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Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

2008/0028(COD)

25.2.2010

OPINION

of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the provision of food information to consumers
(COM(2008)0040 – C6-0052/2008 – 2008/0028(COD))

Rapporteur: Christel Schaldemose

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SHORT JUSTIFICATION

It is the second time the Committee for Internal Market and Consumer Protection considers the Commission proposal on Food Information to Consumers. The Rapporteur acknowledges the great amount of work the previous Committee put into the Opinion, drafted by Ms. Bernadette Vergnaud. The Rapporteur has decided not to open up the Pandora's Box by tabling a large quantity of new amendments. Instead the Rapporteur chose to include the main part of the opinion that reached a majority in the previous Committee. This decision was led by the acknowledgement on the one hand of the great amount of work done by the previous committee and on the other hand of the need to reach compromises in order to attain sustainable food labelling in Europe.

The Rapporteur recognizes that the debate on food labelling was an important issue during the campaign for the elections of the European Parliament this spring. That is why there is a need to discuss certain concerns contained in the Commission proposal. The aim of this Opinion is the same as Ms. Vergnaud Opinion adopted in February 2009. Consumers need to have the possibility to make a well-informed choice concerning their selection of food. And this well-informed choice should - among other things - assist in solving the increasing problem of obesity in Europe.

Food information therefore has to give a thorough introduction to the content of the specific food the consumer is buying as well as give a quick overview of whether the food is suitable or not while making a healthy choice of foods. Consequently the Rapporteur has chosen to include many of the amendments from the prior Committee opinion.

As a main point the Rapporteur has chosen to keep the mandatory content in the nutrient declaration as the previous Committee recommended. The Rapporteur has included the big 8 nutrients - all of them indicated by 100 g or 100 ml - to be present in the same field of vision on the package. The presentation does not have to be in the main field of vision or in the front of pack. The Rapporteur suggests that the front of pack should be used to give a quick overview. That is why the Rapporteur proposes that the energy value (calorific value) should be on the front of pack. This information should be supplemented by a colour code which would indicate whether the food has a high, medium, or low value in energy.

Another addition regards the Rapporteur suggestion that all types of alcohol should be labelled. Alcohol contains large amounts of calories which can have a huge influence on the daily consumption of energy. The Rapporteur states that the consumer should have this information at the same time as he or she analyzes the food information.

Well-informed and better educated consumers will be able to take responsibility for their own health. The Rapporteur believes that the improvement of food information will be essential for European consumers in their daily life, when making informed choices during shopping.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following amendments in its report:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) There is public interest in the relationship between diet and health and in the choice of an appropriate diet to suit individual needs. The Commission White Paper on a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues noted that nutrition labelling is ***an important tool to inform*** consumers about the composition of the foods and help them make an informed choice. The EU consumer policy strategy 2007 - 2013 underlined that allowing consumers to make informed choice is essential both to effective competition and consumer welfare. Knowledge of the basic principles of nutrition and appropriate nutrition information on foods would contribute significantly towards enabling the consumer to make such an informed choice.

Amendment

(10) There is public interest in the relationship between diet and health and in the choice of an appropriate diet to suit individual needs. The Commission White Paper on a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues noted that nutrition labelling is ***one method of informing*** consumers about the composition of the foods and help them make an informed choice. ***Education and information campaigns run by Member States are an important mechanism for improving consumer understanding of food information.*** The EU consumer policy strategy 2007 - 2013 underlined that allowing consumers to make informed choice is essential both to effective competition and consumer welfare. Knowledge of the basic principles of nutrition and appropriate nutrition information on foods would contribute significantly towards enabling the consumer to make such an informed choice.

Justification

Improving diet and consumer understanding of food nutrition cannot be achieved by labelling alone. Even now, consumers do not understand some labelling information and it is essential that Member States are more involved in information campaigns designed to improve consumer understanding.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Community rules should apply only to undertakings, the concept of which implies a certain continuity of activities and a certain degree of organisation. Operations such as the occasional **handling**, serving and selling of food by private persons at events **such as charities**, or local community fairs and meetings are not covered by the scope of this *regulation*.

Amendment

(15) Community rules should apply only to undertakings, the concept of which implies a certain continuity of activities and a certain degree of organisation. Operations such as the occasional **delivery of food to third parties**, serving and selling of food by private persons, **for example at charity events** or local community fairs and meetings, **and the sale of food in the various forms of direct marketing by farmers**, are not covered by the scope of this *Regulation*.

Justification

What is important here is not the handling of food but its delivery to third parties; duplication should be avoided. Farmers whose businesses are involved in direct marketing (sale from the farm, at markets, on the street or house-to-house) would be over-stretched if they were required to comply with the requirements of this Regulation. Is this is a vital income niche for farmers, direct marketing of food by farmers should as a general principle be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

Small and Medium-sized enterprises in the traditional food production sector, produce products which are not prepackaged for direct delivery to the consumer. There are no standardised procedures: ingredients change on a daily basis. It should also be borne in mind that the traditional food production sector is particularly responsible for preserving regional specialities, for creativity and for innovation and thus ensures the diversity of the products available. It is therefore important to exclude these products from the compulsory nutrition declaration requirement.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) New mandatory food information requirements should however only be established if and where necessary, in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity, proportionality and sustainability.

Amendment

(19) New mandatory food information requirements should however only be established if and where necessary, in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity, proportionality, **transparency** and sustainability.

Justification

To remain in line with current EU objectives for a fully functioning internal market, it is crucial that any new requirements are notified and thoroughly examined by all stakeholders to ensure they are justified and will not impede the free movement of goods

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to prevent a fragmentation of the rules concerning the responsibility of food business operators with respect to food information it is appropriate to clarify the responsibilities of food business operators in this area.

Amendment

(21) In order to prevent a fragmentation of the rules concerning the responsibility of food business operators with respect to food information it is appropriate to clarify the responsibilities of food business operators in this area. ***Without prejudice to Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, food business operators responsible for retail or distribution activities which do not affect food information should act promptly when they learn that such information does not comply with the provisions of this Regulation.***

Justification

It is necessary to clarify in which circumstances food business operators which do not affect food information have to contribute to the conformity of the requirements of this Regulation. It is also important to specify that the provisions of Article 8 do not weaken the obligations ensuing from Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 that retailers have to abide by.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) In order to take account of changes and developments in the field of food information, provisions should be made to empower the Commission to amend the list of mandatory information by adding or removing particulars and for enabling the

Amendment

(23) In order to take account of changes and developments in the field of food information, provisions should be made to empower the Commission to amend the list of mandatory information by adding or removing particulars and for enabling the

availability of certain particulars through alternative means. Consultation with stakeholders should facilitate timely and well targeted changes of food information requirements.

availability of certain particulars through alternative means. **Public** consultation with **all** stakeholders should facilitate timely and well targeted changes of food information requirements.

Justification

Any change to the list of mandatory labelling requirements has a significant impact on the food and drink industry. It is therefore important that the legislation makes it clear that all stakeholders must be consulted when new labelling requirements are being considered, thereby ensuring that the procedure is transparent and all parties able to voice their opinions.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Food labels should be clear and understandable to assist consumers wanting to make better-informed food and dietary choices. Studies show that legibility is an important element in maximising the possibility that labelled information can influence its audience and ***that the small print size is one of the main causes of consumer dissatisfaction*** with food labels.

Amendment

(25) Food labels should be clear and understandable to assist consumers wanting to make better-informed food and dietary choices. Studies show that legibility is an important element in maximising the possibility that labelled information can influence its audience and ***consequently factors such as size, font, colour and contrast should be considered together to ensure consumer satisfaction*** with food labels.

Justification

The legibility of labels is crucial for consumers and should continue to be a requirement under the new Regulation. However, when assessing label clarity a number of factors need to be considered and not just font size

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27a) In accordance with the previous

resolution of the European Parliament, the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee, the work of the Commission, and the general public concern about alcohol-related harm especially to young and vulnerable consumers, the Commission together with the Member States should establish a definition for beverages such as ‘alcopops’ specifically targeted at young people. Due to their alcoholic nature, they should have stricter labelling requirements, and be clearly separated from soft drinks in shops.*

** OJ C 77, 31.3.2009, p. 73.*

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) It is also important to provide consumers with information on *the other* alcoholic beverages. Specific Community rules already exist on the labelling of wine. Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine provides an exhaustive set of technical standards which fully cover all oenological practices, manufacturing methods and means of presentation and labelling of wines, thus ensuring that all stages in the chain are covered and that consumers are protected and properly informed. In particular, this legislation describes in a precise and exhaustive manner the substances likely to be used in the production process, together with the conditions for their use via a positive list of oenological practices and treatments; any practice not included in this list is prohibited. Therefore, it is appropriate to exempt wine at this stage from the obligation to list the ingredients and to provide for a nutrition declaration.

Amendment

(28) It is also important to provide consumers with information on alcoholic beverages. Specific Community rules already exist on the labelling of wine. Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine provides an exhaustive set of technical standards which fully cover all oenological practices, manufacturing methods and means of presentation and labelling of wines, thus ensuring that all stages in the chain are covered and that consumers are protected and properly informed. In particular, this legislation describes in a precise and exhaustive manner the substances likely to be used in the production process, together with the conditions for their use via a positive list of oenological practices and treatments; any practice not included in this list is prohibited. Therefore, it is appropriate to exempt wine at this stage from the obligation to list the ingredients and to provide for a nutrition declaration.

As regards beer and spirits as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No. [...] of [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks **and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89**², and in order to ensure a consistent approach and coherence with the conditions established for wine, the same kind of exemptions **shall** apply. However, the Commission will produce a report after five years of the entry into force of this Regulation and may propose, if necessary, specific requirements in the context of this Regulation.

² OJ L [...] , [...] , p.[...].

As regards beer, **liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aromatised wines and similar products obtained from fruits other than grapes, fruit beer** and spirits as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No **110/2008** of the European Parliament and of the Council **of 15 January 2008** on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks², **and alcoholic mixed beverages**, and in order to ensure a consistent approach and coherence with the conditions established for wine, the same kind of exemptions **should** apply. However, the Commission will produce a report after five years of the entry into force of this Regulation and may propose, if necessary, specific requirements in the context of this Regulation.

² OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16.

Justification

For clarification reasons liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aromatised wines and similar products obtained from fruits other than grapes and fruit beer should also be mentioned. Wine, beer and spirits are already covered by previous EU-regulations whereas mixed alcoholic beverages are not. However, today there are difficulties on how to categorize alcoholic mixed beverages and therefore these should at present be exempted and part of the report produced by the commission.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) **The** indication of the country of origin or of the place of provenance of **a food should be provided whenever its absence is likely to mislead consumers as to the true country of origin or place of provenance of that product. In other cases, the provision of the indication of country of origin or place of provenance is left to the appreciation of food business operators.** In all cases, the indication of country of origin or place of provenance

Amendment

(29) **With a view to guaranteeing complete transparency and traceability, the** indication of the country of origin or of the place of provenance of **all meat should be mandatory.** In all cases, the indication of country of origin or place of provenance should be provided in a manner which does not deceive the consumer and on the basis of clearly defined criteria which improve consumers' understanding of the information related to the country of origin

should be provided in a manner which does not deceive the consumer and on the basis of clearly defined criteria which ***ensure a level playing field for the industry and*** improve consumers' understanding of the information related to the country of origin or place of provenance of a food. Such criteria should not apply to indications related to the name or address of the food business operator.

or place of provenance of a food. Such criteria should not apply to indications related to the name or address of the food business operator.

Justification

For reasons of transparency, consumers should know the country of origin of meat.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) To avoid unnecessary burdens on ***the industry***, it is appropriate to exempt certain categories of foods that are unprocessed or for which nutrition information is not a determining factor for consumer choice from the mandatory inclusion of nutrition declaration, unless the obligation to provide such information is provided under other Community legislation.

Amendment

(36) To avoid unnecessary burdens on ***food manufacturers and traders***, it is appropriate to exempt certain categories of foods that are unprocessed, for which nutrition information is not a determining factor for consumer choice ***or the outer packaging or label of which is too small to permit the mandatory labelling to be performed*** from the mandatory inclusion of nutrition declaration, unless the obligation to provide such information is provided under other Community legislation.

Justification

It would not be right if, purely on account of extensive labelling regulations, food packagings had to be enlarged in future. This would generate more packaging waste and possibly also result in larger portions or misleadingly large packagings containing empty space.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) To appeal to the average consumer and to serve the informative purpose for which it is introduced, and given the current level of knowledge on the subject of nutrition, the information provided should be simple and easily understood. Research has indicated that consumers find the information in the principal field of view or 'front of pack' is useful when making purchasing decisions. Therefore, to ensure that the consumers can readily see the essential nutrition information when purchasing foods ***such information should be in the principal field of view of the label.***

Amendment

(37) To appeal to the average consumer and to serve the informative purpose for which it is introduced, and given the current level of knowledge on the subject of nutrition, the information provided should be simple and easily understood. Research has indicated that consumers find the information in the principal field of view or 'front of pack' is useful when making purchasing decisions. Therefore, to ensure that the consumers can readily see the essential nutrition information when purchasing foods, ***'the energy value (calorific value)' should be indicated per 100g or 100 ml in the principal field of vision on the front of the pack. However, all nutrition information (with repeated energy value) should be placed together in one place in the principal field of vision on the package.***

Justification

It is preferred that the mandatory as well as the voluntary nutrition information be presented in the same field of vision - as the current legislation prescribes in case of nutrition declaration - as it would confuse the consumers if the various pieces of nutrition information are to be looked for in different places on the packages.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Recent developments in the expression of the nutrition declaration, other than per 100g/100ml/portion, by some Member States and organisations in the food sector suggest that consumers like such schemes as they can help them make ***informed*** choices quickly. However, there is ***not*** evidence across all the Community on how the average consumer understands

Amendment

(38) Recent developments in the expression of the nutrition declaration, other than per 100g/100ml/portion, by some Member States and organisations in the food sector suggest that consumers like such schemes as they can help them make ***speedy*** choices quickly. However, there is ***no scientific*** evidence across all the Community on how the average consumer

and uses the alternative expression of the information. ***Therefore, it is appropriate to allow for different schemes to be developed and*** to allow research on consumer understanding ***in different Member States to continue*** so that, if appropriate, harmonised schemes may be introduced.

understands and uses the alternative expression of the information. ***To facilitate comparisons of products in differing package sizes, it is therefore appropriate to retain the mandatory stipulation that the nutrition declaration should refer to 100 g/100 ml amounts. It is also*** appropriate to allow research on consumer understanding so that, if appropriate, harmonised schemes may be introduced.

Justification

Expressing the amount of energy and nutrients per 100 g or 100 ml enables consumers to compare products directly. Accordingly, this information should be mandatory. All other information on the packages is voluntary so that producers' can choose what suits their product.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) Member States should retain the right, depending on local practical conditions and circumstances, to lay down rules in respect of the provision of information concerning non-prepacked foods. Although in such cases the consumer demand for other information is limited, information on potential allergens is considered very important. Evidence suggests that most food allergy incidents can be traced back to non-prepacked food. Therefore such information should always be ***provided*** to the consumer.

Amendment

(41) Member States should retain the right, depending on local practical conditions and circumstances, to lay down rules in respect of the provision of information concerning non-prepacked foods ***and prepacked foods and meals produced and directly supplied by local retail establishments or mass caterers to the final consumer.*** Although in such cases the consumer demand for other information is limited, information on potential allergens is considered very important. Evidence suggests that most food allergy incidents can be traced back to non-prepacked food. Therefore such information should always be ***available*** to the consumer ***in the place where the food is bought or consumed.***

Justification

Prepacked food produced by small retail establishments or mass caterers are produced in a non-standardized way whereby the ingredients and recipes may vary frequently. It is not possible to establish a precise nutrition declaration for these types of food. Also, the task

would be too time consuming and expensive for these companies. It is important that these types of food are exempted from the requirement for a nutrition declaration, either in general, or by giving Member States the right to lay down rules for these categories, as is already granted for non-prepacked foods.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation Recital 49 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(49a) Products of the traditional food production sector and fresh products of the food retail trade which are produced directly at the place of sale may contain substances which give rise to allergic or intolerance reactions in sensitive people. It is precisely such non-prepacked products which are sold in direct contact with the customer and the corresponding information should therefore be provided, for example, through dialogue at the time of sale or by means of a clearly visible sign in the sales area or by means of information material on display.

Justification

In the case of non-prepacked goods, it would be virtually impossible to provide far-reaching allergy labelling for all products, and this would particularly place small and medium-sized undertakings at a considerable competitive disadvantage and increase their costs. In addition, the possibility of cross-contamination cannot be excluded in premises where the area available for processing is limited.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. This Regulation applies to all stages of the food chain, where ***the activities of food businesses concern*** the provision of food information to ***consumers***.

It shall apply to all foods intended for the

3. This Regulation applies to all stages of the food chain, where the provision of food information to ***the final consumer is concerned***.

It shall apply to all ***prepacked*** foods

final consumer, including foods delivered by mass caterers and foods intended for supply to mass caterers.

intended for **delivery to** the final consumer, including foods delivered by mass caterers and foods intended for supply to mass caterers.

It shall not apply to foods which are packaged directly at the place of sale before delivery to the final consumer, with the exception of rules specified in Annex III to this Regulation.

Justification

It is particularly common in the food trade for products which are produced at the place of sale for immediate delivery to the final consumer to be packaged on the spot. Thus products are divided into portions in advance (sandwich spreads) or packed in foil (sandwiches) for the benefit of consumers (to enable them to make their purchase more quickly, and for ease of handling). Such products, which are packaged shortly before sale, should as a matter of principle be excluded from the scope of the Regulation, as there is no way in which they can be equated with industrially prepackaged products.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

By ...*, the Commission shall publish a comprehensive and updated list of the labelling requirements provided for in specific Union legislation applicable to particular foods. The Commission shall, not later than ... **, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the compliance of those specific labelling requirements with this Regulation. The Commission shall, if appropriate, accompany that report with a relevant proposal.

*

***** 18 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.***

Justification

Simplification is one of the primary goals of this proposal. Too many sector specific

European Directives and Regulations contain labelling provisions. It is necessary to collect all of them, to verify their consistency with general principles and to give easy access to this huge amount of requirements to all the operators and stakeholders in the food chain, taking into account any possible incoherence with the general rules.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) 'non-prepacked food' means food which is offered for sale to the final consumer without packaging and is packaged only at the time of sale to the final consumer and food and fresh products which are prepacked at the place of sale for immediate sale; this point shall apply in accordance with Annex III to this Regulation;

Justification

In shops, food is also offered for sale prepacked and as a rule in proximity to counters manned by sales staff in order to avoid long waiting times for customers at the counter. In the case of foods packaged in accordance with the individual wishes of customers, it is in practice impossible to provide the same information as is mandatory for prepacked products, on account of the diversity of the products which may be sold and because they are produced manually and the range of products on sale differs from day to day.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point s

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(s) 'date of minimum durability of a food' means the date until which the food retains its specific properties when ***properly*** stored;

(s) 'date of minimum durability of a food' means the date until which the food retains its specific properties when stored ***as indicated***;

Justification

The date of minimum durability should be taken together with the indicated storage conditions. It is the food business operator's responsibility to determine and indicate the date

of minimum durability in conjunction with the storage conditions. In addition, the 'use by' date should also be indicated in the same location.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ta) ‘Food imitation’ means food that gives the impression of being another food in which an ingredient usually used is wholly or partly mixed with or replaced by another.

Justification

Consumers are misled by the increasing use of food imitations in which the usual ingredients are replaced by cheaper substitutes.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(tb) ‘date of manufacture’ means the date on which the food became the product as described.

Justification

In order to improve consumer information, there should be a definition of manufacture date. The suggested definition is identical with the definition in Codex (CODEX STAN 1-1985).

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. When food information law establishes new requirements, ***consideration shall be given to the need for*** a transitory period

3. When food information law establishes new requirements, a transitory period ***shall be granted*** after the entry into force of the

after the entry into force of the new requirements, during which foods bearing labels not complying with the new requirements can be placed on the market and for stocks of such foods that have been placed on the market before the end of the transitory period to continue to be sold until exhausted.

new requirements, during which foods bearing labels not complying with the new requirements can be placed on the market and for stocks of such foods that have been placed on the market before the end of the transitory period to continue to be sold until exhausted.

Justification

To facilitate the smooth functioning of the internal market, as well as to minimise packaging waste, it is normal that a transitory period is provided when new labelling requirements are introduced

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) by suggesting in the description or pictorial representations on the packaging the presence of a particular product or an ingredient although in reality the product which the packaging contains is an imitation food or contains a substitute for an ingredient normally used in a product. In such cases, the packaging must prominently bear the marking 'imitation' or 'produced with (designation of the substitute ingredient) instead of (designation of the ingredient replaced)';

The particular food product that is an imitation or contains a substitute shall, where feasible, be separated from other food at the place of sale.

Justification

Imitation foodstuffs, for example 'cheese' made from vegetable fat, are increasingly being marketed. Another development which has been observed is that ingredients normally used to manufacture a product are to some extent being replaced with cheaper substitutes. This is not generally apparent to consumers. In the interests of transparency, therefore, appropriate labelling should be introduced.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) by pictorial representations that mislead the consumer as to the true nature or origin of the food.

Justification

Images and graphics shall not be used to deliberately mislead consumers as to the true origin of a product. Advertising or voluntary information should not overshadow or undermine mandatory information.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Food business operators, within the business under their control, shall not modify the information accompanying a food if such modification would mislead the final consumer or otherwise reduce the level of consumer protection, particularly with regard to health.

2. Food business operators, within the business under their control, shall not modify the information accompanying a food if such modification would mislead the final consumer or otherwise reduce the level of consumer protection, particularly with regard to health ***and the ability to make an informed choice.***

Justification

This requirement should not be limited solely to issues of health protection.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Food business operators placing on the market for the first time a food intended for supply to the final consumer or mass caterer shall ensure the presence and accuracy of the food information in

3. Food business operators placing on the ***Union*** market for the first time a food intended for supply to the final consumer or mass caterer shall ensure the presence and accuracy of the food information in

accordance with the applicable food information law.

accordance with the applicable food information law.

Justification

The word ‘market’ may be misinterpreted (e.g. world market). It is therefore important to specify that the EU’s internal market is meant here.

Amendment 26

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Food business operators responsible for retail or distribution activities which do not affect food information shall ***act with due care to ensure***, within the limits of their respective activities, ***the presence of the applicable food information requirements, in particular by not supplying*** foods which they know ***or presume to be non compliant***, on the basis of the information in their possession as professionals.

Amendment

4. Food business operators responsible for retail or distribution activities which do not affect food information shall, within the limits of their respective activities, ***not supply*** foods which they know, on the basis of the information in their possession as professionals ***or which has been provided to them by their suppliers, do not comply with this Regulation.***

Justification

Distributors cannot be held wholly responsible a priori for the information displayed on products not carrying their name.

Amendment 27

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 - paragraph 1 - introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In accordance with Articles 10 to 34 and subject to the exceptions contained in this Chapter, indication of the following particulars shall be mandatory.

Amendment

1. In accordance with Articles 10 to 34 and subject to the exceptions contained in this Chapter, ***Chapter V and Chapter VI***, indication of the following particulars shall be mandatory.

Justification

A reference to Chapters V and VI, clarifies that for non-prepacked food, not all mandatory

particulars are required and that for food labelled voluntarily, the Chapter IV requirements apply only if voluntary information is provided. A food business operator that voluntarily provides nutritional information should not have to provide other information which would normally be required in the case of pre-packed food but that is irrelevant in the case of non-prepacked foods. In addition, food business operator should have the flexibility on how to provide that information.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) the name *of the food*;

(a) the name ***under which the product is sold***;

Justification

- *Paragraph 1(a)-(h): Linguistic adjustment to ensure consistency with the current terminology of Directive 2000/13/EC (Labelling Directive) (cf. Article 3: inter alia 'the name under which the product is sold'; 'the net quantity').*

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) any ingredient listed in Annex II causing allergies or intolerances, and any substance derived therefrom;

(c) any ingredient listed in Annex II causing allergies or intolerances, and any substance derived therefrom, ***with due respect to specific provisions for non-prepacked foods***;

Justification

The Commission text, in connection with Article 13 (4), extends the obligation of labelling allergens for non-pre-packed food. A requirement to label allergens for non pre-packed food would entail a systematic labelling of allergens, to cover any risk of cross contamination. However, it seems that associations of people with allergies prefer a disclosure obligation on the retail space through a display or the provision of data sheets.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) the date of minimum durability or the 'use by' date;

Amendment

(f) the date of minimum durability or, ***in the case of foodstuffs which, from the microbiological point of view, are perishable,*** the 'use by' date;

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) the date of manufacture;

Justification

In order to fulfil the purpose of the regulation of providing the consumer with appropriate information about the food they consume in order to enable him to make informed choices, it is essential that the consumer be informed about the date of manufacture.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) the name or business name and address of the manufacturer or packager, ***or of a seller established within the Community;***

(h) the name or business name and address ***within the Community*** of the manufacturer or packager, of ***the*** seller, ***of the importer or, where appropriate, of the food business operator under whose name or business name the food is marketed;***

Justification

It is necessary to ensure that the name or the business name and the address within the Community of the operator responsible for the first placing on the Community market are obligatorily mentioned. To this end, the list foreseen has to be extended and specified.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) the country of origin or place of provenance ***where failure to indicate this might mislead the consumer to a material degree as to the true country of origin or place of provenance of the food, in particular if the information accompanying the food or the label as a whole would otherwise imply that the food has a different country of origin or place of provenance; in such cases the indication shall be in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 35(3) and (4) and those established in accordance with Article 35(5);***

(i) the country of origin or place of provenance ***of non-processed foods and all meat, including fish and shellfish, in line with existing rules relating to beef;***

Justification

For reasons of transparency, consumers should know the country of origin of meat. To be aware about the origin of where the animal was rearing and where the meat was packages are essential elements to allow consumer to make an informed choice

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The Commission may amend the list of mandatory particulars laid down in paragraph 1. Those measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it shall be adopted, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(3). ***deleted***

Justification

Given the importance of this provision, the Commission must not be given the exclusive right to amend the list of mandatory particulars.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation
Article 10 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The Commission may amend Annex III. Those measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it shall be adopted, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(4).

deleted

Justification

Amendments to the mandatory labelling elements are not “non-essential elements” of the Regulation that could possibly be agreed via Comitology. It is the legislator’s prerogative to do so.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9 shall be without prejudice to more specific Community provisions regarding weights and measures.

Article 9 shall be without prejudice to more specific Community provisions regarding weights and measures. ***The provisions of Directive 2007/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 laying down rules on nominal quantities for prepacked products¹ shall be complied with.***

¹ OJ L 247, 21.9.2007, p. 17.

Justification

To make the regulation easier to read a reference to Directive 2007/45/EC laying down rules on nominal quantities for prepacked products should be included.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The availability of certain mandatory particulars by means other than on the package or on the label may be established by the Commission provided the general principles and requirements laid down in Chapter II of this Regulation are met. Those measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it shall be adopted, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(3). **deleted**

Justification

The indication of the mandatory particulars is the core of the Regulation. The means by which this information is made available must not be changed by measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation.

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. In the case of non-prepacked food, the provisions of Article 41 shall apply.

4. In the case of non-prepacked food **and foods packed on the sales premises at the consumer's request or prepacked for direct sale**, the provisions of Article 41 shall apply.

Justification

This addition clarifies the fact that Article 13(4) also refers to Article 41 in connection not only with prepacked food, but also with directly packed food (food that is packed at the point of sale). The Commission's proposed wording of Article 13(4) does not refer to directly packed foods, although they are regulated by Article 41, to which Article 13(4) refers.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Without prejudice to specific Community legislation applicable to particular foods as regards to the requirements referred to in Article 9(1)(a) to (k), when appearing on the package or on the label attached thereto, the mandatory particulars listed in Article 9(1) shall be printed on the package ***or on the label in characters of a font size of at least 3mm and shall be presented in a way so as to ensure significant contrast between the print and the background.***

Amendment

1. Without prejudice to specific Community legislation applicable to particular foods as regards to the requirements referred to in Article 9(1)(a) to (k), when appearing on the package or on the label attached thereto, the mandatory particulars listed in Article 9(1) shall be printed on the package ***in a clearly legible format, which shall leave no possibility for misleading of the consumer. Elements that shall be taken into account to ensure the legibility of food information are the lay-out of the text, the style, the size and colour of the text font, the colour of the background, the packaging and printing and the viewing distance and angle.***

Justification

All information presented on a label should be easily visible, clearly legible and not misleading for consumers, in order for consumers to make an informed choice.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The mandatory particulars listed in Article 9(1) shall be presented in such a way as to ensure a significant contrast between print and background and as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible. Elements that shall be taken into account to ensure the legibility of food information are the lay-out of the text, the style and the font type. Marketing on the package shall not overshadow mandatory information.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The particulars listed in Article 9(1) (a), (e) and (k) shall appear in the same field of vision.

Amendment

2. The particulars listed in Article 9(1)(a), (e) and (k) **and in Article 9(1)(c), (f), (g) and (j)** shall appear in the same field of vision.

Justification

All health-related information (allergens, 'use-by' date, storage conditions and instructions for use) should appear in the same field of vision.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Detailed rules concerning the presentation of mandatory particulars and the extension of the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 to the additional mandatory particulars for specific categories or types of food referred to in Articles 10 and 38 may be adopted by the Commission. Those measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it shall be adopted, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(3).

Amendment

deleted

Justification

This paragraph would give excessively broad powers to the Commission, as it in no way concerns 'non-essential elements'.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The minimum font size referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply in case of packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than **10 cm²**.

Amendment

4. The minimum font size referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply in case of packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than **50 cm²**.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Paragraph 2 shall not apply in the case of foods specified in Article 17(1) and (2).

Amendment

5. Paragraph 2 shall not apply in the case of foods specified in Article 17(1) and (2).
Specific national provisions may be adopted for such packaging or containers in the case of Member States which have more than one official language.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Without prejudice to Article 9(2), mandatory food information shall appear in a language easily understood by **the** consumers of the Member States where a food is marketed.

Amendment

1. Without prejudice to Article 9(2), mandatory food information shall appear in a language easily understood by **all** consumers of the Member States where a food is marketed, ***including those who are blind or partially sighted.***

Justification

Pursuant to Article 56a of Directive 2004/27/EC (amending Directive 2001/83/EC), it is mandatory for medicines to be marked in Braille, and there is a requirement for package leaflets to be provided in a format suitable for the blind and partially sighted. As foods which contain allergenic ingredients may cause serious problems for those who do not know about them, the compulsory Braille system should be extended to the list of ingredients in foods.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In the case of packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than **10 cm²** only the particulars listed in Article 9(1) (a), (c), (e) and (f) shall be mandatory on the package or on the label. The particulars referred to in Article 9(1)(b) shall be provided through other means or shall be available at the request of the consumer.

Amendment

2. In the case of packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than **50 cm²**, only the particulars listed in Article 9(1) (a), (c), (e) and (f) shall be mandatory on the package or on the label. The particulars referred to in Article 9(1)(b) shall be provided through other means or shall be available at the request of the consumer.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The particulars listed in Articles 9 and 29 shall not be mandatory for non-prepacked goods, including those provided by mass caterers within the meaning of Article 2(2)(d) with the exception of Article 9(1)(c) and Annex III.

Justification

Mandatory particulars and content (art 9 and article 29) should not apply to non pre-packed food or for mass caterers (restaurants, canteens, schools and hospitals). The amount of small and middle sized enterprises supplying non pre-packed food is high and labelling should, through the perspective of lowering costs and bureaucracy, not be mandatory for this category of suppliers. Also the procedures are most often not standardised: ingredients change on a daily basis. It should also be borne in mind that the traditional food production sector is particularly responsible for preserving regional specialities, for creativity and for innovation and thus ensures the diversity of the products available. It is therefore important to exclude these producers from the nutrition declaration requirement. Any ingredient listed in Annex II causing allergies or intolerances, and any substance derived there from should not be included in this exception.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The name of the food shall be its **legal** name. In the absence of such name, the name of the food shall be its customary name, or, if there is no customary name or the customary name is not used, a descriptive name of the food shall be provided.

Amendment

1. The name of the food shall be its **legally prescribed** name. In the absence of such a name, the name of the food shall be its customary name, or, if there is no customary name or the customary name is not used, a descriptive name of the food shall be provided.

Justification

Linguistic adjustment to ensure consistency with the current terminology of Directive 2000/13/EC (Labelling Directive).

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation
Article 22 – paragraph 1 - subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Any ingredient listed in Annex II or any substance originating from an ingredient listed in that Annex, subject to the exceptions *thereof* provided for in that Annex, shall be indicated on the label with a precise reference to the name of the ingredient.

Amendment

1. Any ingredient listed in Annex II or any substance originating from an ingredient listed in that Annex, subject to the exceptions *thereto* provided for in that Annex, shall be indicated on the label with a precise reference to the name of the ingredient **or the substance causing allergies or intolerances**.

Justification

Labelling the substance causing allergies or intolerances instead of the ingredient containing such substance is clearer and more effective.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation
Article 22 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ba) the food is not prepacked and it is indicated in a visible manner in the sales area that:

- customers should be able to obtain information regarding allergenic substances directly by means of material displayed on the premises, and as a complementary measure during a sales talk, and
- customers are informed that the possibility of cross-contamination cannot be excluded;

Justification

Information concerning potential allergens is very important for allergic persons in connection with food which is not pre-packed, i.e. in a bakery or in a mass catering. But far-reaching allergy labelling for non pre-packed products is virtually impossible to provide. It would place small and medium-sized undertakings at a considerable competitive disadvantage and increase their costs. In addition, the possibility of cross-contamination cannot be excluded in premises where the area available for processing is limited. Therefore, the retailer of non pre-packed food can choose the method of informing the customer i.e. through a sales talk, by a clear sign, in a menu or via a hand-out.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation
Article 24 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) in units of liquid in the case of liquids;

(a) in units of liquid in the case of liquids
within the meaning of Council Directive 85/339/EEC of 27 June 1985 on containers of liquids for human consumption¹;

¹ OJ L 176, 6.7.1985, p. 18.

Justification

Linguistic adjustment to ensure consistency with the current terminology of Directive

2000/13/EC (Labelling Directive). Paragraph 1 should be more specific, since for certain foodstuffs (including ketchup, sauces, mayonnaise, ice cream or spices) there is legal

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The appropriate date shall be expressed ***in accordance with Annex IX.***

Amendment

2. The appropriate date ***shall be easy to find and shall not be hidden. It*** shall be expressed ***as follows:***

Date of minimum durability:

The date shall be preceded by the words:

- ***‘Best before [date]’ where the date includes an indication of the day,***
- ***‘Best before end [month]’ in all other cases.***

Justification

For the sake of clarity, Annex IX should be incorporated into the legislative text. The term ‘best before ...’ should be interpreted according to national legislation or national non-legally binding agreements. The derogation from the requirement to indicate the date of minimum durability for ice cream packaged in individual portions is deleted. Individual portions can be separated from the package or lot in which they have been sold, so it is essential that each detachable portion bears the date of minimum durability.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 29 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The nutrition declaration shall include the following (hereinafter referred to as "mandatory nutrition declaration"):

Amendment

1. The ***mandatory*** nutrition declaration shall include the following (hereinafter referred to as "mandatory nutrition declaration"):

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) energy value;

(a) energy value (***calorific value***);

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

b) the amounts of ***fat, saturates***, carbohydrates with specific reference to sugars, and salt.

b) the amounts of ***proteins***, carbohydrates, ***fat***, with specific reference to ***saturates, fibre***, sugars, and salt.

Justification

It is important that the mandatory nutrition declaration refer to the most important nutrients (proteins, carbohydrates - such as sugars - fats, saturates, fibres and sodium) as previously defined by the legislation in force (Directive 90/496/EEC). The nutritional information should not simply focus on nutrients that are potentially problematic by specifically highlighting them, as a healthy diet requires the balanced intake of all these elements.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the amounts of saturates, trans fats, fibre and protein.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This paragraph shall not apply to wine as defined in ***Council*** Regulation (EC) No ***1493/1999***, beer, and spirits as defined in

This paragraph shall not apply to wine ***or wine products*** as defined in ***Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 and Article***

Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) *No. [...] of [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89*. The Commission shall produce a report after [five years of the entry into force of this Regulation] concerning the application of this paragraph on these products and may accompany this report by specific **measures** determining the rules for a mandatory nutrition declaration for these products. Those **measures** designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, by supplementing it shall be adopted in accordance with the **regulatory** procedure **with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(3)**.

2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1601/1991, similar products, except those obtained from grapes, cider, perry, beer, and spirits as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, and other alcoholic beverages. The Commission shall produce a report after [five years of the entry into force of this Regulation] concerning the application of this paragraph on these products and may accompany this report by specific **acts** determining the rules for a mandatory nutrition declaration for these products. Those **acts**, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure **referred to in Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**.

Justification

A number of fundamental issues would have to be clarified before imposing ingredients or nutritional labelling to alcoholic beverages, which are not consumed for their nutritional values. Furthermore, Regulation 479/2008, 1601/91 and 110/2008 provide for the means of presentation and labelling of wines and spirits. They also provide for the possibility to define the implementing rules through their specific comitology procedure. For the sake of consistency, these provisions must be retained.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 2 – points f and g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) fibre;

deleted

(g) protein;

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 2 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) cholesterol;

Justification

Indicating the cholesterol separately from the fats containing it could be useful for consumers.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation

Article 29 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. The lists in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be amended by the Commission. Those measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it shall be adopted, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(3). ***deleted***

Justification

We do not consider this to be non-essential. A change of the list of nutrients will have a big impact; therefore, we believe it should be in the hands of the legislator.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Article 30 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. The declared values shall, according to the individual case, be average values based on:

(a) the manufacturer's analysis of the food;
or

4. The declared values shall be average values at the end of the minimum durability period and shall, as appropriate, be based on:

(a) the manufacturer's analysis of the food;
or

(b) a calculation from the known or actual average values of the ingredients used; or
(c) a calculation from generally established and accepted data.

The rules for implementing the declaration of energy and nutrients with regard to the precision of the declared values such as the differences between the declared values and those established in the course of official checks *may be decided upon* in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 49(2).

(b) a calculation from the known or actual average values of the ingredients used; or
(c) a calculation from generally established and accepted data.

The rules for implementing the declaration of energy and nutrients with regard to the precision of the declared values such as the differences between the declared values and those established in the course of official checks *shall be adopted, after the European Food Safety Authority has given its opinion*, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 49(2).

Justification

Aus Gründen der Rechtssicherheit sollte im Rechtstext näher konkretisiert werden, dass sich die Durchschnittswerte auf das Ende des Mindesthaltbarkeitsdatums zu beziehen haben. Natürlich oder zugefügte Vitamine und Mineralstoffe unterliegen natürlichen Abbau- und Schwankungsprozessen. So kann sich z.B. Vitamin C im Laufe der Mindesthaltbarkeitszeit eines Produktes auf natürliche Weise in beträchtlichem Ausmaß abbauen (abhängig von den Lagerungsbedingungen, Sonnenlicht etc.). Darüber hinaus unterliegen die Mengen an Nährstoffen in einem Produkt je nach Ernte oder Sorte natürlichen Schwankungen. Aus diesem Grund sollten ehestmöglich EU-weite Rundungsregeln und Toleranzen für die Kennzeichnung von Nährstoffmengen festgelegt werden.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation Article 31 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The amount of energy and nutrients referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed per 100 g or per 100 ml **or, subject to Article 32(2) and (3), per portion.**

Amendment

2. The amount of energy and nutrients **or their components** referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed per 100 g or per 100 ml.

If the food is prepacked as an individual portion, the energy and nutrition values referred to in paragraph 1 must also be indicated per portion.

If information is provided per portion, the number of portions which the package contains shall be indicated.

Portions shall be indicated using the word 'portion'.

Justification

In order to make it possible for the consumers to compare different foodstuffs within the same category - irrespective of the size and content of the packages - it is imperative that the amount of energy and nutrients always be declared per 100 g or 100 ml. In addition, it may be possible to express the amounts per portion, if the producer may wish so

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The **mandatory** nutrition declaration **shall** be expressed, as appropriate, as a percentage of the reference intakes set out in Part B of Annex XI in relation to per 100 g or per 100 ml or per portion. When provided, the declaration on vitamins and minerals shall also be expressed as a percentage of the reference intakes set out in point 1 of Part A of Annex XI.

Amendment

3. The nutrition declaration **for energy content, fat, saturates, sugars and salt may in addition** be expressed, as appropriate, as a percentage of the reference intakes set out in Part B of Annex XI in relation to per 100 g or per 100 ml or, **pursuant to Article 31(2)**, per portion. When provided, the declaration on vitamins and minerals shall also be expressed as a percentage of the reference intakes set out in point 1 of Part A of Annex XI.

Justification

This amendment should be read in conjunction with the Rapporteur's Amendment 135, which calls for uniform portion indications. Labelling purely by means of absolute figures per 100 g / 100 ml should be supplemented with a percentage indication in order to place consumption of a product in relation to the daily requirement and thus give consumers extra information, as many consumers cannot tell from absolute figures whether a given value is high or low.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The declaration of polyols and/or starch and the declaration of type of fatty acids, other than the mandatory declaration of

Amendment

4. The declaration of polyols and/or starch and the declaration of type of fatty acids, other than the mandatory declaration of

saturates referred to in Article 29(1)(b), shall be presented in accordance with Annex XIII Part B.

saturates **and trans fats** referred to in Article 29(1), shall be presented in accordance with Annex XIII Part B.

Justification

Trans fats shall be part of the mandatory nutrition declaration in addition to saturated fats and therefore shall be removed from the voluntary particulars.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation Article 32 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In addition to the nutrition **declaration** per 100g or per 100ml **referred to in Article 31(2)**, **the information** may be expressed per portion **as quantified on the label**, provided that the **number of portions contained in the package** is stated.

Amendment

1. In addition to the nutrition **labelling** per 100g or per 100ml, **it** may be expressed per portion, provided that the **quantity contained in the portion** is stated.

Justification

Linguistic adaptation of the German text to the English version ('in addition') [This does not affect the English version]. In order not to mislead the consumer, nutrition labelling per portion should be possible when the quantity per portion is clearly labelled on the product. The additional indication of the number of portions contained in the package should be possible on a voluntary basis.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation Article 32 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The nutrition declaration may be expressed on a per portion basis alone if the food is prepacked as an individual portion.

Amendment

2. The nutrition declaration may be expressed on a per portion basis alone if the food is **clearly** prepacked as an individual portion **or as more than one readily identifiable portion, all being of the same dimensions**.

Justification

Food products which are clearly prepacked in a single individual portion or in more than one separate portion all of the same dimensions must be treated in the same way as prepacked productions in individual portions.

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation Article 32 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ***The*** expression on a per portion basis alone for foods ***presented in packages containing multiple portions of the food, that have not been prepacked as individual portions, shall be established by the Commission.*** Those ***measures*** designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted, in accordance with the ***regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 49(3).***

Amendment

3. ***The Commission shall adopt acts to establish the*** expression ***in the main field of vision of the element referred to in Article 29(1)(a)*** on a per portion basis alone for foods ***not referred to in paragraph 2.*** Those ***acts***, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure ***referred to in Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union by the end of the transition period.***

Justification

In some cases it would also be useful for consumers if the energy value was indicated as per portion. The definition of the size of these portions must, however, always be harmonised to allow a simple comparison between different brands of the same type of product.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation Article 33

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In addition to the forms of expression referred to in Article 31(2) and (3), the nutrition declaration may be given by ***other*** forms of expression provided that the following essential requirements are met:

(a) the form of expression aims to facilitate consumer understanding of the

Amendment

1. In addition to the forms of expression referred to in Article 31(2) and (3), the nutrition declaration may be given by ***graphic*** forms of expression provided that the following essential requirements are met:

(a) the form of expression aims to facilitate consumer understanding of the

contribution or importance of the food to the energy and nutrient content of a diet; and

(b) it is based *either* on *harmonised* reference intakes, *or in their absence*, on generally accepted scientific advice on intakes for energy or nutrients; and

(c) it is supported by evidence of understanding of and use of the presentation of the information by the average consumer.

2. Such additional forms of expression referred to in paragraph 1 shall be identified under a national scheme referred to in Article 44.

contribution or importance of the food to the energy and nutrient content of a diet; and

(b) it is based on *the* reference intakes ***indicated in Annex XI, Part B, in relation to 100 g or 100 ml. If a product is prepacked as an individual portion or if it is supplied in quantities of less than 100 g/ml, an indication per portion relating to the quantity supplied shall be sufficient. In the absence of such reference intakes, the nutrition declaration is based*** on generally accepted scientific advice on intakes for energy or nutrients and

(c) it is supported by evidence of understanding of and use of the presentation of the information by the average consumer.

2. Model graphic presentations are shown in Annex XIII, Part Ca.

Justification

Graphic presentation may substantially improve consumers' understanding of the nutrition declaration.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation Article 34 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The particulars referred to Article 31(2) related to the mandatory nutrition declaration shall be ***included*** in the ***principal*** field of vision. They shall be presented, where appropriate, together in a clear format in the following order: energy, fat, ***saturates, carbohydrates*** with specific reference to sugars, and salt.

Amendment

1. The particulars referred to Article 31(2) related to the mandatory nutrition declaration shall be ***displayed*** in the ***same*** field of vision. They shall be presented, where appropriate, together in a clear format in the following order: energy, ***protein, carbohydrates***, fat, with specific reference to ***saturates, fibre***, sugars, and salt.

Justification

To allow consumers a quick glance at the energy value of the product, this should be labelled on the front of the pack. In addition to providing consumers with more comprehensive information, it is useful that consumers receive all the information they need to make an informed choice in the same field of vision.

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation

Article 34 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When the nutrition declaration does not appear in principal field of vision, it shall be presented in tabular form, with the numbers aligned if space permits. Where space does not permit, the declaration shall appear in linear form.

deleted

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation

Article 34 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. In cases where the amount of energy or nutrient(s) in a product is negligible, the nutrition declaration on those elements *may be replaced by a statement such as ‘Contains negligible amounts of ...’ in close proximity to the nutrition declaration when present.*

4. In cases where the amount of energy or nutrient(s) in a product is negligible, the nutrition declaration on those elements *is not mandatory, except in the case of allergens.*

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation

Article 34 – paragraph 4 - subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In cases where the amount of energy or nutrient(s) in a product is equal to zero, the nutrition declaration for those elements may be replaced by the

indication ‘Contains no ...’ in close proximity to the nutrition declaration when present.

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Without prejudice to labelling in accordance with specific Community legislation, paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply where the country of origin or the place of provenance of a food is voluntarily indicated to inform consumers that a food originates or comes from the European Community or a given country or place.

Amendment

2. Without prejudice to labelling in accordance with specific Community legislation, ***and more specifically with Council Regulation (EC) No 509/2006 of 20 March 2006 on agricultural products and foodstuffs as traditional specialities guaranteed¹, Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs², Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 of 29 April 2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine³, Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks⁴ and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 of 10 June 1991 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of aromatized wines, aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails⁵***, paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply where the country of origin or the place of provenance of a food is voluntarily indicated to inform consumers that a food originates or comes from the European Community or a given country or place.

¹ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 1.

² OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

³ OJ L 148, 6.6.2008, p. 1.

⁴ OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16.

Justification

It is important to clarify the exact scope of paragraph 2. The Commission's aim seems to be to exempt products with a geographical indication from origin labelling. There are 5 Regulations covering geographical indications that should be mentioned.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation

Article 35 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The provisions of Article 14 shall not apply to voluntary information, but such information shall in any event be clearly legible.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation

Article 35 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Where the country of origin or the place of provenance of the food is not the same as the one of its primary ingredient(s), the country of origin or place of provenance of those ingredient(s) shall also be given.

3. Where the country of origin or the place of provenance of the food is not the same as the one of its primary ingredient(s), the country of origin or place of provenance of those ingredient(s) shall also be given, ***except for products the ingredients of which do not need to be listed, in accordance with Article 20 of this Regulation.***

Justification

It is necessary to amend paragraph 3 to maintain the consistency of the text by specifying that paragraph 3 does not apply to the categories of products covered by the exemption referred to in Article 20(1).

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation
Article 35 – paragraph 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. For whisky, the indication of the country of origin shall always be given, and in the principal field of vision. Where the whisky is the product of more than one country, each country of origin shall be given.

Justification

It is traditional practice for whisky sold in the EU to be labelled with its country of origin, and consumers attach considerable importance to this information. Some whiskies which do not bear indications of origin use other indications to suggest they originate in one of the major whisky producing countries when they do not. It is therefore appropriate that all whiskies sold in the EU state their origin to avoid misleading consumers.

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation
Chapter VI

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Chapter deleted

Justification

National provisions are against of the principle of harmonisation and free circulation of goods in the internal market.

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation
Chapter VII

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Chapter deleted

Justification

National provisions are against of the principle of harmonisation and free circulation of goods in the internal market.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation

Article 53 - paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 17(1) shall apply from [the first day of the month 15 years after the entry into force].

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation

Article 53 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Articles 29 to 34 shall apply from [the first day of the month 3 years after the entry into force] except in the case of foods labelled by food business operators with, on the date of entry into force, less than 10 employees and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million where they shall apply [the first day of the month 5 years after the entry into force]. Article 14(1) shall apply from [the first day of the month 5 years after the entry into force].

Articles 29 to 34 shall apply from [the first day of the month 3 years after the entry into force] except in the case of foods labelled by food business operators with, on the date of entry into force, less than 10 employees and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million where they shall apply [the first day of the month 5 years after the entry into force]. Article 14(1) shall apply from [the first day of the month 5 years after the entry into force].

Foods placed on the market prior to the entry into force of this Regulation may be marketed until stocks are exhausted.

Justification

The special provisions applicable to SMEs and the number of their employees must be expanded if they are to be effective. For foods placed on the market before the Regulation enters into force, the option must be provided of continuing to sell them until stocks are exhausted.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation
Article 53 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Food placed in circulation prior to the entry into force of this Regulation which do not comply with its requirements may continue to be placed on the Union market until stocks are exhausted.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a regulation
Annex III – point 2.3 – right-hand column

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

‘contains ***a source of phenylalanine***’

‘contains ***aspartame***’

Justification

This amendment seeks to aid consumer understanding by replacing a technical term with a more common name.

Amendment 83

Proposal for a regulation
Annex III – point 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. SURFACE TREATMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

<i>Fruits and vegetables that have received post-harvest surface treatment by use of additives or pesticides</i>	<i>‘Surface treated’</i>
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Justification

The current rules do not contain a general requirement for information on post-harvest

surface treatment of fruits and vegetables by either additives or pesticides to maintain freshness. This means that products appear with another form of “freshness” than expected by the consumer. Consumers are entitled to receive information on the fact that the foodstuff they purchase is surface treated.

Amendment 84

Proposal for a regulation Annex III - point 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Meat and Poultry products

Where beef or pork proteins have been used in the production of chicken products, this should always be clearly labelled on the packaging.

Justification

If beef or pork proteins have been used in the production of cricket, the consumer should always be made aware of it. This is vitally important information for consumers, especially for those with religious sensitivities.

Amendment 85

Proposal for a regulation Annex IV – indents 3, 4, 5 and 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- waters intended for human consumption, including those where the only added ingredients are carbon dioxide and/or flavourings;

- ***a herb, a spice or*** mixtures thereof;

- salt and salt substitutes;

- ***natural mineral waters or other*** waters intended for human consumption, including those where the only added ingredients are carbon dioxide and/or flavourings;

- ***herbs, spices, seasonings and*** mixtures thereof;

- salt and salt substitutes;

- ***sugar;***

Justification

Waters: Art. 28.1 of the proposal says “the provisions of this section (=3) shall not apply to foods within the scope of the following legislation: (b) Council directive 80/777 on the approximation of laws of the Member States relating to the exploitation and marketing of

natural mineral waters”. In order to avoid confusion, it is important to have one single exemption under Annex IV covering all bottled water similar to the Directive 90/496, article 1.2.

Herbs: Clarification.

Sugar: Sugar is composed of a single nutrient which is readily identifiable and not misleading to consumers.

Amendment 86

Proposal for a regulation Annex IV – indent 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- food in packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than **25 cm²**;

- food in packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than **75 cm²**;

Justification

Packages of less than 75 cm² should be exempt from mandatory nutrition labelling.

Amendment 87

Proposal for a regulation Annex IV – indent 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- chewing gum;

Justification

Products like assortments and giftings, mixed multi-packs and chewing gum should also be exempted.

Amendment 88

Proposal for a regulation Annex IV – indent 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- non-prepacked food, including mass catering products, intended for immediate

consumption;

Justification

Enterprises in the food retail trade and the traditional food production sector, which also include providers of mass catering services, likewise produce products for direct delivery to the consumer. « Dabei existieren keine standardisierten Verfahren, Zutaten und Inhaltsstoffe ändern sich auf täglicher Basis. There are no standardised procedures: ingredients change on a daily basis. Das Lebensmittelhandwerk ist Garant für den Erhalt regionaler Spezialitäten und der Vielfalt des Angebotes. The traditional food production sector is particularly responsible for preserving regional specialities, and ensuring the diversity of the products available. Es ist daher wichtig, diese genannten Hersteller von der verpflichtenden Nährwertdeklaration auszunehmen. It is therefore important to exclude these producers from the nutrition declaration requirement.

Amendment 89

**Proposal for a regulation
Annex V – part C a (new)**

*Text
proposed by
the
Commission*

Amendment

***PART Ca - OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF FOODS WHICH GIVE
THE IMPRESSION OF BEING A DIFFERENT FOOD***

<i>No</i>	<i>Divergence in terms of type, quality and composition</i>	<i>Name under which the product is sold</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>As compared with cheese, full or partial replacement of milk fat with vegetable fat</i>	<i>Imitation cheese</i>
<i>2.</i>	<i>As compared with ham, altered composition consisting of chopped-up ingredients with a much lower meat content</i>	<i>Imitation ham</i>

Justification

Consumers are being disappointed in their expectations by the increasing use of imitation foods containing cheaper substitute ingredients.

Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation
Annex VI – Part A – point 5 – left-hand column

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Mixtures of spices or herbs, where none significantly predominates in proportion by weight

Amendment

5. Mixtures **or preparations** of spices or herbs, where none significantly predominates in proportion by weight

Justification

The current system should be retained. Preparations of spices have been included hitherto.

Amendment 91

Proposal for a regulation
Annex VI – Part B – points 1 and 2 – right-hand column

Text proposed by the Commission

1. ‘Oil’, together with
either the adjective ‘vegetable’ or ‘animal’,
as appropriate, or
an indication of their specific vegetable or
animal origin
The adjective ‘hydrogenated’ must
accompany the indication of a
hydrogenated oil ***unless the amount of
saturates and trans fats are included in
the nutrition declaration***

2. ‘Fat’, together with
either the adjective ‘vegetable’ or ‘animal’,
as appropriate, or
an indication of their specific vegetable or
animal origin
The adjective ‘hydrogenated’ must
accompany the indication of a
hydrogenated fat ***unless the amount of
saturates and trans fats are included in
the nutrition declaration***

Amendment

1. ‘Oil’, together with
either the adjective ‘vegetable’ or ‘animal’,
as appropriate, or
an indication of their specific vegetable or
animal origin
The adjective ‘hydrogenated’ must
accompany the indication of a
hydrogenated oil

2. ‘Fat’, together with
either the adjective ‘vegetable’ or ‘animal’,
as appropriate, or
an indication of their specific vegetable or
animal origin
The adjective ‘hydrogenated’ must
accompany the indication of a
hydrogenated fat

Justification

Trans fats are recognised as being harmful to health and are banned in several countries. It must therefore be mandatory to indicate their presence, and to do so in a way which is

particularly visible. The fact that they are included in the nutrition declaration must not prevent them from being clearly referred to among the ingredients.

Amendment 92

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI – Part B – point 4 – left-hand column

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Starches, **and** starches modified by physical means or by enzymes

Amendment

4. Starches, starches modified by physical means or by enzymes, **roasted or dextrinated starches, starches modified by acid or alkali treatment and bleached starches**

Justification

The category designation 'starch' should also include roasted or dextrinated starches, starches modified by acid or alkali treatment and bleached starches. These substances are used in practice in the production of foodstuffs and should be included in the list of ingredients. Directive 95/2/EC on food additives specifically excludes them from its field of application.

Amendment 93

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VIII – point 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Where a solid food is presented in a liquid medium, the drained net weight of the food shall also be indicated.

Amendment

5. Where a solid food is presented in a liquid medium, the drained net weight **at the moment of the packing** of the food shall also be indicated.

Justification

A solid food in a liquid medium will change its net weight during the period of the production and the selling to the consumer due to usual interactions between the solid food and the liquid medium. The scale of change of the net weight depends on several circumstances, i.e. time, temperature and conditions of transport and storage. Therefore the indication of the net weight should be done at the moment of the manufacturing, where the food producer is fully responsible for the product and is able to give a correct indication of the net weight.

Amendment 94

Proposal for a regulation
Annex XI – Part A – Point 1 and Table

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>	
1. Vitamins and minerals which may be declared and their recommended daily allowances (RDAs)		1. Vitamins and minerals which may be declared and their recommended daily allowances (RDAs)	
Vitamin A (µg)	800	Vitamin A (µg)	800
Vitamin D (µg)	5	Vitamin D (µg)	5
Vitamin E (mg)	10	Vitamin E (mg)	12
		Vitamin K (µg)	75
Vitamin C (mg)	60	Vitamin C (mg)	80
Thiamin (mg)	1,4	Thiamin (Vitamin B1) (mg)	1,1
Riboflavin (mg)	1,6	Riboflavin (mg)	1,4
Niacin (mg)	18	Niacin (mg)	16
Vitamin B6 (mg)	2	Vitamin B6 (mg)	1,4
Folacin (µg)	200	Folic acid (µg)	200
Vitamin B12 (µg)	1	Vitamin B 12 (µg)	2,5
Biotin (mg)	0,15	Biotin (µg)	50
Pantothenic acid (mg)	6	Pantothenic acid (mg)	6
		Potassium (mg)	2000
		Chloride (mg)	800
Calcium (mg)	800	Calcium (mg)	800
Phosphorus (mg)	800	Phosphorus (mg)	700
Iron (mg)	14	Iron (mg)	14
Magnesium (mg)	300	Magnesium (mg)	375
Zinc (mg)	15	Zinc (mg)	10
		Copper (mg)	1
		Manganese (mg)	2
		Fluoride (mg)	3,5
		Selenium (µg)	55
		Chromium (µg)	40
		Molybdenum (µg)	50
Iodine (µg)	150	Iodine (µg)	150

Justification

The RDA values should be brought into line with the new reference values in accordance with the modification of the Nutrition Labelling Directive, 2008/100/EC (OJ L 285, p. 9).

Amendment 95

Proposal for a regulation
Annex XII – table

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>	
carbohydrate (except polyols)	4 kcal/g — 17 kJ/g	carbohydrate (except polyols)	4 kcal/g
- polyols	2,4 kcal/g — 10 kJ/g	- polyols	2,4 kcal/g
- protein	4 kcal/g — 17 kJ/g	- protein	4 kcal/g
- fat	9 kcal/g — 37 kJ/g	- fat	9 kcal/g
- salatrims	6 kcal/g — 25 kJ/g	- salatrims	6 kcal/g
- alcohol (ethanol)	7 kcal/g — 29 kJ/g	- alcohol (ethanol)	7 kcal/g
- organic acid	3 kcal/g — 13 kJ/g	- organische Säuren	3 kcal/g

Justification

The calculation with two different units leads to contradictory results because of inconsistent conversion factors. Since 'kcal' is a measurement unit more easily understood by consumers than the 'kJ' unit, the indication should be given solely in 'kcal'.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation
Annex XIII – Part A – table – first row

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>	
- Energy	kJ and kcal	- Energy	kcal

Amendment 97

Proposal for a regulation
Annex XIII – Part C a (new)

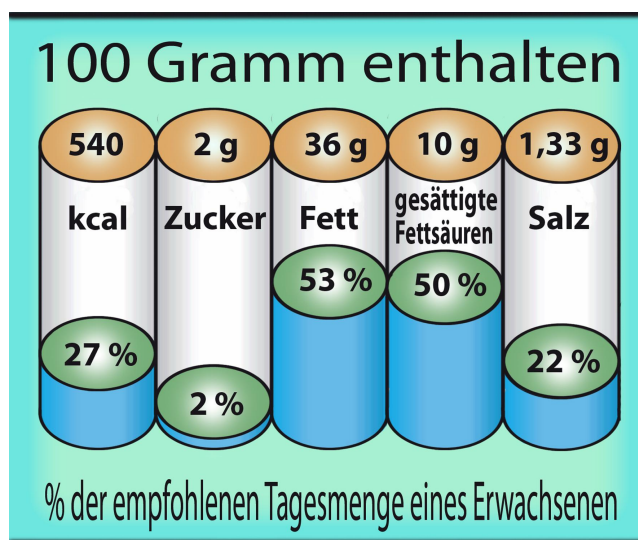
<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
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PART C – GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITION DECLARATION

If the nutrition declaration is also represented graphically, it may also, in addition to other graphic depictions, be shown in one of

the following forms:

Cylinder model



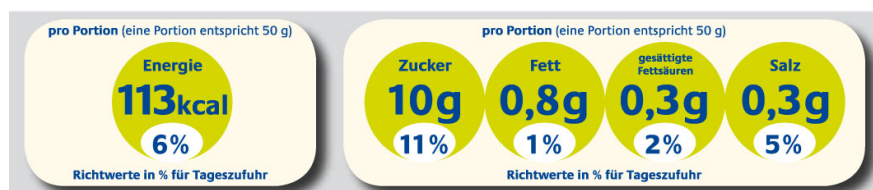
100 g contains:

kcal / sugars / fat / saturates / salt

percentage of the recommended daily intake of an adult

1 plus 4 model

Variant 1



per portion (portion = 50 g)

energy / sugars / fat / saturates / salt

guide values as % of daily intake

Variant 2



per portion (portion = 50 g)

energy / sugars / fat / saturates / salt

guide values as % of daily intake

Justification

This amendment should be read in conjunction with the amendment tabled by the same Member to Article 33(1). A graphic representation can substantially improve consumer comprehension of nutrition labelling.

PROCEDURE

Title	Food information to consumers
References	COM(2008)0040 – C6-0052/2008 – 2008/0028(COD)
Committee responsible	ENVI
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	IMCO 19.10.2009
Rapporteur Date appointed	Christel Schaldemose 14.9.2009
Discussed in committee	6.10.2009 1.12.2009 25.1.2010
Date adopted	23.2.2010
Result of final vote	+: 21 -: 15 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Pablo Arias Echeverría, Adam Bielan, Cristian Silviu Buşoi, Lara Comi, Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, António Fernando Correia De Campos, Jürgen Creutzmann, Christian Engström, Evelyne Gebhardt, Louis Grech, Iliana Ivanova, Philippe Juvin, Eija-Riitta Korhola, Edvard Kožušník, Kurt Lechner, Toine Manders, Hans-Peter Mayer, Tiziano Motti, Gianni Pittella, Zuzana Roithová, Heide Rühle, Matteo Salvini, Christel Schaldemose, Andreas Schwab, Laurence J.A.J. Stassen, Catherine Stihler, Róza, Gräfin von Thun Und Hohenstein, Kyriacos Triantaphyllides, Emilie Turunen, Bernadette Vergnaud, Barbara Weiler
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Cornelis de Jong, Anna Hedh, Emma McClarkin, Antonyia Parvanova, Konstantinos Poupakis, Oreste Rossi, Anja Weisgerber, Kerstin Westphal