

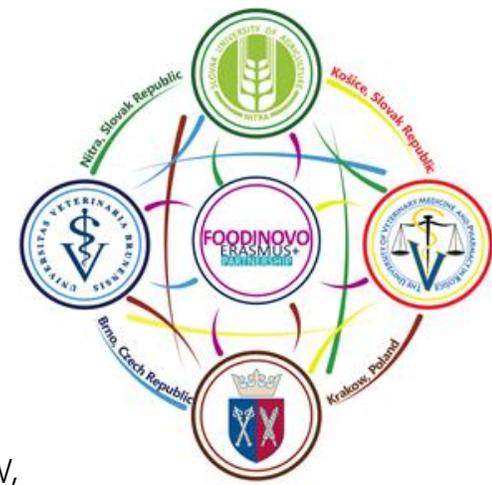
European legislation for plant origin foodstuff



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



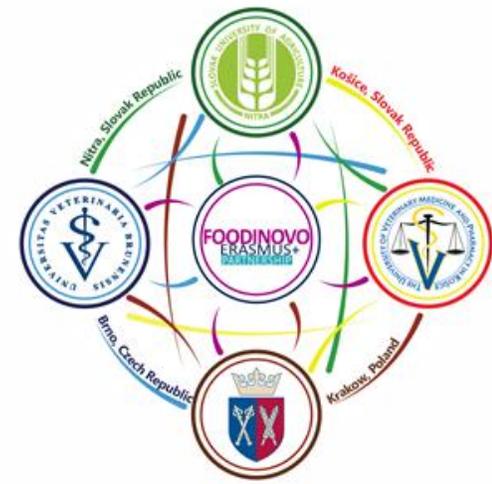
European common legislation for plant origin foodstuff



- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety
- Regulation No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs
- Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products
- Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers
- Commission regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuff
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain
- Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the council on food additives contaminants in foodstuffs
- Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the council (EU) 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007



Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

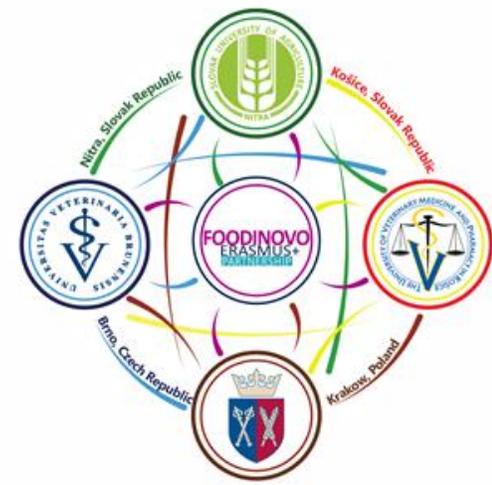


- Food safety requirements:
 - food shall not be placed on market if it is unsafe.
 - food shall be deemed to be unsafe if it is considered to be:
 - injurious to health
 - unfit for human consumption (through decay)



Regulation No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs

- Food business operators' obligations
 - General and specific hygiene requirements
 - Hazard analysis and critical control points
 - Official controls, registration and approval
- Guides to good practice
- Import and exports
- Annex 1 – primary production
- Annex 2 – general hygiene requirements for all food business operators (except when annex 1 applies)



Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers



Article 6 - Basic requirement

- Any food intended for supply to the final consumer or to mass caterers shall be accompanied by food information in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 7 – Fair information practises

- Food information shall not be misleading

Article 12 and 13: Availability and Placement of mandatory food information; presentation

- Mandatory food information shall be available and shall be easily accessible
- In case of prepacked food – directly on package, durability, country of origin or place of provenance, method of manufacture or production
- Mandatory food information shall be marked in a conspicuous (attractive) place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible (readable) and, where appropriate, indelible (can not be deleted)
- It shall not in any way be hidden, obscured, detracted from or interrupted by any other written or pictorial matter or any other intervening material.
- The mandatory particulars listed in Article 9(1) shall be printed on the package or on the label attached in such a way as to ensure clear legibility, in characters using a font size where the x-height, as defined in Annex IV, is equal to or greater than 1,2 mm
- In case of packaging or containers the largest surface of which has an area of less than 80 cm² , the x-height of the font size referred to in paragraph 2 shall be equal to or greater than 0,9 mm.



Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers



Article 9 - List of mandatory particulars

- The name of the food
- The list of ingredients
- Allergens
- The quantity of certain ingredients
- The net quantity of the food
- The date of minimum durability or the use by date
- Any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use
- The name or business name and address of the food business operator
- The country of origin
- Instruction for use where it would be difficult to make appropriate use of the food in absence of such instructions
- A nutrition declaration
- In addition to the particulars listed in Article 9(1),
 - additional mandatory particulars for specific types or categories of foods are laid down in Annex III (for example: packaged in a protective atmosphere, with sweeteners, with sugar and sweeteners)



Commission regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuff



- **food safety criterion** means a criterion defining the acceptability of a product or a batch of foodstuff applicable to products placed on the market;
- **process hygiene criterion** means a criterion indicating the acceptable functioning of the production process. Such a criterion is not applicable to products placed on the market. It sets an indicative contamination value above which corrective actions are required in order to maintain the hygiene of the process in compliance with food law;
- When testing against food safety criteria set out in Chapter 1 of Annex I provides unsatisfactory results, the product or batch of foodstuffs shall be withdrawn or recalled in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

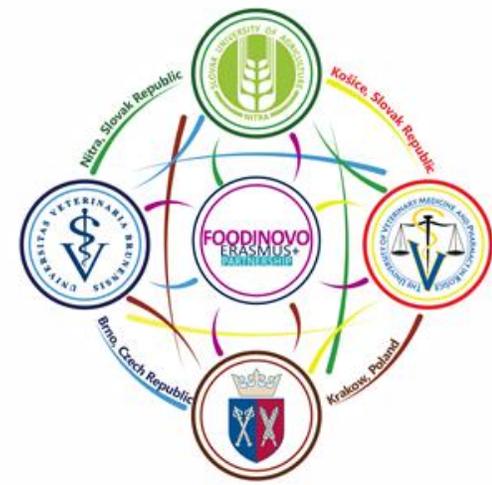


Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the council on food additives contaminants in foodstuffs

FOOD ADDITIVE

- any substance not normally consumed as a food in itself and not normally used as a characteristic ingredient of food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transport or storage of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, in it or its by-products becoming directly or indirectly a component of such foods

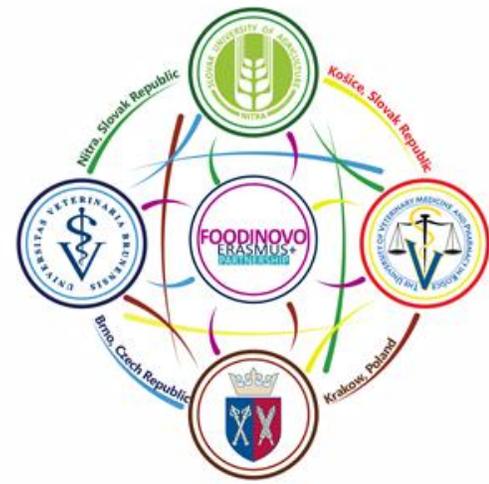
Only food additives included in the Community list in Annex II may be placed on the market as such and used in foods under the conditions of use specified therein.;



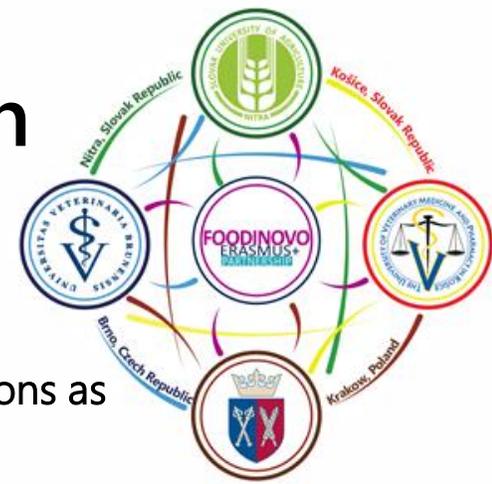
Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the council on food additives contaminants in foodstuffs

FOOD ADDITIVE

Only food additives included in the Community list in Annex II may be placed on the market as such and used in foods under the conditions of use specified therein.



Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the council on food additives contaminants in foodstuffs



Unprocessed foods as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, excluding meat preparations as defined by Regulation (EC) No 853/2004:

- Honey as defined in Council Directive 2001/110/EC
- Non-emulsified oils and fats of animal or vegetable origin
- Butter
- Unflavoured pasteurised and sterilised (including UHT) milk and unflavoured plain pasteurised cream (excluding reduced fat cream)
- Unflavoured fermented milk products, not heat-treated after fermentation
- Unflavoured buttermilk (excluding sterilised buttermilk)
- Natural mineral water as defined in Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2) and spring water and all other bottled or packed waters
- Coffee (excluding flavoured instant coffee) and coffee extracts
- Unflavoured leaf tea
- Sugars as defined in Council Directive 2001/111/EC (3)
- Dry pasta, excluding gluten-free and/or pasta intended for hypoproteic diets, in accordance with Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4)
- Foods for infants and young children as referred to in Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 (5), including foods for special medical purposes for infants and young children



Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the council on food additives contaminants in foodstuffs



PART B: LIST OF ALL ADDITIVES

AUTHORISED FOOD ADDITIVES AND CONDITIONS OF USE IN FOOD CATEGORIES

Category number	E-number	Name	Maximum level (mg/l or mg/kg as appropriate)	Footnotes	Restrictions/exceptions
0	Food additives permitted in all categories of foods excluding foods for infants and young children, except where specifically provided for				
	E 290	Carbon dioxide	<i>quantum satis</i>		may be used in foods for infants and young children
	E 938	Argon	<i>quantum satis</i>		may be used in foods for infants and young children
	E 939	Helium	<i>quantum satis</i>		may be used in foods for infants and young children



Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the council on food additives contaminants in foodstuffs

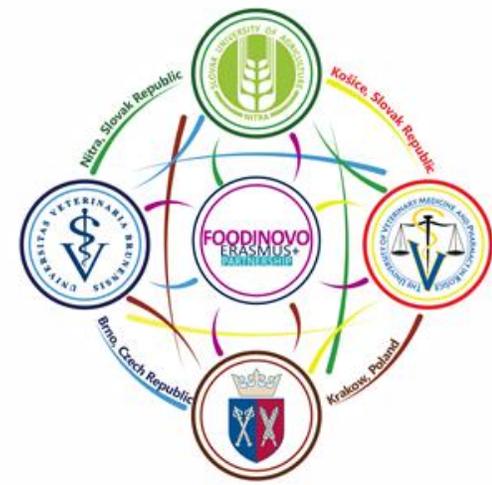


PART E: AUTHORISED FOOD ADDITIVES AND CONDITIONS OF USE IN FOOD CATEGORIES

Beer and malt beverages				
E 150a,b,d	Plain caramel, Caustic sulphite caramel and Sulphite ammonia caramel	quantum satis		
E 150c	Ammonia caramel	6 000		
E 150c	Ammonia caramel	9 500		only 'Bière de table/Tafelbier/Table beer' (original wort content less than 6 %); Brown ale, porter, stout and old ale
E 210-213	Benzoic acid — benzoates	200	(1) (2)	only alcohol-free beer; beer in kegs containing more than 0,5 % added fermentable sugar and/or fruit juices or concentrates



Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs



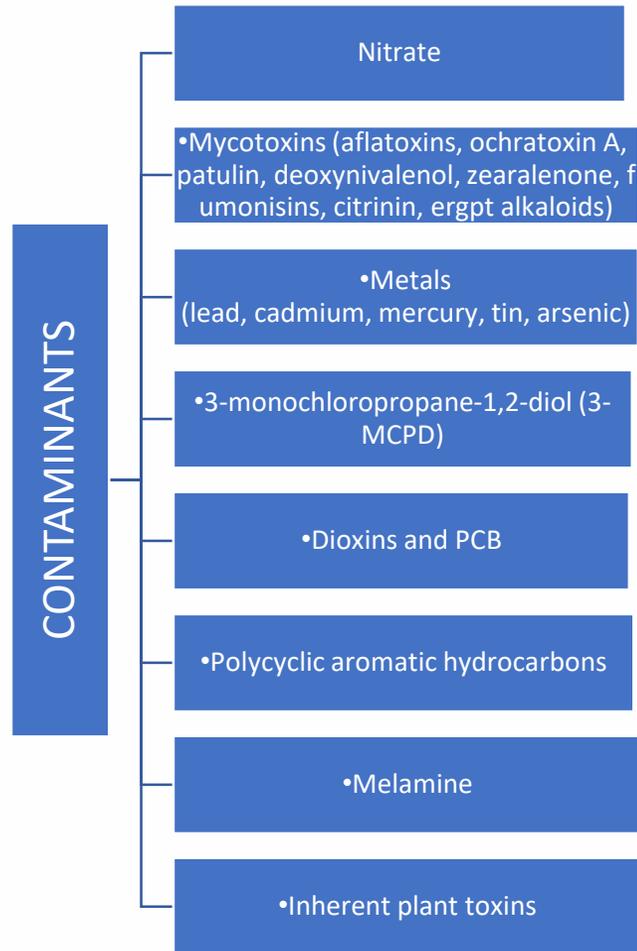
GENERAL RULES:

The foodstuffs listed in the Annex shall not be placed on the market where they contain a contaminant listed in the Annex at a level exceeding the maximum level set out in the Annex.

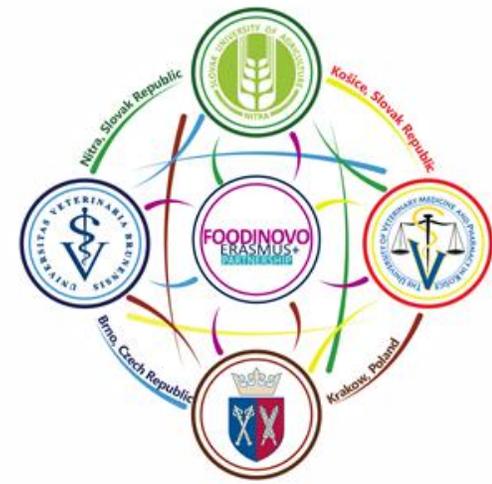
The maximum levels specified in the Annex shall apply to the edible part of the foodstuffs concerned, unless otherwise specified in the Annex.



Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs



Regulation No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products



FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Article 76



Products of the fruit and vegetables sector which are intended to be sold fresh to the consumer may only be marketed if they are sound, fair and of marketable quality and if the country of origin is indicated.



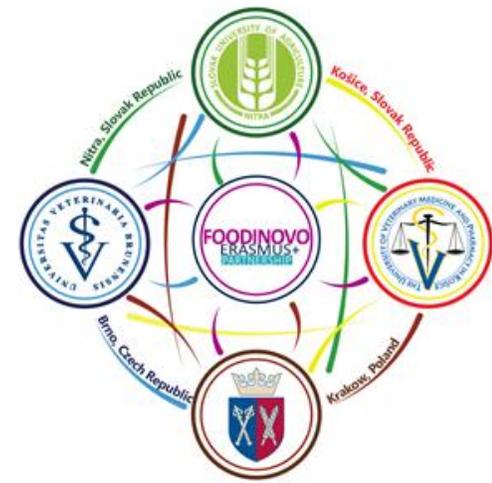
WINE

Article 80

Only authorised oenological processes shall be used to produce wine



Fruits and vegetables



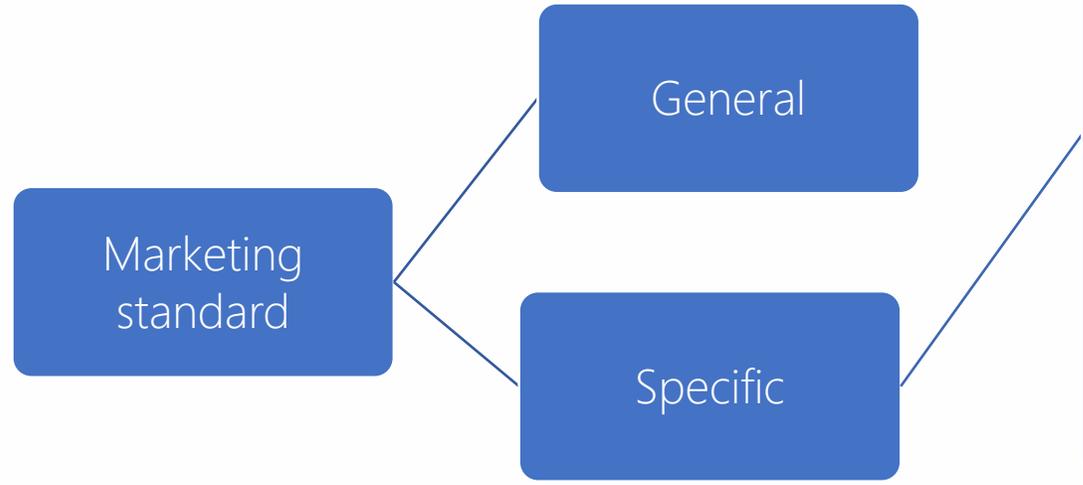
- Slide 2-15
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors
- Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC
- Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



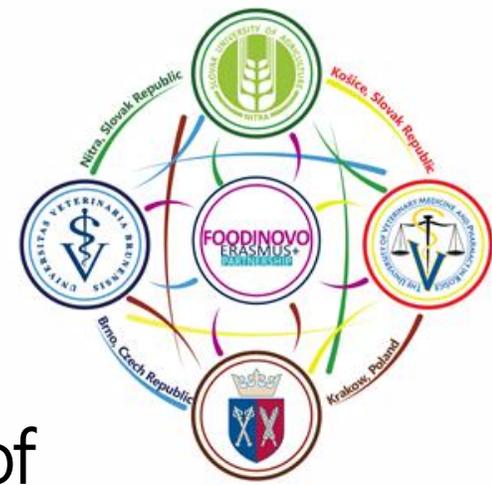
Fruit and vegetables not covered by a specific marketing standard shall conform to the general marketing standard



- apples
- citruse
- kiwi
- lettuces
- peaches and nectarines
- pears
- strawberries
- sweet peppers
- table grapes
- tomatoes



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

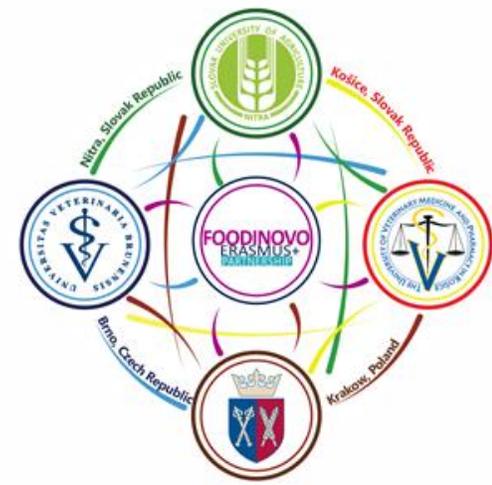


Article 4: Exceptions and exemptions from the application of marketing standards.

- Products intended for processing
- Products having undergone trimming or cutting making them ready to eat or kitchen ready
- Edible sprouts
- Non-cultivated mushrooms
- Nuts
- Saffron



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



Article 6: Information particulars at the retail stage

- country of origin and, where appropriate, class and variety or commercial type in such a way as not to mislead the consumer - **visible, readable**
- for products which are pre-packaged, the net weight shall be indicated, in addition to all the information provided for in the marketing standards. However, in the case of products sold by number, the requirement to indicate the net weight shall not apply if the number of items may be clearly seen and easily counted from the outside or, if the number is indicated on the label.



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



GENERAL MARKETING STANDARDS

1. Minimum quality requirements

Subject to the tolerances allowed, the products shall be:

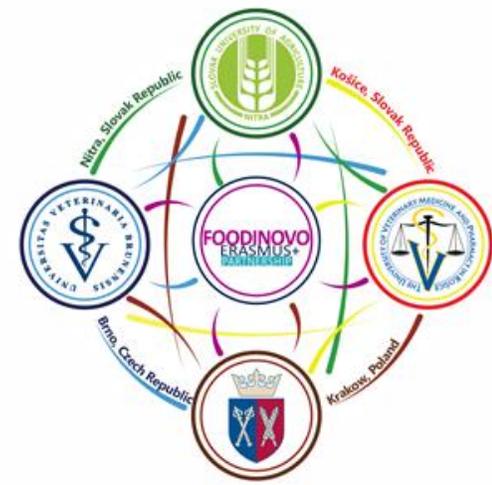
- intact
- sound; products affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make them unfit for consumption are excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- practically free from pests
- practically free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The condition of the products must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling,
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



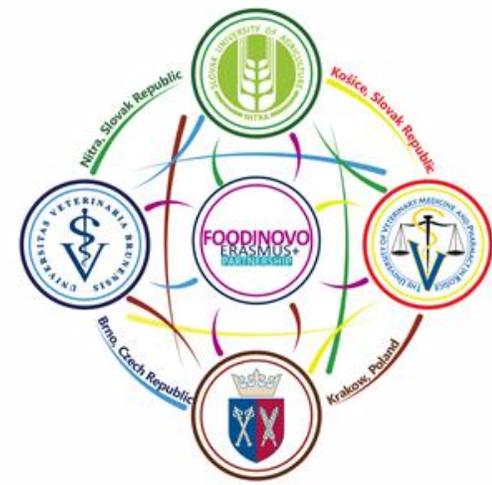
GENERAL MARKETING STANDARDS

2. Minimum maturity requirements

- The products must be sufficiently developed, but not over-developed, and fruit must display satisfactory ripeness and must not be overripe.
- The development and state of maturity of the products must be such as to enable them to continue their ripening process and to reach a satisfactory degree of ripeness.



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



GENERAL MARKETING STANDARDS

3. Tolerance

A tolerance of 10 % by number or weight of product not satisfying the minimum quality requirements shall be permitted in each lot. Within this tolerance not more than 2 per cent in total may consist of produce affected by decay.

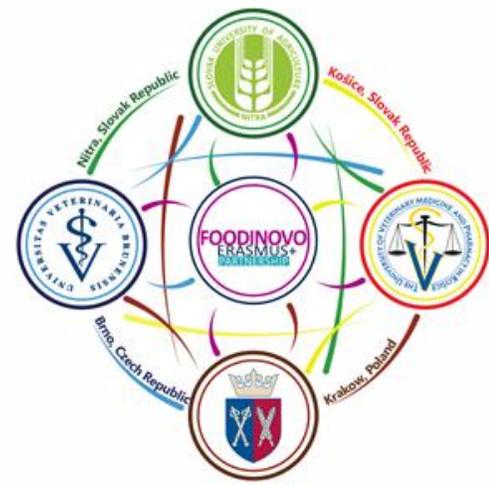


Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

GENERAL MARKETING STANDARDS

4. Marking of origin of produce

- Full name of the country of origin
- The name and the address of a packer/ dispatcher/seller established within the Union indicated in close connection with the mention 'Packed for + a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher.



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS

- apples
- citruse
- kiwi
- lettuces
- peaches and nectarines
- pears
- strawberries
- sweet peppers
- table grapes
- tomatoes



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS

- I. Definition of produce
- II. Provisions concerning quality
 - Minimum requirements
 - Maturity requirements
 - Classification
- III. Provisions concerning sizing
- IV. Provisions concerning tolerances
- V. Provisions concerning presentation
- VI. Provisions concerning marking (=labelling)



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

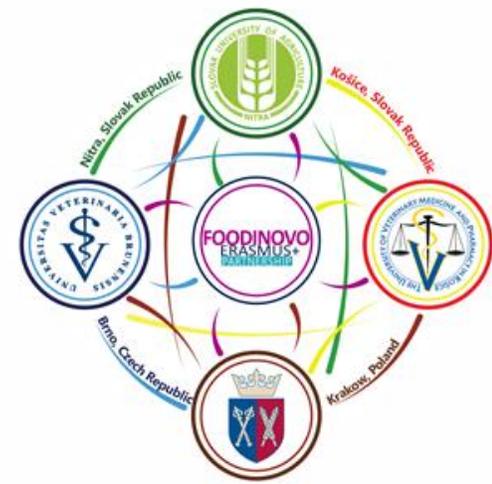
SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for apples

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/seller / 'Packed for:'
- 'Apples' if the contents are not visible from the outside
- Name of the variety
- Country of origin
- Class (Extra, Class 1, Class II) Size



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for citrus fruit

Labelling

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- Common name of the species if the produce is not visible from the outside.
- Name of the variety, for oranges.
- For the mandarins' group:
 - Satsumas: 'Satsumas', which may be followed by the variety
 - Clementines: 'Clementines', which may be followed by the variety and, where appropriate, by either the indication 'seedless' for seedless clementines (no seeds), clementines (1 to 10 seeds), or clementines 'with seeds' for clementines with more than 10 seeds
 - Other mandarins and their hybrids: name of the variety.
- Class (Extra, class I, class II)
- Size
- Country of origin



When used, mention of the preserving agent or other chemical substances used at post-harvest stage.



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for kiwi

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Kiwifruit' and/or 'Actinidia', if the contents are not visible from the outside.
- Class
- Country of origin
- Size expressed by the minimum and maximum weight of the fruit



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for lettuces

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Lettuces', 'butterhead lettuces', 'batavia', 'crisphead lettuces (Iceberg)', 'cos lettuces', 'leaf lettuce' (or, for example and where appropriate, 'Oak leaf', 'Lollo bionda', 'Lollo rossa'), 'curled-leaved endives', 'broad-leaved (Batavian) endives', or equivalent denomination if the contents are not visible from the outside.
- Class (I or II)
- Size, expressed by the minimum weight per unit, or number of units
- Country of origin
- Grown under protection where appropriate



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for peaches and nectarines

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Peaches' or 'Nectarines', if the contents are not visible from the outside.
- Colour of the flesh
- Country of origin
- Class (Extra, I, II)
- Size (if sized)



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for pears

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Pears' if the contents of the package are not visible from the outside.
- Name of the variety
- Country of origin
- Class (Extra, I, II)
- Size

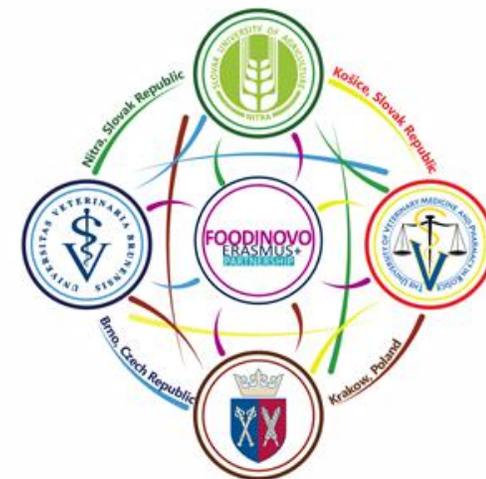


Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for strawberries

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Strawberries' if the contents of the package are not visible from the outside.
- Class (extra, I, II)
- Country of origin



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for peppers

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Sweet peppers' if the contents are not visible from the outside.
- Class (Extra, I, II)
- Size (if sized)
- Country of origin
- 'Hot' or equivalent denomination, where appropriate

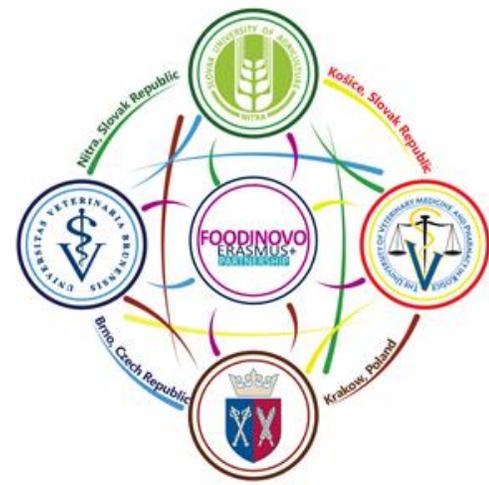


Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors

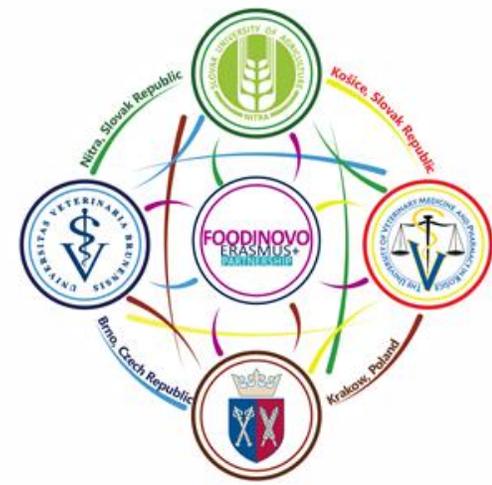
SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for grapes

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Table Grapes' if the contents are not visible from the outside.
- Name of the variety
- Class (Extra, I, II)
- Country of origin



Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors



SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS for tomatoes

Labelling:

- The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher/'Packed for:'
- 'Tomatoes' or 'trusses of tomatoes' and the commercial type if the contents are not visible from the outside. These details must always be provided for 'cherry' (or 'cocktail') tomatoes, whether in trusses or not.
- Class
- Size (if sized)
- Country of origin



Authorization of pesticide active substance in EU



Authorization of pesticide active substance in EU -
Regulation No 1107/2009

AUTHORIZED – MRL in Regulation No
396/2005

UNAUTHORIZE

Annex I
Products of plant and animal
origin referred to in Article 2(1) to
which MRLs apply

Annex II
MRLs formerly defined under Directives
86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC, referred
to in Article 21(1)
Annex III
Temporary MRLs for substances without MRLs
under Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and
90/642/EEC

0,01 mg/kg

Anex IV
List of active substances
of plant protection
products evaluated
under Directive
91/414/EEC for which
no MRLs are required,
referred to in Article 5(1)



Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC



This Regulation lays down rules for the authorisation of plant protection products in commercial form and for their placing on the market, use and control within the Community

Approval criteria for active substances.

- An active substance shall be approved in accordance with Annex II if it may be expected, in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge, that, taking into account the approval criteria set out in points 2 and 3 of that Annex, plant protection products containing that active substance meet the requirements provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3.
- The assessment of the active substance shall first establish whether the approval criteria set out in points 3.6.2 to 3.6.4 and 3.7 of Annex II are satisfied. If these criteria are satisfied the assessment shall continue to establish whether the other approval criteria set out in points 2 and 3 of Annex II are satisfied.

The residues of the plant protection products, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use, shall meet the following requirements:

- they shall not have any harmful effects on human health, including that of vulnerable groups, or animal health, taking into account known cumulative and synergistic effects where the scientific methods accepted by the Authority to assess such effects are available, or on groundwater
- they shall not have any unacceptable effect on the environment.

For residues which are of toxicological, ecotoxicological, environmental or drinking water relevance, there shall be methods in general use for measuring them. Analytical standards shall be commonly available.



Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC



Article 27 Co-formulants

A co-formulant shall not be accepted for inclusion in a plant protection product where it has been established that:

- its residues, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice, and having regard to realistic conditions of use, have a harmful effect on human or animal health or on groundwater or an unacceptable effect on the environment; or
- its use, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use, has a harmful effect on human or animal health or an unacceptable effect on plants, plant products or the environment.

Co-formulants which are not accepted for inclusion in a plant protection product pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be included in **Annex III** in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(4).

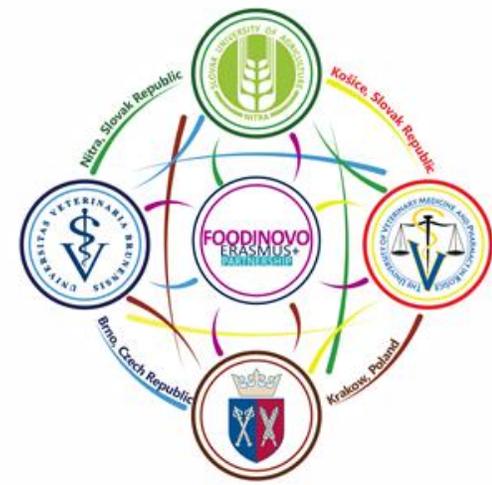
3. The Commission may review co-formulants at any time. It may take into account relevant information provided by Member States.

Annex III

- List of co-formulants which are not accepted for inclusion in plant protection products as referred to in Article 27



Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC



This Regulation shall apply to products of plant and animal origin or parts thereof covered by Annex I to be used as fresh, processed and/or composite food or feed in or on which pesticide residues may be present.

- The maximum residue level (MRL) means the upper legal level of a concentration for a pesticide residue in or on food or feed set in accordance with this Regulation



Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC



The products covered by Annex I shall not contain, from the time they are placed on the market as food or feed, or fed to animals, any pesticide residue exceeding:

- (a) the MRLs for those products set out in Annexes II and III;
- (b) 0.01 mg/kg for those products for which no specific MRL is set out in Annexes II or III, or for active substances not listed in Annex IV



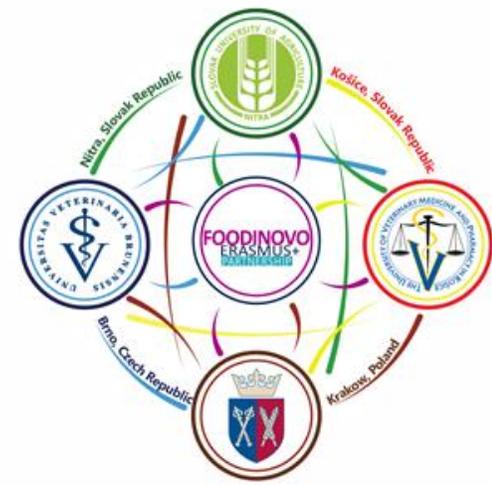
Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

Obligatory information for fruits and vegetables according to Regulation 1169/2011 (information in bracelet are not required for unprocessed fruits and vegetables)

- name of the food
- (list of ingredients)
- allergens
- (the quantity of certain ingredients)
- the net quantity of the food – is not required in case of food that are normally sold by number, provided that the number of items can clearly be seen and easily counted from outside or, if not, is indicated on the labelling
- the date of minimum durability - is not required for fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, which have not been peeled or cut
- special storage conditions
- the name of the food business operator
- the country of origin – in accordance with Regulation No 1308/2013 - Products of the fruit and vegetables sector which are intended to be sold fresh to the consumer may only be marketed if they are sound, fair and of marketable quality and if **the country of origin is indicated.**
- (instruction for use)
- (nutrition declaration) – not required for unprocessed products



Spirits



- Slide 2-15
- Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers
- Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages



Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages

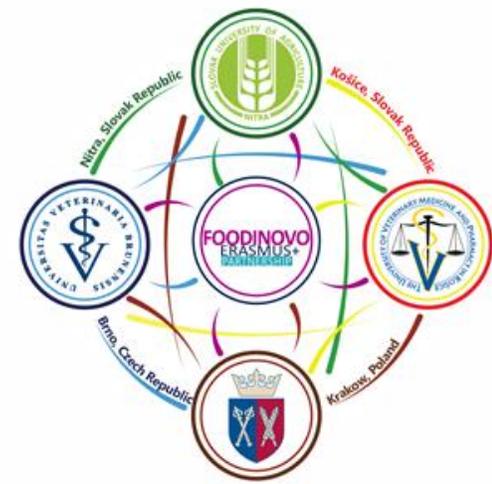
Definition of and requirements for spirit drink

For the purpose of this Regulation, 'spirit drink' means an alcoholic beverage:

- intended for human consumption
- possessing particular organoleptic qualities
- having a minimum alcoholic strength of 15 % vol.
- having been produced:
 - either directly (distillation, maceration, addition of flavourings,..)
 - or by the mixture of a spirit drink with one or more



Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages



ARTICLE 5 DEFINITION OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

- it has been obtained exclusively from products listed in Annex I
- it has no detectable taste other than that of the raw materials used in its production;
- its minimum alcoholic strength by volume is 96,0 %;
- its maximum levels of residues do not exceed the following:
 - total acidity (expressed in acetic acid): 1,5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - esters (expressed in ethyl acetate): 1,3 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - aldehydes (expressed in acetaldehyde): 0,5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - higher alcohols (expressed in 2-methyl-1-propanol): 0,5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - methanol: 30 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - dry extract: 1,5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - volatile bases containing nitrogen (expressed in nitrogen): 0,1 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - furfural: not detectable.



Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages

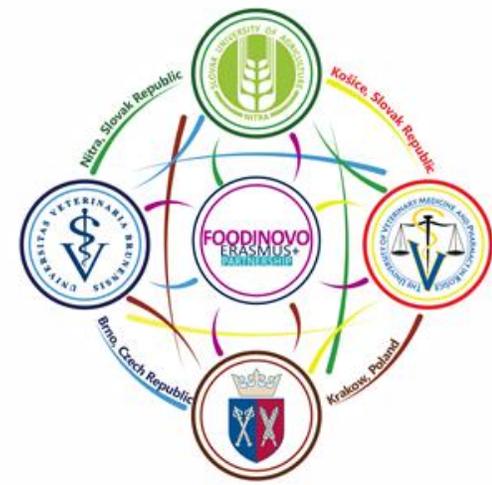
Spirit drinks shall be categorised in accordance with the general rules laid down in this Article and the specific rules laid down in Annex I.



- Rum
- Whiskey or whiskey
- Grain spirit
- Wine spirit
- Brandy or Weinbrand
- Grape marc spirit or grape marc
- Fruit marc spirit
- Raisin spirit or raisin brandy
- Fruit spirit
- Cider spirit, perry spirit and cider and perry spirit
- Honey spirit
- Hefebrand or lees spirit
- Beer spirit
- Topinambur or Jerusalem artichoke spirit
- Vodka
- Spirit (supplemented by the name of the fruit, berries or nuts) obtained by maceration and distillation
- Geist (supplemented by the name of the fruit or the raw materials used)
- Gentian
- Juniper-flavoured spirit drink
- Gin
- Distilled gin
- London gin
- Caraway-flavoured spirit drink or *Kümmel*
- *Akvavit* or *akvavit*
- Aniseed-flavoured spirit drink
- *Pastis*
- *Pastis de Marseille*
- *Anis* or *janeževac*
- Distilled *anis*
- Bitter-tasting spirit drink or *bitter*
- Flavoured vodka
- Sloe-aromatised spirit drink or *pacharán*
- Liqueur
- Crème de (supplemented by the name of a fruit or other raw material used)
- *Sloe gin*
- *Sambuca*
- *Maraschino*, *marrasquino* or *maraskino*
- *Nocino* or *orehovec*
- Egg liqueur or *advocaat* or *avocat* or *advokat*
- Liqueur with egg
- *Mistrà*
- *Väkevä glögi* or *spritglögg*
- *Berenburg* or *Beerenburg*
- Honey nectar or mead nectar



Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages



Categories

- Categories No 1 to 14 in Annex I – no addition of alcohol, no flavouring substances, added caramel only to adapt colour, ...
- Categories No 15 to 44 of Annex II – allowed: addition of alcohol, flavors, colors if in accordance with this Reg. Is alright
- Categories not mentioned – flavours, colors



Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages



CHAPTER II – DESCRIPTION, PRESENTATION AND LABELLING

- Spirit drinks shall bear legal names in their description, presentation and labelling.
- Legal names shall be shown clearly and visibly on the label of the spirit drink and shall not be replaced or altered.
- Spirit drinks that comply with the requirements of a category of spirit drinks set out in Annex I shall use the name of that category as their legal name.
- Where the place of provenance of a spirit drink, other than a geographical indication or trade mark, is indicated in its description, presentation or labelling, it shall correspond to the place or region where the stage in the production process which conferred on the finished spirit drink its character and essential definitive qualities took place.
- The indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of the primary ingredient as referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 shall not be required for spirit drinks



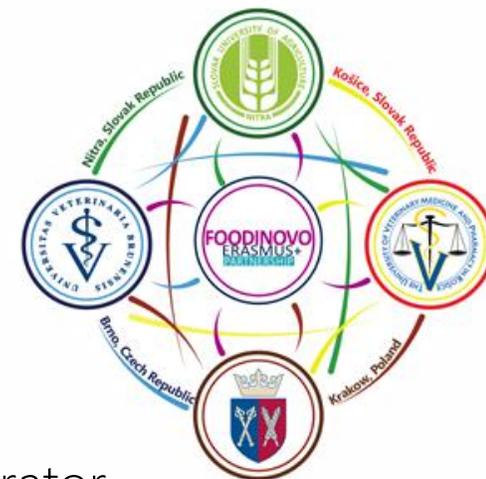
Regulation (EC) No 787/2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuff, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages

CHAPTER III: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Geographical indications protected under this Regulation may be used by any operator marketing a spirit drink produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification.

Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall be protected against:

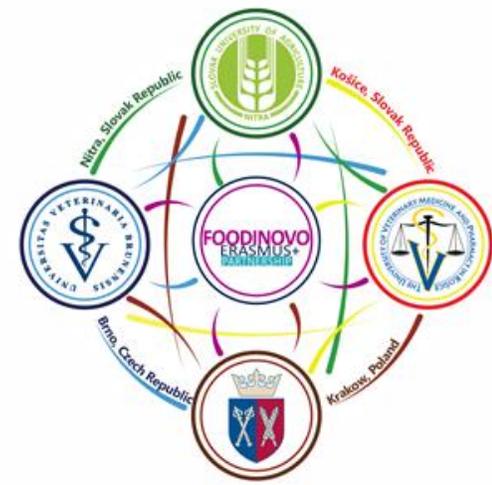
- any direct or indirect commercial use of a registered name in respect of products not covered by the registration where those products are comparable to the products registered under that name or where using the name exploits the reputation of the protected name, including where those products are used as an ingredient;
- any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by an expression such as 'style', 'type', 'method', 'as produced in', 'imitation', 'flavour', 'like' or similar, including when those products are used as an ingredient;
- any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product in the description, presentation or labelling of the product liable to convey a false impression as to the origin of the product;



Wine



- Slide 2-15
- Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards wine-growing areas where the alcoholic strength may be increased, authorised oenological practices and restrictions applicable to the production and conservation of grapevine products
- Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

Article 80: Only authorised oenological processes shall be used to produce wine



Regulation 2019/934

Annex I

AUTHORISED OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES AND RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO SPARKLING WINES, QUALITY SPARKLING WINES AND QUALITY AROMATIC SPARKLING WINES

A. Sparkling wine

1. For the purposes of this point and Sections B and C of this Annex:
 - (a) 'tirage liqueur' means the product added to the cuvée to provoke secondary fermentation;
 - (b) 'expedition liqueur' means the product added to sparkling wines to give them special taste qualities.
2. The expedition liqueur may contain only:
 - sucrose,
 - grape must,
 - grape must in fermentation,
 - concentrated grape must,
 - rectified concentrated grape must,
 - wine, or
 - a mixture thereof,with the possible addition of wine distillate.
3. Without prejudice to enrichment authorised pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for the constituents of a cuvée, any enrichment of the cuvée shall be prohibited.



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

Compulsory particulars

1. Labelling and presentation of the products referred to in points 1 to 11, 13, 15 and 16 of Part II of Annex

VII (wine, new wine still in fermentation, liqueur wine, sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine, quality aromatic sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine, aerated semi-sparkling wine, grape must, partially fermented grape must, concentrated grape must, wine from raisined grapes, wine from overripe grapes) shall contain the following compulsory particulars:

- (a) **the designation for the category** of the grapevine product in accordance with Part II of Annex VII;



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

Compulsory particulars

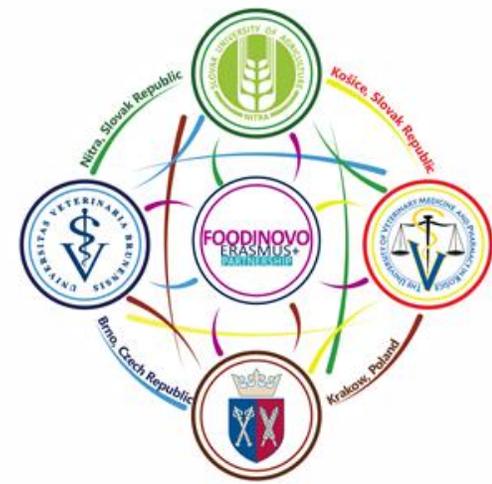
- (b) for wines with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication:
 - the term "protected designation of origin" or "protected geographical indication"; and
 - the name of the protected designation of origin or the protected geographical indication;



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

„a designation of origin“

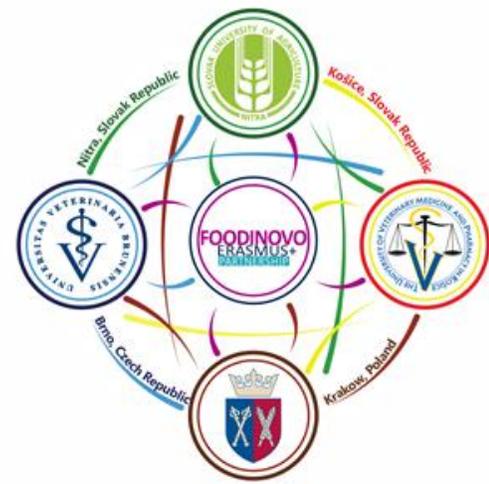
- name of a region or a specific place used to describe a product fulfilling the following requirements:
 - the quality and characteristics of the product are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors;
 - the grapes from which the product is produced come **exclusively from that geographical area**;
 - the production takes place in that geographical area; and (iv) the product is obtained from vine varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera*;



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

„a geographical indication“

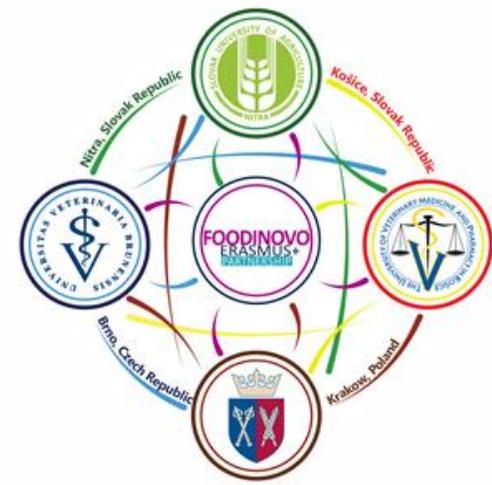
- an indication referring to a region or a specific place used to describe a product fulfilling the following requirements:
 - it possesses a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that geographical origin;
 - at **least 85 % of the grapes** used for its production come exclusively from that geographical area;
 - its production takes place in that geographical area; and
 - it is obtained from vine varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera* or a cross between the *Vitis vinifera* species and other species of the genus *Vitis*.



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

Compulsory particulars

- (c) the actual alcoholic strength by volume;
- (d) an indication of provenance
- (e) an indication of the bottler or, in the case of sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine or quality aromatic sparkling wine, the name of the producer or vendor;
- (f) an indication of the importer in the case of imported wines; and
- (g) in the case of sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine or quality aromatic sparkling wine, an indication of the sugar content (Article 58 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009:



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

Indication of provenance

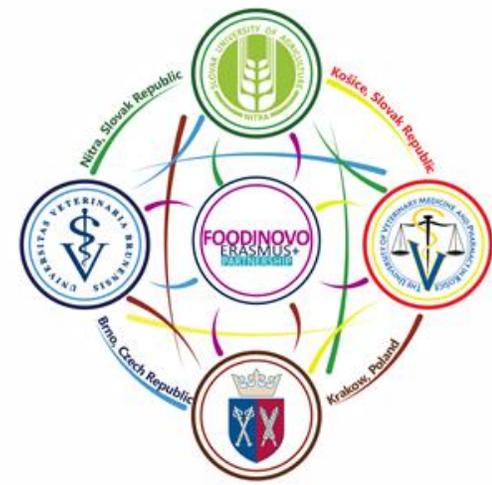
- wines without protected designation of origin or geographical indication, one of the following:
 - the words '*wine of (...)*', '*produced in (...)*', or '*product of (...)*',
 - words '*European Community wine*', or expressed in equivalent terms, or '*blend of wines from different countries of the European Community*' in the case of wine resulting from a blending of wines originating in a number of Member States, or the words '*blend of wines from different countries outside the European Community*' or '*blend from (...)*' citing the names of the third countries in question, in the case if wine resulting from a blending of wines originating in a number of third countries;
 - either the words '*European Community wine*', or expressed in equivalent terms, or '*wine obtained in (...)* from grapes harvested in (...)', supplemented by the names of the Member States concerned in the case of wines produced in a Member State from grapes harvested in another Member State,
 - or the words '*wine obtained in (...)* from grapes harvested in (...)' citing the names of the third countries in question, for wines made in a third country from grapes harvested in another third country;
- for wines with protected designation of origin or geographical indication, the words
 - '*wine of (...)*', '*produced in (...)*' or '*product of (...)*', or expressed in equivalent terms, supplemented by the name of the Member State or third country where the grapes are harvested and turned into wine in that territory.



Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products

Optional particulars

- the vintage year;
- the name of one or more wine grape varieties;
- in the case of wines other than those referred to in point (g) of Article 119(1), terms indicating the sugar content;
- for wines with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, traditional terms in accordance with point (b) of Article 112;
- the Union symbol indicating the protected designation of origin or the protected geographical indication;
- terms referring to certain production methods;
- for wines bearing a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, the name of another geographical unit that is smaller or larger than the area underlying the designation of origin or geographical indication.

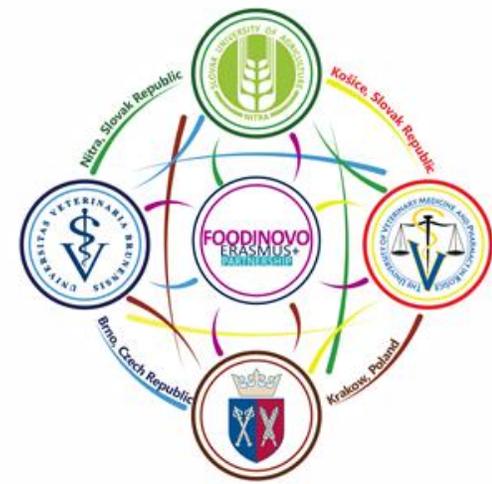


Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

- Name of the food
- (List of ingredients) – not mandatory for beverages containing more than 1.2 % volume of alcohol
- Allergens
- (Quantity of certain ingredients)
- Net quantity of the food
- (The date of minimum durability) – not mandatory for beverages containing more than 10% volume of alcohol
- special storage conditions
- Name of the food business operator
- Country of origin – mandatory based on Regulation 1308/2013
- (Instruction for use)
- The actual alcoholic strength
- (Nutrition declaration) - not mandatory for beverages containing more than 1,2 % volume of alcohol



Cocoa and chocolate products



- Slide 2-15
- Directive 2000/36/EC relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption
- Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

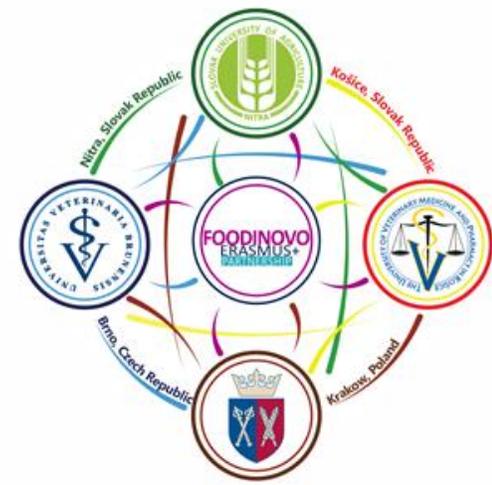


Directive 2000/36/EC relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption

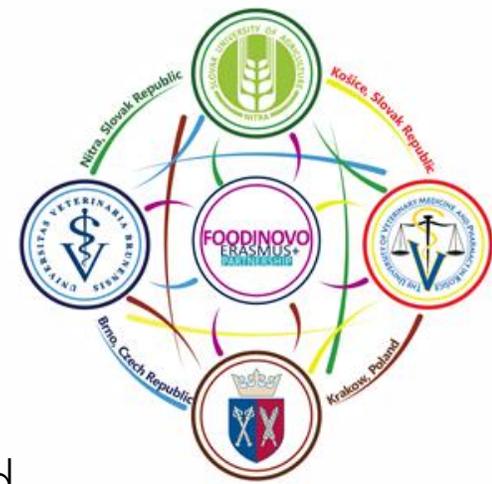
This Directive shall apply to the cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption, as defined in Annex I.

Annex I - sales names, definitions and characteristics of the products:

- coca butter,
- cocoa powder,
- fat-reduced cocoa powder,
- drinking chocolate,
- chocolate,
- milk chocolate,
- family milk chocolate,
- white chocolate,
- chocolate a la taza,
- chocolate familiar a la taza,
- praline



Directive 2000/36/EC relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption



Article 2

The vegetable fats other than cocoa butter as defined in Annex II and listed therein may be added to chocolate, milk chocolate, family milk chocolate, white chocolate, chocolate a la taza, chocolate familiar a la taza.

That addition may not exceed 5 % of the finished product, without reducing the minimum content of cocoa butter or total dry cocoa solids.

Chocolate products which contain vegetable fats other than cocoa have to be labelled as: 'contains vegetable fats in addition to cocoa butter'. This statement shall be in the same field of vision as the list of ingredients, clearly separated from that list, in lettering at least as large and in bold with the sales name nearby.



Directive 2000/36/EC relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption

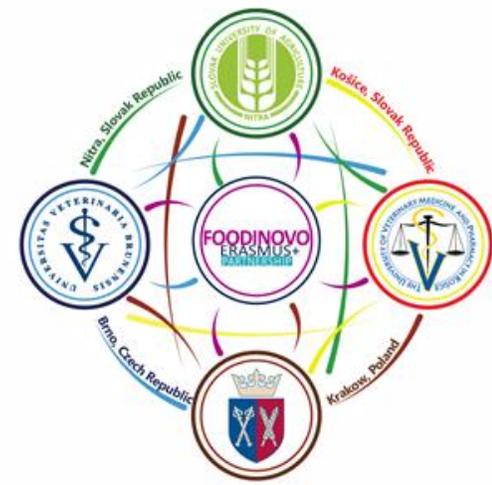


The labelling of powdered chocolate, drinking chocolate, chocolate, milk chocolate, family milk chocolate, chocolate a la taza and chocolate familiar a la taza

must indicate the total dry cocoa solids content by including the words: **'cocoa solids:... % minimum'**.



Directive 2000/36/EC relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption



Annex I

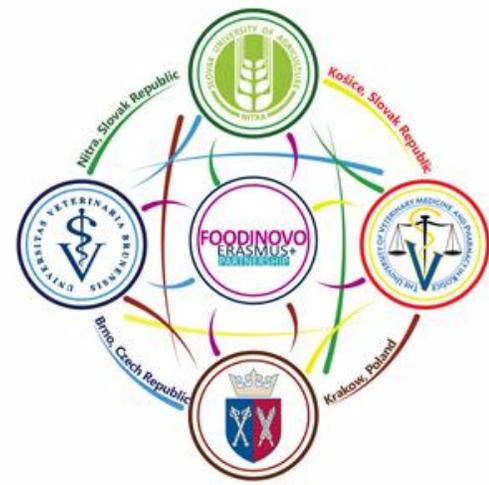
- **Cocoa:** contains not less than 20 % cocoa butter, calculated according to the weight of the dry matter, and not more than 9 % water
- **Chocolate:** contains not less than 35 % total dry cocoa solids, including not less than 18 % cocoa butter and not less than 14 % of dry non-fat cocoa solids
- **Milk chocolate:** not less than 25 % total dry cocoa solids,
 - not less than 14 % dry milk solids obtained by partly or wholly dehydrating whole milk, semi- or full-skimmed milk, cream, or from partly or wholly dehydrated cream, butter or milk fat,
 - not less than 2,5 % dry non-fat cocoa solids,
 - not less than 3,5 % milk fat,
 - not less than 25 % total fat (cocoa butter and milk fat).
- Etc....



Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

List of mandatory particulars

- The name of the food
- The list of ingredients
- Allergens
- The quantity of certain ingredients
- The net quantity of the food
- The date of minimum durability
- Any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use
- The name and address of the food business operator
- The country of origin
- (Instructions for use)
- Nutrition declaration



This work was co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Innovation of the structure and content of study
programs profiling food study fields with a view to
digitizing teaching

Táto publikácia bola spolufinancovaná programom
Európskej Únie Erasmus+

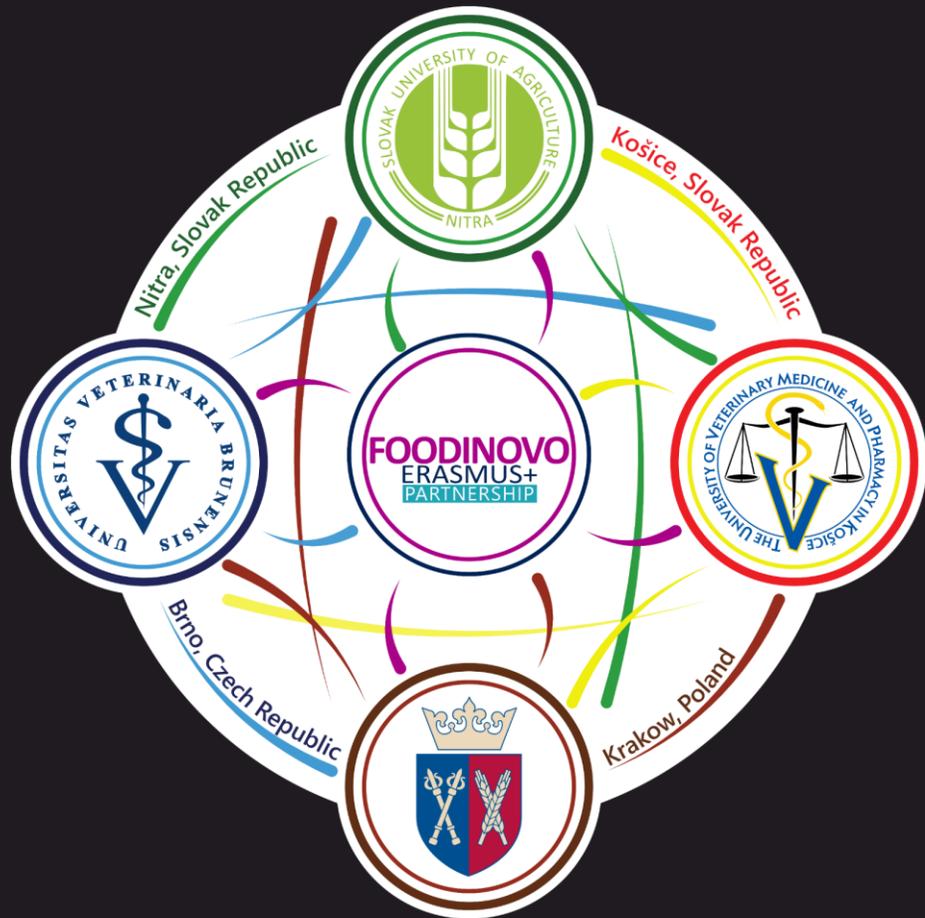
Inovácia štruktúry a obsahového zamerania študijných
programov profilujúcich potravinárske
študijné odbory s ohľadom na digitalizáciu výučby

FOODINOVO | 2020-1-SK01-KA203-078333



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Financované Európskou úniou. Vyjadrené názory a postoje sú názormi a vyhláseniami autora(-ov) a nemusia nevyhnutne odrážať názory a stanoviská Európskej únie alebo Európskej výkonnej agentúry pre vzdelávanie a kultúru (EACEA). Európska únia ani EACEA za ne nepreberajú žiadnu zodpovednosť.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



FOODINOVO | 2020-1-SK01-KA203-078333

