



Plenary sitting

A9-0385/2023

4.12.2023

*****I**

REPORT

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directives 2001/110/EC relating to honey, 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption, 2001/113/EC relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption, and 2001/114/EC relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption
(COM(2023)0201 – C9-140/2023 – 2023/0105(COD))

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Rapporteur: Alexander Bernhuber

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directives 2001/110/EC relating to honey, 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption, 2001/113/EC relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption, and 2001/114/EC relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption (COM(2023)0201 – C9-140/2023 – 2023/0105(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2023)0201),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 43(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C9-140/2023),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 21 September 2023¹,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of ...²,
 - having regard to Rule 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (A9-0385/2023),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

² OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

origin of their food, and in the interest to preserve the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, it is appropriate to revise the rules for honey origin labelling and provide that the country or countries of origin should be mentioned on the packaging. In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, ***it is therefore appropriate to exempt those packs from the obligation of listing all individual countries of origin***, where the honey originates in more than one country.

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

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The Commission reports on honey counterfeiting from ‘EU coordinated action From the Hives’ and ‘EU coordinated action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector’ highlight that a high percentage of imported honey is suspected of being adulterated and confirm a number of fraud cases in the honey sector, including the use of sugar syrups that are very

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

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) In order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to adulterated products that do not correspond to the designation of ‘honey’, to enable the validation of information provided about the honey’s origin and quality, and to provide utmost transparency, the Union

rules on traceability should be supplemented with a minimum of compulsory, harmonised rules and the introduction of a traceability system that ensures the availability of and access to essential information concerning the origin of the honey or honey in a blend, including country of origin, year of production and unique producer identifier, along the supply chain. For honeys produced and imported into the Union, competent authorities of Member States should be able to follow the entire chain back to the harvesting beekeepers or, in the case of imported honeys, to the producer. Those rules should not add to the administrative burden of the producers, but should make it easier for consumers and the supervisory authorities to keep track of the honey's entire journey from harvesting to bottling.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) The term 'filtered honey' used in Directive 2001/110/EC tends to be misinterpreted by consumers, who do not distinguish between ultrafiltration and filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign matter. To ensure accurate information is available for consumers and the traceability and verifiability of honey authenticity and honey origins, ultrafiltered honey, referred to in Directive 2001/110/EC as 'filtered honey', should no longer be allowed to be marketed and labelled as "honey". Ultrafiltration refers to filtration processes using a filter mesh of a size under 100 µm thus removing the majority of the pollen from honey. Since pollen is the key element present in honey

used to trace its origin when analysed, the absence of pollen in honey makes it almost impossible to verify the data provided regarding the country or countries of origin of the honey. Ultrafiltration thus alters honey by depriving it of one of its main components and characteristics, and prevents its traceability, thus enabling fraud and misleading indications for consumers. If, when tested, a product marketed as honey presents little or no trace of pollen, it, as well as the batch it is part of, if applicable, should be prohibited from being placed on the market. Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore be amended accordingly to specify the level of filtration permitted. Such level should be such as to not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of the honey, but should be such as to remove most of the foreign matter in the honey.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

accordance with Directive 2001/110/EC.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3f) The commercialisation of honeys that are not naturally matured by bees, most of which are imported from third countries, distorts competition on the Union market. In most cases, this involves

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

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3g) The definition of honey, as laid down in Directive 2001/110/EC, should be defended at the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), to avoid a definition that would allow low-cost products to be exported under the name of "honey", to the detriment of the quality and stability of the Union honey market and consumer confidence in Union products.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

*and of the Council*are fully respected.*

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

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²² to reflect the new rules on authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowed to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars.

Amendment

(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²² to reflect the new rules on authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowed to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars. ***Consuming too many free sugars or non-sugar sweeteners is linked to adverse health effects. Products such as processed juices or nectars that promote reduced sugar levels***

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

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

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

** Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).*

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being developed to entirely or partially remove naturally occurring sugars in fruit juices and fruit juices from concentrate, in order to address the growing consumer demand for products with a lower sugar content. ***Those new techniques should not lead to the use of sweeteners or additives to compensate for the effect of sugar reduction on the taste, texture and quality of the final product.*** Such products can be marketed in the Union to the extent that they comply with all relevant legislation.

sugar content, known as Brix level for an aqueous solution, is lower than that of juice extracted from the fruit. As a result, they may not bear the product name ‘fruit juice’ or ‘fruit juice from concentrate’.

However, those products are obtained by applying a treatment that is not one of the authorised treatments in Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC and their total sugar content, known as Brix level for an aqueous solution, is lower than that of juice extracted from the fruit. As a result, they may not bear the product name ‘fruit juice’ or ‘fruit juice from concentrate’.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

the authorised treatments and substances.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. ***Moreover, all components should be indicated on the label and a reduction in sugar content should not be compensated for with sweeteners.*** Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Present text

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

Amendment

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

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

(02001L0110)

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 – point b – introductory part

Present text

Amendment

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

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

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

(02001L0110)

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1c) In Article 2, paragraph 2, the following point is added:

“(ba) Each honey marketed with a different identification than that of the beekeeper shall have an identifier code linked to a traceability system that allows the competent authorities of Member States to trace back the entire supply chain of a given honey to beekeepers or harvesting operators in the case of imported honeys. Any personal information included in the traceability system shall be accessible to consumers only with the agreement of the producers of the lot or lots concerned. The traceability requirement set out in this point shall not apply to beekeepers with fewer than 150 hives.”

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be

(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be

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

indicated on the label. If the honey originates in more than one country, the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label *in descending order according to each country of origin's share in weight of the honey contained in the pack, specifying the exact percentage for each country or the percentage range applicable for the country's share as specified in point (aa).*

If the honey has been harvested in third countries only, or if third countries account for at least 75% of the countries of origin of the honeys in a blend, that information shall be indicated clearly on the front label with either a statement "contains 75% or more of non-EU honey" or "non-EU honey".

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

>90%

70%-90%

50%-70%

30%-50%

10%-30%

<10%

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

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

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) only for packs containing less than 30 g of blended honey originating in more than one country may the countries of origin be indicated on the label by using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) *except in the case of baker's honey intended for industrial use, those names may be supplemented by information concerning the honey's:*

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

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 3

Present text

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

Amendment

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

"Article 3

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

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02001L0110-20140623>

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2b) The following Article is inserted:

"Article 4a

1. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts no later than ... [the date 12 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive] to supplement this Directive by establishing a harmonised methodology to determine the precise origins of honey. That methodology shall enable competent authorities of Member States to trace honey back to its country or countries of origin by means of laboratory testing or any other method deemed appropriate.

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

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex I – paragraph 2 – point b – point viii

Present text

Amendment

(viii) *filtered* honey

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

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

"(viii) *unheated* honey

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

(02001L110)

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 2

Present text

Amendment

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

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

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

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

(02001L110)

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 3

Present text

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

Amendment

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

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

(02001L110)

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

natural enzyme content, not less than 25 U/kg."

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) The following paragraph is inserted:

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

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) The following paragraph is added:
"7a. Claims regarding positive properties, such as health benefits, ingredients or nutritional value, in comparison to the natural fruits contained in the fruit juice or the products listed in Annex I, points 1 to 4, shall not be made on the labelling for reduced-sugar fruit juice or reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate referred to in Annex I, point 6."

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC
Article 10 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 38

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall present a legislative proposal to amend Annex I in order to introduce a definition of “essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice”, covering the main fruits used in fruit juices. ’;

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b a (new)
Directive 2001/113/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) The following paragraph is inserted:

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

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

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

>90%

70%-90%

50%-70%

30%-50%

10%-30%

<10%

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

>75%

50%-75%

25%-50%

<25%

Only for packs containing less than 30 g may the countries of origin be indicated on the label by using the ISO 3166 alpha-

2 country code."

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2001/113/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive Article 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 6a

Penalties

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

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive Annex I – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex I – Part II – point 3 – indent 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex V – row 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

"Common Name of the Fruit: Blood Orange

Botanical Name: Citrus × sinensis

Minimum Brix levels: 10"

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex I – Part I – indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– ‘Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel.

– ‘ Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel. ***In the name 'citrus marmalade', the term 'citrus' may be replaced by the name of the citrus fruit used.***

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The aim of revision of the ‘breakfast directives’ is to address the challenges of sustainable food systems in line with the EU Green Deal and the ‘Farm to Fork’ Strategy, taking into account the link between "healthy people, healthy societies and a healthy planet". The revision envisages the harmonisation of marketing standards to facilitate the uptake and supply of sustainable products and seeks ways to contribute to healthy diets as well as more transparency on the composition and origin of food products.

The Rapporteur welcomes the Commission proposal as an ambitious and balanced starting point for the legislative process. The Rapporteur especially appreciates the intention to harmonise and align marketing standards, to respond to consumer demand for transparent information about food ingredients, composition and origin of products and to update the legal framework in view of technological advancements.

Recently published EU reports on fraudulent practices linked to imported honey and high demand for more transparent and accurate information by consumers and stakeholders regarding the origin and composition of the honey call for determined action.

In this regard, the Rapporteur proposes a more ambitious approach regarding the labelling of honey, while taking into account practical needs of producers and packers of honey and other industries. Concretely, the Rapporteur proposes that the countries of origin should be mentioned in descending order, indicating their respective share in percentage of the weight on the packaging. For reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) and the resulting technical difficulties, a simplified percentage range and the use of the internationally harmonised two-digit ISO country codes should be applicable.

The Rapporteur supports the intention of the Commission proposal to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content. However, for reasons of quality, and to prevent negative effects on preservability and food waste and consequently higher costs, the Rapporteur suggests slightly lower minimum quantities of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jams and jellies laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC than proposed by the Commission.

For sugar-reduced juices, the report supports the aim to harmonise the internal market, enabling product reformulation and innovative processes to reduce sugar by creating a dedicated category of products for sugar-reduced fruit juices. To maintain highest quality standards and transparency for consumers, the Rapporteur suggests avoiding potentially confusing or misleading information, such as claims and comparisons with natural fruit juices suggesting that products with reduced natural sugar would be healthier. In this regard, the Rapporteur suggests avoiding advertising sugar-reduced juices as products that have higher health benefits than the regular juices containing only natural sugar.

To accelerate harmonisation of market rules and improvements of transparency for consumers and since the adjustments are considered to be manageable in scope and complexity the Rapporteur proposes a more ambitious timeline and to speed up the process of implementation.

**ANNEX: ENTITIES OR PERSONS
FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR HAS RECEIVED INPUT**

Pursuant to Article 8 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, the rapporteur declares that he has received input from the following entities or persons in the preparation of the report, until the adoption thereof in committee:

Entity and/or person
BEUC
AIJN - European Fruit Juice Association
Copa-Cogeca
DBV
AK Konsumentenschutz
Biene Österreich
Austria Juice Group
FEEDM
FRUCOM
Deutscher Imkerbund
Österreichischer Erwerbsimkerbund
European Commission
Wiener Bezirksimkerei
Belgian PermRep
Spanish Perm Rep
Austrian Perm Rep
Slovenian Perm Rep
Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich
Wirtschaftskammer Österreich
Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie
Raiffeisenverband
IV
Adolf Darbo AG
Rauch Fruchtsäfte GmbH & Co OG
Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft
Government of Flanders
Hague Company
Kairos Affaires Publiques
Profel Europe
Verband der deutschen Fruchtsaft-Industrie e.V. b(VdF)
Better Juice
CEFS
GEA Group AG
Pfanner GmbH
Agrana Beteiligungs-AG
Spitz GmbH
IV

The list above is drawn up under the exclusive responsibility of the rapporteur.

17.11.2023

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

Rapporteur for opinion: Emmanouil Fragkos

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The so-called ‘Breakfast Directives’ are a set of seven Directives that lay down common rules on the composition, sales name, labelling, packaging and overall constitution of certain foodstuffs so as to ensure it is possible to protect the interests of consumers and the free movement of these products within the single European internal market.

The existing Breakfast Directives have been in force for more than two decades. In the meantime, the markets for foodstuffs have evolved significantly, mainly through innovation in production, but also due to changes in social needs, food preferences and consumer demand. These developments make it imperative to undertake a revision of the Directives now, both to support the European trend for healthier diets and to aid producers by ensuring transparency of foodstuffs as part of the Farm to Fork strategy.

The ‘Breakfast Directives’ cover products that are important for European agricultural production, which support the incomes of residents and maintain a delicate balance in remote European regions.

A typical example of a product is honey: it has been present for thousands of years on European markets but is now, unfortunately, having to deal with particular challenges and threats. European beekeepers need support in order to continue to produce in the European countryside and European consumers need information and protection, so that they can enjoy a healthy breakfast, avoiding the sweeteners produced by international interests and imported into our markets.

Packaging and labelling play a fundamental role in ensuring that competition is fair and that products comply with EU legislation. For honey, in particular, the absence of labelling concerning the production and processing methods of honey has a detrimental impact on European producers and misleads consumers with regard to the product’s nutritional value

and quality.

In March 2023, the European Anti-Fraud Office issued a report concluding that 46% of honey imported from non-EU countries into the European market was suspected of being non-compliant with EU legislation. This finding alone gives an idea of the unfair competition conditions facing European honey producers. It is necessary to strengthen traceability and intensive border controls in order to prevent fraud and protect consumers. The blends of honey that are currently permitted throughout the European Union must be rigorously checked and the label must state all the individual Member States and, in particular, non-Member States from which the honey comes.

We must make it clear in the European market that consumers have the final choice. Companies importing foreign honey, as well as retailers, should conform to European rules and should only sell beekeeping products that satisfy the definition of honey as set out in the Codex Alimentarius.

Blends of honey will be permitted, but the final consumer will have a choice. The aim is to ensure that consumers can make informed choices and to curb fraud. For example, we will know that we are consuming honey that is both rigorously checked at the borders for its quality and has packaging stating its origin and whether it is a blend with European honey (e.g. honey from China constituting more than 50%).

Today we, as the European Parliament, must impose strict rules and must properly support apiculture. We must not be content with the ‘fine words’ of the [resolution of 2018](#). Although MEPs asked the European Commission to take specific actions, five years have passed and we have not seen any tangible results. Now is the time to take action!

With regard to jams and fruit juices, our aim must be to increase the fruit content and reduce the sugar content. This can be achieved by promoting research in food technology and innovation in production, in order to reduce chemical processing and the use of preservatives in fruit. We must be very clear in our aim to reduce sugar, while at the same time preserving the properties of natural products and enriching them with ingredients that promote health.

The current revision must ensure that the countries with which we sign trade agreements will have a binding obligation to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides and to speed up their efforts to harmonise with EU standards. For example, it is very common for imports of Turkish fruit and vegetables to be rejected because of pesticides. There is no room for making exceptions on the grounds that the fruit is destined to be made into jam.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take the following into account:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Amendment

(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC²⁰ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, **quality** and labelling requirements for honey **and, the European Parliament in its Resolution of 1 March 2018 on prospects and challenges for the EU apiculture sector (2017/2115(INI)), confirms the definition of ‘honey’.**

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

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Studies by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) have indicated that the honey market faces a high level of adulteration, where honey is mixed with sugar, sugar syrup or other substances. This has caused downward pressure on honey prices, especially in the current market where a significant part of EU-consumed honey is imported. Member States and the Commission must take improved measures to prevent this fraud, and the Commission should update the methods of analysis to detect possible cases of fraud and non-compliance with Council Directive 2001/110/EC.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(3) In light of the close link between the quality of honey and its origin and the need for the consumer not to be misled regarding the quality of the product, Directive 2001/110/EC lays down rules on the labelling of the origin where the honey has been harvested. In particular, Article 2(4) of that Directive requires the country or countries of origin where the honey has been harvested to be indicated on the label and provides that, if honey originates in more than one Member State or third country, the mandatory indication of the countries of origin may be replaced by one of the following, as appropriate: ‘blend of EU honeys’, ‘blend of non-EU honeys’, ‘blend of EU and non-EU honeys’. The different rules adopted on this basis by Member States may have misled consumers and may have hindered the functioning of the internal market ***and may have circumvented the checks required under the Union Customs Code (UCC). In light of the allegations of fraud and unfair competition from adulteration of imported honey products, and given the recent data showing that 46 % of all samples of imported honey analysed by EU public bodies were found to be suspicious for fraud and in light of the Farm to Fork Strategy’s objective of strengthening consumers in making informed choices, including on the origin of their food, and the details of this origin in case of blending,*** and in the interest to preserve the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, it is appropriate to revise the rules for honey origin labelling and provide that the country or countries of origin should be mentioned ***in descending order and with***

their respective percentages of their share in weight on the packaging in the same visual field as the indication of the product. In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey (breakfast packs) *less than 25 g* and the resulting technical difficulties, it is therefore appropriate to *allow producers to use the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code instead of the full names of the countries.* *In addition, in view of the aim of the Farm to Fork strategy to support agricultural production and protect apiculture in the EU, it is necessary to strengthen traceability and intensive border controls in order to prevent fraud and protect the market.*

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) *The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the EU ^{1a}, have highlighted the need to make progress in the availability of methods for the detection of fraud linked to the marketing of honey. Therefore, in order to ensure the establishment of harmonised methods of analysis at Union level to provide methods for detecting fraud linked to the marketing of honey, a time limit should be set for the Commission to exercise the powers conferred on it by Article 4.1 of Council Directive 2001/110/EC.*

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

Justification

The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the EU between November 2021 and February 2022, involving the European Commission, the Knowledge Centre on Food Fraud

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

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) In addition, in view of the aim of the Farm to Fork strategy to support agricultural production and protect apiculture in the EU, it is necessary to strengthen traceability and intensive border controls in order to prevent fraud and protect the market. At present, traceability rules do not make it possible to link the various operators in contact with the product, which encourages fraud. The 2023 DG Health - JRC- and OLAF reports on honey adulteration "EU Coordinate action "From the hives"" and "EU Coordinate action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector - Analytical testing results of imported honeys" highlight a very high percentage of imported honeys suspected of adulteration and confirm the multiple frauds that exist in the honey sector. Some operators use "customised" syrups that are very difficult to detect even with the most sophisticated analytical techniques. The lack of official, validated analytical methods for detecting new types of adulteration with sugar syrups means that national authorities are unable to identify as fraudulent honeys. The EU honey market is faced with unfair competition due to the significant supply of honeys that have been adulterated by the addition of sugar syrups, either during the honeyflow or at some stage in the packaging process. Several elements need

to be clarified or improved in the Directive 2001/110/EC to limit the possibilities of fraud and facilitate controls: complementing mandatory traceability measures with a block-chain system, rejecting filtered honey and honeys whose excessive water content has been reduced by vacuum evaporation.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) *In order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to the addition of products that do not correspond to the designation "honey", by making it possible, inter alia, to validate the percentage of honeys used in the composition of blends, and in order to offer maximum transparency for the consumer, the European rules on traceability must be supplemented by the introduction of a block-chain system so that, at all levels of the chain, the essential information concerning the origin of the honey or honeys in a blend can be known. It must be ensured that the new traceability requirements set out in the Directive complement the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector (rf. Article 18 of Regulation No. (EC) 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council. In the event of an inspection at any stage of production, access to detailed knowledge of the origin (country-region, year of production, producer identifier) of the honeys making up a blend makes it much easier for a honey analysis laboratory to check the geographical indication on the honey packaging and detect fraud. These rules should not add to the administrative burden on producers, but they should make it easier for consumers and the*

supervisory authorities to keep track of the honey's entire journey from harvesting to bottling.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3d) The term filtered honey used in Directive 2001/110 is misinterpreted by consumers, who confuse this industrial filtration with the filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign elements from the honey. Consequently, in order to avoid any ambiguity for the consumer and guarantee the traceability, filtered honeys as defined in Directive 2001/110/EC should no longer be allowed to be marketed under the name "honey" and the definition of "filtered honey" should be deleted from the text of the Directive. Noticing that the removal by filtration of some or all of the pollen and figurative elements present in a honey and a filter mesh size of less than 100 µm no longer allows the correct identification of the geographical and/or botanical origin of a honey. This makes it much more difficult to differentiate between sugar syrup or a mixture of honey and syrup and honey. Industrial filtration makes it impossible to trace honey using an analytical approach such as melissopalynology. Consequently, Annex II of Directive 2001/110 should be amended to specify the level of filtration permitted, which does not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of the honey, but which does remove most of the foreign matter in the honey.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3e) Heat treatment above 45°C causes degradation of certain constituents of the honey. The indicators currently used, namely HMF and the diastase index, make it possible to evaluate the significant degradation of honeys but do not make it possible to highlight the degradation of more sensitive honey constituents such as invertase. Consumers should be able to differentiate between honeys not exposed to treatments involving heating above 45°C and other honeys. Thus, the term "raw honey" or "unheated honey" should appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of a honey, a minimum threshold should be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly once high temperatures are reached.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

evaporation must therefore be prohibited.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being developed to entirely or partially

(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being developed to entirely or partially

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

remove naturally occurring sugars in fruit juices, **concentrated fruit juices** and fruit juices from concentrate, in order to address the growing consumer demand for products with a lower sugar content. Such products can be marketed in the Union to the extent that they comply with all relevant legislation. However, those products are obtained by applying a treatment that is not one of the authorised treatments in Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC and their total sugar content is lower than that of juice extracted from the fruit. **Currently, the Brix level is used to determine the total sugar content in fruit juices and reconstituted fruit juices. Reflection is needed to determine which criterion is applicable for calculating the total sugar content of reduced-sugar fruit juice products.** As a result, they may not bear the product name ‘fruit juice’ or ‘fruit juice from concentrate’.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Such products are becoming increasingly available on the Union market. In order to facilitate the placing on the internal market of those products, taking also into account the need to encourage product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit juices, a new category of products should be created for fruit juices whose naturally occurring sugars have been entirely or partially removed while keeping all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics. These products should bear the product name ‘reduced-sugar fruit juice’ or ‘reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate’ and to have a Brix level lower than that of the juice extracted from the

Amendment

(9) Such products are becoming increasingly available on the Union market. In order to facilitate the placing on the internal market of those products, taking also into account the need to encourage product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit juices, a new category of products should be created for fruit juices whose naturally occurring sugars have been entirely or partially removed while keeping all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics, **save for changes resulting from the technology used.** These products should bear the product name ‘reduced-sugar fruit juice’, **‘reduced-sugar concentrated fruit juices’** or ‘reduced-sugar fruit juice from

fruit. In order to ensure consistency with Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 the reduction of sugar content should be at least 30 % compared to fruit juice and fruit juice from concentrate. It is therefore appropriate to add the new category of products in Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC as well as to lay down rules on the authorised ingredients for those products, as well as the authorised treatments and substances.

concentrate' and to have a Brix level lower than that of the juice extracted from the fruit. In order to ensure consistency with Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 the reduction of sugar content should be at least 30 % compared to fruit juice and fruit juice from concentrate. It is therefore appropriate to add the new category of products in Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC as well as to lay down rules on the authorised ingredients for those products, as well as the authorised treatments and substances.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Justification

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

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) Whereas Annex to Directive 2001/112/EC lists in Part II, Point 2 ingredients that may be used in manufacturing of products covered by the Directive. Limited amount of ingredients are allowed to be used in manufacturing of fruit juices and fruit nectars. There is an increasing consumer interest in innovative products that contain other ingredients from natural sources such as spices and aromatic herbs (which are already allowed in tomato juice), providing a new taste to the consumer. Since organoleptic characteristics may change, the name of the ingredient should accompany the legal name to better inform consumers in line with the Regulation (EU) 1169/2011.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC restricts the term ‘marmalade’ to a particular citrus fruit mixture. However, in a number of official languages of the Union, while the legal names laid down in that Annex have been used in trade to designate the products referred to therein, the society at large uses interchangeably the terms ‘marmalade’ and ‘jam’ to refer to jams from fruits other than citrus fruits. In order to take into account these practices where it is the case, Member States should be able to authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ may be used for the product name ‘jam’. In order to avoid consumer confusion, the term ‘citrus marmalade’ should be used across the Union for the product until now defined as ‘marmalade’ in order to distinguish the two product categories. This is also in line with the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for jams, jellies

Amendment

(17) Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC restricts the term ‘marmalade’ to a particular citrus fruit mixture. However, in a number of official languages of the Union, while the legal names laid down in that Annex have been used in trade to designate the products referred to therein, the society at large uses interchangeably the terms ‘marmalade’ and ‘jam’ to refer to jams from fruits other than citrus fruits. In order to take into account these practices where it is the case, Member States should be able to authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ may be used for the product name ‘jam’. In order to avoid consumer confusion, the term ‘citrus marmalade’ should be used across the Union for the product until now defined as ‘marmalade’ in order to distinguish the two product categories. ***However, Member States who for linguistic reasons are unable to use a single designation for the reason that***

and marmalades, (Codex Stan 296-2009), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 32nd session held from 29 June to 4 July 2009, which establishes a distinction between citrus marmalade and non-citrus marmalade. It is therefore appropriate to revise that Directive accordingly as regards the product name 'marmalade'.

'marmalade' and 'jam' are different terms, should be excluded from the authorisation of using the term corresponding to 'marmalade' for the designation 'jam'. This is also in line with the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for jams, jellies and marmalades, (Codex Stan 296-2009), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 32nd session held from 29 June to 4 July 2009, which establishes a distinction between citrus marmalade and non-citrus marmalade. It is therefore appropriate to revise that Directive accordingly as regards the product name 'marmalade'.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(23) In order to allow Member States to adopt national laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive, a transposition period of **12** months should be established. In order to allow operators to sufficient time to adjust to the new requirements, those national provisions transposing this Directive should only apply from 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive, ***with the exception of the national provisions transposing the Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey of this Directive, which should only apply from 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive.***

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name ‘honey’, except in the case of comb honey, honey with pieces of comb and industrial honey.’

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(a) The country of origin, where the honey has been harvested, shall be indicated on the label **and on the front of the package, close to the commercial name of the product.** If the honey originates in more than one country, **the full names of** the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the **front** label of **packages** containing more than 25 g, **in descending order and with their respective percentage in the blend, with a tolerance margin of 5**

percent;

For packs containing 25 g or less of honey, the names of the country of origin shall be indicated on the label using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code, in descending order and with their respective percentage in the blend, with a tolerance margin of 5 percent.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) ***Without prejudice to the provisions of this Directive,*** for the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in particular Articles 12 to 15 thereof, the particulars to be indicated according to point (a) of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation. ’

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) in paragraph 4, the following point is added:

‘(c) A traceability system for honey shall be set up, complementing the horizontal rules already applicable to the agri-food sector in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

For honeys produced in the Union and imported into the Union from third countries, each honey marketed under an identification other than that of the harvesting beekeeper must have an identifier linked to a block-chain traceability system enabling the competent authorities to trace the entire history of the honey back to the harvesting beekeepers or operators in the case of imported honeys. Any personal data that may be included in the traceability system shall only be accessible to consumers with the prior consent of the producers of the batch or batches concerned.

The Member States, in close collaboration and under the guidance of the Commission, shall set up a database of beekeepers and operators blending and/or importing honey.

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

The Commission is empowered to adopt by ... [12 months after the entry into force of this Directive] an implementing act setting out technical details of the harmonised traceability system.'

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2b) in paragraph 4, the following point is added:

'(d) except for industrial honeys, the names referred to in paragraph 2 may be

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

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2011/110/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2c) in paragraph 4, the following point is added:

'(e) except in the case of industrial honey, the names referred to in paragraph 2 may be supplemented by indications relating to:

- floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes entirely or essentially from the origin indicated and has the organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics thereof,

- regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the origin indicated,

- specific quality criteria;'

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC
Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2d) Article 3 is replaced by the following:

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

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2e) In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘The Commission is empowered to adopt methods for verifying compliance of honey with the provisions of Council Directive 2001/110/EC and of this Directive, including the implementation of blockchain-type traceability incorporating a minimum of criteria (criteria set out in Annex 3). Those methods shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7(2) of Council Directive 2001/110/EC and updated regularly. Until the adoption of such methods, Member States shall, whenever possible, use internationally recognised validated methods of analysis such as those approved by the Codex Alimentarius to verify compliance with the provisions of this Directive.’

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2f) The following new Article 4a is added:

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

Justification

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

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 g (new)
Directive 2001/110/EC
Annex I – point 2 – point b – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

‘(viii) raw honey or unheated honey: the honey obtained which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if necessary, sieved. Honey so designated has not been heated to the extent that its enzymes and other thermally sensitive elements are degraded to such an extent that they no longer comply with the criteria laid down in points 6 and 7 of Annex II.’

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex I – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2h) In Annex I, point 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. Industrial honey

Honey which is (a) suitable for industrial uses or as an ingredient in other foodstuffs which are then processed and (b) may:

- have a foreign taste or odour, or**
- have begun to ferment or have fermented, or**
- have been overheated.’**

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

natural enzymes have been either destroyed or significantly inactivated, or have been exposed to vacuum evaporation.

Honey, when marketed as such or used in any product intended for human consumption, must comply with the compositional characteristics set out in points 1 to 6 of this Annex. In addition, when marketed as "raw honey" or "unheated honey", honey must also comply with the compositional characteristics set out in point 7 of this Annex.'

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2j) *In Annex II, the third paragraph is replaced by the following:*

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

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II - point 7 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2k) *In Annex II, the following point is added:*

'7. invertase index (Gontarski unit) for "raw honey" or "unheated honey".

Determined after processing and blending.

- generally, not less than 50 U/kg

- honeys with a low natural enzyme content, not less than 25 U/kg.'

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/110/EC

Annex II a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Annex IIa

MEASURES RELATING TO HONEY TRACABILITY Guidelines

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

- 1. Harvesting beekeeper references*
- 2. Lot defined by the harvesting beekeeper*
- 3. The specific identifier assigned by the non-European operator ensuring the sale to the EU market of batches of honey harvested in a non-EU country.*
- 4. The unique identifier (code) of each operator in the food chain who purchases and processes honey from the beekeeper-harvester. Importers of honey into the EU are treated in the same way as operators and the traceability of honeys applies to them too.*
- 5. Year the honey was harvested if sold in bulk from the beekeeper down the chain.*
- 6. The year of blending if honeys from different geographical origins (country of origin) are blended.*
- 7. In the case of a blend of honeys, indication of the percentages of the*

different batches of honeys identified by their identifier and creation of a new identifier linked to the initial information.

8. Specific floral or plant origin if mentioned on the packaging of the honey marketed.

9. Geographical origin corresponding to the origin indicated on the marketed honey. The indication of origin must meet at least the requirements of Article 2(4)(a), i.e. the country of harvest. The information on origin may not be modified under any circumstances and must always appear when the honey is mixed or in transit. All packaging of blended honey, from the barrel to the jar, must be labelled with the last identifier assigned to the honey, so that it can be linked to all the honeys of origin and to the various blends made by the intermediary operator(s).

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point d

Directive 2001/112/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex II introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Justification

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

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex II – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

— fruit juice: only in jam,

‘ – fruit juice, **whether or not concentrated**:
only in jam,

Justification

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

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex II – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

— citrus fruit juice: in products obtained from other types of fruit: only in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly,

– citrus fruit juice, **whether or not concentrated**: in products obtained from other types of fruit: only in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly,

Justification

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

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex II – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

— red fruit juices: only in jam and extra jam manufactured from rosehips, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants, plums and rhubarb,

– red fruit juices, **whether or not concentrated**: only in jam and extra jam manufactured from rosehips, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants, plums and rhubarb,

Justification

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

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex II – indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

— red beetroot juice: only in jam and jelly manufactured from strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants and plums,

Amendment

– red beetroot juice, **whether or not concentrated**: only in jam and jelly manufactured from strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants and plums, ’;

Justification

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

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2001/114/EC

Annex 1 – point 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in this point (d).;

1169/2011. Member States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in this point (d).;

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date = 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], ***with the exception of the provisions in accordance with the Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey, which shall apply from [OP please insert the date = 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive] .***

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Products which are placed on the market or

Amendment

Products which are placed on the market or

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

labelled before [OP please insert the date = 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], in accordance with Directives 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks. **Products which are placed on the market or labelled before [OP please insert the date = 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], in accordance with Directive 2001/110/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks.**

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex I, III and V

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – point 6 – point c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) Concentrated reduced-sugar fruit juice

The product obtained from fruit juice of one or more fruit species by the physical removal of a specific proportion of the water content and where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in point 3 of Part II of Annex I, which maintains all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice

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

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 2 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– ***The following indent is added:***
- Spices and aromatic herbs

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

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

- Fiber

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

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex 1 – part 2 – point 3 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) point 3 is amended as follows:

(ii) point 3 is amended as follows:

- the fourth indent is replaced by the following:

- Enzyme preparations: pectinases (for breakdown of pectin), proteinases (for breakdown of proteins) and amylases (for breakdown of starch) meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes (1)

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

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

processes to remove naturally occurring sugars, to the extent that they maintain all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes, ***save for changes resulting from the technology used: membrane processes, fermentation processes and enzymatic processes.***

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2001/112/EC

Annex V – table – row 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Common Name of the Fruit: Blood Orange

Botanical Name: Citrus × sinensis

Minimum Brix levels: 10

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

corresponding to 'marmalade' for the designation 'jam'.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

– 450 g as a general rule,

Amendment

– 400 g as a general rule, *this amount will increase to 450 g from 2030;*

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

– 300 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces, *this amount will increase to 350 g from 2030;*

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

– 250 g for ginger,

Amendment

– 200 g for ginger, *this amount will increase to 250 g from 2030;*

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **230** g for cashew apples,

– **200** g for cashew apples, ***this amount will increase to 230 g from 2030;***

Amendment 57

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **80** g for passion fruit.

– **70** g for passion fruit, ***this amount will increase to 80 g from 2030.***

Amendment 58

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– **550** g as a general rule,

– **500** g as a general rule, ***this amount will increase to 550 g from 2030;***

Amendment 59

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

quinces,

quinces, *this amount will increase to 450 g from 2030;*

Amendment 60

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 350 g for ginger,

– 300 g for ginger, *this amount will increase to 350 g from 2030;*

Amendment 61

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 290 g for cashew apples,

– 260 g for cashew apples, *this amount will increase to 290 g from 2030;*

Amendment 62

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2001/113/EC

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– 100 g for passion fruit.;

– 90 g for passion fruit, *this amount will increase to 100 g from 2030.*';

Amendment 63

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2001/113/EC

Annex 1 – part 1 – indent 5 – paragraph 2 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Justification

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

**ANNEX: ENTITIES OR PERSONS
FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR FOR THE OPINION HAS RECEIVED INPUT**

The rapporteur has received input from the following entities or persons in the preparation of the opinion(, until the adoption thereof in committee):

Entity and/or person
Copa Cogeca representing European Professional Agricultural Organisations
Mr. George Pittas representing GREEK FEDERATION OF HONEY PACKERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND EXPORTERS (SETSEM)
European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)

The list above is drawn up under the exclusive responsibility of the rapporteur.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Amending Council Directives 2001/110/EC relating to honey, 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption, 2001/113/EC relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption, and 2001/114/EC relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption
References	COM(2023)0201 – C9-0140/2023 – 2023/0105(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 8.5.2023
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	AGRI 8.5.2023
Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Emmanouil Fragkos 23.5.2023
Discussed in committee	22.5.2023 18.9.2023
Date adopted	16.11.2023
Result of final vote	+: 36 -: 0 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Mazaly Aguilar, Clara Aguilera, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Benoît Biteau, Franc Bogovič, Daniel Buda, Isabel Carvalhais, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Paolo De Castro, Jérémy Decerle, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Luke Ming Flanagan, Dino Giarrusso, Martin Häusling, Martin Hlaváček, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Jarosław Kalinowski, Camilla Laureti, Gilles Lebreton, Norbert Lins, Marlene Mortler, Juozas Olekas, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Anne Sander, Petri Sarvamaa, Sarah Wiener
Substitutes present for the final vote	Asim Ademov, Jan Huitema, Ladislav Ilčić, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote	Adrian-Dragoș Benea, Lydie Massard, Ville Niinistö

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

36	+
ECR	Mazaly Aguilar, Ladislav Ilčić, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Bert-Jan Ruissen
ID	Gilles Lebreton
NI	Dino Giarrusso
PPE	Asim Ademov, Franc Bogovič, Daniel Buda, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Jarosław Kalinowski, Norbert Lins, Marlene Mortler, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Anne Sander, Petri Sarvamaa
Renew	Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Asger Christensen, Dacian Cioloș, Jérémy Decerle, Martin Hlaváček, Jan Huitema
S&D	Clara Aguilera, Adrian-Draagoș Benea, Isabel Carvalhais, Paolo De Castro, Camilla Laureti, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Juozas Olekas
The Left	Luke Ming Flanagan
Verts/ALE	Benoît Biteau, Martin Häusling, Lydie Massard, Ville Niinistö, Sarah Wiener

0	-

0	0

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

Title	Amending Council Directives 2001/110/EC relating to honey, 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption, 2001/113/EC relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption, and 2001/114/EC relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption	
References	COM(2023)0201 – C9-0140/2023 – 2023/0105(COD)	
Date submitted to Parliament	21.4.2023	
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 8.5.2023	
Committees asked for opinions Date announced in plenary	IMCO 8.5.2023	AGRI 8.5.2023
Not delivering opinions Date of decision	IMCO 23.5.2023	
Rapporteurs Date appointed	Alexander Bernhuber 21.6.2023	
Discussed in committee	20.9.2023	
Date adopted	29.11.2023	
Result of final vote	+	73
	-	2
	0	10
Members present for the final vote	Mathilde Androuët, Maria Arena, Margrete Auken, Traian Băsescu, Hildegard Bentele, Sergio Berlato, Alexander Bernhuber, Malin Björk, Pascal Canfin, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Maria Angela Danzi, Esther de Lange, Christian Doleschal, Bas Eickhout, Cyrus Engerer, Pietro Fiocchi, Malte Gallée, Gianna Gancia, Andreas Glück, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Anja Hazekamp, Martin Hojsík, Pär Holmgren, Jan Huitema, Adam Jarubas, Karin Karlsbro, Petros Kokkalis, Joanna Kopcińska, Peter Liese, Javi López, César Luena, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Lydie Massard, Liudas Mažylis, Marina Measure, Tilly Metz, Silvia Modig, Dolors Montserrat, Alessandra Moretti, Ville Niinistö, Ljudmila Novak, Grace O’Sullivan, Nikos Papandreou, Jutta Paulus, Francesca Peppucci, Jessica Polfjärd, Erik Poulsen, Sándor Rónai, Maria Veronica Rossi, Silvia Sardone, Christine Schneider, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Maria Spyraiki, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Achille Variati, Petar Vitanov, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Pernille Weiss, Emma Wiesner, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken, Anna Zalewska	
Substitutes present for the final vote	João Albuquerque, Antoni Comín i Oliveres, Rosanna Conte, Nicolás González Casares, Irena Joveva, Radan Kanev, Norbert Lins, Max Orville, Manuela Ripa, Robert Roos, Massimiliano Salini, Róza Thun und Hohenstein	
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote	Laura Ballarín Cereza, Franc Bogovič, Marie Dauchy, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, Jarosław Kalinowski, Javier Moreno Sánchez,	

	Thomas Rudner, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez
Date tabled	4.12.2023

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

73	+
ID	Mathilde Androuët, Rosanna Conte, Marie Dauchy, Gianna Gancia, Maria Veronica Rossi, Silvia Sardone
NI	Antoni Comín i Oliveres, Maria Angela Danzi
PPE	Traian Băsescu, Hildegard Bentele, Alexander Bernhuber, Franc Bogovič, Christian Doleschal, Adam Jarubas, Jarosław Kalinowski, Radan Kanev, Esther de Lange, Peter Liese, Norbert Lins, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Liudas Mažylis, Dolores Montserrat, Ljudmila Novak, Francesca Peppucci, Jessica Polfjård, Massimiliano Salini, Christine Schneider, Maria Spyraiki, Pernille Weiss, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez
Renew	Pascal Canfin, Martin Hojsík, Jan Huitema, Irena Joveva, Karin Karlsbro, Max Orville, Erik Poulsen, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Michal Wiezik
S&D	João Albuquerque, Maria Arena, Laura Ballarín Cereza, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Cyrus Engerer, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, Nicolás González Casares, Javi López, César Luena, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Alessandra Moretti, Nikos Papandreou, Sándor Rónai, Thomas Rudner, Achille Variati, Petar Vitanov, Tiemo Wölken
The Left	Malin Björk, Anja Hazekamp, Petros Kokkalis, Marina Measure, Silvia Modig, Mick Wallace
Verts/ALE	Margrete Auken, Bas Eickhout, Malte Gallée, Pär Holmgren, Lydie Massard, Tilly Metz, Ville Niinistö, Grace O'Sullivan, Jutta Paulus, Manuela Ripa

2	-
ECR	Sergio Berlato, Pietro Fiocchi

10	0
ECR	Teuvo Hakkarainen, Joanna Kopcińska, Robert Roos, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska
NI	Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Edina Tóth
Renew	Andreas Glück, Nils Torvalds, Emma Wiesner

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention