria (criteria laid down in the new Annex III). Those methods shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of Directive 2001/110/EC.’

Amendment

Or. it

Amendment 191
Edina Tóth

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)
Text proposed by the Commission

In Article 4, paragraph 2, the following subparagraph 1a is added:
"The Commission shall adopt those delegated acts by [X years from the entry into force of the Directive]."

Or. en

Amendment 192
Ljudmila Novak

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

Text proposed by the Commission

The following Article 4a is added:
"Article 4a
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).

Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive, through the Annex, shall indicate how the traceability system must be developed and implemented. This will support a fairer value chain that will provide consumers with transparent information and will support the fight against fraud. In this way, the Directive will provide guidelines equipped with a set of minimum harmonized criteria to help operators navigate decisions and procedures and comply with European legislative requirements relating to traceability. These rules governing traceability will not add to beekeepers’ administrative burden, but instead raise consumers’ and supervising authorities’ awareness of the entire production process of honey from harvest right through to the final packaging stage. Considering the role those horizontal regulations play on traceability, first and foremost, at guaranteeing food safety, the traceability system implemented for honey must allow for more transparency.
Amendment 193
Michal Wiezik, Frédérique Ries, Martin Hojsík

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The following Article 4a is added:

"Article 4a

After [OP: Please insert the date = 12 months after the date of entry into force of this directive] the Commission shall adopt delegated act establishing a harmonised methodology to ascertain honey authenticity based on the Commission's Joint Research Centre analytical methods. This methodology shall enable competent authorities to detect low and intermediate levels of adulterations with high sensitivity."

Or. en

Amendment 194
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Jérémy Decerle, Dacian Cioloş

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The following Article 4a is added:

"Article 4a

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts no later than [OP: Please insert the date = 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive] establishing a harmonised
methodology to determine the precise origins of honey. This methodology shall enable competent authorities to trace honey back to its country or countries of origin by means of laboratory testing or any other method deemed appropriate.

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

The competent authorities shall use a risk-based approach to identify the checks to be carried out. Risk criteria shall be identified based on an analysis of risks of non-compliance with this Directive, taking into account in particular the complexity and the length of supply chains, including whether blending of honeys of several countries of origin is involved.

3. These checks shall be performed based on a two-tier system for the assessment of countries. For that purpose, Member States and third countries shall be classified into one of the following risk categories:

(a) ‘high risk’ refers to countries for which the assessment referred to in paragraph 4 results in the identification of a high risk of producing in such countries products whose composition does not comply with the characteristics set out in Annex II of this Directive;

(b) ‘normal risk’ refers to countries for which the assessment referred to in paragraph 4 concludes that there is
sufficient assurance that instances of producing products whose composition does not comply with characteristics set out in Annex II of this Directive, in such countries are exceptional;

4. By [OP: Please insert the date = 12 months after the date of entry into force of this directive], all countries shall be assigned a standard level of risk. The Commission, in collaboration with the Commission’s Joint Research Centre, shall classify countries that present a normal or high risk in accordance with paragraph 3. The list of the countries that present a normal or high risk shall be published by means of delegated acts. That list shall be reviewed, and updated if appropriate, as often as necessary in light of new evidence. The classification of normal-risk and high-risk countries, pursuant to paragraph 3 shall be based on an objective and transparent assessment by the Commission, taking into account the latest scientific evidence and internationally recognised sources.

5. By [OP: Please insert the date = 12 months after the date of entry into force of this directive], each Member State shall designate a competent authority to perform the checks.

6. If a check reveals non-compliance with the requirements set out in this Directive, the placing on the market of the product or batch, if applicable, shall be prohibited.

7. Each Member State shall ensure that the annual checks carried out by its competent authorities pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article cover at least 5% of the operators placing on the market honey produced in a country of production classified as normal risk in accordance with this Article.

8. Each Member State shall ensure that the annual checks carried out by its competent authorities pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article cover at least
10 % of the operators placing on the market honey produced in a country of production classified as high risk in accordance with this Article.”

Amendment 195
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

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

Text proposed by the Commission

The following Article 4a is added:

"Article 4a

A traceability system for honey shall be set up, complementing the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. The Commission is empowered to adopt, 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 Union back to the harvesting beekeepers or, in the case of imported honey, to the operators."

Amendment 196
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Amendment 197
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

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

Present text

1. Honey is the natural sweet substance 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.

Amendment

In Annex I, point 1 is replaced by the following:

"1. 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."

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 198
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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

Present text

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

Amendment

Annex II, paragraph 2, point (b)(viii) is amended as follows:

‘(viii) raw or unheated honey: Honey obtained that has been extracted from combs, decanted and then, if necessary, sifted. Honey of that kind has not been heated to the extent that its enzymes and other temperature-sensitive elements have become so degraded that they no longer meet the criteria set out in points 6 and 7 of Annex II.’

Annex I – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Proposal for a directive

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Annex II, paragraph 2, point (b)(viii) is amended as follows:

‘(viii) raw or unheated honey: Honey obtained that has been extracted from combs, transferred and then, if necessary, sifted. Honey of that kind has not been heated to the extent that its enzymes and other temperature-sensitive elements have become so degraded that they no longer meet the criteria set out in points 6 and 7 of Annex II.’
Justification

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: honey obtained that has been extracted from combs, transferred 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 meet the criteria set out in points 6 and 7 of Annex II.

Amendment 200
Pietro Fiocchi

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

Present text

(viii) filtered honey

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

Amendment

In Annex I, paragraph 2, point b, point viii is 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

(02001L0110)

Amendment 201
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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

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

“(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.

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

(02001L0110)

Amendment 202
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

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

Present text

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

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

(02001L0110)
Amendment 203
Javi López, César Luena, Günther Sidl

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Annex I, paragraph 2, point (b), subpoint (viii) is deleted.

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 204
Javi López, César Luena

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

Present text

Amendment

In Annex I, paragraph 3, indent 3 is replaced by the following:

— have been overheated.

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

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 205
Javi López, César Luena
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex I – paragraph 3 – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

In Annex I, paragraph 3 the following indent 3a is added:
— 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 206
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Dacian Cioloş

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

Present text

Annex II, 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 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

‘When placed on the market as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, honey must not have added to it any food ingredient, including food additives, nor must 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.

been heated in such a way that the natural enzymes have been either destroyed or significantly inactivated or been subject to vacuum evaporation.

When sold as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, honey must conform to the composition characteristics set out in points 1 to 6. What is more, when sold as ‘raw honey’ or ‘unheated honey’, honey must also conform to the composition characteristics set out in point 7.’

Or. it

(02001L0110)

Amendment 207
Achille Variati

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (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

Annex II, paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

‘When placed on the market as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, honey must not have added to it any food ingredient, including food additives, nor must 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 been subject to vacuum evaporation.’
Amendment 208
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (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

In 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, 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, 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 "unheated honey", honey must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 6a."

Or. en
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 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

In 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, 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 6a."

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 210
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Dacian Cioloș, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (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

In 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. 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. The category "products containing honey" therefore does not include honey blended with food ingredients or other additional ingredients."

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 211
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (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 212
Alessandra Moretti

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (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.
human consumption, honey must conform to the composition characteristics set out in points 1 to 6. What is more, when sold as ‘raw honey’ or ‘unheated honey’, honey must also conform to the composition characteristics set out in point 7.

Or. it

(02001L0110)

Justification

L’emendamento proposto mira a chiarire che la direttiva migliorerà la qualità lungo la catena del valore. In questo modo, le caratteristiche compositive e la qualità intrinseca del miele devono essere conservate a livello legislativo e, in caso contrario, i consumatori devono essere consapevoli. Ciò contribuirà a evitare pratiche sleali e non trasparenti lungo la catena del valore. Nella direttiva viene introdotto un riferimento all’evaporazione sotto vuoto, poiché questa tecnologia altera la qualità del miele genuino e contribuisce alle frodi sul miele. Il processo di evaporazione sotto vuoto richiede un riscaldamento esteso e continuo del miele e genera una perdita degli aromi naturali più volatili del miele originale. Il livello di 100 μm nella filtrazione del miele offre la possibilità di rimuovere la maggior parte delle particelle esogene presenti nel miele raccolto. Tale livello è quello che viene solitamente utilizzato dalla maggior parte degli operatori del miele nell’UE. Il livello proposto di invertasi è sufficientemente basso e tiene conto di tutti i casi di mieli esistenti. Il valore del contenuto di invertasi nel miele si basa su un ampio numero di mieli analizzati per un lungo periodo di tempo. Tiene conto della variabilità botanica dei mieli millefiori e della diversità regionale dei mieli.

Amendment 213
Manuela Ripa

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

Present text

In 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, 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.
The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall improve quality along the value chain. In this way, the compositional characteristics and the intrinsic quality of honey must be preserved at the legislative level, and if it is not the case, consumers must be aware of it. This will help avoid unfair and non-transparent practices along the value chain. A reference to vacuum evaporation is introduced in the Directive since this technology alters the quality of genuine honey and contributes to honey fraud. The evaporation process under vacuum requires extensive and continuous heating of honey and it generates a loss of the most volatile natural aromas of the original honey. The level of 100 µm in filtration of honey offers the possibility to remove most of the exogen particles present in harvested honey. Such a level is what is usually used by most of the honey operators in the EU. The proposed level of invertase is sufficiently low and takes into consideration all the cases of existing honeys. The value of invertase content in honey is based on an extensive number of honeys analysed over a long period of time. It takes into account the botanical variability of multifloral honeys and the regional diversity of honeys.

Amendment 215
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Annex II, the following paragraph 2a is added:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;When marketed as &quot;unheated honey&quot;, honey must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 6a.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

Amendment 216
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

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

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

Annex II, paragraph 3 is amended as follows:

‘No significant change to the number of pollen or pollen spectrum of pollen smaller than 100 µm shall be permitted. No removal of honey constituents smaller than 100 µm shall be permitted.’

Or. it

(02001L0110)

Amendment 217
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Asger Christensen, Erik Poulsen

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

In Annex II, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 218
Pascal Canfin, Róža Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsik, Ondřej Knotek, Max Orville, Frédérique Ries, Irène Tolleret, Michal Wiezik, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș

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

In Annex II, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 219
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – 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

In Annex II, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

(02001L0110)

Amendment 220
Alessandra Moretti
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – 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

*In Annex II, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:*

‘No significant change to the pollen content or pollen spectrum of pollen smaller than 100 μm shall be allowed. Honey components smaller than 100 μm may not be removed.

Amendment 221
Ljudmila Novak

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

Or. it

(02001L0110)

Justification

L'emendamento proposto mira a chiarire che la direttiva migliorerà la qualità lungo la catena del valore. In questo modo, le caratteristiche compositive e la qualità intrinseca del miele devono essere preservate a livello legislativo e, in caso contrario, i consumatori devono esserne consapevoli. Ciò contribuirà a evitare pratiche sleali e non trasparenti lungo la catena del valore. Nella direttiva viene introdotto un riferimento all'evaporazione sotto vuoto, poiché questa tecnologia altera la qualità del miele genuino e contribuisce alle frodi sul miele. Il processo di evaporazione sotto vuoto richiede un riscaldamento esteso e continuo del miele e genera una perdita degli aromi naturali più volatili del miele originale. Il livello di 100 μm nella filtrazione del miele offre la possibilità di rimuovere la maggior parte delle particelle esogene presenti nel miele raccolto. Tale livello è quello che viene solitamente utilizzato dalla maggior parte degli operatori del miele nell'UE. Il livello proposto di invertasi è sufficientemente basso e tiene conto di tutti i casi di mieli esistenti. Il valore del contenuto di invertasi nel miele si basa su un ampio numero di mieli analizzati per un lungo periodo di tempo. Tiene conto della variabilità botanica dei mieli millefiori e della diversità regionale dei mieli.
In Annex II, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

"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. "

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

(02001L0110)

Justification

The proposed amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall improve quality along the value chain. In this way, the compositional characteristics and the intrinsic quality of honey must be preserved at the legislative level, and if it is not the case, consumers must be aware of it. This will help avoid unfair and non-transparent practices along the value chain. A reference to vacuum evaporation is introduced in the Directive since this technology alters the quality of genuine honey and contributes to honey fraud. The evaporation process under vacuum requires extensive and continuous heating of honey and it generates a loss of the most volatile natural aromas of the original honey. The level of 100 µm in filtration of honey offers the possibility to remove most of the exogen particles present in harvested honey. Such a level is what is usually used by most of the honey operators in the EU. The proposed level of invertase is sufficiently low and takes into consideration all the cases of existing honeys. The value of invertase content in honey is based on an extensive number of honeys analysed over a long period of time. It takes into account the botanical variability of multifloral honeys and the regional diversity of honeys.
removed except where this is unavoidable in the removal of foreign inorganic or organic matter. honey smaller than 100 µm may be removed."

(02001L0110)

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.

Amendment 223
Gianna Gancia, Silvia Sardone, Maria Veronica Rossi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 c (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Annex II, a new paragraph 6a 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.’

Amendment 224
Ljudmila Novak

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 e (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment
In Annex II, the following paragraph 6a is added:

"6a. Invertase index (Gontarski unit)
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 amendment aims to clarify that the Directive shall improve quality along the value chain. In this way, the compositional characteristics and the intrinsic quality of honey must be preserved at the legislative level, and if it is not the case, consumers must be aware of it. This will help avoid unfair and non-transparent practices along the value chain. A reference to vacuum evaporation is introduced in the Directive since this technology alters the quality of genuine honey and contributes to honey fraud. The evaporation process under vacuum requires extensive and continuous heating of honey and it generates a loss of the most volatile natural aromas of the original honey. The level of 100 µm in filtration of honey offers the possibility to remove most of the exogen particles present in harvested honey. Such a level is what is usually used by most of the honey operators in the EU. The proposed level of invertase is sufficiently low and takes into consideration all the cases of existing honeys. The value of invertase content in honey is based on an extensive number of honeys analysed over a long period of time. It takes into account the botanical variability of multifloral honeys and the regional diversity of honeys.

Amendment 225
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

In Annex II, the following paragraph 6a is added:

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 226
Alessandra Moretti

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Annex II, a new paragraph 6a 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. it

Amendment 227
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 c (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Annex II, the following paragraph 6a 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

Amendment 228
Ulrike Müller, Ondřej Knotek, Irène Tolleret, Erik Poulsen, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 d (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission* Amendment

In Annex II, the following paragraph 6a is added:

"6a. 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

Amendment 229
Alessandra Moretti

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

*Text proposed by the Commission* Amendment

The new Annex II(a) is added:

‘Annex IIa

MEASURES CONCERNING THE MARKETABILITY OF HONEY
Honey must come throughout the food chain, from farm to fork, with the following identification data, which must be entered into the blockchain system:

1. Harvesting beekeepers’ references

2. Batch number as marked by the collecting beekeeper

3. The specific identifier assigned by the non-European operator that grants the sale to the EU market of consignments of honey harvested in a third country.

4. The unique identifier (code) of each operator in the food chain who buys and processes honey from the collecting beekeeper. Honey importers in the EU shall be treated the same as operators and the rules on traceability of honeys shall also apply to them.

5. The year the honey was harvested if sold in bulk by the beekeeper along the chain.

6. The year of blending if honeys of different geographical origin (country of origin) have been blended.

7. In the case of a blend of honeys, the percentages of the different honey consignments identified by their identification shall be indicated and a new identifier linked to the initial information shall be established.

8. A specific floral or vegetable origin, if mentioned on the packaging of the honey being marketed.

9. Geographical origin matching the origin indicated on the honey being marketed. The indication of origin must, as a minimum, meet the requirements of Article 2(4)(a), i.e. the country of harvest. Information on origin may under no circumstances be changed and must always appear from the time of the blending or transport of the honey.

All packaging for blended honey, from barrel to jar, must be labelled with the
most recent identifier assigned to the honey so that it can be linked to all honeys of origin and to the different blends produced by the operator or intermediary operators.

Justification

L'emendamento proposto mira a chiarire che la direttiva, attraverso l'allegato, indica le modalità di sviluppo e attuazione del sistema di rintracciabilità. Ciò sosterrà una catena del valore più equa che fornirà ai consumatori informazioni trasparenti e sosterrà la lotta contro le frodi. In questo modo, la direttiva fornirà linee guida dotate di una serie di criteri minimi armonizzati per aiutare gli operatori a orientarsi tra decisioni e procedure e rispettare i requisiti legislativi europei in materia di tracciabilità. Queste norme che disciplinano la tracciabilità non aumenteranno gli oneri amministrativi degli apicoltori, ma sensibilizzeranno invece i consumatori e le autorità di controllo sull’intero processo di produzione del miele, dalla raccolta fino alla fase finale di confezionamento. Considerando il ruolo che tali regolamenti orizzontali svolgono in materia di tracciabilità, in primo luogo nel garantire la sicurezza alimentare, il sistema di tracciabilità attuato per il miele deve consentire una maggiore trasparenza.