

Revision of EU legislation on Food Information to Consumers

Introduction

Target Group

All EU and non-EU citizens and stakeholders are welcome to contribute to this consultation,

Objective of the consultation

The public consultation aims to collect the views of citizens, professional and non-professional stakeholders about proposals for the revision of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (FIC Regulation) in the following areas: Front of pack nutrition labelling/ Nutrient profiling, Origin labelling, Date marking and Alcoholic beverage labelling.

The proposed revision to the FIC regulation

The European Commission adopted the "Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system" on 20 May 2020, as part of the European Green Deal. This strategy aims to reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system and facilitate the shift to healthy and sustainable diets. The strategy targets the entire food chain and describes, amongst others, the need to stimulate sustainable food processing and reformulation, to further empower consumers through labelling information and to reduce food waste. The proposed revision of the FIC Regulation will address this need by considering:

- Front of pack nutrition labelling and nutrient profiling criteria to restrict claims: a proposal for EU
 harmonized and mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling and for the setting of 'nutrient profiling'
 criteria, which are thresholds of nutrients above or below which nutrition and health claims on foods
 are restricted.
- Origin labelling: An extension of mandatory origin indications to certain products.
- Date marking: A revision of the EU rules on date marking ('use by' and 'best before').

The European Commission adopted the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan on 3 February 2021. One of its areas of action concerns sustainable cancer prevention, including by reducing harmful alcohol consumption. The proposed revision of the FIC Regulation will address this concern by considering:

 Alcoholic beverage labelling: The introduction of mandatory indications of the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration for all alcoholic beverages.

Where are we in the process of revising the FIC Regulation

Inception Impact Assessments for the above-stated FIC Regulation revisions were published for public consultation between 23 December 2020 - 04 February 2021 (for nutrient profiles and front-of-pack nutritional labelling, origin labelling and date marking), and 24 June 2021 - 22 July 2021 (for alcoholic beverage ingredient and nutrition declaration labelling). Feedback from these consultations has been used to further refine understanding of the problems and potential policy options and their impacts.

The European Commission will base its revision of the FIC Regulation on a full impact assessment of the different options. The impact assessment will also consider the setting of nutrient profiles as provided in Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods.

This Public Consultation will contribute to the evidence that will inform the impact assessment for the revision of the FIC Regulation. It is part of a broader consultation strategy. Additional consultation activities will include targeted surveys and interviews with stakeholder organisations and Member State Authorities, to gather more detailed and technical information.

A FIC Regulation proposal is expected to be made by the end of 2022.

How to contribute

Your views are important. Please tell us what you think and fill in the online questionnaire. The questionnaire includes questions on:

- Front-of-pack nutrition labelling and the setting of nutrient profiles to restrict the use of claims on foods – Questions 1 to 5
- Alcoholic beverage labelling (list of ingredients and nutrition declaration) Questions 6 to 9
- Date marking Questions 10 to 14
- Origin labelling Questions 15 to 20

The questionnaire for citizens is accessible in all official EU languages. As there may be delays in translating replies submitted in some languages, contributions in English are welcome, as they will help to process the survey more swiftly.

You can pause at any time and continue later. Once you have submitted your answers, you will be able to download a copy of your completed questionnaire. Questions marked with an asterisk (*) are compulsory. Those who are interested have the option to develop their responses in a more detailed manner.

Please note that in this questionnaire, we do not intend to obtain data relating to identifiable persons. Therefore, in case you will describe a particular experience or situation, please do it in a way that will not allow linking to a particular individual, whether it is you or somebody else.

Received contributions will be published on the Internet. It is important that you read the specific privacy statement attached to this consultation for information on how your personal data and contribution will be dealt with.

Related links

Further information on the prospective revision and impact assessment can be found at https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling-and-nutrition/food-information-consumers-legislation_en.

About you

*Lang	uage of my contribution
	Bulgarian
	Croatian
	Czech
	Danish
	Dutch
0	English
	Estonian
	Finnish
	French
	German
	Greek
	Hungarian
	Irish
	Italian
	Latvian
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	Maltese
	Polish
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	Romanian
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	Business association
	Company/business organisation
	Consumer organisation EU citizen
	Environmental organisation
	Non-EU citizen
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Non-governmer	ital organisation (N	GO)	
Public authority			
Trade union			
Other			
*First name			
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255 character(s) maximum			
The Liaison Centre for the	ne Meat Processing Indust	ry in the European Union (CLIT	TRAVI)
*Organisation size			
Micro (1 to 9 em	ployees)		
Small (10 to 49	employees)		
Medium (50 to 2			
Large (250 or m	• •		
Transparency registe	r number		
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Check if your organisation is influence EU decision-makin		ter. It's a voluntary database fo	r organisations seeking to
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*Country of origin			
Please add your country of o	rigin, or that of your organ	sation,	
Afghanistan	Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
Åland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre and
			Miquelon
Albania	•	Lithuania	•

			Dominican				Saint Vincent
			Republic				and the
							Grenadines
0	Algeria	0	Ecuador	0	Luxembourg	0	Samoa
0	American Samoa	0	Egypt	0	Macau	0	San Marino
0	Andorra	0	El Salvador	0	Madagascar	6	São Tomé and
							Príncipe
0	Angola	0	Equatorial Guinea	0	Malawi	0	Saudi Arabia
0	Anguilla	0	Eritrea	0	Malaysia	0	Senegal
0	Antarctica	0	Estonia	0	Maldives	0	Serbia
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	Barbuda						
0	Argentina	0	Ethiopia	0	Malta	0	Sierra Leone
0	Armenia	0	Falkland Islands	0	Marshall Islands	0	Singapore
0	Aruba	0	Faroe Islands	0	Martinique	0	Sint Maarten
0	Australia	0	Fiji	0	Mauritania	0	Slovakia
0	Austria	0	Finland	1	Mauritius	0	Slovenia
0	Azerbaijan	0	France	8	Mayotte	0	Solomon Islands
0	Bahamas	0	French Guiana	0	Mexico	0	Somalia
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	Bonaire Saint						
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	Saba						
0	Bosnia and	0	Guam	0	Nepal	0	Syria
	Herzegovina						
0	Botswana	0	Guatemala	0	Netherlands	0	Taiwan
0	Bouvet Island	0	Guernsey	0	New Caledonia	0	Tajikistan
0	Brazil	0	Guinea	0	New Zealand	0	Tanzania
0	British Indian	0	Guinea-Bissau	0	Nicaragua	0	Thailand
	Ocean Territory						
0	British Virgin	0	Guyana	0	Niger	0	The Gambia
	Islands						
0	Brunei	0	Haiti	0	Nigeria	0	Timor-Leste
0	Bulgaria	0	Heard Island and	0	Niue	0	Togo
			McDonald Islands	3			
0	Burkina Faso	0	Honduras	0	Norfolk Island	0	Tokelau
0	Burundi	0	Hong Kong	0	Northern	0	Tonga
					Mariana Islands		
0	Cambodia	0	Hungary	0	North Korea	0	Trinidad and
							Tobago
0	Cameroon	0	Iceland	0	North Macedonia	0	Tunisia
0	Canada	0	India	0	Norway	0	Turkey
0	Cape Verde	0	Indonesia	0	Oman	0	Turkmenistan
0	Cayman Islands	0	Iran	0	Pakistan	0	Turks and
							Caicos Islands
0	Central African	0	Iraq	0	Palau	0	Tuvalu
	Republic						
0	Chad	0	Ireland	0	Palestine	0	Uganda
0	Chile	0	Isle of Man	0	Panama	0	Ukraine
0	China	0	Israel	0	Papua New	0	United Arab
					Guinea		Emirates
0	Christmas Island	0	Italy	0	Paraguay	0	United Kingdom
0	Clipperton	0	Jamaica	0	Peru	0	United States
0	Cocos (Keeling)	0	Japan	0	Philippines	0	
	Islands						

United States Minor Outlying Islands Uruguay Colombia **Jersey** Pitcairn Islands **US Virgin Islands** Jordan Poland Comoros Kazakhstan Portugal Uzbekistan Congo Cook Islands Kenya Puerto Rico Vanuatu Vatican City Costa Rica Kiribati Qatar Côte d'Ivoire Venezuela Kosovo Réunion Vietnam Croatia Romania Kuwait Cuba Kyrgyzstan Russia Wallis and Futuna Western Sahara Curação Rwanda Laos Cyprus Latvia Saint Barthélemy Yemen Czechia Saint Helena Zambia Lebanon Ascension and Tristan da Cunha **Democratic** Saint Kitts and Lesotho **Zimbabwe** Republic of the Nevis Congo Denmark Liberia Saint Lucia

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

*Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not

be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the <u>personal data protection provisions</u>

Information on your organization
If you are a food business or representative of food businesses, please indicate the following (if this does not apply to you, please select 'not applicable'):
*What is the geographic scope of your business / members' markets? (If this does not apply to you, please select 'not applicable')
 Single EU Member State/ EEA country Multiple Member States (including EEA countries) / Pan-EU International
Not applicable*Which stage(s) of the value chain is your business / are you members' businesses
active in? Please select all that apply (if this does not apply to you, please select 'not applicable').
Primary producer (e.g. farming, fishing)
Manufacturers/processingDistribution
Retail Not applicable
*Which food/beverage product groups is your business active in / does your organization represent? Please select all that apply (if this does not apply to you,

please select 'not applicable').

1	Meat and meat products
0	Fish and seafood products

Fruit and their products
Vegetables and their products
Vegetable and animal oils/fats and spreadable fats
Milk
Dairy products
Bakery products
Cereal and cereal products including biscuits and breakfast cereals
Confectionary products, ice cream
Ready meals, soups, sandwiches
Soy based and similar vegetable protein-based products
Beverages - wine or aromatized wine products
Beverages - beers
Beverages - spirit drinks
Beverages - other alcoholic beverage's
Beverages - non-alcoholic beverages
Other food products
Not applicable
Interest in the FIC Regulation revision
Which FIC Regulation topics are you interested in? Please select all that apply.
Front-of-pack nutrition labelling and the setting of nutrient profiles to restrict
the use of claims on foods – Questions 1 to 5
Alcoholic beverage labelling (list of ingredients and nutrition declaration) –
Questions 6 to 9
Date marking – Questions 10 to 14
Origin labelling - Questions 15 to 20
Front of pack nutrition labelling and setting nutrient profiling criteria to

Front of pack nutrition labelling and setting nutrient profiling criteria to restrict claims

Under the current EU rules, the indication of simplified nutrition information on the front of the food packaging ('front-of-pack') is possible on a voluntary basis. Several formats are legally possible under certain conditions and are currently present on the EU market. The European Commission is considering harmonised mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling for pre-packed foods present on the EU market.

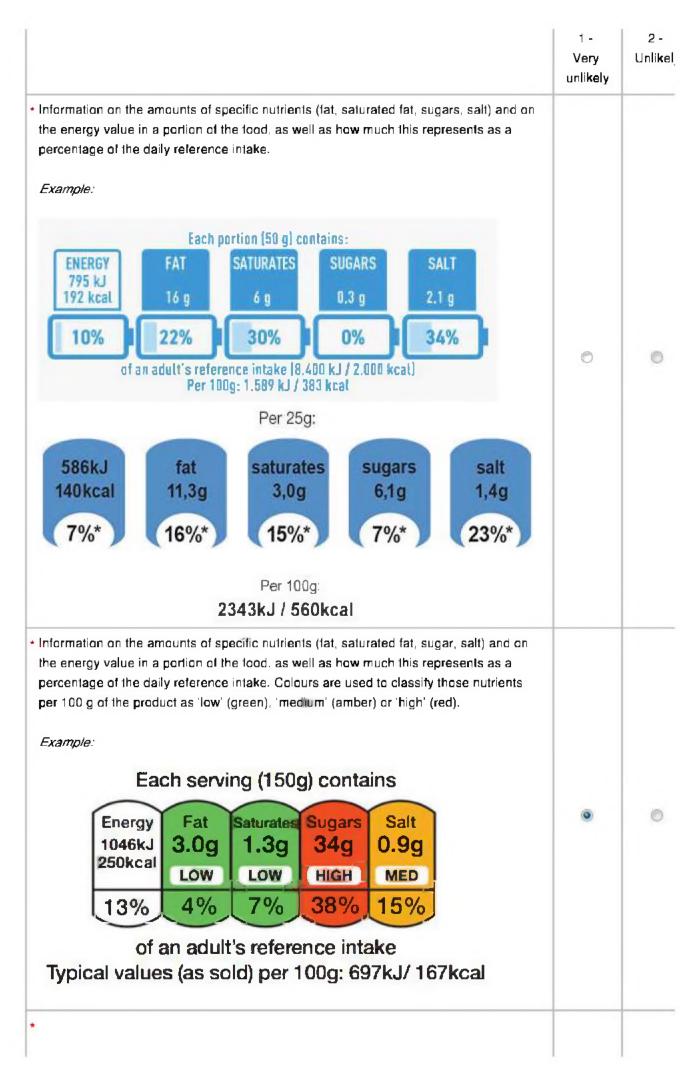
Products may bear **nutrition claims** (such as "low fat", "high fibre") and **health claims** (such as "Vitamin D is needed for the normal growth and development of bone in children"). The European Commission is

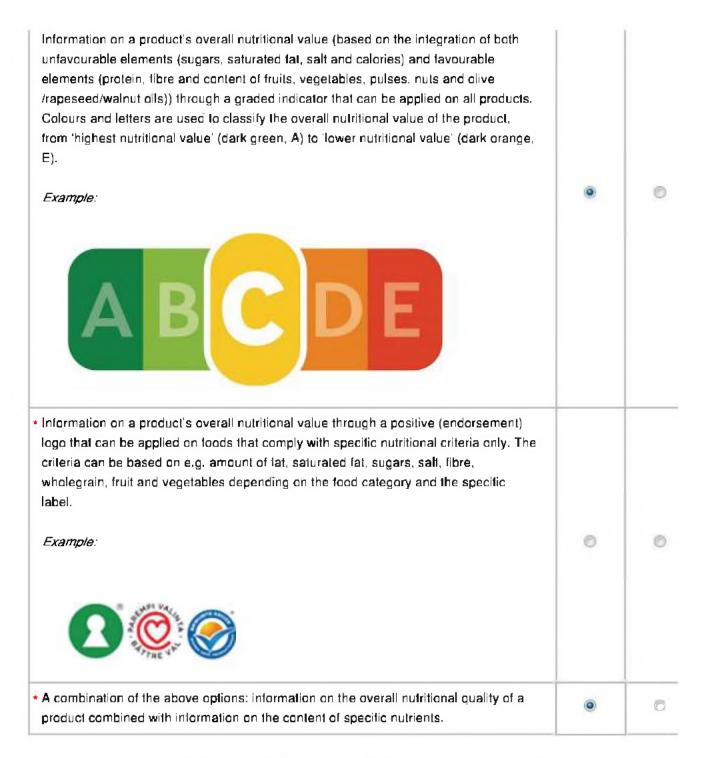
considering restricting the right to make such claims to only the products that would meet defined nutritional criteria such as for example the content of sugar, salt etc.

Question 1: To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neutral	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree	Don'l know
 Nutrition labelling on the front-of- pack is an important tool to improve the population's dietary habits. 	0	(@)	0	0	0	0
 Consumers pay more attention to nutrition information on the front-of- pack compared to the nutrition declaration on the back-of-pack. 	0	Ð	0	(<u>@</u>)	0	0
 Simplified and easy to understand nutrition information on the front-of- pack helps consumers to make healthier food choices. 	0	0	ě	0	0	0
 Nutrition information on the front- of-pack should be consistent with dietary guidelines. 	0	•	Ð	0	0	0
 Consumers should have access to the same front-of-pack nutrition label across the whole EU. 	0	0	6	ð	(2)	0
 Food businesses should be subject to the same rules on front- of-pack nutritional labelling across the whole EU. 	0	0	•	0	ě	0
 Front-of-pack nutrition information should be displayed on more products. 	Ð	ð	٠	Ð	Ō	ð
 Front-of-pack nutrition labelling is an appropriate tool to incentivise food businesses to improve the nutritional content of their products. 	0	0	ě	0	Ð	0
 Health and nutrition claims on food products should only be allowed if they meet some nutritional quality (e.g. levels of salt, sugars,). 	0	0	٠	0	0	0

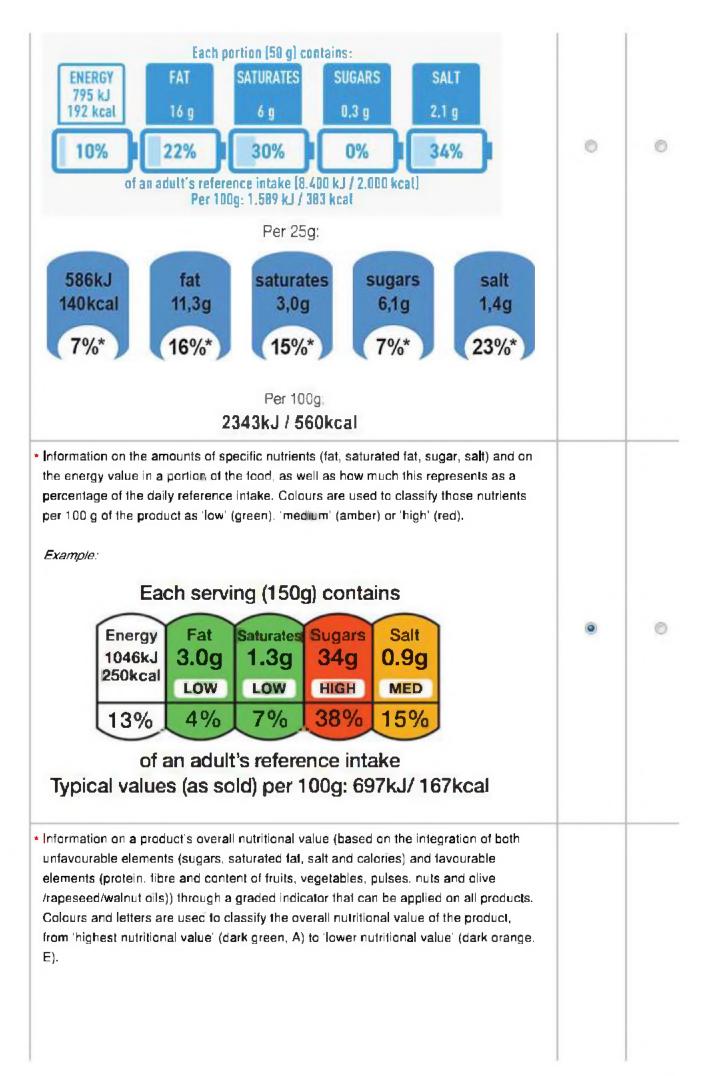
Question 2: In your opinion, how likely is each of the following options to encourage consumers to change their food purchasing behaviour?

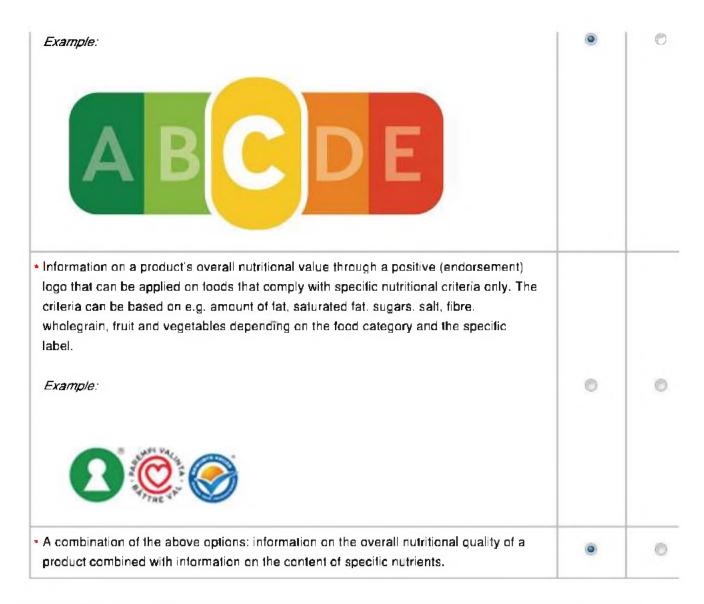




Question 3: In your opinion, how likely is each of the following options to encourage businesses to improve the nutritional aspects of their products?

	1 - Very unlikely	2 - Unlikel
• Information on the amounts of specific nutrients (fat, saturated fat, sugars, salt) and on the energy value in a portion of the food, as well as how much this represents as a percentage of the daily reference intake.		
Example:		





Question 4: If EU rules meant that food product manufacturers could only make health and nutrition claims on foods that met defined nutritional criteria, how likely is the following?

	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very likely
 Food businesses whose products were bearing claims before the new criteria were introduced, but whose products do not meet the new criteria, will change the recipe of their products to make them healthier so that they may keep health and nutrition claims on their products. 	0	0	•	0	0
Food businesses whose products were not bearing claims before the new criteria were introduced, and whose products do not meet the new criteria, will change the recipe of their products to make them healthier so that they may add health and nutrition claims to their products.	(0)	0	0	0	0

Question 5: If you would like to raise other issues pertinent to the issues of front of pack nutrition labelling and the setting of nutrient profiling criteria to restrict claims, please provide details below.

1000 character(s) maximum

The reductionist view on what constitutes a healthy diet leads to methodologies that favours the fragmented analysis of single nutrients and foods and do not assess in a proper way the overall impact of food, especially ultra-processed foodstuffs , on human health.

The setting of nutrient profiles and the adoption of FOP-NL schemes, if not correctly implemented, can easily lead to reformulate foodstuffs to somewhat reduce the levels of cherry-picked nutrients (e.g., through with synthetic sweeteners, salt replacers, texturizers, flavouring agents or by adding ingredients with a healthy aureole) without mitigating the impact on the human health.

Many FOP-NL (i.e. Traffic light and Nutri-Score) are expressed per 100 g and do not take into account the actual portion size of a product. This results in a possible over - or underestimation of the impact of products on consumer health and a distorted picture for consumers.

If you wish to provide additional information relevant to front of pack nutrition labelling and the setting of nutrient profiling criteria to restrict claims (for example a position paper or evidence report) or raise specific points not covered by this questionnaire, you can upload your additional document here. The maximum file size is 1 MB. Provision of a document is optional and serves as additional background reading to help us understand your position better.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Date Marking

Date marking refers to the 'use by' date and 'best before' date provided on food products including beverages.

The 'use by' date relates to food safety. It is used on foods that, from a microbiological point of view, are highly perishable and are therefore likely after a short period to constitute an immediate danger to human health (e.g. fresh meat or fresh fish). After the 'use by' date, a food must be deemed unsafe for consumption.

The 'best before' date (or the 'date of minimum durability') relates to the quality of a product. It indicates the length of time in which the producer guarantees that a food item can be expected to retain its optimal quality if the packaging is not damaged/opened and if stored under the appropriate conditions. Foods (e.g., canned food or dry pasta) past their 'best before' date can still be consumed, if their packaging is not damaged, all storage conditions have been maintained and consumers use their judgment that indicates the food is still edible (e.g., no sign of spoilage).

Under the FIC revision, the Commission is considering revising the rules on date marking.

Question 10: To what extent do you think that consumers' decisions to consume or discard food products are determined by the following factors?

	1 - No impact	2 - Minor impact	3 - Neutral	4 - Moderate impact	5 - Strong impact	Don't know
 Consumers' understanding of date marking. 	٥	0	<i>(</i>)	9)	•	9
* Whether the date marking is sufficiently prominent and easy to read on the packaging.	6	0			•	0
* The consistency of language /format/visual presentation of date marking across different products.	6	0		0	•	0
* Consumers' confidence in making their own decisions on whether a food product is good to eat or should be discarded.	6	ð	•	©	•	0

Question 11: To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

				<u> </u>		
	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neutral	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree	Don't know
 Consumers do not understand the difference between 'use by' and 'best before' dates. 		()	6	6	•	0
Consumers understand that the 'use by' date indicates the date until when a food is safe for consumption.	0	6	0		•	0
* Consumers understand that the 'best before' date indicates the						
	0	•	0	0	0	0

date until which the food remains of its optimal quality, when properly stored.						
* Consumers make use of their senses (e.g. look, taste, smell) to decide when a product is still fit for consumption.	0	0	۰	0	6	ð
Consumers should continue to receive uniform date marking information across the whole EU.	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Food businesses should continue to be subject to uniform date marking rules across the whole EU.	0	0	6	(T_)	•	0

Question 12: To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neutral	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree	Don't know
* Consumers would waste less food if the 'best before date' was removed from certain food products, such as non-perishable foods that have long shelf life (e.g. pasta, rice, coffee, tea).	3	0	6	0	٥	•
* Consumers would waste less food if only the date marking that indicates a food safety risk ('use by date') is displayed on food products, and 'best before' dates are no longer used on any products.		•	6	0	0	6
* Consumers would understand date marking better if the way of expressing the 'best before' and 'use by' date on products was improved in terms of terminology, format and/or visual presentation.	0	0	•	0	•	0
 Consumers would waste less food if a date of production was provided on the product instead of a 'best before' date. 	•	0	9	0	0	0

Question	13: 1	o what	extent do	vou ad	ree with	the 1	following	statemen	ts?
Gucation	10. 1	U WIIIAL	CALCIIL GO	you ag	ICC WILLI		CIICVVIIIG	Statemen	w.

1	1
	17

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neutral	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree	Don't know
 Food business operators make the most appropriate choice between 'use by' and 'best before' dates. 	6	0	6	6	•	0
 'Best before' dates are essential to ensure that products are consumed when they are in their optimal quality. 	0	0	0	0	•	0
 Where a food product is not required to bear a date marking (e. g. unpeeled / uncut fruit / vegetables), it is better if a 'best before' date is not provided on a voluntary basis to avoid food waste. 	0	0	0	6	•	0

Question 14: If you would like to raise other issues pertinent to the issues of date marking, please provide details below.

1000 character(s) maximum

Any amendment should not jeopardize food safety

If you wish to provide additional information relevant to date marking (for example a position paper or evidence report) or raise specific points not covered by this questionnaire, you can upload your additional document here. The maximum file size is 1 MB. Provision of a document is optional and serves as additional background reading to help us understand your position better.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt.rtf are allowed

Origin Labelling

Origin labels provide consumers with information so that they can understand where their food comes from. Origin labelling is already compulsory for certain food products (fruit and vegetables, fish and seafood products, beef and beef products, unprocessed meat from pigs, sheep, goats and poultry, olive oil, wine, eggs and spirits drinks). The Commission is considering extending mandatory origin labelling to more food products. In particular, milk in dairy products, meat used as the primary ingredient of processed foods, rabbit and game meat, rice, durum wheat used in pasta, potatoes and tomato in tomato products.

Origin labels may provide information on one or more of the stages of a product's production (e.g. for milk, this could be information on the place of milking, of processing and/or of packaging). For any of these stages, the origin is defined based on the geographic area in which that activity took place (e.g. the EU, a

countries).
Question 15: Do you believe consumers want to know the origin of more foods?
Yes
□ No
☑ Don't know
If yes, please select one or more of the following reasons:
To be able to make an informed choice.
Because they consider that there is a link between the organoleptic qualities or
certain foods (flavour, texture, colour) and their origin.
Because they wish to support producers or the economy of a region.
Because they consider it is an indicator for the environmental impact of a food product.
For other reasons.
Please specify the other reasons why consumer want to know the origin of more

specific country, or a region - where a region could be within a single country or span across multiple

Question 16: To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

foods.

100 character(s) maximum

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neutral	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree	Dan'i know
 Consumers take into consideration the origin of their food when making purchasing choices. 	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Consumers should be able to better identify the origin of certain prepacked foods. 	•	0	0	0	0	0
 Consumers should be able to better identify the origin of certain foods when used as an ingredient in prepacked foods. 	••)	0	9	0	0	0
 Consumers should be able to better identify the origin of certain 						
	0	0	15	0	0	0

non-prepacked foods and certain foods offered in restaurants and other catering establishments.						
Sufficient information is voluntarily provided to consumers on the origin of food.	0	0	0	6	ā	0
 Providing information on the origin of food should be voluntary and left to the choice of the food business operators. 	0	0	0	0	·@	0
Consumers should have access to the same origin labelling information across the whole EU.	Ð	•	0	0	•	0
 Food business operators across the EU should be subject to the same rules on the provision of origin information to consumers. 	0	0	0	0	ė	0

Question 17: For each of the food products listed, how important do you think it is to provide mandatory origin indication?

	1 - Not at all important	2 - Low importance	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	Don'i know
- Milk	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Milk in dairy products	0	•	0	e	e	0
 Meat as the primary ingredient of processed foods 	Ó		Û	0	0	0
· Rabbit and game meat	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Rice	0	(<u>a</u>)	0	0	Đ	0
Durum wheal used in pasta	0		0	0	0	0
- Potatoes	9	•	0	Ð	0	0
Tomato in tomato	0	•	0	6	0	0

Question 18: For each of the food products listed, please select the geographic level that you think information on origin should be provided at. You may select more than one option for each product group.

	Regional level (a region could be within a single country or span across multiple countries)	Country level	"EU" – "non EU" level	No origin indication	Don' t know
* Milk			V	\$	
* Milk in dairy products			V	(2)	5
* Meat used as the primary ingredient in processed foods			¥.	Z	
* Rabbit and game meat			V	P	
* Rice		[A	V	7	5
* Durum wheat used in pasta	团		V	 ☑	17
* Potatoes			V	(2)	<u></u>
* Tomato in tomato products			¥.	V	

Question 19: For each of the food products listed, please indicate the stage(s) in the production process that you think information on origin should be provided at.

	Place of milking	Place of processing	Place of packaging	No origin indication	Don't know
* Milk	0	0	0	•	0
* Milk in dairy products	0	8	•	•	9

	Place of birth	Place of rearing	Place of slaughtering	No origin indication	Don't know
 Meat used as the primary ingredient in processed foods 	8	•	8	•	6

	Place of rearing (rabbit only)	Place of hunting /slaughtering	No origin indication	Don't know
* Rabbit and game meat	•		9	0

	Place of harvest	Place of processing	Place of packaging	No origin indication	Don't know
• Rice	0	0	0	•	Ð

	Place of harvest	Place of milling	No origin indication	Dan't know
Durum wheat used in pasta	0	0	•	0

	Place of harvest	Place of processing	No origin indication	Don'i know
 Tomato in tomato products 	0	0	(0)	0

	Place of harvest	No origin indication	Don't know
• Potatoes	0	0	0

Question 20: If you would like to raise other issues pertinent to the issues of origin labelling, please provide details below.

1000 character(s) maximum

We believe that it is important to grant to consumers the same level of information on any foodstuff irrespective of the raw material used. Consumers should be able to identify the origin of meat used for meat products as well as the origin of soy used for a soy preparation.

On the level of precision it should be desirable to propose the same approach used in the Implementing Regulation EU 775/2018 which grants flexibility to FBOs on the level of precision of the indication of origin of the primary ingredient/(s).

If you wish to provide additional information relevant to origin labelling (for example a position paper or evidence report) or raise specific points not covered by this questionnaire, you can upload your additional document here. The maximum file size is 1 MB. Provision of a document is optional and serves as additional background reading to help us understand your position better.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,coc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Additional contributions

If you would like to raise other issues pertinent to the topics covered in this consultation, please provide details below.

3	2000 character(s) maximum

If you wish to provide additional information (for example a position paper or evidence document) or raise specific points not covered by this questionnaire, you can upload your additional document here. The maximum file size is 1 MB. Provision of a document is optional and serves as additional background reading to help us understand your position better.

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