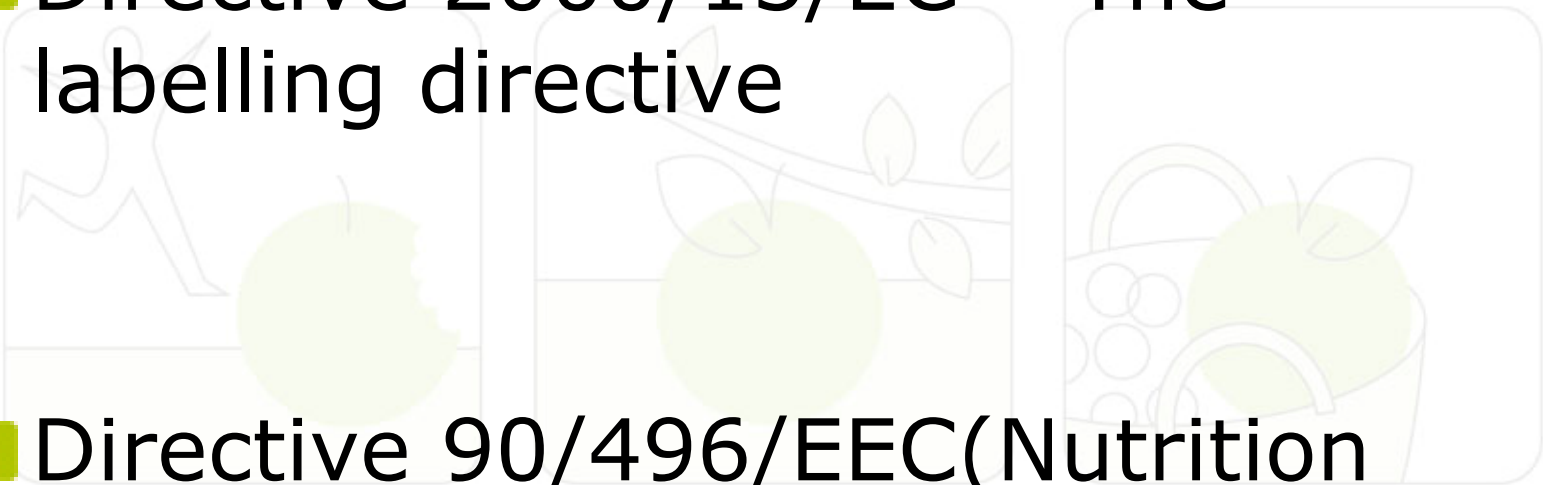


Health & Consumer Protection Directorate General

E.U. LEGISLATION ON LABELLING

Presentation by Jacques HUMIERES

E.U. LEGISLATION ON LABELLING

- Directive 2000/13/EC – The labelling directive
 - Directive 90/496/EEC (Nutrition labelling)
- 

Other labelling provisions(1)

Labelling provisions

of

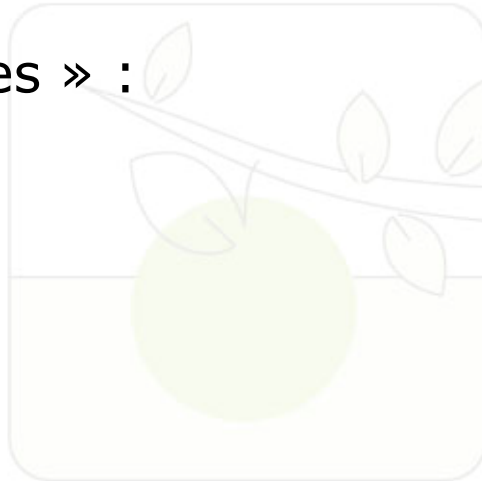
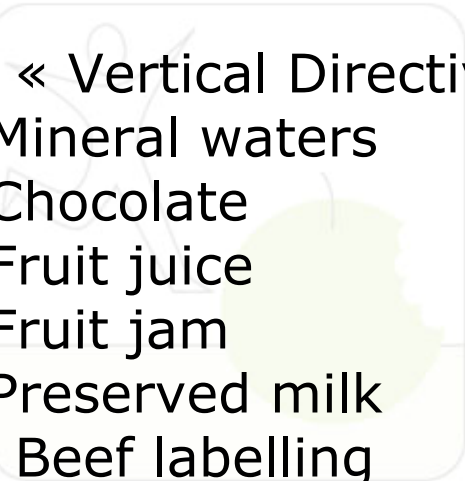
◆ « Vertical Directives » :

- Mineral waters
- Chocolate
- Fruit juice
- Fruit jam
- Preserved milk

◆ Beef labelling

◆ Labelling provisions for certain agricultural products :

- Wine
- Fruit/vegetables
- Eggs
- Fishery products



Other labelling provisions(2)

Labelling provisions

of

- ◆ Legislation applicable to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional use.
- ◆ « Quality schemes » :
 - Organic products
 - Protected Geographical Indication
 - Certificates of specific character
- ◆ Hygiene legislation

DIRECTIVE 2000/13/EC of 20 March 2000

On the approximation of the laws
of the Member States relating to
the labelling, presentation and
advertising of foodstuffs

Formal point of view

- D. 2000/13 is the result of a **codification** of the original **Directive 79/112/EEC** and its amendments ;
- D. 2000/13 is a **E.P and Council Directive**, adopted through the **Codecision procedure**.

Formal point of view

Consequences :

- **Amendments** through the same procedure only,
- **Implementing measures of a technical nature** can be adopted by the Commission, only in the cases it is expressly entitled to do it.

LEGAL BASIS

Article 95 EC :

- The main objectives are the **single market** (see recitals 2, 3 and 4) and consumer information and protection (recital 6)
- Being a **consumer protection** and possibly **health** related matter, a **high level of protection** is required by art. 95 §3.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Article 1

- All foodstuffs for the ultimate consumer
 - Pre-packaged foodstuffs: information on the package
 - Non pre-packaged: Member States decide how the information has to be supplied
- Foodstuffs for supply to « mass caterers »

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 2:

The labelling must not present a risk of :

- misleading the purchaser
- attributing a medicinal function to a foodstuff.

Harmonized labelling requirements

Article 3

List of the compulsory information:

1) in all cases:

- 1. Name
- 2. Ingredient list
- 3. QUID (quantity of certain ingredient)
- 4. Net quantity
- 5. Durability
- 6. Name and adress of the manufacturer

Harmonized labelling requirements

Article 3

List of the compulsory information:

2) only in certain cases or for specific foodstuffs:

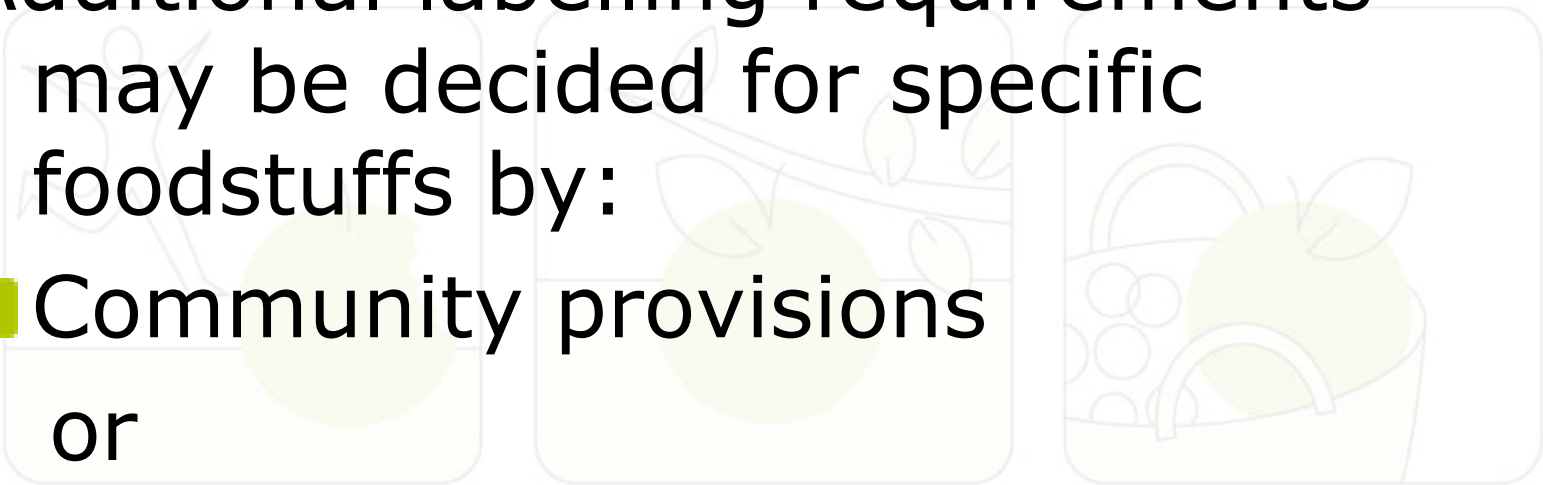
- Condition of use
- Storage condition
- Origin or provenance
- Alcoholic strength

Article 4

Additional labelling requirements may be decided for specific foodstuffs by:


■ Community provisions
or

■ National rules (notification procedure)



DETAILED RULES

Laid down for labelling:

- Name (Article 5)
 - Ingredient list (Article 6)
 - QUID (Article 7)
 - Net quantity (Article 8)
 - Durability (Article 9 and 10)
- 

RECENT AMENDMENTS

Directive 2003/89/EC on the indication of allergenic ingredients:

- Establishes a list of ingredients, known to be likely to trigger adverse reaction in sensitive individuals.
- Ingredients on that list shall be labelled without any possible derogation

LIST OF ALLERGENS

Cereals containing gluten (i.e. wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt, kamut or their hybridised strains) and products thereof

Crustaceans and products thereof

Eggs and products thereof

Fish and products thereof

Peanuts and products thereof

Soybeans and products thereof

Milk and products thereof (including lactose)

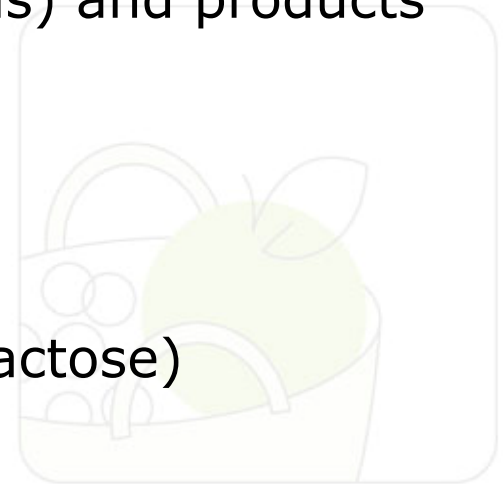
Nuts and products thereof

Celery and products thereof

Mustard and products thereof

Sesame seeds and products thereof

Sulphur dioxide and sulphites at concentrations of more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/litre expressed as SO₂."



HOWEVER:

- Certain derivatives from allergens, because they are likely to have lost allergenic power, have been provisionally exempted from mandatory labelling, further to EFSA opinions.
- List of these derivatives adopted through Directive 2005/26/EC

LIST OF DERIVATIVES PROVISIONALLY EXEMPTED

- - Wheat based glucose syrups including dextrose
- .- Wheat based maltodextrins
- .- Glucose syrups based on barley
- .- Cereals used in distillates for spirits
- .- Lysozym (produced from egg) used in wine.
- - Albumin (produced from egg) used as fining agent in wine and cider
- .- Fish gelatine used as carrier for vitamins, carotenoids and flavours.
- - Fish gelatine or Isinglass used as fining agent in beer, cider and wine.
- - Fully refined soybean oil and fat²
- - Natural mixed tocopherols (E306), natural D-alpha tocopherol, natural D-alpha tocopherol acetate, natural D-alpha tocopherol succinate from soybean sources
- .- Vegetable oils derived phytosterols and phytosterol esters from soybean sources
- .- Plant stanol ester produced from vegetable oil sterols from soybean sources
- .- Whey used in distillates for spirits
- .- Lactitol.- Milk (casein) products used as fining agents in cider and wines
- .- Nuts used in distillates for spirits.- Nuts (almonds, walnuts) used (as flavour) in spirits.
- - Celery leaf and seed oil
- - Celery seed oleoresin.- Mustard oil.- Mustard seed oil.- Mustard seed oleoresin.

OTHER GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (1)

Presentation of the labelling (Art. 13)

Information shall be easy to understand and marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible

OTHER GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (2)

Language (Art. 16)

Information shall appear in a language easily understood by the consumer

Thank you for your attention!



Jacques HUMIERES

Tel (322)2959949

Jacques.humieres@cec.eu.int