

Honey - Directive 2001/110/EC

CA 1 (Honey - deleting reference to filtered honey)

Replacing amendments: 69 (Left), 70 (S&D), 71 (S&D) = 72 (ECR) = 130 (Renew), 73 (S&D), 91 (EPP)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 1 a (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 2 - paragraph 2

paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

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

CA 2 (Honey - country of origin)

Replacing amendments: 75 (S&D), 76 (EPP), 77 (Renew), 78 (S&D), 79 (EPP), 80 (EPP), 81 (S&D), 82 (EPP), 83 (EPP), 84 (Greens), 85 (Renew), 86 (S&D), 87 (Left), 88 (S&D), 89 (ID), 90 (ECR), 91 (EPP), 92 (EPP), 96 (Greens), 98 (Greens), 99 (EPP), 100 (EPP), 109 (S&D)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 2 – paragraph 4 – point a

'(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.

CA 3A (Honey - link mandatory particulars)

Replacing amendments 105(Greens)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 2 - paragraph 4 - point b

(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.'

CA 3B (Honey - supplementary indications)

Replacing amendments 103(S&D) =104(Renew)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 2 - paragraph 4

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;'*

CA 4 (Honey - traceability)

Replacing amendments 93 (Renew), 94 (EPP), 95 (EPP), 101 (EPP), 106 (S&D), 108 (EPP)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 2 – paragraph 4

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.'

CA 5 (Honey - heat treatment)

Replacing amendments 97 (Renew), 102 (Greens), 111 (S&D)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 2 - paragraph 4

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).'

CA 6 (Honey - deletion of reference to filtered honey)

Replacing amendments 116 (S&D) =120 (ECR) =149(Renew), 117 (S&D)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 a (new)

Honey directive 2001/110 - Article 3

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.'

CA 7 (Honey - methods for verifying compliance)

Replacing amendments 121 (S&D), 122 (ECR), 128 (Greens)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 b (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Article 4 - paragraph 1

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.'

CA 8 (Honey - deletion of filtered honey, while adding raw or unheated honey)

Replacing am 107(Renew), 124(ECR) =159(S&D) =205/1(EPP) = 259(EPP), 114(Left) =160(S&D)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 c (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Annex 1 - point 2 - point b - point viii

In Annex I, point 2, point (b), point (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.'

CA 9 (Honey - industrial honey in annex - for consistency)

Replacing amendments 115 (Left), 161 (S&D), 162 (S&D),

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 d (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Annex 1 - point 3

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.***

CA 10 (Honey - requiring criteria for unheated honey)

Replacing am 110 (Renew), 125 (ECR) =205/2 (EPP) = 203/1 (S&D), 119 (S&D), 129 (Greens), 261 (EPP)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 e (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Annex II - paragraph 2

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.'

CA 11 (Honey - change related to deletion of filtered honey)

Replacing amendments 112 (Renew) =126 (ECR) =203/2(S&D) =262(EPP)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 f (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Annex II - paragraph 3

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.'

CA 12 (Honey - adding criteria for unheated honey)

Replacing amendments 113 (Renew), 127 (ECR) =203/3 (S&D), 260 (EPP)

Proposal for a directive - Article 1 - paragraph 1 g (new)

Honey directive 2001/110/EC - Annex II

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.'

Fruit juices - Directive 2001/112/EC

CA 13 (Fruit juices - no added sugar)

Replacing amendments 132 (Greens), 131(S&D) =133(ID), 134(ECR) =135(EPP) =136(EPP), 137(Greens)

Proposal for a directive - Article 2 - paragraph 1 - point c

Fruit juices directive 2001/112/EC - Article 3 - paragraph 4

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.

Agence Europe

Fruit jams - Directive 2001/113/EC

CA 14 (Fruit jams - quantity of pulp in jam and extra jam)

Replacing amendments 208 (S&D), 209(Renew)=211(EPP), 207 (EPP), 212 (Left), 210 (Greens); 215 (EPP), 213 (EPP), 216 (Left), 214 (Greens); 220 (Renew), 219 (EPP), 217 (EPP), 218 (Left), 221 (Greens); 223 (EPP), 222 (EPP), 225 (Left), 224 (Greens); 227 (EPP), 226 (EPP), 228 (Left); 234 (S&D), 232 (Renew), 233 (EPP), 229 (EPP), 230 (Left) =231 (Greens); 237 (EPP), 235 (EPP), 236 (Greens) =238 (Left); 241 (Renew), 243 (EPP), 239 (EPP), 240 (Greens) = 242 (Left); 246 (EPP), 244 (EPP), 245 (Left), 247 (Greens); 250 (EPP), 248 (EPP), 249 (Left)

Proposal for a directive - Annex II - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point a
Fruit jams directive 2001/113/EC - Annex 1 - first and second indents

(a) the first and second indents are replaced by the following:

– ‘Jam’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of sugars, the pulp and/or purée of one or more kinds of fruit and water. However, citrus jam may be obtained from the whole fruit, cut into strips and/or sliced.

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

The quantity of pulp and/or purée used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:

- **400 g** as a general rule, **this amount will increase to 450 g from 2030;**
- **300 g** for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces, **this amount will increase to 350 g from 2030;**
- **200 g** for ginger, **this amount will increase to 250 g from 2030;**
- **200 g** for cashew apples, **this amount will increase to 230 g from 2030;**
- **70 g** for passion fruit, **this amount will increase to 80 g from 2030.**

– ‘Extra jam’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of sugars, the unconcentrated pulp of one or more kinds of fruit and water. However, rosehip extra jam and seedless raspberry, blackberry, blackcurrant, blueberry and redcurrant extra jam may be obtained entirely or in part from unconcentrated purée of the respective fruits. Citrus extra jam may be obtained from the whole fruit, cut into strips and/or sliced.

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

The following fruits may not be used mixed with others in the manufacture of extra jam: apples, pears, clingstone plums, melons, water-melons, grapes, pumpkins, cucumbers and tomatoes.

The quantity of pulp used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:

- **500 g** as a general rule, **this amount will increase to 550 g from 2030;**
- **400 g** for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces, **this amount will increase to 450 g from 2030;**
- **300 g** for ginger, **this amount will increase to 350 g from 2030;**
- **260 g** for cashew apples, **this amount will increase to 290 g from 2030;**
- **90 g** for passion fruit, **this amount will increase to 100 g from 2030.’;**

CA 15 (Article 5 - Transposition)

Replacing amendments 151 (EPP), 152 (EPP), 153 (EPP), 154 (Renew)

Proposal for a directive - Article 5 - paragraph 1 - first and second subparagraph

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.

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].**

CA 16 (Article 6 - Transitional measures)

Replacing amendments 155 (EPP), 67 (EPP)

Proposal for a directive - Article 6 - paragraph 1

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.**

(Recital 23 - corresponding recital)

Replacing amendments 67 (EPP)

(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 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.**

Recitals

CA A (Recital 2 - honey)

Replacing amendments 1 (Rapp), 6 (ECR), 7 (EPP) =8 (EPP) = 9 (EPP) = 10(S&D)

(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'**.

CA B (Recital 3 - honey - country of origin)

Replacing amendments 12 (S&D), 13 (EPP), 14 (EPP), 15 (S&D), 16 (EPP), 17 (Renew), 18 (S&D), 19 (S&D), 20 (Left), 21 (Renew), 22 (ECR), 23 (ID), 24 (Greens), 25 (EPP), 29 (S&D), 33 (EPP), 34 (S&D), 39 (S&D), 50 (Renew)

(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 25g** and the resulting technical difficulties, it is appropriate to **allow producers to use the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code instead of the full names of the countries**.

CA C (Recital 3a - honey - traceability)

Replacing amendments 2 (Rapp), 26 (ECR)=35(S&D)=41(EPP), 27 (Renew), 38 (Renew),

(3 a) 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.

Replacing amendments 28 (EPP), 45 (S&D)

In order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to the addition of products that do not correspond to the designation "honey", by making it possible, inter alia, to validate the percentage of honeys used in the composition of blends, and in order to offer maximum transparency for the consumer, the European rules on traceability should be supplemented by the introduction of a block-chain system, so that, at all levels of the chain, the essential information concerning the origin of the honey or honeys in a blend can be known. It should 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.

CA D (Recital 3b - honey - filtration)

Replacing amendments 32 (Left), 36 (EPP), 40 (S&D), 42 (Renew), 47 (S&D)

(3b) 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.

CA E (Recital 3c - honey - heat treatment)

Replacing amendments 30 (Greens), 37 (EPP), 43 (EPP), 44 (S&D), 46 (Renew), 51 (S&D)

(3c) 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.