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Revision of EU legislation on Food Information to Consumers

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

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. (https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling-and-nutrition/food-information-consumers-legislation_en)

About you

Language of my contribution

French

I am giving my contribution as

Non-governmental organisation (NGO)

First name

Stefanie

Surname

Zehnder

Email (this won't be published)

info@allianzernaehrung.ch

Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

Alliance alimentation et santé

Organisation size

Micro (1 to 9 employees)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register (<http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?redir=false&locale=en>). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

Switzerland

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. **For 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 personal data protection provisions (<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/specific-privacy-statement>)

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/processing
- Distribution
- 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').

- Meat and meat products
- 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 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' t know
Nutrition labelling on the front-of-pack is an important tool to improve the population's dietary habits.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

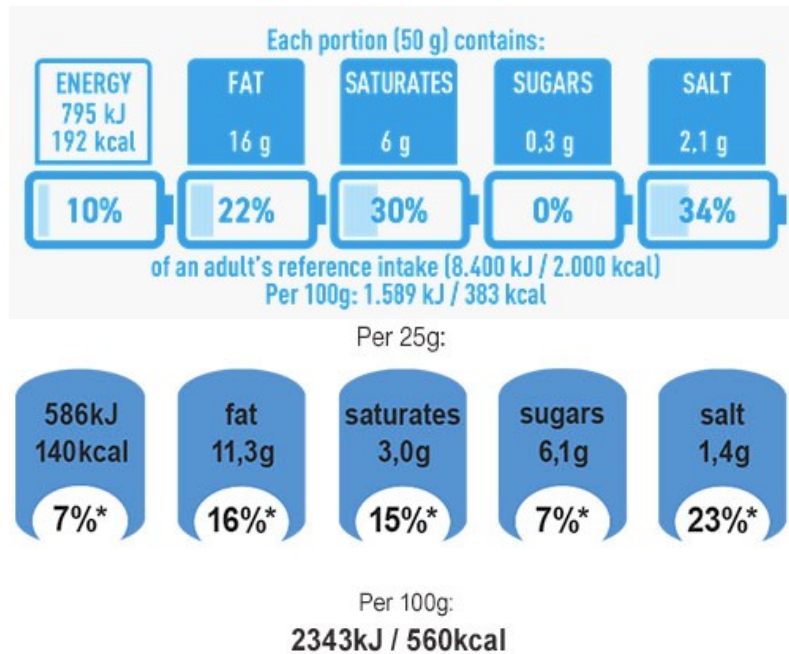
Consumers pay more attention to nutrition information on the front-of-pack compared to the nutrition declaration on the back-of-pack.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Simplified and easy to understand nutrition information on the front-of-pack helps consumers to make healthier food choices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nutrition information on the front-of-pack should be consistent with dietary guidelines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should have access to the same front-of-pack nutrition label across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food businesses should be subject to the same rules on front-of-pack nutritional labelling across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Front-of-pack nutrition information should be displayed on more products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Front-of-pack nutrition labelling is an appropriate tool to incentivise food businesses to improve the nutritional content of their products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health and nutrition claims on food products should only be allowed if they meet some nutritional quality (e.g. levels of salt, sugars,...).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	1 - Ver y unli kel y	2 - Un lik ely	3 - Ne utr al	4 - Lik ely	5 - Ver y like ly
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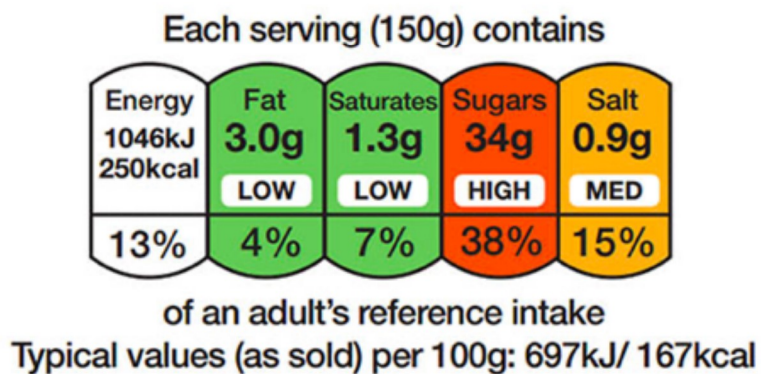
Information on the amounts of specific nutrients (fat, saturated fat, sugars, salt) and on the energy value in a portion of the food, as well as how much this represents as a percentage of the daily reference intake.



Example:



Information on the amounts of specific nutrients (fat, saturated fat, sugar, 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. Colours are used to classify those nutrients per 100 g of the product as 'low' (green), 'medium' (amber) or 'high' (red).

Example:



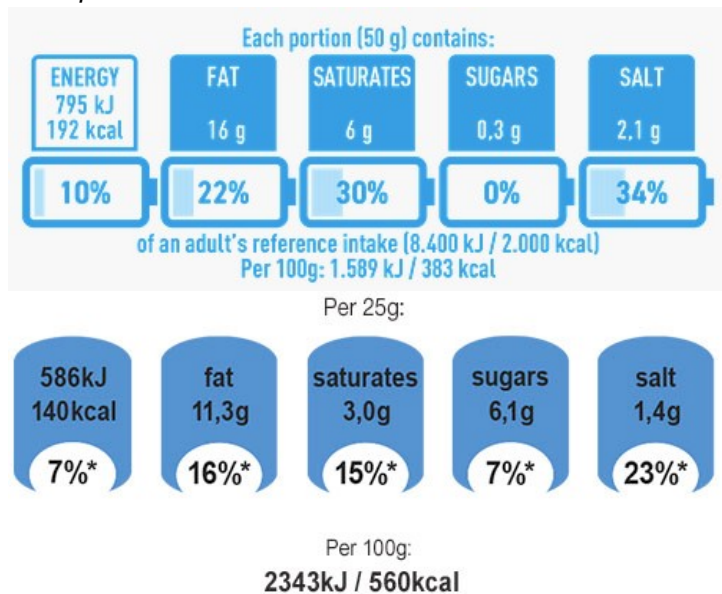
<p>Information on a product's overall nutritional value (based on the integration of both unfavourable elements (sugars, saturated fat, salt and calories) and favourable elements (protein, fibre and content of fruits, vegetables, pulses, nuts and olive/rapeseed/walnut oils)) through a graded indicator that can be applied on all products. Colours and letters are used to classify the overall nutritional value of the product, from 'highest nutritional value' (dark green, A) to 'lower nutritional value' (dark orange, E).</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p> 	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<p>Information on a product's overall nutritional value through a positive (endorsement) logo that can be applied on foods that comply with specific nutritional criteria only. The criteria can be based on e.g. amount of fat, saturated fat, sugars, salt, fibre, wholegrain, fruit and vegetables depending on the food category and the specific label.</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p> 	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>A combination of the above options: information on the overall nutritional quality of a product combined with information on the content of specific nutrients.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 - Unlikely	3 - Neutral	4 - Likely	5 - Very likely	Do n't know
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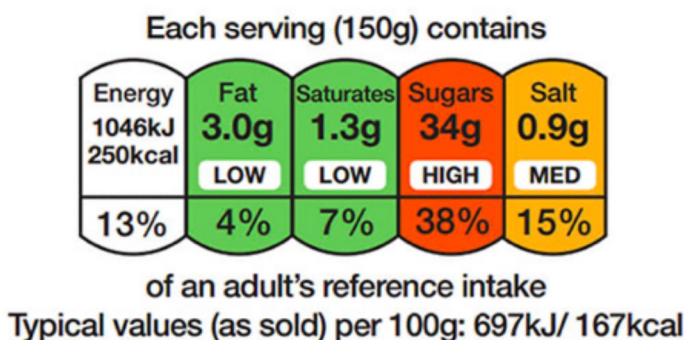
Information on the amounts of specific nutrients (fat, saturated fat, sugars, salt) and on the energy value in a portion of the food, as well as how much this represents as a percentage of the daily reference intake.



Example:



Information on the amounts of specific nutrients (fat, saturated fat, sugar, 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. Colours are used to classify those nutrients per 100 g of the product as 'low' (green), 'medium' (amber) or 'high' (red).

Example:



<p>Information on a product's overall nutritional value (based on the integration of both unfavourable elements (sugars, saturated fat, salt and calories) and favourable elements (protein, fibre and content of fruits, vegetables, pulses, nuts and olive/rapeseed/walnut oils)) through a graded indicator that can be applied on all products. Colours and letters are used to classify the overall nutritional value of the product, from 'highest nutritional value' (dark green, A) to 'lower nutritional value' (dark orange, E).</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p> 	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Information on a product's overall nutritional value through a positive (endorsement) logo that can be applied on foods that comply with specific nutritional criteria only. The criteria can be based on e.g. amount of fat, saturated fat, sugars, salt, fibre, wholegrain, fruit and vegetables depending on the food category and the specific label.</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p> 	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>A combination of the above options: information on the overall nutritional quality of a product combined with information on the content of specific nutrients.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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
<p>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.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.



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.

1,000 character(s) maximum

Les questions ci-dessus sont des questions valables, toutefois la réponse apportée devrait pas être basée sur des données scientifiques probantes et non sur des opinions. Question 2: un nombre important d'études scientifiques crédibles effectuées dans plusieurs pays montrent la supériorité du Nutri-Score pour aider les consommateurs à faire des choix éclairés et, plus récemment, aussi à changer leurs habitudes de consommation.

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.

Alcoholic beverage labelling

While the FIC Regulation provides that prepacked foods have to bear a list of ingredients and a nutrition declaration on labels, it currently exempts alcoholic beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol from this.

The forthcoming revision of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) Regulation should lead to the introduction of rules governing the labelling of wine ingredients and nutrition declaration. These rules might be further amended through the proposed revision of the FIC Regulation. The same applies to aromatized wine products regulated by Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 which is also under review in the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Reform.

Under the FIC revision, the Commission is considering revoking the current exemption applicable to alcoholic beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol and requiring them to include a list of ingredients and a nutrition declaration (i.e. table providing energy, protein, fat, saturated fat, carbohydrates, sugars and salt).

Question 6: 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
A list of ingredients and nutritional information should be provided to consumers for alcoholic beverages as is the case for other foods and beverages.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The type of information provided to consumers should be the same for all categories of alcoholic beverages (e.g. beers, wines, spirit drinks,...).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should have access to the same information for alcoholic beverages across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food businesses should be subject to the same labelling rules for alcoholic beverages across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food business operators voluntarily provide sufficient information to consumers on the ingredients of alcoholic beverages.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food business operators voluntarily provide sufficient information to consumers on the nutritional content of alcoholic beverages.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food business operators voluntarily provide sufficient information to consumers on the energy value of alcoholic beverages.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Information on alcoholic beverage ingredients and nutritional content could be provided 'on label' or 'off label'. If provided 'off label' then a QR code would be included 'on label'. The QR code would take the consumer to a website where they can access the list of ingredients and information on nutritional content.

Question 7: How do you think the information on nutritional content and ingredients should be provided to consumers? Please select one option for each information type.

	On-label	Off label accessed via a QR code	No need for such information	No opinion

Full nutrition declaration (energy value, fat, saturates, carbohydrate, sugars, protein and salt)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nutrition declaration only on energy value (Kcal/KJ)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
List of ingredients	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 8: If the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration were provided to consumers off label, accessed using a QR code provided on the label, 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 have the equipment (mobile phone and internet connection) to access the off-label information through the QR code when buying alcoholic beverages.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers will make use of the off-label information when buying alcoholic beverages.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>Consumers pay the same attention to the nutritional declaration and the list of ingredients when they are provided on the label or when it is provided through a QR code.</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>The provision of information on the nutritional declaration and the list of ingredients via a QR code, redirecting to a website, is as reliable as the provision of the same information on labels.</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 9: If you would like to raise other issues pertinent to the issues of alcoholic beverage labelling, please provide details below.

1,000 character(s) maximum

Selon les expériences et enquêtes les informations disponibles sur les sites web sont trop souvent lacunaires, mal conçus pour trouver l'information essentielle et peu actualisés.

Devoir passer par des sites web pour trouver les informations nécessaires aux choix éclairé ne remplit très probablement pas la fonction attendue.

<https://www.frc.ch/supermarche-en-ligne-etiquetage-tres-lacunaire/>

If you wish to provide additional information relevant to alcoholic beverage 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.

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Whether the date marking is sufficiently prominent and easy to read on the packaging.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The consistency of language/form at/visual presentation of date marking across different products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers' confidence in making their own decisions on whether a food product is good to eat or should be discarded.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 11: 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 do not understand the difference between 'use by' and 'best before' dates.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers understand that the 'use by' date indicates the date until when a food is safe for consumption.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers understand that the 'best before' date indicates the date until which the food remains of its optimal quality, when properly stored.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers make use of their senses (e.g. look, taste, smell) to decide when a product is still fit for consumption.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should continue to receive uniform date marking information across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food businesses should continue to be subject to uniform date marking rules across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	1 - Strong ly disagr ee	2 - Disa gree	3 - Neu tral	4 - Agr ee	5 - Stron gly agree	Don 't kno w
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).	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers would waste less food if a date of production was provided on the product instead of a 'best before' date.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 13: To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	1 - Strong ly disagr ee	2 - Disa gree	3 - Neu tral	4 - Agr ee	5 - Stron gly agree	Don 't kno w
Food business operators make the most appropriate choice between 'use by' and 'best before' dates.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
'Best before' dates are essential to ensure that products are consumed when they are in their optimal quality.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

1,000 character(s) maximum

De notre expérience, la date de durabilité minimale serait mieux distinguée de la date limite de consommation si les deux expressions s'écartaient le plus possible. La différence peut être créée par un visuel et/ou en changeant le texte français indiquant la date de durabilité minimale pour s'approcher de l'anglais "best before".

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.

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

100 character(s) maximum

Question 16: 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 take into consideration the origin of their food when making purchasing choices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should be able to better identify the origin of certain prepacked foods.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should be able to better identify the origin of certain foods when used as an ingredient in prepacked foods.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should be able to better identify the origin of certain non-prepacked foods and certain foods offered in restaurants and other catering establishments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sufficient information is voluntarily provided to consumers on the origin of food.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing information on the origin of food should be voluntary and left to the choice of the food business operators.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers should have access to the same origin labelling information across the whole EU.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food business operators across the EU should be subject to the same rules on the provision of origin information to consumers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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't know
Milk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Milk in dairy products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Meat as the primary ingredient of processed foods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rabbit and game meat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Durum wheat used in pasta	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Potatoes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tomato in tomato products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Milk in dairy products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meat used as the primary ingredient in processed foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rabbit and game meat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Durum wheat used in pasta	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potatoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tomato in tomato products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Milk in dairy products	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 19

	Place of birth	Place of rearing	Place of slaughtering	No origin indication	Don't know

Meat used as the primary ingredient in processed foods	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Question 19

	Place of rearing (rabbit only)	Place of hunting/slaughtering	No origin indication	Don't know
Rabbit and game meat	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 19

	Place of harvest	Place of processing	Place of packaging	No origin indication	Don't know
Rice	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 19

	Place of harvest	Place of milling	No origin indication	Don't know
Durum wheat used in pasta	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 19

	Place of harvest	Place of processing	No origin indication	Don't know
Tomato in tomato products	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 19

	Place of harvest	No origin indication	Don't know
Potatoes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

1,000 character(s) maximum

Selon les membres de l'organisation Fédération romand des consommateurs (membre d'Alliance alimentation et santé), ils disent qu'ils veulent connaître les deux: le lieu de récolte et le lieu de transformation - avec toutefois une préférence pour le lieu de récolte/traitement/élevage/chasse. Idéalement, ils voudraient connaître une provenance encore plus détaillée, comme le nom et l'adresse de l'exploitation agricole.

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.

Additional contributions

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

3,000 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.

Contact

SANTE-FIC-REVISION@ec.europa.eu
