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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
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Subject:	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 - Four-column table

Delegations will find attached the four-column table for the above-mentioned proposal containing, in the second and third columns, the European Parliament's and the Council's negotiating positions.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2023/0105 (COD)	2023/0105 (COD)	2023/0105 (COD)	
Proposal Title				
2	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	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	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	
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE	

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	EUROPEAN UNION,	EUROPEAN UNION,	EUROPEAN UNION,	
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,	
Citation 2				
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation 3				
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , 1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , 1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , 1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	
Citation 5				

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8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	Having regard to the opinion of After consulting the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	
Citation 6				
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				
10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	
Recital 1				
11	(1) In line with the objectives set out in the Commission Communication of 11 December 2019 on ‘The European Green Deal’, the Commission adopted the Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system’ (‘Farm to Fork Strategy’), where it announced measures for a healthier and more sustainable Union food system. Among those	(1) In line with the objectives set out in the Commission Communication of 11 December 2019 on ‘The European Green Deal’, the Commission adopted the Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system’ (‘Farm to Fork Strategy’), where it announced measures for a healthier and more sustainable Union food system. Among those	(1) In line with the objectives set out in the Commission Communication of 11 December 2019 on ‘The European Green Deal’, the Commission adopted the Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system’ (‘Farm to Fork Strategy’), where it announced measures for a healthier and more sustainable Union food system. Among those	

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	measures, the Commission seeks to stimulate product reformulation of foods high in sugars and facilitate the shift to healthy and sustainable diets. Furthermore, to empower consumers to make informed, healthy and sustainable food choices, the Commission also announced a possible extension of the mandatory origin or provenance indications to certain products, while fully taking into account impacts on the internal market.	measures, the Commission seeks to stimulate product reformulation of foods high in sugars and facilitate the shift to healthy and sustainable diets. Furthermore, to empower consumers to make informed, healthy and sustainable food choices, the Commission also announced a possible extension of the mandatory origin or provenance indications to certain products, while fully taking into account impacts on the internal market.	measures, the Commission seeks to stimulate product reformulation of foods high in sugars and facilitate the shift to healthy and sustainable diets. Furthermore, to empower consumers to make informed, healthy and sustainable food choices, the Commission also announced a possible extension of the mandatory origin or provenance indications to certain products, while fully taking into account impacts on the internal market.	
Recital 2				
12	<p>(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC¹ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.</p> <p><small>1. Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).</small></p>	<p>(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC¹ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition, quality, and labelling requirements for honey.</p> <p><small>1. Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).</small></p>	<p>(2) Council Directive 2001/110/EC¹ lays down definitions, names, common rules on composition and labelling requirements for honey.</p> <p><small>1. Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).</small></p>	
Recital 3				
13	(3) In light of the close link between the quality of honey and its origin and the need for the	(3) In light of the close link between the quality of honey and its origin and the need for the	(3) In light of the close link between the quality of honey and its origin and the need for the	

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

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	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 <i>in descending order, according to their respective share in percentage of the weight of the honey contained in the pack</i>, on the packaging. <i>Given the particular interest shown by consumers in the geographical origin of honey, in relation to its characteristics and quality, and the need for complete transparency in this sector, the country or countries of origin, namely where the honey was harvested should appear on the label in the same visual field as the product indication.</i> 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 <i>for such small packs only, where the honey originates in more than one country, it should be possible to indicate the countries of origin, where the honey originates in more</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	

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		than one on the label by using the respective ISO country code.		
Recital 3a				
13a		<p>(3a) The Commission reports on honey counterfeiting from ‘EU coordinated action From the Hives’ and ‘EU coordinated action to deter certain fraudulent practices in the honey sector’ highlight that a high percentage of imported honey is suspected of being adulterated and confirm a number of fraud cases in the honey sector, including the use of sugar syrups that are very difficult to detect even with sophisticated analytical methods. Directive 2001/110/EC should empower the Commission to establish appropriate methods of analysis to ensure that honey marketed in the Union complies with the requirements of the legislation. Measures and provisions should be taken to limit the possibilities of fraud, facilitate controls and allow better traceability and analysis of the quality and origin of honey. In this context, the requirements laid down in this Directive to indicate the countries of origin with their</p>	<p>(3a) 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. As a standard rule, it should be provided that the country or countries of origin should be indicated on the label together with the percentage of each origin, in the case of blends, with a tolerance of 5 % for each individual share within the blend, calculated on the basis of the operator's traceability documentation.</p>	

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		<i>respective percentages on the label should also create the preconditions for the implementation of a complete traceability system. Access to detailed and complete information on the origin and composition of the honey would make it easier for the honey analysis laboratories to verify the geographical indication on the honey packaging and to detect fraud. To ensure accuracy of the information on the country of origin of the honey, the placing on the market should be conditional upon the accuracy of the information provided on the composition of the product. To ensure compliance of products with the requirements set out in this Directive, regular and risk-based checks should be performed by competent authorities of Member States.</i>		
Recital 3b				
13b		<i>(3b) In order to limit as much as possible fraud linked to adulterated products that do not correspond to the designation of 'honey', to enable the validation of information provided about the</i>	(3aa) However, in order to ensure certain flexibility, Member States should be allowed to provide that, in the case of honey blends with more than four different countries of	

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		<i>honey's origin and quality, and to provide utmost transparency, the Union rules on traceability should be supplemented with a minimum of compulsory, harmonised rules and the introduction of a traceability system that ensures the availability of and access to essential information concerning the origin of the honey or honey in a blend, including country of origin, year of production and unique producer identifier, along the supply chain. For honeys produced and imported into the Union, competent authorities of Member States should be able to follow the entire chain back to the harvesting beekeepers or, in the case of imported honeys, to the producer. Those rules should not add to the administrative burden of the producers, but should make it easier for consumers and the supervisory authorities to keep track of the honey's entire journey from harvesting to bottling.</i>	origin, it is obligatory to indicate with percentage only the four largest shares. The rest of the countries of origin, as the case may be, should be indicated, as required by the standard rule, in descending order. To further clarify the relationship between the standard rule and the flexibility rule, it is useful to mention that in case of more than four countries of origin where the shares of the fifth or further ones are identical to the fourth, it is not possible to indicate only the four largest shares and thus the standard rule applies.	
Recital 3c				
13c		<i>(3c) The term 'filtered honey' used in Directive 2001/110/EC tends to be misinterpreted by</i>	(3b) In light of the reduced size of the packs containing only a single portion of honey	

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		<p><i>consumers, who do not distinguish between ultrafiltration and filtration carried out by beekeepers after extracting their honey to remove particles of wax and other foreign matter. To ensure accurate information is available for consumers and the traceability and verifiability of honey authenticity and honey origins, ultrafiltered honey, referred to in Directive 2001/110/EC as 'filtered honey', should no longer be allowed to be marketed and labelled as "honey". Ultrafiltration refers to filtration processes using a filter mesh of a size under 100 µm thus removing the majority of the pollen from honey. Since pollen is the key element present in honey used to trace its origin when analysed, the absence of pollen in honey makes it almost impossible to verify the data provided regarding the country or countries of origin of the honey. Ultrafiltration thus alters honey by depriving it of one of its main components and characteristics, and prevents its traceability, thus enabling fraud and misleading indications for consumers. If,</i></p>	<p><i>(breakfast packs) of 30 g or less and the resulting technical difficulties, it is appropriate to allow, in the case of honey blends, that instead of the full name of the countries of origin, a standardised and internationally known code be used, namely the international standard ISO 3166 that defines internationally recognized codes of letters to refer to countries. In particular the two-letter code alpha-2 which is recommended by the International Organization for Standardization as the general-purpose code is appropriate to address the technical difficulties from the reduced packs space mentioned above.</i></p>	

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		<i>when tested, a product marketed as honey presents little or no trace of pollen, it, as well as the batch it is part of, if applicable, should be prohibited from being placed on the market. Annex II to Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore be amended accordingly to specify the level of filtration permitted. Such level should be such as to not significantly alter the density and pollen spectrum of the honey, but should be such as to remove most of the foreign matter in the honey.</i>		
Recital 3d				
13d		<i>(3d) Heat treatment above 40°C (± 5°C) causes degradation of certain constituents of honey, and consumers should be enabled to differentiate between honeys that have been degraded by such heat treatments and other honeys. If honey is treated above 40°C (+- 5°C), the term 'heated honey' should therefore appear on the label. In order to control the absence of thermal degradation of honey, a minimum threshold should be set for the presence of invertase in honey, an enzyme that</i>	<i>(3c) It is necessary to ensure that harmonised methods of analysis are available to verify that honey produced and marketed in the Union complies with Directive 2001/110/EC, as well as is consistent with internationally recognized and validated methods. Implementing powers should therefore be conferred on the Commission as regards developing such uniform methods, in accordance with Article 4(1) of that Directive. Those powers should be</i>	

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		<i>is much more sensitive and degrades very rapidly at high temperatures. Since heating honey can involve modifying its natural properties, it is important to establish a threshold above which baker's honey is considered as overheated in accordance with Directive 2001/110/EC.</i>	exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It is appropriate to fix a specific deadline for the exercise of those powers.	
Recital 3e				
13e		<i>(3e) Both the definition of honey in Directive 2001/110/EC and that in the Codex Alimentarius clearly specify the work carried out by bees in the hive after they have harvested their crop, which they transform by combining it with specific materials of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store, and leave to ripen in the combs of the hive. Dehydration followed by ripening are operations carried out by the bees. Outside the Union, some countries accept that the work of bees is limited to harvesting nectar secretions from plants or honeydew in the production of honey. Unripe honeys produced in this way have a moisture content well in excess of the 20 % threshold laid down in</i>		

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		<i>Directive 2001/110/EC. Operators work with heated vats under a vacuum to limit the boiling temperature of the water in the honey. However, this process degrades the final product, depleting its aromas and enzymes. Directive 2001/110/EC should therefore prohibit that vacuum evaporation process for honeys.</i>		
Recital 3f				
13f		<i>(3f) The commercialisation of honeys that are not naturally matured by bees, most of which are imported from third countries, distorts competition on the Union market. In most cases, this involves vacuum evaporation of the water contained in the honey, which results in a depletion of the aromas naturally present. The rapid and artificial evaporation of water from honey competes with the slow dehumidification process carried out naturally by bees in the hive. Artificial evaporation should therefore be prohibited.</i>		
Recital 3g				
13g				

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		<i>(3g) The definition of honey, as laid down in Directive 2001/110/EC, should be defended at the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), to avoid a definition that would allow low-cost products to be exported under the name of "honey", to the detriment of the quality and stability of the Union honey market and consumer confidence in Union products.</i>		
Recital 4				
14	<p>(4) Council Directive 2001/112/EC¹ lays down the essential requirements to be met regarding production, composition and labelling of fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption in order to protect the interests of consumers and to enhance the free movement of those products.</p> <p>¹. Council Directive 2001/112/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 58).</p>	<p>(4) Council Directive 2001/112/EC¹ lays down the essential requirements to be met regarding production, composition and labelling of fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption in order to protect the interests of consumers and to enhance the free movement of those products.</p> <p>¹. Council Directive 2001/112/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 58).</p>	<p>(4) Council Directive 2001/112/EC¹ lays down the essential requirements to be met regarding production, composition and labelling of fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption in order to protect the interests of consumers and to enhance the free movement of those products.</p> <p>¹. Council Directive 2001/112/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 58).</p>	
Recital 4a				

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14a		<p><i>(4a) Member States and the Commission should take into account the One Health approach to ensure that the links between human and animal health and the environment are respected. Food and food production need to be healthy for humans and animals and should take into account animal welfare and planetary boundaries including greenhouse gas emissions to ensure that the binding targets set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ are fully respected.</i></p> <p><i>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')(OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</i></p>		
Recital 5				
15	(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ to reflect the new rules on	(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ to reflect the new rules on	(5) In 2012, Directive 2001/112/EC was amended by Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ to reflect the new rules on	

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	<p>authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowed to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars.</p> <p>1. Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 amending Council Directive 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 115, 27.4.2012, p. 1).</p>	<p>authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowed to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars. <i>Consuming too many free sugars or non-sugar sweeteners is linked to adverse health effects. Products such as processed juices or nectars that promote reduced sugar levels are often not a healthier option than products</i></p>	<p>authorised ingredients, such as those pertaining to the addition of sugars, which were no longer authorised in fruit juices. In the light of this change of compositional requirements for fruit juices, the fruit juice industry was allowedable to use, for one year only, a statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars, in order to inform consumers and enable them to make an immediate clear distinction between fruit juices and other certain similar products in terms of the addition of sugars in the products. This short time-span proved insufficient to inform society that, following the new rules on authorised ingredients, the addition of sugars is no longer authorised in fruit juices. As a result, for some of the consumers and health practitioners, it is still not clear that fruit juices, contrary to fruit nectars, cannot contain added sugars.</p> <p>1. Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 amending Council Directive 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 115, 27.4.2012, p. 1).</p>	

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		<p><i>with natural or no added sugar and are not suitable as a substitute for fresh fruits or vegetables. To provide clarity for consumers and health practitioners, misleading labelling that encourages substitution of fruits or other nutritious food with processed juices or nectars should not be allowed. Member States and the Commission should respect the results of the EFSA study on Tolerable upper intake level for dietary sugars, especially the recommendation that free and added sugars need to be classed together in terms of the health outcomes for citizens. By 31 December 2024, the Commission should submit a proposal to revise Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council² to better inform consumers about the presence and amount of free and added sugars in a product.</i></p> <p>1. Directive 2012/12/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 amending Council Directive 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 115, 27.4.2012, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the</p>		

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		<i>European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).</i>		
Recital 6				
16	(6) In turn, in accordance with Part II, point 2, indent 5 of Annex I, to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars containing neither added sugars nor sweeteners could bear the nutrition claim ‘with no added sugars’ or any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, accompanied by the indication ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . This, together with the fact that fruit juices may not bear a nutrition claim on sugars nor the indication	(6) In turn, in accordance with Part II, point 2, indent 5 of Annex I, to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars containing neither added sugars nor sweeteners could bear the nutrition claim ‘with no added sugars’ or any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, accompanied by the indication ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . This, together with the fact that fruit juices may not bear a nutrition claim on sugars nor the indication	(6) In turn, in accordance with Part II, point 2, indent 5 of Annex I, to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars containing neither added sugars nor sweeteners could bear the nutrition claim ‘with no added sugars’ or any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, accompanied by the indication ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. This, together with the fact that fruit juices may not always bear a nutrition claim on sugars nor the	

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	<p>‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, may have misled consumers as research has shown that among several products with identical or very similar nutrition composition, the product with a nutrition claim would be preferred.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).</p>	<p>‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, may have misled consumers as research has shown that among several products with identical or very similar nutrition composition, the product with a nutrition claim would be preferred.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).</p>	<p>indication ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’, may have misled consumers as research has shown that among several products with identical or very similar nutrition composition, the product with a nutrition claim would be preferred.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).</p>	
Recital 7				
17	<p>(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars.</p>	<p>(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the statement indicating that no fruit juices contain added sugars.</p>	<p>(7) Therefore, considering, in particular, that consumers are increasingly aware of health concerns linked to the consumption of sugar, it is appropriate to revise the rules on the use of statements on sugar for fruit juices to allow consumers to make informed choices. It is therefore appropriate to reintroduce, without a time limitation, the possibility for the industry to use the create a special rule for the industry to use the voluntary use of a statement indicating that fruit juices do not contain added sugars. Where this statement appears on the label of the fruit juices, it should be</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			accompanied by a statement that no fruit juices contain added only sugars that occur naturally in the fruit.	
Recital 7a				
17a		<i>(7a) In light of the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy's objective of supporting consumers in making informed choices, including on the geographical origin of their food, and in the interest of preserving the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, in line with the current legislation on fresh fruits, it is appropriate to revise the rules for fruit juices and provide that the country or countries of origin of the fruits used for producing fruit juices should be indicated in descending order on the packaging.</i>	(7a) Those statements point out characteristics that result from the definition and the authorised ingredients for fruit juices provided for in Directive 2001/112/EC. Therefore, the introduction of those statements presents truthful and accurate information to the consumers in line with the objectives stated above, namely to inform the consumers about the nutrition characteristics of the products and to make it easier to distinguish between the fruit juices on the one hand and the fruit nectars on the other hand, and to allow them to make informed choices.	
Recital 8				
18	(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being	(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being	(8) As a result of technical progress, new processing techniques have been or are being	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>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’.</p>	<p>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. <i>Those new techniques should not lead to the use of sweeteners or additives to compensate for the effect of sugar reduction on the taste, texture and quality of the final product.</i> 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’.</p>	<p>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’.</p>	
Recital 8a				
18a		<p><i>(8a) Member States and the Commission should take full account of the negative health</i></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>effects of aspartame as it is possibly carcinogenic to humans according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organization (WHO). EFSA should review aspartame following the WHO's announcements by 31 December 2024.</i>		
Recital 9				
19	(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	(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 innovation that reduces the amount of sugars present in fruit juices and the placing on the internal market of those products , a new category of products should be created for fruit juices whose naturally occurring sugars have been entirely or partially removed while keeping all the other essential physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics. Any form of	(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 and to allow for product reformulation to reduce the amount of sugars present in fruit juices and innovation and without prejudice to other applicable Union law , 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 typical for fruit juices . These products should bear	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	<i>additional sugar or sweetener, whether natural or artificial, should be strictly prohibited in those products.</i> 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.	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 respectively . It is therefore appropriate to add the new category these new categories 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’ processes and substances in Part II of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC. As in the case of other types of fruit juices, the use of sweeteners or the addition of ingredients with sweetening properties should not be allowed for these new categories of products.	
Recital 10				
20	(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars	(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars	(10) In accordance with Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC, fruit nectars may contain added sugars	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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.	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.	
Recital 10a				
20a			(10a) While, after the transposition of this amending directive into the Member states' national law, it is for the producers of the new categories of fruit juices, namely reduced sugar fruit juice, concentrated reduced sugar fruit juice, and reduced sugar fruit juice from concentrate, to use the authorised processes in such a way that the final product meets the characteristics required by this directive, it is useful, for the attainment of the objectives of this directive, to have uniform rules for the use of those authorised processes. To this end, and in order to guarantee	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			that the new categories of products covered by this amending directive remain within the scope of the products as defined in Annex I of Directive 2001/112/EC, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards establishing uniform rules concerning the use of the authorised treatment processes and the resulting physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics of those new categories. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	
Recital 10b				
20b			(10b) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards methods of analysis to ensure compliance with the compositional characteristics of certain types of fruit juices marketed in the Union. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			No 182/2011.	
Recital 11				
21	(11) Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC regulates the authorised treatments and substances for fruit juices and certain similar products. Protein from sunflower seeds is increasingly used for direct human consumption and has demonstrated to be an efficient tool for clarification of fruit juices. In order to take into account this further progress, proteins from sunflower seeds should be added to the list of authorised treatments and substances.	(11) Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC regulates the authorised treatments and substances for fruit juices and certain similar products. Protein from sunflower seeds is increasingly used for direct human consumption and has demonstrated to be an efficient tool for clarification of fruit juices. In order to take into account this further progress, proteins from sunflower seeds should be added to the list of authorised treatments and substances.	(11) Part II, point 3, of Annex I to Directive 2001/112/EC regulates the authorised treatments and substances for fruit juices and certain similar products. Protein from sunflower seeds is increasingly used for direct human consumption and has demonstrated to be an efficient tool for clarification of fruit juices. In order to take into account this further progress, proteins from sunflower seeds should be added to the list of authorised treatments and substances.	
Recital 12				
22	(12) The juice extracted from coconuts is increasingly marketed and consumed in the Union. In accordance with Article 3(2) of Directive 2001/112/EC, the legal name of that product is 'coconut juice'. However, the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for fruit juices and nectars (Codex Stan 247-	(12) The juice extracted from coconuts is increasingly marketed and consumed in the Union. In accordance with Article 3(2) of Directive 2001/112/EC, the legal name of that product is 'coconut juice'. However, the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for fruit juices and nectars (Codex Stan 247-	(12) The juice extracted from coconuts is increasingly marketed and consumed in the Union. In accordance with Article 3(2) of Directive 2001/112/EC, the legal name of that product is 'coconut juice'. However, the international standard reflected in the Codex General Standard for fruit juices and nectars (Codex Stan 247-	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>2005), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 28th session held from 4 to 9 July 2005, indicates that the name ‘coconut water’ is a synonym of ‘coconut juice’ which is directly extracted from the coconut without expressing the coconut meat. In order to bring Directive 2001/112/EC in line with that international standard, it is therefore appropriate to add ‘coconut water’ as a particular designation in Annex III to that Directive. In order to ensure that the particular designation can be easily understood by all consumers in the Union, it is appropriate to provide the possibility of using ‘coconut water’ in the official languages of the Union. In addition, as coconut juice may be obtained by reconstituting concentrated coconut juice with drinkable water, it is appropriate to define a minimum Brix level for this product in Annex V to that Directive.</p>	<p>2005), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 28th session held from 4 to 9 July 2005, indicates that the name ‘coconut water’ is a synonym of ‘coconut juice’ which is directly extracted from the coconut without expressing the coconut meat. In order to bring Directive 2001/112/EC in line with that international standard, it is therefore appropriate to add ‘coconut water’ as a particular designation in Annex III to that Directive. In order to ensure that the particular designation can be easily understood by all consumers in the Union, it is appropriate to provide the possibility of using ‘coconut water’ in the official languages of the Union. In addition, as coconut juice may be obtained by reconstituting concentrated coconut juice with drinkable water, it is appropriate to define a minimum Brix level for this product in Annex V to that Directive.</p>	<p>2005), adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission during its 28th session held from 4 to 9 July 2005, indicates that the name ‘coconut water’ is a synonym of ‘coconut juice’ which is directly extracted from the coconut without expressing the coconut meat. In order to bring Directive 2001/112/EC in line with that international standard, It is therefore appropriate to add ‘coconut water’ as a particular designation in Annex III to that Directive. In order to ensure that the particular designation can be easily understood by all consumers in the Union, it is appropriate to provide the possibility of using ‘coconut water’ in the official languages of the Union. In addition, as coconut juice may be obtained by reconstituting concentrated coconut juice with drinkable water, it is appropriate to define a minimum Brix level for this product in Annex V to that Directive.</p>	
Recital 13				
23	(13) Council Directive 2001/113/EC ¹ lays down the	(13) Council Directive 2001/113/EC ¹ lays down the	(13) Council Directive 2001/113/EC ¹ lays down the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>essential requirements to be met regarding production, composition and labelling of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2001/113/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 67).</p>	<p>essential requirements to be met regarding production, composition and labelling of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2001/113/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 67).</p>	<p>essential requirements to be met regarding production, composition and labelling of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2001/113/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 67).</p>	
Recital 14				
24	<p>(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC¹, where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European</p>	<p>(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC¹, where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European</p>	<p>(14) Article 2(4) of Directive 2001/113/EC requires the mandatory labelling of sugar content on the labelling, unless a nutrition claim for sugars is made on the labelling. This requirement went further than the rules laid down in Council Directive 90/496/EEC¹, where the inclusion of nutrition information on prepacked foods was voluntary unless a nutrition claim was made and where the nutrition claim was made for sugars, it was to include the amounts of sugar. Directive 90/496/EEC has been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>Parliament and of the Council². Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 90/496/EEC of 24 September 1990 on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs (OJ L 276, 6.10.1990, p. 40). 2. Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).</p>	<p>Parliament and of the Council². Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 90/496/EEC of 24 September 1990 on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs (OJ L 276, 6.10.1990, p. 40). 2. Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).</p>	<p>Parliament and of the Council². Pursuant to that Regulation the provision of nutrition information on packaging is now mandatory. Therefore, a specific provision on sugar labelling is no longer necessary in Directive 2001/113/EC and it is appropriate to delete it.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 90/496/EEC of 24 September 1990 on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs (OJ L 276, 6.10.1990, p. 40). 2. Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).</p>	
Recital 15				
25	(15) Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC lays down the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam,	(15) Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC lays down the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam,	(15) Part I of Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC lays down the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	jelly, extra jam or extra jelly. The use of the terms ‘extra jam’ and ‘extra jelly’ is reserved for products manufactured with a higher quantity of fruit compared to ‘jam’ and ‘jelly’, respectively. Part II of that Annex sets the minimum content of soluble dry matter (i.e. sugars whether naturally occurring in the fruit or added) for those products, and, in order to take into account existing national traditions in the making of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée, it allows Member States to authorise a lower minimum content of soluble dry matter.	jelly, extra jam or extra jelly. The use of the terms ‘extra jam’ and ‘extra jelly’ is reserved for products manufactured with a higher quantity of fruit compared to ‘jam’ and ‘jelly’, respectively. Part II of that Annex sets the minimum content of soluble dry matter (i.e. sugars whether naturally occurring in the fruit or added) for those products, and, in order to take into account existing national traditions in the making of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée, it allows Member States to authorise a lower minimum content of soluble dry matter.	jelly, extra jam or extra jelly. The use of the terms ‘extra jam’ and ‘extra jelly’ is reserved for products manufactured with a higher quantity of fruit compared to ‘jam’ and ‘jelly’, respectively. Part II of that Annex sets the minimum content of soluble dry matter (i.e. sugars whether naturally occurring in the fruit or added) for those products, and, in order to take into account existing national traditions in the making of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée, it allows Member States to authorise a lower minimum content of soluble dry matter.	
Recital 16				
26	(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum	(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the minimum	(16) Where the quantity of fruit used to manufacture jams and jellies is increased, the amount of added sugar needed to reach the minimum content of soluble dry matter in these products is reduced. In order to stimulate the production of jams and jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market while taking into account the need to reduce free sugar content, the	

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	<p>quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.</p>	<p>quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Moreover, all components should be indicated on the label and a reduction in sugar content should not be compensated for with sweeteners. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.</p>	<p>minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, and extra jam laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. In order to stimulate the production of jams and jellies with an increased level of fruit content and thus support the fruit market, the minimum quantity of fruit to be used in the manufacture of jelly and extra jelly laid down in Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC should be increased. Similarly, in view of helping consumers to make better informed, healthy food choices, it is appropriate to authorise the use of the reserved names defined in Part I of that Annex for products which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 % but meet the conditions applying to the nutrition claim ‘reduced sugars’ laid down in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 as regards reduced sugar.</p>	
Recital 16a				
26a		<i>(16a) In light of the Green Deal</i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>and the Farm to Fork Strategy's objective of supporting consumers in making informed choices, including on the geographical origin of their food, and in the interest of preserving the efficient functioning of the internal market throughout the Union through a harmonisation of the labelling rules, in line with the current legislation on fresh fruits, it is appropriate to revise the rules for jams, jellies, marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée and provide that the country or countries of origin of the fruits used for obtaining such products should be indicated in descending order on the packaging.</i>		
Recital 17				
27	(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	(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	(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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>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’.</p>	<p>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’.</p>	<p>‘marmalade’ and ‘jam’ to refer to jams from fruits other than citrus fruits. In order to take into account these practices consumer habits where it is the case, while taking into account that the harmonised name remains ‘jam’, Member States should be able to authorise, on their territory, that the term ‘marmalade’ may be used for the product name ‘jam’ in the case of jams from fruits other than citrus fruits. Consequently, 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; where the term “citrus” could be exchanged for the name of the citrus fruit(s) used.</p> <p>In a Member State that does not</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>avail of the option to name ‘jam’ as ‘marmalade’ because of the domestic consumer habits, it should be possible to continue, on its territory, and in the case of citrus marmalade that is manufactured from three or more fruits, to allow to name it as ‘mixed fruit marmalade’ or ‘[x] fruits marmalade’ where x is the number of fruits used and non-citrus marmalade. It is therefore appropriate to revise that Directive accordingly as regards the product name ‘names ‘marmalade’ and ‘citrus marmalade’.</p>	
Recital 18				
28	<p>(18) Annex II to that Directive lists the additional ingredients that may be used in the manufacturing of products covered by the Directive. Citrus fruit juice may be used as acidifying agent in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly obtained from other types of fruit. Compared to juice not from concentrate, citrus fruit juice in its concentrated form is less voluminous and less heavy to transport, more stable, can be</p>	<p>(18) Annex II to that Directive lists the additional ingredients that may be used in the manufacturing of products covered by the Directive. Citrus fruit juice may be used as acidifying agent in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly obtained from other types of fruit. Compared to juice not from concentrate, citrus fruit juice in its concentrated form is less voluminous and less heavy to transport, more stable, can be</p>	<p>(18) Annex II to that Directive lists the additional ingredients that may be used in the manufacturing of products covered by the Directive. Citrus fruit juice may be used as acidifying agent in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly obtained from other types of fruit. Compared to juice not from concentrate, citrus fruit juice in its concentrated form is less voluminous and less heavy to transport, more stable, can be</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>preserved a longer time and requires less energy consumption to evaporate the water content when manufacturing the final jam or jelly product. Its use in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly production is therefore more sustainable than fresh citrus fruit juice. Therefore, it is appropriate to add concentrated citrus fruit juice in the list of additional ingredients laid down in that Annex.</p>	<p>preserved a longer time and requires less energy consumption to evaporate the water content when manufacturing the final jam or jelly product. Its use in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly production is therefore more sustainable than fresh citrus fruit juice. Therefore, it is appropriate to add concentrated citrus fruit juice in the list of additional ingredients laid down in that Annex.</p>	<p>preserved a longer time and requires less energy consumption to evaporate the water content when manufacturing the final jam or jelly product. Its use in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly production is therefore more sustainable than fresh citrus-fruit juice. Therefore, it is appropriate to add concentratedfruit juice, citrus fruit juice, red fruit juice and red beetroot juice, concentrated or not, in the list of additional ingredients laid down in that Annex, to be allowed for use in the different categories of jam, extra jam and jelly, in accordance with that Annex.</p>	
Recital 18a				
28a			<p>(18a) The use of foods additives is currently regulated in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, which contains specific provisions regarding jam and extra jam. It is therefore appropriate to delete the fourth indent in Annex III, Part B, point 1 of Directive 2001/113/EC and to amend accordingly Annex II thereof.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 19				
29	<p>(19) Council Directive 2001/114/EC¹ lays down definitions and common rules governing the composition, manufacturing specifications and labelling of certain preserved milk.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2001/114/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption (OJ L 15, 17.1.2002, p. 19).</p>	<p>(19) Council Directive 2001/114/EC¹ lays down definitions and common rules governing the composition, manufacturing specifications and labelling of certain preserved milk.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2001/114/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption (OJ L 15, 17.1.2002, p. 19).</p>	<p>(19) Council Directive 2001/114/EC¹ lays down definitions and common rules governing the composition, manufacturing specifications and labelling of certain preserved milk.</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2001/114/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption (OJ L 15, 17.1.2002, p. 19).</p>	
Recital 20				
30	<p>(20) Point 3 of Annex I to Directive 2001/114/EC lists the treatments authorised to partly or wholly dehydrate preserved milk. In order to respond to evolving consumers' needs, a treatment to produce lactose-free milk products should be authorised. Furthermore, the particular designation for the English term 'evaporated milk' in Annex II to that Directive should be aligned with the international standards defined in the Codex Standard for evaporated milks (Codex Stan 281-1971).</p>	<p>(20) Point 3 of Annex I to Directive 2001/114/EC lists the treatments authorised to partly or wholly dehydrate preserved milk. In order to respond to evolving consumers' needs, a treatment to produce lactose-free milk products should be authorised. Furthermore, the particular designation for the English term 'evaporated milk' in Annex II to that Directive should be aligned with the international standards defined in the Codex Standard for evaporated milks (Codex Stan 281-1971).</p>	<p>(20) Point 3 of Annex I to Directive 2001/114/EC lists the treatments authorised to partly or wholly dehydrate preserved milk. In order to respond to evolving consumers' needs, a treatment to produce lactose-freereduce the level of lactose in milk products should be authorised. Furthermore, the particular designation for the English term 'evaporated milk' in Annex II to that Directive should be alignedmade coherent with the international standards defined in the Codex Standard for evaporated milks (Codex Stan 281-1971).</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 21				
31	<p>(21) Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC contain references to repealed acts. Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ was repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Council Directive 89/107/EEC² and European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC³ were repealed and replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴. Those references should therefore be replaced by references to the relevant provisions of Regulations (EU) No 1169/2011 and (EC) No 1333/2008.</p> <p>1. Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29). 2. Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 27).</p>	<p>(21) Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC contain references to repealed acts. Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ was repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Council Directive 89/107/EEC² and European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC³ were repealed and replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴. Those references should therefore be replaced by references to the relevant provisions of Regulations (EU) No 1169/2011 and (EC) No 1333/2008.</p> <p>1. Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29). 2. Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 27).</p>	<p>(21) Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC contain references to repealed acts. Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ was repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Council Directive 89/107/EEC² and European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC³ were repealed and replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴. Council Directive 98/83/EC⁵ was repealed and replaced by Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶. Those references should therefore be replaced by references to the relevant provisions of Regulations (EU) No 1169/2011 and, (EC) No 1333/2008 and Directive (EU) 2020/2184.</p> <p>1. Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling,</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>3. European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC of 20 February 1995 on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 61, 18.3.1995, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).</p>	<p>3. European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC of 20 February 1995 on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 61, 18.3.1995, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).</p>	<p>presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29).</p> <p>2. Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 27).</p> <p>3. European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC of 20 February 1995 on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 61, 18.3.1995, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).</p> <p>5. Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).</p> <p>6. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).</p>	
Recital 22				
32	(22) Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.	(22) Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.	(22) Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.	
Recital 23				
33	(23) In order to allow Member	(23) In order to allow Member	(23) In order to allow Member	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	States to adopt national laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive, a transposition period of 18 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 ¹⁸ months after the date of entry into force of this Directive.	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.	
Recital 24				
34	(24) In order to take into account the interests of economic operators who place on the market or label their products in accordance with the requirements applicable before the application of the national provisions transposing this Directive, it is necessary to establish appropriate transitional measures. Therefore, this Directive should provide that those products may continue to be marketed for a limited time beyond the transposition period,	(24) In order to take into account the interests of economic operators who place on the market or label their products in accordance with the requirements applicable before the application of the national provisions transposing this Directive, it is necessary to establish appropriate transitional measures. Therefore, this Directive should provide that those products may continue to be marketed for a limited time beyond the transposition period,	(24) In order to take into account the interests of economic operators who place on the market or label their products in accordance with the requirements applicable before the application of the national provisions transposing this Directive, it is necessary to establish appropriate transitional measures. Therefore, this Directive should provide that those products may continue to be marketed for a limited time beyond the transposition period,.	
Recital 24a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
34a			(24a) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely amending the Union rules on composition and labelling of honey, fruit juices, fruit jams, jellies and marmalades, and certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Directive, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,	
Formula				
35	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	
Article 1				
36	Article 1	Article 1	Article 1	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Amendments to Directive 2001/110/EC	Amendments to Directive 2001/110/EC	Amendments to Directive 2001/110/EC	
Article 1, first paragraph				
37	Article 2 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:	Article 2 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:	Article 2 of Directive 2001/110/EC is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph a				
37a			(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)				
38	(1) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(1) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(1) (a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
39	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, second paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
40	_____	_____	_____	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph				
41	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1a)				
41a		<i>(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 2, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1a), amending provision, first paragraph				
41b		<i>2a. the product names referred to in Annex I, points 2 and 3, shall apply only to the products defined therein and shall be used in trade to designate them. These names may be replaced by the simple product name 'honey', except in the case of comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey and</i>		

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		<i>baker's honey.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1b)				
41c		<i>(1b) In Article 2, paragraph 2, second subparagraph, point b is replaced by the following:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1b), amending provision, first paragraph				
41d		<p>‘</p> <p><i>(b) Except in the case of baker’s honey, those names may be supplemented by information concerning the honey’s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>floral or vegetable origin, if the product comes wholly or mainly from the indicated source and presents the organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics of the indicated origin;</i> – <i>regional, territorial or topographical origin, if the product comes entirely from the indicated source;</i> – <i>specific quality criteria.</i> <p>’</p>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1c)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
41e		<i>(1c) In Article 2, paragraph 2, second subparagraph, the following point is added:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1c), amending provision, first paragraph				
41f		<p>‘</p> <p><i>(ba) Each honey marketed with a different identification than that of the beekeeper shall have an identifier code linked to a traceability system that allows the competent authorities of Member States to trace back the entire supply chain of a given honey to beekeepers. Any personal information included in the traceability system shall be accessible to consumers only with the agreement of the producers of the lot or lots concerned.</i></p> <p>’</p>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)				
42	(2) in paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:	(2) in paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:	(2)(b) in paragraph 4, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following: point 4 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
43	<p>(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;</p>	<p>(a) The country of origin where the honey has been harvested shall be indicated on the label. If the honey originates in more than has been harvested in one country only, that country shall be indicated on the front-of-pack label close to the product brand name. If, the countries of origin where the honey has been consists of a blend of honeys harvested in several countries, the list of the countries of origin shall be indicated on the front-of-pack label in descending order of quantity, with the exact blended percentages allowing a 5% tolerance. of packs containing more than 25 g;</p>	<p>(a)(4)(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 in descending order of their share in weight, together with the percentage that each one represents. A tolerance of 5 percent shall be allowed for each individual share within the blend, calculated on the basis of the operator's traceability documentation. of packs containing more than 25 g;</p>	
Article 1, first paragraph a, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph a				
43a			<p>However, Member States may provide that, where the number of countries of origin in honey blends is more than four, and there are four countries of origin representing the four largest shares among all countries of origin, the obligation to indicate the percentage only applies to</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			those four largest shares, whereas the rest of the countries of origin is represented in descending order without indicating the percentage.	
Article 1, first paragraph a, point (2), amending provision, third paragraph				
43b			In the case of packages of less than 30 grams, the names of the countries of origin may be replaced by a two-letter code, in accordance with latest version in force of the international standard ISO 3166-1 two-letter code (alfa-2);	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph a				
43c		<p><i>(aa) For packs containing more than 30 g, the percentage share in weight for each country of origin shall be indicated on the label using one of the following ranges:</i></p> <p><i>>90%</i></p> <p><i>70%-90%</i></p> <p><i>50%-70%</i></p> <p><i>30%-50%</i></p> <p><i>10%-30%</i></p> <p><i>less than 10%</i></p> <p><i>For packs containing 30 g or less, the percentage share in weigh for</i></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>each country of origin may be indicated on the label using one of the following ranges:</i> <i>>75%</i> <i>50%-75%</i> <i>25%-50%</i> <i>less than 25%</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, third paragraph				
43d		<i>(ab) Only for packs containing less than 30 g of blended honey originating in more than one country may the countries of origin be indicated on the label by using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
43e		<i>(ac) If two or more countries together reflect at least 98 % of the weight contained in the blend, the countries of origin for the residual quantities do not need to be indicated on the label.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				
44	(b) For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in	(b) For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in	(b) For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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..	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.;	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 Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011;’; ..	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph a				
44a		,	<i>deleted</i>	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2a)				
44b		<i>(2a) In Article 2(4), the following point is added:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, first paragraph				
44c		‘ <i>(ba) an EU reference laboratory for honey shall be established to improve controls and to detect adulteration in honey through systematic testing of honey, using the latest test methods to prove the authenticity and quality of honey;</i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2b)				
44d		<i>(2b) Article 3 is replaced by the following:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2b), amending provision, first paragraph				
44e		<p>,</p> <p><i>In the case of honey intended for industrial uses such as baker's honey, bulk containers, packaging and sales documentation shall clearly indicate the full product name as set out in point 3 of Annex I.</i></p> <p>,</p>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2c)				
44f		<i>(2c) The following article is inserted:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2c), amending provision, first paragraph				
44g		<p>,</p> <p><i>Article 4a</i> <i>Traceability requirements</i> <i>1. The Commission is empowered</i></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><i>to adopt delegated acts no later than ... [OP: please insert the date = 12 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive] establishing a harmonised methodology to determine the precise origins of honey and honey authenticity. This methodology shall, by means of laboratory testing or any other method deemed appropriate, enable competent authorities to trace honey back to its country or countries of origin and shall allow detection of the lowest possible levels and all types of adulteration in order to ascertain honey authenticity;</i></p> <p><i>2. From ... [OP: please insert the date = 18 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive], the placing on the market of honey shall be conditional upon its compliance with the traceability requirements set out in this Article. Product checks shall be carried out by competent authorities, to verify consistency with the indicated country or countries of origin. The competent authorities shall carry out regular and risk-based checks within their territory to establish whether the</i></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>relevant products that the operator or trader has placed or intends to place on the market comply with this Directive.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2d)				
44h		<i>(2d) In Annex I, point 2 (b)(viii) is replaced by the following:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2d), amending provision, first paragraph				
44i		<i>(viii) unheated honey Honey which has been extracted from the combs, decanted and then, if necessary, sieved. Honey so designated has not been heated to the extent that its enzymes and other thermally sensitive elements are degraded to such an extent that they no longer comply with the criteria laid down in points 6 and 6a of Annex II.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2e)				
44j		<i>(2e) In Annex II, second paragraph is replaced by the</i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>following:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2e), amending provision, first paragraph				
44k		<p>‘</p> <p><i>When placed on the market as honey or used in any product intended for human consumption, honey shall not have added to it any food ingredient, including food additives, nor shall any other additions be made other than honey. Honey must be free from organic or inorganic matters foreign to its composition. With the exception of point 3 of Annex I, it must not have any foreign tastes or odours, have begun to ferment, have an artificially changed acidity or have been heated in such a way that the natural enzymes have been either destroyed or significantly inactivated, or have been exposed to vacuum evaporation. Honey, when marketed as such or used in any product intended for human consumption, must comply with the compositional characteristics set out in points 1 to 6. In addition, when marketed as "raw honey" or "virgin honey" it must also comply with the</i></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>compositional characteristics set out in point 6a.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2f)				
44l		<i>(2f) In Annex II, point 3 is replaced by the following:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2f), amending provision, first paragraph				
44m		<i>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.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2g)				
44n		<i>(2g) In Annex II, paragraph 4, the following point is added:</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2g), amending provision, first paragraph				
44o		<i>6a. invertase index (Gontarski unit) for 'unheated honey'.</i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>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.</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2g), amending provision, second paragraph				
44p		<i>6a. invertase index (Siegenthaler method) for 'unheated honey', determined after processing and blending- generally, not less than 50 U/kg- honeys with a low natural enzyme content, not less than 25 U/kg.</i> (This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)		
Article 1, second paragraph				
44q			(2) In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, fourth paragraph				
44r			‘1. The Commission is empowered, taking into account international standards and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>technical progress, to adopt implementing acts to set out methods of analysis to verify whether honey is compliant with the provisions of this Directive. As regards methods of analysis to detect adulterated honey, the Commission shall adopt those implementing acts by [four years after the entry into force of this amending Directive]. 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.</p>	
Article 1, fifth paragraph				
44s			<p>The implementing acts referred to in this paragraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2).’.</p>	
Article 2				
45	Article 2 Amendments to Directive	Article 2 Amendments to Directive	Article 2 Amendments to Directive	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2001/112/EC	2001/112/EC	2001/112/EC	
Article 2, first paragraph				
46	Directive 2001/112/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 2001/112/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 2001/112/EC is amended as follows:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)				
47	(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(a)				
48	(a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
49	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, second paragraph				
50				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	_____	_____	_____	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, third paragraph				
51	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(b)				
52	(b) in paragraph 1, point (b), is replaced by the following:	(b) in paragraph 1, point (b), is replaced by the following:	(b) in paragraph 1, point (b), point 1, subpoint (b) is replaced by the following:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
53	(b) As an alternative to the product names referred to in subparagraph (a), Annex III provides a list of particular designations. The designations listed in Annex III, Part I, may be used in the language and under the conditions laid down therein. The designations listed in Annex III, Part II, may be used in the official language of the Union	(b) As an alternative to the product names referred to in subparagraph (a), Annex III provides a list of particular designations. The designations listed in Annex III, Part I, may be used in the language and under the conditions laid down therein. The designations listed in Annex III, Part II, may be used in the official language of the Union	(b) As an alternative to the product names referred to in subparagraph subpoint (a) , Annex III provides a list of particular designations. Where the operator uses the designations listed in Annex III, Part I, may they shall be used in the language and under the conditions laid down therein. Concerning the designations listed in Annex III,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of the Member State where the product is placed on the market.; ,	of the Member State where the product is placed on the market.; ,	Part II, may be used in the official language of the Union of the Member State where the product is placed on the market Member States in which the product is placed on the market may stipulate that those designations are to be used in one or more of the official languages of the Union. ’; ,	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(ba)				
53a		<i>(ba) The following paragraph is inserted:</i>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(ba), amending provision, first paragraph				
53b		‘ <i>3a The country of origin of the fruit used to manufacture the juice shall be indicated on the front-label. If the fruit used originates in more than one country, the countries of origin shall be indicated on the label in descending order according to their proportion in the fruit juice.</i> ,		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(c)				
54	(c) the following paragraph 4 is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 4 is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 4 point is inserted:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first subparagraph				
55	‘ 4. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement ‘no fruit juices contain added sugars’ may appear on the label in the same field of vision as the name of the products referred to in Part I, point 1, of Annex I to this Directive.	‘ 4. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, the statement ‘ no fruit juices contain added contains only naturally occurring sugars’ may appear on the label in the same field of vision as the name of the products referred to in Part I, point 1, of Annex I to this Directive.	‘ 4. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, The statement ‘no “fruit juices do not contain added sugars ² ” may appear on the label in the same field of vision as the name of the products referred to in Part I, point 1 points 1 to 4 , of Annex I. In that case the statement “fruit juices contain sugars that occur naturally in the fruit” shall be added on the label to this Directive.’;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), second subparagraph				
56	** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).;	** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).;	** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9).;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(d)				
57	(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:	(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:	(d) paragraph point 6 is replaced by the following:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
58	<p>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.;</p>	<p>6. Without prejudice to Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for mixtures of fruit juice and fruit juice from concentrate, for reduced-sugar fruit juice, for reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate, and for fruit nectar obtained entirely or partly from one or more concentrated products, the labelling shall bear the words ‘from concentrate(s)’ or ‘partially from concentrate(s)’, as appropriate. That information shall be entered close to the product name, standing out well from any background, in clearly visible characters.;</p>	<p>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.;</p>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6a)				
58a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(da)				
58b		<i>(da) The following paragraph is added:</i>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(da), amending provision, first paragraph				
58c		<p>‘</p> <p><i>7a. Claims regarding positive properties, such as health benefits, ingredients or nutritional value, in comparison to the natural fruits contained in the fruit juice or the products listed in Annex I, points 1 to 4, shall not be made on the labelling for reduced-sugar fruit juice or reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate referred to in Annex I, point 6.</i></p> <p>’</p>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2)				
59	(2) Article 6 is replaced by the following:	(2) Article 6 is replaced by the following:	(2) Article 6 is replaced by the following:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
60	‘ Article 6	‘ Article 6	‘ Article 6	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				
61	Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, only the treatments and substances listed in Part II of Annex I to this Directive and the raw materials complying with Annex II to this Directive may be used to manufacture the products defined in Part I of that Annex I. Moreover, fruit nectars shall comply with the provisions of Annex IV to this Directive.;	Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, only the treatments and substances listed in Part II of Annex I to this Directive and the raw materials complying with Annex II to this Directive may be used to manufacture the products defined in Part I of that Annex I. Moreover, fruit nectars shall comply with the provisions of Annex IV to this Directive.;	Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, Only the treatments and substances listed in Part II of Annex I to this Directive and the raw materials complying with Annex II to this Directive may be used to manufacture the products defined in Part I of that Annex I. Moreover, fruit nectars shall comply with the provisions of Annex IV to this Directive.;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), first subparagraph				
61a			(2a) Article 7 is amended as follows:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), second subparagraph				
61b			(a) the first paragraph is numbered as paragraph 1;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), third subparagraph				
61c			(b) the following paragraphs are added:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), fourth subparagraph				
61d			<p>‘2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to lay down uniform rules regarding the use of the authorised treatment processes and the resulting physical, chemical, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics of the products listed in Annex I, Part I, points 6(a), 6(b) and 7.</p>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), fifth subparagraph				
61e			<p>3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts laying down the methods of analysis, taking into account international standards and technical progress, to verify whether the products listed in Annex I, Part I, points 1(a), 1(b), 2, 6(a), 6(b) and 7 are compliant with this Directive. 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</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			compliance with this Directive.	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), sixth subparagraph				
61f			4. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7b(2).'	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2b)				
61g			(2b) in Article 7a(2), (3) and (5), the words 'Article 7' are replaced by the words 'Article 7(1)'. 	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), first subparagraph				
61h			(2c) the following Article is inserted:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), second subparagraph				
61i			Article 7b	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), third subparagraph				
61j			1. The Commission shall be	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>assisted by the Committee for the Common Organisation of the Agricultural Markets established by Article 229(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council* in respect of Article 7(2), and by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed established by Article 58(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 in respect of Article 7(3). Those committees are committees within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council**.</p>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), fourth subparagraph				
61k			<p>2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), fifth subparagraph				
61l			<p>Where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU)</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			No 182/2011 shall apply.	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), fifth subparagraph, point (a)				
61m			_____	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), fifth subparagraph, point (b)				
61n			*Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), fifth subparagraph, point (c)				
61o			_____	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2c), fifth subparagraph, point (d)				
61p			**Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).'	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a)				
61q		<i>(2a) In Article 10, the following second paragraph is inserted:</i>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, first paragraph				
61r		<i>‘Part 1, point 6, of Annex I shall enter into force on the ... [12 months from the date on which a definition of ‘essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice’ has been added to this Directive].</i>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (3)				
62	(3) Annexes I and III are amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive;	(3) Annexes I and III are amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive;	(3) Annexes I and III are amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (3a)				
62a			(3a) in Annex IV, the twenty-fourth row concerning 'Quinces' is replaced by the following: ' Quinces (Cydonia oblonga L.) 50 ';	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4)				
63	(4) in Annex V, the following row is inserted in alphabetical order:	(4) in Annex V, the following row is inserted in alphabetical order:	(4) in Annex V, the following row is inserted in alphabetical order:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4a)				
63a				
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph				
64	‘			
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 1				
65	Coconut (*)	‘ Coconut (*)	‘ Coconut (*)	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 1				
66				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Cocos nucifera	Cocos nucifera	Cocos nucifera	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 1				
67	4,5	4,5	4,5	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, second paragraph				
68	.	.	.	
Article 2, first paragraph a				
68a		<i>The following article is inserted:</i>		
Article 2, first paragraph a, amending provision, first paragraph				
68b		<p>.</p> <p>Article 3a By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall present a legislative proposal to amend Annex I in order to introduce a definition of “essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice”, covering the main fruits used in fruit juices.;</p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3				
69	Article 3 Amendments to Directive 2001/113/EC	Article 3 Amendments to Directive 2001/113/EC	Article 3 Amendments to Directive 2001/113/EC	
Article 3, first paragraph				
70	Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)				
71	(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(-a)				
71a			(aa) In point 2 the following sentence is added at the end: 'By way of derogation, Member States that do not authorise the use of the terms 'marmalade' and 'extra marmalade' for the product names 'jam' and 'extra jam' as provided for in Annex II, Part I, first and second indent, may authorise, on their territory,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			that in case of citrus marmalade manufactured from three or more fruits the indication ‘mixed fruit marmalade’ or ‘[x] fruits marmalade’, where x is the number of fruits, may be used.	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(a)				
72	(a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
73	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, second paragraph				
74	_____	_____	_____	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, third paragraph				
75	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(b)				
76	(b) paragraph 4 is deleted;	(b) paragraph 4 is deleted;	(b) paragraph point 4 is deleted;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(ba)				
76a		<i>(ba) The following paragraph is inserted:</i>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(ba), amending provision, first paragraph				
76b		<i>4a. The country of origin of the fruits and sugar used to manufacture products defined in Annex I, shall be indicated on the label. If such a product is made of one type of fruit and the fruits used originate in more than one country, the countries of origin shall be indicated on the label in descending order according to each country of origin's share in weight of the fruit and the sugar used to manufacture the product.</i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><i>For products using a mix of different fruits originating from more than one country, the countries of origin shall be indicated on the label in descending order according to each country of origin's share in weight of the fruits used to manufacture the product.</i></p> <p><i>The percentage share in weight for each country of origin shall be indicated on the label of the packs using the following ranges:</i></p> <p><i>>90%</i></p> <p><i>70%-90%</i></p> <p><i>50%-70%</i></p> <p><i>30%-50%</i></p> <p><i>10%-30%</i></p> <p><i>less than 10%</i></p> <p><i>For packs containing 30 g or less, the percentage share in weight for each country of origin may be indicated on the label using one of the following ranges:</i></p> <p><i>>75%</i></p> <p><i>50%-75%</i></p> <p><i>25%-50%</i></p> <p><i>less than 25%</i></p> <p><i>Only for packs containing less than 30 g may the countries of origin be indicated on the label by using the ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code.</i></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(c)				
77	(c) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following: point 6 is deleted	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
78	‘ 6. Where the residual content of sulphur dioxide is more than 10 mg/kg, its presence shall be indicated on the list of ingredients by way of derogation from Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.;	‘ 6. Where the Residual content of sulphur dioxide is more than 10 mg/kg, its presence shall be indicated on the list of ingredients by way of derogation from Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.;	‘ 6. Where the residual content of sulphur dioxide is more than 10 mg/kg, its presence shall be indicated on the list of ingredients by way of derogation from Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)				
79	(2) Article 4 is replaced by the following:	(2) Article 4 is replaced by the following:	(2) Article 4 is replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
80	‘ Article 4	‘ Article 4	‘ Article 4	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
81	Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, only the ingredients listed in Annex II to this Directive and raw materials which comply with Annex III to this Directive may be used in the manufacture of the products defined in Annex I to this Directive.	Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, only the ingredients listed in Annex II to this Directive and raw materials which comply with Annex III to this Directive may be used in the manufacture of the products defined in Annex I to this Directive.	Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council** , Only the ingredients listed in Annex II to this Directive and raw materials which comply with Annex III to this Directive may be used in the manufacture of the products defined in Annex I to this Directive.	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, third paragraph				
82	_____	_____	_____	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
83	** Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).;	** Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).;	** Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)				
84	(3) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Directive;	(3) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Directive;	(3) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Directive;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4)				
85	(4) in Annex II, the third indent is replaced by the following:	(4) in Annex II, the third indent is replaced by the following:	(4) in Annex II, the third indent is second to fifth indents are replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph				
86	‘ – citrus fruit juice, whether or not concentrated: 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,;	‘ – citrus fruit juice, whether or not concentrated: in products obtained from other types of fruit: only in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly,;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph a				
86a			– citrus fruit juice, whether or not concentrated: in products obtained from other types of fruit: only in jam, extra jam, jelly and extra jelly,	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, third paragraph				
86b			– red fruit juices, whether or not concentrated: only in jam and extra jam manufactured from rosehips, strawberries,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants, plums and rhubarb,	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
86c			– red beetroot juice, whether or not concentrated: only in jam and jelly manufactured from strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, redcurrants and plums,;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4a), first subparagraph				
86d			(4a) in Annex II, the following indent is added:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4a), second subparagraph				
86e			‘- food additives authorised in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council*:.’	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4a), third subparagraph				
86f			_____	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4a), fourth subparagraph				
86g			* Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).’;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5)				
87	(5) in Annex III, Part B, point 1, the fourth indent is replaced by the following:	(5) in Annex III, Part B, point 1, the fourth indent is replaced by the following:	(5) In Annex III, Part B, point 1, the fourth indent is replaced by the following: deleted.	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, first paragraph				
88	‘ — with the exception of the raw materials used in the manufacture of ‘extra’ products: the use of sulphur dioxide (E 220) or its salts (E 221, E 222, E 223, E 224, E 226 and E 227) as an aid to manufacture provided that the maximum sulphur-dioxide content laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is not exceeded in the products defined in part I of Annex I.. ,	‘ — with the exception of the raw materials used in the manufacture of ‘extra’ products: the use of sulphur dioxide (E 220) or its salts (E 221, E 222, E 223, E 224, E 226 and E 227) as an aid to manufacture provided that the maximum sulphur-dioxide content laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is not exceeded in the products defined in part I of Annex I.. ,	‘ — with the exception of the raw materials used in the manufacture of ‘extra’ products: the use of sulphur dioxide (E 220) or its salts (E 221, E 222, E 223, E 224, E 226 and E 227) as an aid to manufacture provided that the maximum sulphur-dioxide content laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is not exceeded in the products defined in part I of Annex I.. ,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 4				
89	Article 4 Amendments to Directive 2001/114/EC	Article 4 Amendments to Directive 2001/114/EC	Article 4 Amendments to Directive 2001/114/EC	
Article 4, first paragraph				
90	Directive 2001/114/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 2001/114/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 2001/114/EC is amended as follows:	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (1)				
91	(1) in Article 3, the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(1) in Article 3, the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	(1) in Article 3, the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
92	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	‘ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council* shall apply to the products defined in Annex I to this Directive, subject to the following conditions:	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, second paragraph				
93	_____	_____	_____	

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Article 4, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph				
94	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	* Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).;	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2)				
95	(2) in Annex I, point 3, the following point is added:	(2) in Annex I, point 3, the following point is added:	(2) in Annex I, point 3, the following point subpoint is added:	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
96	(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.	(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.	(d) Reduction of the lactose content by conversion to glucose and galactose. Modifications in the composition of milk following as a result of 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 be without prejudice to the obligation as regards nutrition labelling laid	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in this point (d).;	Member States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in this point (d).;	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) subpoint. ;	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), first subparagraph				
96a			(2a) in Annex I, point 4, the following subpoints are added:	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), second subparagraph				
96b			‘(c) Authorized food enzymes in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council*.	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), third subparagraph				
96c			(d) Authorized food additives in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council**.	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), fourth subparagraph				
96d			_____	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), fifth subparagraph				
96e			* Regulation (EC) 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, Directive 2000/13/EC, Council Directive 2001/112/EC and Regulation (EC) No 258/97 (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 7).	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), sixth subparagraph				
96f			_____	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (2a), seventh subparagraph				
96g			** Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).’;	
Article 4, first paragraph, point (3)				
97	(3) in Annex II, point (a) is replaced by the following:	(3) in Annex II, point (a) is replaced by the following:	(3) in Annex II, point (a) is replaced by the following:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 4, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, first paragraph				
98	‘ (a) The English term ‘evaporated milk’ means the product defined in Annex I, point (1)(b)..	‘ (a) The English term ‘evaporated milk’ means the product defined in Annex I, point (1)(b)..	‘ (a) The English term ‘evaporated milk’ means the product defined in Annex I, point (1)(b).:-	
Article 5				
99	Article 5 Transposition	Article 5 Transposition	Article 5 Transposition	
Article 5(1), first subparagraph				
100	1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by [OP please insert the date = 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive] at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by [OP please insert the date = 18 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.	1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by [OP please insert the date = 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive] at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	
Article 5(1), second subparagraph				
101	They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date =	They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date =	They shall apply those provisions from [OP please insert the date =	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].	24 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].	24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive].	
Article 5(1), third subparagraph				
102	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	
Article 5(2)				
103	2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	
Article 6				
104	Article 6 Transitional measures	Article 6 Transitional measures	Article 6 Transitional measures	
Article 6, first paragraph				
105	Products which are placed on the	Products which are placed on the	Products which are placed on the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	market or labelled before [OP please insert the date = 24 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], in accordance with Directives 2001/110/EC, 2001/112/EC, 2001/113/EC and 2001/114/EC, may continue to be marketed until the exhaustion of stocks.	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.	
Article 6a				
105a		<p>Article 6a</p> <p>Penalties</p> <p><i>Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</i></p>		
Article 7				
106	Article 7 Entry into force	Article 7 Entry into force	Article 7 Entry into force	
Article 7, first paragraph				

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107	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
Article 8				
108	Article 8 Addressees	Article 8 Addressees	Article 8 Addressees	
Article 8, first paragraph				
109	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	
Formula				
110	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
111	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	
Formula				
112	The President	The President	The President	
Formula				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
113	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	
Formula				
114	The President	The President	The President	
Annex I				
115	Annex I	Annex I	Annex I	
Annex I, first paragraph				
116	Annexes I and III to Directive 2001/112/EC are amended as follows:	Annexes I, III and V and III to Directive 2001/112/EC are amended as follows:	Annexes I and III to Directive 2001/112/EC are amended as follows:	
Annex I, second paragraph				
117	(1) Annex I is amended as follows:		(1) Annex I is amended as follows:	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (-a), first subparagraph				
117a			(aa) in Part I, point (b) the first paragraph is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (-a), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
117b			‘The product obtained by reconstituting concentrated fruit juice defined in point 2 with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council*.	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (-a), third subparagraph				
117c			_____	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (-a), fourth subparagraph				
117d			*Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).’	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a)				
118	(a) in Part I, the following point 6 is added:		(a) in Part I, the following point 6 points are added:	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
119	‘		‘	

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	6.		6.	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (a)				
120	(a) Reduced-sugar fruit juice		(a) Reduced-sugar fruit juice	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (a), first paragraph				
121	The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in Part II, point 3, 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.		The product obtained from the product defined in point 1(a) where naturally occurring sugars have been removed by at least 30 % by using a process authorised under the conditions laid down in Part II, point 3, 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 typical for the original product, with the exception of changes in those characteristics directly resulting from the reduced sugar content.	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (a), first paragraph a				
121a		<i>Any form of additional sugar or sweetener, whether natural or artificial, is strictly prohibited in</i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>reduced-sugar fruit juice.</i>		
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (a), second paragraph				
122	The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice with fruit juice and/or fruit purée is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice.		The mixing of This product may be obtained by mixing reduced-sugar fruit juice with fruit juice and/or fruit purée is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice.	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (b)				
123	(b) Reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate		(b) Reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (b), first paragraph				
124	The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 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, and that have been	The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 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, and that have been	The product obtained from the products defined in point 1(b) or point 2 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 typical for the original	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC.	reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC.	product, with the exception of changes in those characteristics directly resulting from the decreased sugar content , and that have been reconstituted with potable water that meets the criteria set out in Directive 98/83/EC (EU) 2020/2184 .	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (b), first paragraph a				
124a		<i>Any form of additional sugar or sweetener, whether natural or artificial, is strictly prohibited in reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.</i>		
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (b), second paragraph				
125	The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate with fruit juice, fruit juice from concentrate, fruit purée and/or fruit purée from concentrate is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.;	The mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate with fruit juice, fruit juice from concentrate, fruit purée and/or fruit purée from concentrate is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate.;	The This product may be obtained by mixing of reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate with fruit juice, fruit juice from concentrate, fruit purée and/or reduced-sugar fruit juice , fruit purée from concentrate is authorised in the production of reduced-sugar and/or fruit juice purée from concentrate.;	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
125a			<p>7. 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 other physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics typical for the original product. Where the product is intended for direct consumption, the removal shall be at least 50 % of the water content.</p>	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), third subparagraph				
125b			<p>Flavour, pulp and cells obtained by suitable physical means from the same species of fruit may be restored to the concentrated fruit juice.</p>	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (b)				

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126	(b) Part II is amended as follows:	(b) Part II is amended as follows:	(b) Part II is amended as follows:	
Annex I, second paragraph, point (b)(i)				
127	(i) point 2 is amended as follows:	(i) point 2 is amended as follows:	(i) point 2 is amended as follows:	
Annex I, third paragraph				
128	- the third indent is replaced by the following:	- the third indent is replaced by the following:	- the third indent is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, third paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
129	‘ — 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;;’	‘ — 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;;’	‘ — For fruit juice, fruit juices from concentrate, concentrated fruit juices, reduced-sugar fruit juice and , reduced-sugar fruit juices from concentrate and concentrated reduced sugar fruit juice : restored flavour, pulp and cells;’;	
Annex I, fourth paragraph				
130	- the fifth indent is replaced by the following:	- the fifth indent is replaced by the following:	- the fifth indent is replaced by the following:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, fourth paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
131	<p>‘</p> <p>— For fruit nectars: restored flavour, pulp and cells; sugars and/or honey up to 20 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part I of Annex IV, 15 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part II of Annex IV and 10 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part III of Annex IV; and/or sweeteners;</p>	<p>‘</p> <p>— For fruit nectars: restored flavour, pulp and cells; sugars and/or honey up to 20 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part I of Annex IV, 15 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part II of Annex IV and 10 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part III of Annex IV; and/or sweeteners;</p>	<p>‘</p> <p>— For fruit nectars: restored flavour, pulp and cells; sugars and/or honey up to 20 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part I of Annex IV, 15 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part II of Annex IV and 10 % of the total weight of the finished products referred to in Part III of Annex IV; and/or sweeteners;</p>	
Annex I, fourth paragraph, amending provision, second paragraph				
132	<p>A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties, including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;’;</p>	<p>A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties, including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, the following indication should also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring sugars’;’;</p>	<p>A claim stating that sugars have not been added to fruit nectar, and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the consumer, may only be made where the product does not contain any added mono- or disaccharides or any other food used for its sweetening properties, including sweeteners as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. If sugars are naturally present in fruit nectar, Where such a claim is used the following indication shouldshall also appear on the label: ‘contains naturally occurring</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	‘	’	sugars’;;	‘
Annex I, fifth paragraph				
133	- the seventh indent is replaced by the following:	- the seventh indent is replaced by the following:	- the seventh indent is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, fifth paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
134	‘ — For products defined in Part I, points 1 to 6, in order to regulate acidic taste: lemon and/or lime juice and/or concentrated lemon and/or lime juice, up to 3 g per litre of juice, expressed as anhydrous citric acid;;	‘ — For products defined in Part I, points 1 to 6, in order to regulate acidic taste: lemon and/or lime juice and/or concentrated lemon and/or lime juice, up to 3 g per litre of juice, expressed as anhydrous citric acid;;	‘ — For products defined in Part I, points 1 to 6 7, in order to regulate acidic taste: lemon and/or lime juice and/or concentrated lemon and/or lime juice, up to 3 g per litre of juice, expressed as anhydrous citric acid;;	
Annex I, sixth paragraph				
135	- the following indent is added:	- the following indent is added:	- the following indent is added:	
Annex I, sixth paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
136	‘ — For reduced-sugar fruit juice: water to the extent strictly necessary to restore the water lost	‘ — For reduced-sugar fruit juice: water to the extent strictly necessary to restore the water lost	‘ — For reduced-sugar fruit juice: water to the extent strictly necessary to restore the water lost	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	due to the sugar-reduction process.’;	due to the sugar-reduction process.’;	due to the sugar-reduction process.’;	
Annex I, seventh paragraph				
137	(ii) point 3 is amended as follows:	(ii) point 3 is amended as follows:	(ii) point 3 is amended as follows:	
Annex I, eighth paragraph				
138	- the thirteenth indent is replaced by the following:	- the thirteenth indent is replaced by the following:	- the thirteenth indent is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, eighth paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
139	‘ – Plant proteins from wheat, peas, potatoes or sunflower seeds for clarification.’	‘ – Plant proteins from wheat, peas, potatoes or sunflower seeds for clarification.’	‘ – Plant proteins from wheat, peas, potatoes or sunflower seeds for clarification.’	
Annex I, ninth paragraph				
140	- the following indent is added:	- the following indent is added:	- the following indent is added:	
Annex I, ninth paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
141	‘ – Processes to remove naturally	‘ – <i>For reduced-sugar fruit juice</i>	‘ – The following processes to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.;	<i>and reduced-sugar fruit juice from concentrate:</i> processes to remove <i>reduce</i> 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.;	remove naturally occurring sugars, to the extent that they maintain all the other essential <i>typical</i> physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of an average type of juice of the fruit from which it comes: membrane filtration, yeast fermentation.;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph				
142	(2) Annex III is replaced by the following:	(2) Annex III is replaced by the following:	(2) Annex III is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
143	‘ ANNEX III	‘ ANNEX III	‘ ANNEX III	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, second paragraph				
144	PARTICULAR DESIGNATIONS FOR CERTAIN PRODUCTS LISTED IN ANNEX I	PARTICULAR DESIGNATIONS FOR CERTAIN PRODUCTS LISTED IN ANNEX I	PARTICULAR DESIGNATIONS FOR CERTAIN PRODUCTS LISTED IN ANNEX I	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph				
145				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	I. Particular designations that may only be used in the language of the designation	I. Particular designations that may only be used in the language of the designation	I. Particular designations that may only be used in the language of the designation	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (a)				
146	(a) ‘vruchtendrank’, for fruit nectars;	(a) ‘vruchtendrank’, for fruit nectars;	(a) ‘vruchtendrank’, for fruit nectars;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b)				
147	(b) ‘Süßmost’;	(b) ‘Süßmost’;	(b) ‘Süßmost’;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b), first paragraph				
148	The designation ‘Süßmost’ may be used only in conjunction with the product names ‘Fruchtsaft’ or ‘Fruchtnektar’:	The designation ‘Süßmost’ may be used only in conjunction with the product names ‘Fruchtsaft’ or ‘Fruchtnektar’:	The designation ‘Süßmost’ may be used only in conjunction with the product names ‘Fruchtsaft’ or ‘Fruchtnektar’:	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b), first paragraph, point (i)				
149	(i) for fruit nectar obtained exclusively from fruit juices, concentrated fruit juices or a mixture of these products, unpalatable in the natural state because of their high natural acidity;	(i) for fruit nectar obtained exclusively from fruit juices, concentrated fruit juices or a mixture of these products, unpalatable in the natural state because of their high natural acidity;	(i) for fruit nectar obtained exclusively from fruit juices, concentrated fruit juices or a mixture of these products, unpalatable in the natural state because of their high natural acidity;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b), first paragraph, point (ii)				
150	(ii) for fruit juice obtained from apples or from pears, with the addition of apples where appropriate, but with no added sugar;	(ii) for fruit juice obtained from apples or from pears, with the addition of apples where appropriate, but with no added sugar;	(ii) for fruit juice obtained from apples or from pears, with the addition of apples where appropriate, but with no added sugar;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (c)				
151	(c) ‘succo e polpa’ or ‘sumo e polpa’, for fruit nectars obtained exclusively from fruit purée and/or concentrated fruit purée;	(c) ‘succo e polpa’ or ‘sumo e polpa’, for fruit nectars obtained exclusively from fruit purée and/or concentrated fruit purée;	(c) ‘succo e polpa’ or ‘sumo e polpa’, for fruit nectars obtained exclusively from fruit purée and/or concentrated fruit purée;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (d)				
152	(d) ‘æblemost’, for apple juice with no added sugar;	(d) ‘æblemost’, for apple juice with no added sugar;	(d) (i) ‘æblemost’, for synonym of apple juice with no added sugar ;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (d)(i)				
152a			<i>deleted</i>	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (d)(ii)				
152b			(ii) ‘æblemost fra koncentrat’, synonym of apple juice from concentrate.	

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Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (e)(i)				
153	(i) 'sur ... saft', together with the name (in Danish) of the fruit used, for juices with no added sugar obtained from blackcurrants, cherries, redcurrants, whitecurrants, raspberries, strawberries or elderberries,	(i) 'sur ... saft', together with the name (in Danish) of the fruit used, for juices with no added sugar obtained from blackcurrants, cherries, redcurrants, whitecurrants, raspberries, strawberries or elderberries,	(i) 'sur ... saft', together with the name (in Danish) of the fruit used, for juices with no added sugar obtained from blackcurrants, cherries, redcurrants, whitecurrants, raspberries, strawberries or elderberries,	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (e)(ii)				
154	(ii) 'sød ... saft' or 'sødet ... saft' together with the name (in Danish) of the fruit used, for juices obtained from this fruit, with more than 200 g of added sugar per litre;	(ii) 'sød ... saft' or 'sødet ... saft' together with the name (in Danish) of the fruit used, for juices obtained from this fruit, with more than 200 g of added sugar per litre;	(ii) 'sød ... saft' or 'sødet ... saft' together with the name (in Danish) of the fruit used, for juices obtained from this fruit, with more than 200 g of added sugar per litre;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (f)				
155	(f) 'äppelmust/äpplemust', for apple juice with no added sugar;	(f) 'äppelmust/äpplemust', for apple juice with no added sugar;	(f) 'äppelmust/äpplemust', for synonym of apple juice with no added sugar;	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (g)				
156	(g) 'mosto', synonym of grape juice;	(g) 'mosto', synonym of grape juice;	(g) 'mosto', synonym of grape juice;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (h)				
157	(h) ‘smiltsērķšķu sula ar cukuru’ or ‘astelpaju mahl suhkruga’ or ‘słodzony sok z rokitnika’ for juices obtained from seabuckthorn berries with no more than 140 g of added sugar per litre.	(h) ‘smiltsērķšķu sula ar cukuru’ or ‘astelpaju mahl suhkruga’ or ‘słodzony sok z rokitnika’ for juices obtained from seabuckthorn berries with no more than 140 g of added sugar per litre.	(h) ‘smiltsērķšķu sula ar cukuru’ or ‘astelpaju mahl suhkruga’ or ‘słodzony sok z rokitnika’ for juices obtained from seabuckthorn berries with no more than 140 g of added sugar per litre.	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, fourth paragraph				
158	II. Particular designations that may be used in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is placed on the market	II. Particular designations that may be used in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is placed on the market	II. Particular designations that may be used in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is placed on the market Union	
Annex I, tenth paragraph, amending provision, fourth paragraph, point (a)				
159	(a) ‘coconut water’, for the product which is directly extracted from the coconut without expressing the coconut meat, as a synonym of coconut juice..	(a) ‘coconut water’, for the product which is directly extracted from the coconut without expressing the coconut meat, as a synonym of coconut juice..	(a) ‘coconut water’, for the product which is directly extracted from the coconut without expressing the coconut meat, as a synonym of coconut juice..	
Annex I, paragraph 1, point 2a new				
159a		2a. In Annex V, the following row is added :		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point 1., amending provision, first paragraph				
159b		<p>‘</p> <p><i>Common Name of the Fruit:</i> <i>Blood Orange</i> <i>Botanical Name: Citrus × sinensis</i> <i>Minimum Brix levels: 10</i></p> <p>’</p>		
Annex II				
160	Annex II	Annex II	Annex II	
Annex II, first paragraph				
161	Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows:	Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows:	Annex I to Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows:	
Annex II, second paragraph				
162	(1) Part I is amended as follows:	(1) Part I is amended as follows:	(1) Part I is amended as follows:	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a)				
163	(a) the first and second indents are replaced by the following:	(a) the first and second indents are replaced by the following:	(a) the first and second indents are replaced by the following:	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, first paragraph				
164				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>– ‘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.</p>	<p>– ‘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.</p>	<p>– ‘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.</p>	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, second paragraph				
165	<p>Member States may, however, in order to take account of societal practices, authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ be used for the product named ‘jam’.</p>	<p>Member States may, however, in order to take account of societal practices, authorise that the term ‘marmalade’ be used for the product named ‘jam’.</p>	<p>Member States may, however, in order to take account of societal practices consumer habits, authorise, on their territory, that the term ‘marmalade’ be used for the product named name ‘jam’, except in the case of citrus jam.</p>	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph				
166	<p>The quantity of pulp and/or purée used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:</p>	<p>The quantity of pulp and/or purée used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:</p>	<p>The quantity of pulp and/or purée used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:</p>	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph, first indent				
167	<p>- 450 g as a general rule,</p>	<p>- 450 g as a general rule,</p>	<p>- 450 g as a general rule,</p>	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph, second indent				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
168	- 350 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,	- 350 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,	- 350 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph, third indent				
169	- 250 g for ginger,	- 250 g for ginger,	- 250 150 g for ginger,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph, fourth indent				
170	- 230 g for cashew apples,	- 230 g for cashew apples,	- 230 g for cashew apples,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph, fifth indent				
171	- 80 g for passion fruit.	- 80 g for passion fruit.	- 80 g for passion fruit.	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, third paragraph, sixth indent				
172	- ‘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	- ‘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	- ‘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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	respective fruits. Citrus extra jam may be obtained from the whole fruit, cut into strips and/or sliced.	respective fruits. Citrus extra jam may be obtained from the whole fruit, cut into strips and/or sliced.	respective fruits. Citrus extra jam may be obtained from the whole fruit, cut into strips and/or sliced.	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
173	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'.	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'.	Member States may, however, in order to take account of their societal practices consumer habits , authorise, on their territory , that the term 'extra marmalade' be used for the product name 'extra jam', except in the case of citrus extra jam .	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, fifth paragraph				
174	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 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 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.	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, sixth paragraph				
175	The quantity of pulp used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:	The quantity of pulp used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:	The quantity of pulp used for the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than:	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, sixth paragraph, first indent				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
176	- 550 g as a general rule,	- 550 g as a general rule,	- 550 500 g as a general rule,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, sixth paragraph, second indent				
177	- 450 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,	- 450 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,	- 450 g for redcurrants, rowanberries, sea-buckthorns, blackcurrants, rosehips and quinces,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, sixth paragraph, third indent				
178	- 350 g for ginger,	- 350 g for ginger,	- 350 250 g for ginger,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, sixth paragraph, fourth indent				
179	- 290 g for cashew apples,	- 290 g for cashew apples,	- 290 g for cashew apples,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a), amending provision, sixth paragraph, fifth indent				
180	- 100 g for passion fruit.;	- 100 g for passion fruit.;	- 100 g for passion fruit.;	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (b)				
181	(b) the fifth and sixth indents are replaced by the following:	(b) the fifth and sixth indents are replaced by the following:	(b) the fifth and sixth indents are replaced by the following:	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (b), amending provision, first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
182	<p>– ‘Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel.</p>	<p>– ‘—‘Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel. <i>In the name ‘citrus marmalade’, the term ‘citrus’ may be replaced by the name of the citrus fruit used.</i></p>	<p>– ‘Citrus marmalade’ is a mixture, brought to a suitable gelled consistency, of water, sugars and one or more of the following products obtained from citrus fruit: pulp, purée, juice, aqueous extracts and peel. The term “citrus” may be exchanged for the name of the citrus fruit(s) used.</p>	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (b), amending provision, second paragraph				
183	<p>The quantity of citrus fruit used in the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than 200 g of which at least 75 g must be obtained from the endocarp.</p>	<p>The quantity of citrus fruit used in the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than 200 g of which at least 75 g must be obtained from the endocarp.</p>	<p>The quantity of citrus fruit used in the manufacture of 1 000 g of finished product must not be less than 200 g of which at least 75 g must be obtained from the endocarp.</p>	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (b), amending provision, third paragraph				
184	<p>— The name ‘jelly marmalade’ may be used where the product defined as citrus marmalade contains no insoluble matter except possibly for small quantities of finely sliced peel.;</p>	<p>— The name ‘jelly marmalade’ may be used where the product defined as citrus marmalade contains no insoluble matter except possibly for small quantities of finely sliced peel.;</p>	<p>— The name ‘jelly marmalade’ may be used where the product defined as citrus marmalade contains no insoluble matter except possibly for small quantities of finely sliced peel.;</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex II, third paragraph				
185	(2) Part II is replaced by the following:	(2) Part II is replaced by the following:	(2) Part II is replaced by the following:	
Annex II, third paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
186	<p>II. Products defined in Part I must have a soluble dry matter content of 60 % or more as determined by refractometer, except for those products that fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council*** as regards reduced sugar, and those products in respect of which sugars have been wholly or partially replaced by sweeteners.</p>	<p>II. Products defined in Part I must have a soluble dry matter content of 60 % or more as determined by refractometer, except for those products that fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council*** as regards reduced sugar, and those products in respect of which sugars have been wholly or partially replaced by sweeteners.</p>	<p>II. Products defined in Part I must have a soluble dry matter content of 60 % or more as determined by refractometer, except for those products that fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council*** as regards reduced sugar, and those products in respect of which sugars have been wholly or partially replaced by sweeteners.</p>	
Annex II, third paragraph, amending provision, second paragraph				
187	Without prejudice to Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, Member States may, in order to take account of certain particular cases, authorise the reserved names for products defined in Part I which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 %.	Without prejudice to Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, Member States may, in order to take account of certain particular cases, authorise the reserved names for products defined in Part I which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 %.	Without prejudice to Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, Member States may, in order to take account of certain particular cases, authorise the reserved names for products defined in Part I which have a soluble dry matter content of less than 60 %.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex II, third paragraph, amending provision, third paragraph				
188	*** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9)..	*** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9)..	*** Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9)..	