



**2023/0105(COD)**

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))

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PA\_Legam

## 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/EC<sup>20</sup> lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.

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

##### *Amendment*

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

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

## Amendment 2

### 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*

*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

(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.***

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)

***(3a) The results of the coordinated action undertaken in the EU <sup>1a</sup>, 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.***

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<sup>1a</sup> [https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/eu-agri-food-fraud-network/eu-coordinated-actions/honey-2021-2022\\_en](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)**

***(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*

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

*Amendment*

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

## 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 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

*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 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*

(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.

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**

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

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

## **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 17

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

**Amendment 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*

(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*

Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:

*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*

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

#### *Amendment*

(a) The country of origin, where the honey has been harvested, shall be indicated on the label ***and on the front of the package, close to the commercial name of the product.*** If the honey originates in more than one country, ***the 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

#### *Amendment*

(b) ***Without prejudice to the provisions of this Directive,*** for the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in

be indicated according to point (a) of this paragraph shall be considered as mandatory particulars in accordance with Article 9 of that Regulation..

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*

*Amendment*

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

(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*

*Amendment*

— red beetroot juice: only in jam and jelly manufactured from strawberries,

– red beetroot juice, **whether or not concentrated**: only in jam and jelly manufactured from strawberries,

raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants and plums,

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

#### *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 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

#### *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.

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 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 = 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*

*Amendment*

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

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

## **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*

*Amendment*

‘– For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices,

‘– 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;’;

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*

(ii) point 3 is amended as follows:

- 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)

*Amendment*

(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), 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*

*Amendment*

– **450** g as a general rule,

– **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*

*Amendment*

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

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

*Amendment*

– **250** g for ginger,

– **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 quinces,

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

<b>Entity and/or person</b>
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

<b>Title</b>	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
<b>References</b>	COM(2023)0201 – C9-0140/2023 – 2023/0105(COD)
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	ENVI 8.5.2023
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	AGRI 8.5.2023
<b>Rapporteur for the opinion</b> Date appointed	Emmanouil Fragkos 23.5.2023
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	22.5.2023                      18.9.2023
<b>Date adopted</b>	16.11.2023
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+:                      36 -:                      0 0:                      0
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	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
<b>Substitutes present for the final vote</b>	Asim Ademov, Jan Huitema, Ladislav Ilčić, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu
<b>Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote</b>	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-Dragoș 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