

# Proposal for a revision of the Regulation on Food Information to Consumers (FIC): state of play and next steps

FRUCOM NUTRITION AND COMMUNICATION WORKING GROUP

3 March 2022

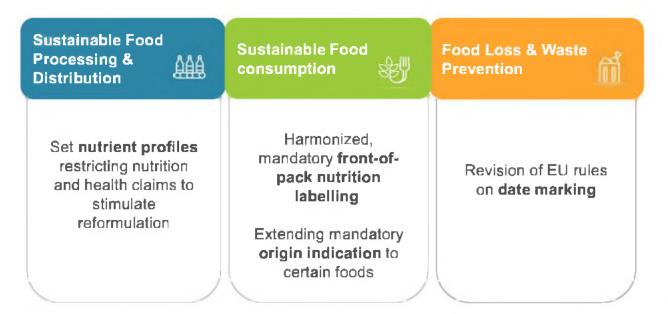
Food information and composition

**DG SANTE** 

## Food labelling initiatives in the Farm to Fork Strategy and Europe's Beating Cancer Plan

F2F Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly EU food system by 2030

Europe's Beating Cancer Plan





Proposal for a revision of the Regulation on Food Information to Consumers (FIC)

#### Problems – FOPNL and nutrient profiles



Too few consumers are making healthy food choices.



Some FBOs make health and nutrition claims on products that are not healthy.



Some products are labelled with FOPNLs while others are not.



Some **FBOs**reformulate their
products to make them
healthier while others do
not.

Lack of consistent and accessible information for consumers inhibits informed consumer choice.

Inconsistency in the rules on food labelling across MS result in single market fragmentation.

## Problems – Origin Labelling



Consumers do not receive information on the origin of certain products for which consumers have a particular interest to know where they come from.



Some FBOs are required to provide origin label whilst others do not (national rules).



Lack of consistent and accessible information for consumers inhibits informed consumer choice.

Inconsistency in the rules on food labelling across MS result in single market fragmentation.

### Problems – Date Marking



Consumers treat 'best before' (BB) date as a 'use by' (UB) date, even when they understand what best before' means.



Current date marking information (esp. 'best before') is **not read** and/or understood by most consumers.



There is inconsistent /
inappropriate application of
date marking between MS
and in products groups within
individual MS.

Lack of consistent and accessible information for consumers inhibits informed consumer choice.

Inconsistency in the rules on food labelling across MS result in single market fragmentation.

#### What should be achieved?

#### Ensure a high level of consumer protection (right to information)

#### Short-term

- ✓ Allowing consumers to make informed choices
- ✓ Harmonised labels across the EU

#### Long-term

- ✓ Public health (FOPNL, nutrient profiles and alcoholic beverage labelling)
- Environmental objectives (date marking / food waste, origin labelling)



### Policy Options – FOPNL and nutrient profiles

Current EU FOP label formats form basis of different policy options:

Nutrient-specific labels (information on individual

nutrients)

Numerical Option 1.



Numerical information on energy + 4 nutrients

Colour-coded Option 2.



of an adult's reference intake Typical values (as sold) per 100g: 697kJ/ 167kcal Summary labels (information on overall nutritional value)

**Endorsement logos** Option 3.



Graded indicators Option 4.



Numerical information on energy

+ 4 nutrients and colours classify nutrients as low/medium/high

Positive logo that can be applied only on foods that comply with the nutritional criteria

Graded indicator that can be applied on all foods

The setting of a nutrient profiling model separate from the (non-evaluative) FOP label will be assessed.

The nutrient profiling model for restricting claims is based on the nutrient profiling model underpinning the harmonised (evaluative) FOP scheme.

## Policy Options - Origin Labelling

Option 1.	Mandatory origin indication at EU/non-EU level
Option 2.	Mandatory origin indication at National level (Member State or third country)
Option 3.	Mandatory origin indication at <b>regional level.</b> Region is defined as any other geographical area within a Member State, a third country or several countries, which is well understood by normally informed consumers or defined under public international law.
Option 4.	A mix of elements from the three preceding options

#### Modalities:

Milk and milk as an ingredient	Meat as an ingredient	Rabbit and game meat	Durum wheat used in pasta	Rice	Potatoes	Tomato used in certain tomato products
<ul><li>Place of milking</li><li>Place of processing</li><li>Place of packaging</li></ul>	<ul><li>Place of birth</li><li>Place of rearing</li><li>Place of slaughtering</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Place of rearing (for rabbit only)</li> <li>Place of hunting/</li> <li>Place of slaughtering</li> </ul>	- Place of harvest - Place of milling	<ul> <li>Place of harvest</li> <li>Place of processing</li> <li>Place of packaging</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Place of harvest</li><li>Place of processing</li><li>Place of packaging</li></ul>	<ul><li>Place of harvest</li><li>Place of processing</li></ul>

## Policy Options - Date Marking

Option 1.

**Extend the list of foods not requiring a 'best before' date.** Add more products to the list of foods for which the 'best before' date is not required.

Option 2a.

Abolish the 'best before' date. 'Best before' dates to be removed from all food products.

Option 2b.

Abolish the 'best before' date and replace it by a 'production date'. This would apply to all products currently displaying a 'best before' date.

#### Improve expression and presentation of date marking

Improve the expression and presentation of date marking through the application of a 'best before' and a 'use by' symbol, an extended wording, or a fixed location on the packaging for date marking.

A. Use different symbols for the 'use by' and the 'best before' dates for example:

Option 3.



[to represent 'use by']



[to represent 'best before']

- **B.** Extend the wording to clarify meaning of 'use by' and 'best before' dates, for example 'best before, often good after'.
- C. Define a fixed positioning for date marking on the pack, making it easier for consumers to locate date markings.

### Key Steps – IA and Revision of FIC Regulation



Inception Impact Assessments / Roadmaps



External study







Open public consultation (Have Your Say webpage)

+ targeted surveys (businesses, SMEs, authorities, health/consumer groups) + interviews + case studies + workshops



Targeted surveys (Feb 2022) and other consultations

(Feb - April 2022)



Additional scientific evidence and studies (EFSA, JRC, Consumer study)



**Impact Assessment** of various policy options



EFSA Scientific Opinion (public consultation Nov 2021 -Jan 2022, 80+ contributions; adoption March 2022) JRC studies & consumer study ongoing



Staff Working Document (Q3/Q4 2022)

Open (13 Dec 2021 - 7 March 2022), so far 700+ replies



**Proposal for revised Legislation** adopted by COM



**Revised Legislation** 

adopted by European Parliament



**Implementation** Legislation

Scheduled for end of 2022



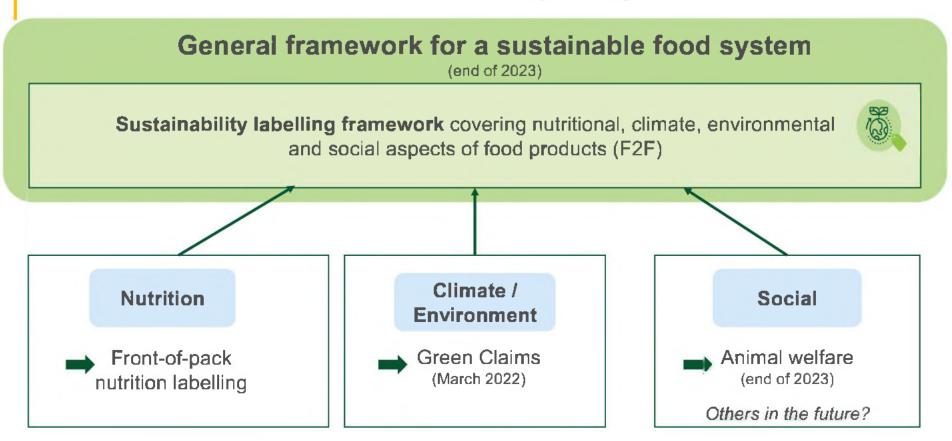


## Ongoing stakeholder consultations



- Open public consultation (13 December 2021 07 March 2022)
  - Open for 12 weeks on the Commission's <u>Have your say (europa.eu)</u> portal
  - 20 questions structured around the four initiatives
  - To gather feedback on stakeholders' views and experiences on the main obstacles they are facing in the different food labelling areas under consideration and on possible ways to overcome these obstacles
- Targeted surveys for Member States and stakeholders (14 February 2022 18 March 2022)
  - Four different surveys are available for: <u>Businesses and business associations</u>, <u>SMEs</u>, <u>consumer / health / environment groups and National Competent Authorities</u>
  - To collect views on technical aspects of the policy options and on the potential impacts
  - It is recommended to obtain a personalized survey link by emailing <u>FICstudy@icf.com</u>

#### Relation with relevant ongoing initiatives



## Thank you

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https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling-and-nutrition\_en



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