# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



## **DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH**

### RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION PAPERS

# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DIRECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF CONSUMER PROTECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Volume 1 Foodstuffs and related legislation

Environment, public health and consumer protection

Special edition



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### Introduction

The imminence of the deadline for the single market project make the moment particularly opportune to direct attention towards consumer protection and public health.

Neither of these topics, *stricto sensu*, forms part of the European Community Treaties, and the topics therefore can, and have been, interpreted as matters strictly for multilateral cooperation between Member States. However, the operation of the common agricultural policy, the principle of free movement of goods, services, capital and people within the Community and the ramifications of coordinated social and employment policies (particularly in the coal and steel industries) enunciated in the EEC Treaties, <sup>1</sup> imply a true Community dimension for consumer protection and public health.

Despite this fact, and despite the efforts of the Commission, the Parliament and consumer interest groups, consumer protection and public health have so far maintained a fairly low profile at European Community level.

For a unified market to operate, mutually accepted standards must exist with regard to the quality and safety of goods and services. Differing standards between Member States, if not mutually accepted, could constitute non-tariff barriers to trade.

The EEC Treaty stipulates in Article 30 that:

'quantitative restrictions on imports and all measures having equivalent effect shall, without prejudice to the following provisions, be prohibited between Member States'.

### Article 36 states that:

'the provisions of Article 30 shall not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on the grounds of public morality, public policy or public security: the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions

1 Articles 30 to 36.

shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States'.

Despite the last sentence of Article 36, the article has sometimes been used in ways quite at variance with the spirit of the Treaties, resulting in a concealed form of protectionism. For this reason the 'common market' as originally envisaged never fully materialized.

Since the Single European Act does not modify or replace Articles 30 to 36 of the EEC Treaty, one may justifiably ask why its introduction should make the creation of a true single market any more realizeable than it has been up to now.

There are three reasons for optimism stemming from the SEA itself:

Firstly, the Single European Act, in contrast to the rather vague wording of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty and the loopholes afforded by Article 36, is very specific in laying down the goal of achievement of the single internal market by 1993. This goal is, moreover, precisely defined for the first time in Article 8a of the Single Act:

'the internal market shall comprise an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty'.

The above precise definition of the internal market makes it clear that many of the provisions of the Single European Act concern consumer protection, even though the SEA does not devote (as it does for environment policy) a new article to it.

The second ground for optimism is that the Single European Act modifies the Community decision-making process for those measures concerned with the creation of the internal market in a way favourable to the efficiency of the legislative process and favourable also to an extension of Parliament's influence.

The new Article 100a introduced by the SEA introduces majority voting in the Council of Ministers for measures concerned with 'the establishment and functioning of the internal market'.

Since most national consumer protection measures involve goods, persons, services and capital, they relate to the functioning and establishment of the internal market and therefore the Single Act cooperation procedure with the European Parliament applies.

The possibility exists also for Parliament to extend its influence with regard to consumer protection and public health measures even where such measures are proposed under a different article of the Treaties, by exerting pressure on the Commission to use one of the articles invoking the cooperation procedure as the legal base of the proposal.

Article 100a(3) makes it clear that the new procedure shall include harmonization of consumer-protection (and, tangentially, public-health) measures, by stating:

"... the Commission, in its proposals ... concerning health, safety, environmental protection and consumer protection, will take as a base a high level of protection".

The third, and possibly most important, ground for optimism that the 'common market' will finally be realized is the principle of 'mutual recognition' enunciated in the Single European Act.

Article 100b of the SEA states that:

'...during 1992 the Commission shall, together with each Member State, draw up an inventory of national laws, regulations and administrative provisions which fall under Article 100a and which have not been harmonized pursuant to that article',

and further that:

'the Council, acting in accordance with the provisions of Article 100a, may decide that the provisions in force in a Member State must be recognized as being equivalent to those applied by another Member State'.

In addition to the principles outlined by the SEA, case-law of the Court of Justice has already established precedents for the mutual recognition of standards.

Mutual recognition implies a Member State recognizing that standards and norms established by other Member States are equivalent to its own.

In summary, the combined effects of the Treaty modifications by the Single European Act and the goal of creating a single market should ensure that consumer protection and public health assume at Community level a higher profile than they have up to now.

Elfi Schoener Director

### **Aims**

The aim of this research and documentation paper, <sup>1</sup> produced by the Division for Social Affairs, Environment, Consumer Protection and Public Health of the Directorate-General for Research, is to list and describe, in a single publication, all EC Directives which can be considered to concern consumer protection and public health.

The guide uses as its basis the 'Directory of Community legislation in force' published every six months by the Commission. The Directory contains a section entitled 'Environment and consumers', but this is rather narrowly defined and there are many EC legislative acts which concern consumer protection and public health, but which are to be found under other headings such as 'Competition policy', 'Freedom of movement', 'Social policy', 'Agriculture' and so on.

Furthermore, the Commission's Directory does not give a summary of the content of each Directive.

Two recent reports by the European Parliament's Committee for Environment, Consumer Protection and Public Health have underlined the difficulty in monitoring implementation at national level of EC Directives.

Both the Collins report on the implementation of water directives and the Alber report on the implementation of air-pollution directives have underlined the shortcomings of the present approach to the monitoring of the implementation of European Community law.

The Commission's legal service relies upon information voluntarily provided by the Member State governments as to whether the provisions of EC directives have been incorporated into national law. This approach has a number of flaws.

Firstly, it is not certain that all Member States provide the same quantity or quality of information.

Secondly, the only form of European Community legislative act which is directly applicable in the Member States is a Regulation, and Regulations are almost

Produced in three volumes: (1) Foodstuffs and related legislation; (2) Other goods and services; (3) Public health and medicines.

exclusively limited to the common agricultural policy. Most other Community legislation is in the form of Directives.

A Directive is not a legal text to be directly applied in the Member States, but a text which sets out the ends to be achieved. The means of achieving those ends is left to the Member States themselves.

There is a difference of approach from one Member State to another, according to the legal traditions and practices which have evolved. As a result, some Member States incorporate the essence of a Directive into the corpus of national law, whereas other Member States use different instruments such as departmental or ministerial circulars, codes of practice, etc. There is no consistent country-by-country pattern; all depends upon the nature of the Directive and the characteristics of the existing national system in that field of activity.

Even where the Member State passes into law the relevant provisions of a Directive, this often involves not the simple passage of a new law corresponding to the Directive, but the modification of many existing laws to conform to the requirements of the Directive. In such cases, the resultant plethora of additions and amendments to existing laws is extremely difficult to monitor with any degree of accuracy.

Thirdly, the Commission's monitoring of EC Directives only goes as far as the adoption of relevant laws by the Member State (and then only when there is deemed to be a problem in implementation). The Commission cannot pursue the matter as far as the extent of implementation of national law.

This latter task by its very nature can be best performed by those individuals and organizations who have a particular interest in the application of the legislation concerned at the point at which the legislation is supposed to have effect. At this level, the question to be asked is crucially different from the question put by the Commission to the Member States.

The Commission asks, for example, 'Have the provisions of the Directive on permitted colouring matter in foodstuffs been transposed into Belgian law?' The interest groups, local administrations and MEPs ask a much more direct and ultimately pertinent question, namely: 'Are colouring matters in Belgian foodstuffs being used in conformity with the pertinent EC Directive?'

In order for this latter question to be asked, the text of EC Directives must be available in a form which is comprehensible to the interested layman.

As a first step towards this aim, this document provides a comprehensive overview of existing Directives in the particular field of consumer protection and public health, with a short summary of each Directive and a list of all the amending Directives pertaining to it.

The guide is up to date to the end of 1990.

Graham Chambers Principal Administrator

# **DIRECTIVES AND REGULATIONS**

Directive on a trade in bovi	64/432/EEC					
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion	
L 121 p. 1977 29.7.1964	364L0432	EEC; Art.43, Art.100	26.6.1964	No	OJ C 61, p. 1254 19.4.1963	
Amendments						
(1) 66/600 (2) 71/285 (3) 72/97 (4) 72/445 (5) 72/462 (6) 75/379 (7) 77/98 (8) 79/109 (9) 79/111 (10) 80/775 (11) 80/219 (12) 80/1098 (13) 80/1102 (14) 80/1274 (15) 81/476 (16) 82/61 (17) 82/893 (18) 83/642 (19) 83/646 (20) 84/643 (20) 84/644 (21) 84/643 (22) 84/644 (23) 85/320 (24) 85/586 (25) 85/3768 (26) 87/231	(L 179, 9.8.19 (L 038, 12.2.1 (L 298, 31.12. (L 302, 31.12. (L 172, 3.7.19 (L 026, 31.1.1 (L 029, 3.2.19 (L 029, 3.2.19 (L 224, 27.8.1 (L 047, 21.2.1 (L 325, 1.12.1 (L 325, 1.12.1 (L 375, 31.12. (L 375, 31.12.1 (L 378, 31.12. (L 378, 31.12. (L 358, 22.12. (L 360, 23.12. (L 377, 4.7.19 (L 339, 27.12. (L 339, 27.12. (L 168, 28.6.1 (L 372, 31.12.	1972, p. 95) 1972, p. 49) 1972, p. 28) 1975, p. 17) 1977, p. 81) 1979, p. 20) 1979, p. 26) 1980, p. 14) 1980, p. 15) 1980, p. 18) 1980, p. 18) 1980, p. 75) 1981, p. 20) 1982, p. 13) 1982, p. 57) 1983, p. 41) 1983, p. 44) 1984, p. 22) 1984, p. 27) 1984, p. 30) 1985, p. 36) 1985, p. 44) A 1985, p. 8) (voti	accession of Spain	and Portugal	OJ 1966, 130, p. 2466 Ref. not known Ref. not known No opinion No opinion OJ 1975, C 111, p. 26 OJ 1977, C 6, p. 141 OJ 1977, C 266, p. 45 Del. on 19.1.1979 No opinion OJ 1980, C 34, p. 109 OJ 1980, C 175, p. 79 OJ 1979, C 140, p. 128 No opinion Del. on 19.6.1981 Del. on 22.1.1982 Del. on 17.12.1982 No opinion OJ 1983, C 13, p. 211 OJ 1984, C 172, p. 185 OJ 1984, C 172, p. 185 OJ 1983, C 342, p. 117 OJ 1985, C 12, p. 127 No opinion No opinion OJ 1987, C 76, p. 169	

The Directive approximates the animal health provisions of the Member States setting out the requirements that must be satisfied before bovine animals and swine are sent from one Member State to another. The animals must be accompanied during transportation by a health certificate conforming to Annex F which shall be drawn up on the day of loading, in the language of the country of destination at least, and be valid for 10 days. Each country of destination may prohibit the introduction of bovine animals and swine if an examination made at the frontier post by an official veterinarian reveals that the animals are suspected of being affected by a compulsorily notifiable disease or that the provisions of the Directive have not been observed. The animals must be returned to the consignor provided this is not contrary to considerations of health. The consignor may appeal against such a decision to refuse entry to animals and call for the opinion of an independent veterinary expert from a panel drawn up by the Commission.

Directive on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat						64/433/EEC
Official Journal L 121 p. 2012 29.7.1964		urnal reference base promulgation EP?  364L0433 EEC; 26.6.1964 No Art.43,			EP opinion	
				rt.43,		OJ C 134, p. 2871 1962
Ame	ndments					
(1) 66/601 (P 192, 27.10.1966, p. 3302) (2) 69/349 (L 256, 11.10.1969, p. 5) (3) 71/285 (L 179, 9.8.1971, p. 1) (4) 72/462 (L 302, 31.12.1972, p. 28) (5) 75/379 (L 172, 3.7.1975, p. 17) (6) 81/476 (L 186, 8.7.1981, p. 20) (7) 83/90 (L 59, 5.3.1983, p. 10) (8) 85/446 (L 260, 2.10.1985, p. 19) Commission of (9) 85/323 (L 168, 28.6.1985, p. 43) (10) 85/325 (L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 44) Accession of (12) 85/3768 (L 362, 31.12.1985, p. 8) Accession of (13) 86/587 (L 339, 2.12.1986, p. 26)		ommission decision accession of Spain accession of Spain a	and Portugal and Portugal	Ref. not known Ref. not known Ref. not known Ref. not known OJ 1975, C 111, p. 26 Del. on 19.6.1981 OJ 1982, C 267, p. 51 No opinion OJ 1985, C 46, p. 94 OJ 1985, C 46, p. 94 No opinion No opinion No opinion No opinion No opinion		
(14) (15) (16) (17)	87/562 87/3805 88/235 88/288	(L 341, 3.12.1 (L 357, 19.12. (L 105, 26.4.1 (L 124, 18.5.1	1987, p. 1) (G 988, p. 20)	No opinion Del. on 20.11.1987 No opinion OJ 1987, C 156, p. 190		

This Directive lays down the sanitary conditions of fresh meat in slaughterhouses and cutting premises, applicable as of 1.1.1985.

The Directive provides for inspection of slaughterhouses and cutting premises by veterinarians, and lays down the criteria for approved slaughterhouses, and for action on meat that does not comply with the requirements of the Directive.

A Member State complaining of non-observance of requirements may be permitted to prohibit the import of affected meat after reference to the Standing Veterinary Committee, following procedures laid down in the Directive.

Directive	e on h	71/118/EEC					
Official Journal L 55, p. 23 8.3.1971		urnal         reference         base         product           . 23         371L0118         EEC;         15.2				Report to EP?	EP opinion
				15.2.1971	No	OJ C 109, p. 1721 9.7.1964	
Amendme	ents						
(1) 75/3	379	(L 172, 3.7.197	75, p. 17)			OJ 1975, C 111, p. 26	
(2) 75/4	431	(L 192, 24.7.19	975, p. 6)			OJ 1974, C 127, p. 29	
(3) 78/3		(L 15, 19.1.197	78, p. 28)			OJ 1976, C 293, p. 70	
(4) 80/2		(L 47, 21.2.198			OJ 1980, C 34, p. 106		
(5) 80/8		(L 251, 24.9.19				No opinion	
(6) 81/4		(L 186, 8.7.198				Del. on 19.6.1981	
(7) 81/3		(L 209, 29.7.19				Del. on 10.7.1981	
(8) 82/	532	(L 234, 9.8.198	32, p. 12)			OJ 1979, C 140, p. 180	
						OJ 1981, C 234, p. 99	
(0) 04/	106	(T. O. 20 4 10)				OJ 1982, C 87, p. 116	
<b>(9)</b> 84/:	186	(L 87, 30.4.198	33, p. 27)			OJ 1979, C 140, p. 180	
						OJ 1981, C 234, p. 99	
(10) 84/3	225	(T 177 47 100	24 - 20)			OJ 1982, C 87, p. 116 OJ 1979, C 140, p. 180	
(10) 04/.	333	(L 177, 4.7.198	54, p. 20)	OJ 1979, C 140, p. 180 OJ 1981, C 234, p. 99			
						OJ 1981, C 234, p. 33 OJ 1982, C 87, p. 116	
(11) 84/6	642	(L 339, 27.12.1	1984 n 26)			OJ 1979, C 140, p. 180	
(12) 85/3		(L 168, 28.6.19				OJ 1982, C 267, p. 59	
(13) 85/3		(L 168, 28.6.19				OJ 1985, C 46, p. 94	
` '	3768	(L 362, 31.12.1				No opinion	
, ,	3805	•		Greek abbreviations	)	Del. on 20.11.1987	
` - / · ·		,,,	·- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,		

The Directive approximates the health requirements of the Member States concerning poultrymeat and in particular standardizes hygiene requirements in respect of such meat in slaughterhouses and during storage and transportation.

The competent authorities remain responsible for approving slaughterhouses and cold stores with inspection entrusted to qualified assistants acting under the supervision of the official veterinarian. The Directive lays down minimum qualifications for such assistants. Meat exported to another Member State must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an official veterinarian stating that the consignment complies with this Directive.

The Directive states that if a Member State prohibits the importation of meat on health grounds the reasons for this should be made known to the consignor. If the consignor disputes the prohibition he may obtain the opinion of an expert selected from a panel drawn up by the Commission.

Disputes between Member States as to whether approval of a slaughterhouse was justified are to be settled under the emergency procedure within the Standing Veterinary Committee set up by the Council on 15.10.1968.

		on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in t					
Official Journal	Celex Legal Date of Report to reference base promulgation EP?		_	EP opinion			
L 302, p. 24 31.12.1972	372L0461	EEC; 12.12.1972 Art.43, Art.100		No	Ref. not known		
Amendments  (1) 75/379 (2) 77/98 (3) 80/213 (4) 80/1099 (5) 81/476 (6) 82/893 (7) 83/646 (8) 84/336 (9) 84/643 (10) 85/322 (11) 87/231 (12) 87/64	(L 99, 11.4.19	77, p. 81) 80, p. 1) 980, p. 14) 81, p. 20) 1982, p. 57) 1983, p. 44) 84, p. 22) 1984, p. 27) 985, p. 41) rep			OJ 1975, C 111, p. 26 OJ 1977, C 6, p. 141 OJ 1979, C 289, p. 42 OJ 1980, C 175, p. 79 Del. on 19.6.1981 Del. on 17.12.1982 OJ 1983, C 13, p. 211 OJ 1984, C 172, p. 185 OJ 1984, C 172, p. 185 OJ 1985, C 12, p. 127 OJ 1987, C 76, p. 169 OJ 1985, C 175, p. 262		

The Directive approximates the health requirements of the Member States concerning meat. The Directive stipulates that before meat can be consigned from one Member State to another the animals from which the meat came must have stayed for a specified, period within the Community unless an exception is granted by the country of destination.

To prevent the spread of diseases provision is made for areas which, in accordance with Community rules, have been placed under health restrictions, to be excluded from intra-Community trade.

The Member States are permitted to refuse entry to meat which does not comply with Community health rules, but must inform the consignor of the reasons for such refusal. In the event of an outbreak of disease Member States are given the right to restrict or prohibit imports of meats from the affected country. An emergency Community procedure is provided for, through the Standing Veterinary Committee, so that standardized protective measures can be taken throughout the Community.

Directive on health and veterinary problems upon importation of bovine animals, swine and fresh meat from third countries						72/462/EEC
	Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 302, p. 28 12.12.1972		372L0462	EEC; 12.12.1972 Art.43, Art.100	No	Ref. not known	
Amei	ndments					
(1)	75/379	(L 172, 3.7.19	75, p. 17)			OJ 1975, C 111, p. 26
(2)	77/96	(L 26, 31.1.19	77, p. 67)			No opinion
(3)	77/98	(L 26, 31.1.19	77, p. 81)			Del. on 27.10.1976
(4)	78/685	(L 227, 18.8.1			No opinion	
(5)	81/476	(L 186, 8.7.19			OJ 1982, C 267, p. 54	
(6)	83/91	(L 59, 5.3.198	· = ·		OJ 1982, C 267, p. 59	
(7)	85/3768	(L 362, 31.12.	, <b>.</b> ,			No opinion
(8)	86/469	(L 275, 26.9.1	986, p. 36)			OJ 1982, C 267, p. 59 OJ 1986, C 120, p. 176
(9)	87/64	(L 34, 30.12.1	986, p. 87)			OJ 1987, L 34, p. 52
(10)	88/289	(L 124, 18.5.1	988 n 31)			No opinion

The Directive lays down the matters to be taken into account for the drawing up of a list of third countries, or parts of countries, authorized for the importation of said products.

The Directive specifies standards for slaughterhouses and for live animals imported into the Community and requires veterinary inspectors and frontier posts to ensure these standards. Member States shall not permit the importation of live animals that do not comply with health standards laid down. Fresh meat may only be imported from authorized sources.

The Directive also lays down criteria for certification of fresh meat.

	ctive on product	77/99/EEC					
	Official ournal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of Repromulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion	
L 26, p. 85 1977		377L0099 EEC; Art.43, Art.100		21.12.1976 No		OJ C 114, p. 40 11.11.1970	
(1)	80/214 81/476 83/201	(L 47, 21.2.19 (L 186, 8.7.19 (L 112, 28.4.1	81, p. 20)			OJ 1979, C 289, p. 42 OJ 1981, L 186, p. 20 No opinion	
(3) 83/201 (L 112, 28.4.1983, p. 28) (4) 85/327 (L 168, 28.6.1985, p. 49) (5) 85/328 (L 168, 28.6.1985, p. 50) (6) 85/586 (L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 44) (7) 85/3768 (L362, 31.12.1985, p. 8) (8) 87/3805 (L357, 19.12.1987, p. 1)		Accession of Spain	and Portugal	OJ 1985, C 46, p. 94 Del. on 14.6.1985 No opinion No opinion Del. on 20.11.1987			

This Directive lays down health requirements for meat products intended for intra-Community trade and guidelines for treatments regarding the storage and transportation of meat products.

The Directive provides for checks on compliance with these requirements.

The Directive applies only to meat imported for human consumption.

Member States must prohibit the marketing of meat products that do not comply with said requirements; appeals against such action may be made. Equivalent provisions should be made for imports of meat products from third countries.

Directive on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products					80/215/EEC	
Official Journal L 47, p. 4 21.2.1980		Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion  OJ C 114, p. 40 11.11.1971
		380L0215	EEC; 22.1.1980 Art.43, Art.100	22.1.1980		
Ame	ndments					
(1) 80/1100 (L 325, 1.12.1 (2) 81/476 (L 186, 8.7.19 (3) 85/321 (L 168, 28.6.1 (4) 85/3768 (L 362, 31.12. (5) 87/491 (L 279, 2.10.1		981, p. 20) 985, p. 39) 1985, p. 8)			OJ 1980, C 175, p. 79 Del. on 19.6.1981 OJ 1985, C 12, p. 127 No opinion OJ 1987, C 156, p. 183	

This Directive lays down rules on the provision of health marks and health certificates in respect of the marketing of meat products between Member States.

Member States may prohibit the entry of such products that are not given the appropriate health marks/certificates, and provision for the destruction of the product is made.

Also, provisions are made to prohibit meat products affected by certain infectious diseases.

Directive con a hormonal a action	81/602/EEC 31.7.1981				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 222, p. 32 7.8.1981	381L0602	EEC; Art.43, Art.100	31.7.1981	No	OJ C 50, p. 87 9.3.1981
Amendments	1	<u> </u>		1	

85/358

(L 191, 23.7.1985, p. 46)

(1)

This Directive prohibits the administering to farm animals of substances having a thyrostatic, oestrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic action.

OJ 1981, C 50, p. 87

It prohibits the placing on the market or slaughtering of animals to which said substances have been administered, or their meat, and prohibits the processing of such meat.

Article 3 prohibits the placing on the market of stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, salts and esters and thyrostatic substances for administering to animals.

Directive esta 77/99/EEC and only a se	83/201/EEC 12.4.1983				
Official Journal	Celex reference	EP opinion			
L 112, p. 28 28.4.1983	383L0201	Dir.77/ 99/EEC	12.4.1983	No	No opinion
Amendments (1) 83/577	(L 334, 15.11.	No opinion			

This Directive lays down which provisions of Directive 77/99/EEC (on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products) shall not apply to certain products which contain other foodstuffs and only a small percentage of meat (calculated as not more than 10% of ingoing meat in relation to the final product). The amending Directive (83/577/EEC) provides that Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 1.6.1984.

Directive prob substances ha	85/649/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 382, p. 228 31.12.1985	385L0649	EEC Art.43	31.12.1985	No	OJ C 288, p. 158 11.11.1985
Amendments					
None					

Member States must ensure that no animals are despatched from their territory to that of another Member State which have had administered to them substances with a thyrostatic, oestrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic action, and that no meat from such animals is despatched. The Community stamp shall be reserved for untreated animals. Member States must prohibit the importation from third countries of meat from animals which have been treated with the aforementioned substances. Member States must implement this Directive by 1.1.1988 at the latest.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 275, p. 36 26.9.1986	386L0469	EEC Art.43	16.9.1986	No	OJ C 267, p. 59, 1982 OJ C 120, p. 176, 1986

The Directive aims to eliminate distortions in trade caused by the different arrangements across the Member States for controls of animals and fresh meat for residues. Member States must ensure that examination of animals, their excrement and body fluids and of tissues and of fresh meat for the presence of residues is carried out in accordance with the detailed requirements set out in the Directive. Member States must submit a plan to the Commission setting out the national measures to be taken to achieve the aim of the Directive. Some parts of the Directive are to be implemented by the Member States by 1.4.1987, other parts by 31.12.1987 and the remainder by 31.12.1988.

25

Regulation from third	on quality insp countries	80/63/EEC			
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal Date of promulgation	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 121 p. 2137 3.8.1963	363R0080	EEC; Reg.23/62	31.7.1963		No opinion
Amendments					
(1) 372R284 (2) 380R344 (3) 385R144 (4) 385R38 (5) 386R212 (6) 387R30	31 (L 363, 31.12. 50 (L 144, 1.6.19 11 (L 368, 31.12. 21 (L 185, 8.7.19	1980, p. 87) 85, p. 51) 1985, p. 1) Ac 86, p. 10)	cession of Spain a	and Portugal	No opinion

The Regulation lays down methods for quality inspection for fruit and vegetables imported from third countries and lists the authorities appointed by each Member State to conduct quality inspection.

26

Regulation la and cucumbe	183/64/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 192 p. 3217 25.11.1964	364R0183	EEC; Reg.23/ 62	17.11.1964	No	No opinion
Amendments (1) Reg. 921/ (2) Reg. 845/ (3) Reg. 349/	76 (L 96, 1	5.5.1971, p. 9) 0.4.1976, p. 30) 5.2.1988, p. 25)			No opinion No opinion No opinion

See title.

Regulation la	10/65/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 19, p. 246 5.2.1965	365R0010	EEC; Reg.23/ 62	26.1.1965	No	No opinion
Amendments					
(1) 378R0918	3 (L 119, 3.5.19	978, p. 15)			No opinion

See title.

Directive relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption					73/241/EEC	
Official Journal L 228, p. 23 16.8.1973		Celex reference	Legal e base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion  Ref. not known
		373L0241	EEC; Art.100 Art.227	24.7.1973		
Amer (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	74/411 74/644 75/155 76/628 78/609 78/842 80/608 85/7 89/344	(L 221, 12.8.1 (L 349, 28.12. (L 64, 11.3.19 (L 223, 16.8.1 (L 197, 22.7.1 (L 291, 17.10. (L 170, 3.7.19 (L 2, 3.1.1985 (L 142, 25.5.1	1974, p. 63) 75, p. 21) 976, p. 1) 978, p. 10) 1978, p. 15) 180, p. 33) 5, p. 22)			No opinion No opinion OJ 1975, C 5, p. 65 OJ 1975, C 28, p. 69 OJ 1978, C 108, p. 16 OJ 1978, C 108, p. 16 OJ 1980, C 34, p. 103 No opinion

The Directive prohibits the sale of cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption which do not satisfy the requirements of the Directive. The Directive specifies the weights in which certain cocoa products are to be marketed and the information to be included in the label on the package. Trade in products complying with the Directive must be permitted from 1.1.1976 and trade in products not complying with the Directive must be prohibited from 1.1.1977.

Directive conconsumption	73/437/EEC  EP opinion				
Official Journal					
L 356, p. 71 27.12.1973	373L0437	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	11.12.1973	No	OJ C 101, p. 33 4.8.1970
Amendments None					

The Directive prohibits the marketing within the Community of sugar which does not comply with the specifications set out in the Directive. The Directive lays down the permitted weights for marketing sugar and the minimum information to be contained on labels on the packaging for sugar.

Directive on relating to h	74/409/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 221, p. 10 12.8.1974	374L0409	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	22.7.1974	No	Ref. not known
Amendments None					

This Directive aims to ensure that any product labelled 'honey' is pure honey. By derogation the products 'Kunsthonning' and 'Kunsthonig' in Denmark and Germany can be marketed for five years (22.7.1979).

Until the Community adopts identical technical specifications for honey, 'bakers' honey' and 'industrial honey' may also be marketed as honey.

Directive con ntended for states	75/440/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Report to EP?	EP opinion	
L 194, p. 26 25.7.1975	375L0440	EEC; Art.100 Art.235	16.6.1975	No	OJ C 62, p.7 30.5.1974
Amendments					
(1) 79/869	(L 271, 29.10.	OJ 1979, C 67, p. 48			

The Directive concerns the quality requirements which surface fresh water intended for use in the abstraction of drinking water must meet after the application of appropriate treatment. The Directive directs Member States to draw up a systematic plan of action to ensure continuing improvement of the environment including a timetable for the improvement of surface water.

Directive con	75/726/EEC						
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion		
L 311, p. 40 1.12.1975	375L0726	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	17.11.1975	No	OJ C 25, p. 6 28.10.1970		
Amendments							
(1) 79/168 (2) 81/487 (3) 89/394	(L 37, 13.2.19 (L 189, 11.7.1 (L 186, 30.6.1	981, p. 43)	OJ 1978, C 261, p. 45 OJ 1980, C 175, p. 87				

Subject to certain derogations the Directive prohibits the marketing of fruit juices unless they conform with the specifications laid down in the Directive. Fruit juices may only be marketed within the Community if they are labelled in accordance with the Directive.

		ating to certain nan consumpt	76/118/EEC			
	Official ournal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 24, 30.1.1	p. 49 976	376L0118	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	18.12.1975	No	OJ C 65, p. 47 5.6.1970
Amen	dments					
<b>(</b> -)	78/630 83/635	(L 206, 29.7.1 (L 357, 21.12.		OJ 1977, C 183, p. 59 OJ 1982, C 149, p. 116		

The Directive prohibits the marketing of dehydrated milk unless it conforms with the rules and standards laid down in the Directive. The Directive does not apply to exports outside the Community or to diabetic products or products prepared for babies or small children which are not subject to Community provisions. If new information establishes that a product authorized under this Directive is injurious to human health a Member State may suspend the provisions of this Directive but must immediately notify the Commission which shall then decide if amendments to the Directive are required.

Directive rela acid in oils a and in foods	76/621/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	EP opinion			
L 202, p. 35 28.7.1976	376L0621	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	20.7.1976	No	OJ C 280, p. 14 8.12.1975
Amendments					
None					

Erucic acid has been shown to have undesirable effects in animals but not in man. Oils and fats must have a maximum of 10% of erucic acid as from 1.7.1977 and a maximum of 5% from 1.7.1979.

Member States may suspend products if they have reason to believe that these levels may endanger human health. A Committee procedure is established to deal with any amendments that may be necessary.

Directive rela	77/94/EEC						
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion		
L 26, p. 55 31.1.1977	377L0094	EEC; Art.100	21.12.1976	No	OJ C 139, p. 39 1969		
Amendments							
(1) 85/7	(L 2, 3.1.1985	5, p. 22)		No opinion			

This Directive controls the nature, composition and denotation of foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses which may be termed 'dietetic' or 'dietary'. These terms are not to be used to describe foodstuffs for normal consumption.

The Commission may adopt specific directives for particular products such as baby milk formula etc.

The Directive controls labelling and advertisement of said products, and determines that such products must be appropriate for the particular nutritional use intended, and must comply with the mandatory Community provisions applicable to foodstuffs for normal consumption.

The Directive is not applicable to items for export.

Directive relating to coffee extracts and chicory extracts						77/436/EEC 27.6.1977
	Official Journal	Celex reference	EP opinion			
	2, p. 20 .1977	377L0436	EEC; Art.100	27.6.1977	No	OJ C 83, p.19 11.10.1973
Ame	ndments					
(1) 85/7 (L 2, 3.1.1985, p. 22) (2) 85/573 (L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 22)						No opinion OJ 1985, C 46, p. 93

To promote the establishment and functioning of the common market the Directive sets out the rules which must be observed regarding the composition of coffee and chicory extracts, the substances which may be used in the manufacture thereof, the packaging materials and labelling which is to be used and lays down the conditions under which specific designations may be used for certain of these products. The Commission is entrusted with the task of determining the procedures relating to the taking of samples and methods of analysis but close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States is provided for by a procedure involving the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs. The Directive does not apply to products intended for export outside the Community.

Regulation co	1271/78/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	EP opinion			
L 156, p. 39 14.6.1978	378R1271	1079/77/ EEC	13.6.1978	No	No opinion
Amendments					
(1) 78/R2341 (2) 1153/86	(L 282, 7.10.1 (L 105, 22.4.1	No opinion			

The Directive specifies that measures shall be taken to encourage:

- (a) quality control of milk;
- (b) testing in relation to health aspects of milk;
- (c) the testing of milking machines;
- (d) the counselling of milk producers on, for example, cowshed hygiene;
- (e) counselling on the transportation of milk;
- (f) the training of qualified personnel for counselling and quality control;
- (g) the setting up of cooperative milk collection centres.

The measures are to be proposed and executed by interested organizations with 90% of the finance coming from the Community.

	ective rela stnut pure	79/693/EEC				
	Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
	5, p. 5 1979	379L0693	EEC; Art. 43 Art.100	24.7.1979	No	OJ C 7, p. 38 12.1.1976
Ame	ndments					
(1) 80/1276 (L 375, 31.12.1980, p. 77) (2) 88/593 (L 318, 25.11.1988, p. 44)						No opinion

The Directive establishes common rules concerning the composition and characteristics of the manufacture of fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and chestnut puree, reserving such designations for the products that meet these standards. It also lays down rules regarding labelling and presentation.

The Directive does not apply to:

- (1) products intended for exports to countries outside the Community;
- (2) products intended for the manufacture of fine bakers' wares, pastries and biscuits.

Nor does it affect national provisions relating to dietetic products.

## Directive relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters

റെ	/777	/EEC
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Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 229, p. 1 30.8.1980	380L0777	EEC; Art.100	15.7.1980	No	OJ C 45, p. 5 10.5.1971

#### **Amendments**

(1)	80/1276	(L 375, 31.12.1980, p. 77)
(2)	81/858	(L 319, 7.11.1981, p. 19)
(3)	85/7	(L 2, 3.1.1985, p. 22)

NB The amendments concern the accession of Greece. A consolidated list of natural mineral waters recognized by the Member States is published in Official Journal C 186, 27.7.1990, p. 6.

## Summary

The Directive aims to eliminate trade barriers in the EC for mineral water products both by obliging each Member State to allow the marketing on its territory of the natural mineral waters recognized as such by each of the other Member States and by laying down common rules concerning in particular the microbiological requirements to be fulfilled and the conditions in which specific names must be used for certain of the mineral waters. The Directive also specifies how mineral waters should be labelled and bottled. The Directive does not apply to natural mineral waters intended for export to third countries.

Directive relaconsumption	80/778/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	EP opinion		
L 229, p. 11 30.8.1980	380L0778	EEC; Art.100 Art.235	15.7.1980	No	OJ C 28, p. 27 9.2.1976
Amendments (1) 81/858	(L 319, 7.11.1	1981, p. 19)			OJ 1981, C 144, p. 37

This Directive lays down values for toxic and microbiological parameters for water which is intended to be supplied for direct consumption or used in food production.

It does not apply to mineral or medicinal waters.

The Commission will examine the information supplied by the Member States and take any measures appropriate. It shall periodically draw up a comprehensive report for the Member States (Article 6).

Member States must ensure that water intended for human consumption complies with this Directive within five years of notification (15.7.1985).

## Directive relating to the Community method of analysis for determining the erucic acid content in oils and fats intended to be used as such for human consumption and foodstuffs containing added oils or fats

80/891/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 254, p. 35 27.9.1980	380L0891	Dir.76/ 621/EEC	25.7.1980	No	No opinion
Amendments None					

**Summary** 

See title.

Directive rela intended for	83/417/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 237, p. 25 26.8.1983	383L0417	EEC; Art.100	25.7.1983	No	OJ C 140, p. 151 5.6.1979
Amendments None					

- (1) permitting trade in stated products;
- (2) prohibiting non-complying products.

This Directive concerns milk and its extracts.

The Annex contains names for the products defined and must be used in labelling.

As well as the contents of the product, the net quantity, business name and address of the manufacturer, country of origin (if third country), and date of manufacture must be clearly labelled.

This Directive does not apply to products intended for export to third countries.

Directive on intra-Commu	85/397/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	EP opinion			
L 226, p. 13 24.8.1985	385L0397	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	5.8.1985	No	OJ C 36, p.12 12.4.1972
Amendments					
(1) 3768/85	No opinion				

The Directive lays down health and animal-health requirements for heat-treated milk intended for intra-Community trade. It also applies to concentrated pasteurized milk imported into a Member State. The Member States must ensure that only milk meeting the requirements of the Directive is exported to another Member State. Each Member State shall draw up a list of approved milk-treatment, collection and standardization centres. Such centres must comply with the terms of the Directive to be approved. Pending the adoption of a Community system governing the importation of milk from non-member countries, the provisions of national law applicable to such imports must not be more favourable than those governing intra-Community trade. Member States must transpose the Directive into national law and bring such a law into force no later than 1.1.1989.

## Regulation continuing the measures on the improvement of the quality of milk within the Community referred to in Regulation 1271/78/EEC

1153/86/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 105, p. 18 22.4.1986	386R1153	EEC; Reg. 1079/77	18.4.1987	No	No opinion
Amendments					
None					

## **Summary**

The Directive reinforces measures taken in Italy, Greece and Ireland to improve the quality of raw milk. The Community contribution to this improvement programme is limited to 90% of expenditure incurred. The Regulation came into force on 25.4.1986.

Directive relaconsumption	89/108/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 40, p. 34 11.2.1989	389L0108	EEC; Art.100a	21.12.1988		OJ C 175, p. 296 15.7.1985 OJ C 12, 16.1.1989
Amendments					
None					

This Directive lays down the general principles which any quick-frozen foodstuff must satisfy.

A temperature of -18 °C or lower at all points in the product is specified in the production, storage and distribution of quick-frozen products. The directive does not apply to ice-cream and edible ices.

The raw materials used must be sound, genuine, of merchantable quality and fresh. Freezing must be carried out as quickly as possible using only air, nitrogen or carbon dioxide (dichlorodifluoromethane — R12 may be used until 31.12.1992).

Tolerances in the product temperature shall be permitted up to 3 °C and up to 6 °C in retail display cabinets. These tolerances shall be reviewed in the light of technical developments.

Member States shall conduct random official checks on the temperature of quick-frozen foodstuffs.

Packaging must protect from microbial contamination and drying out. Directive 79/112 (labelling) shall apply to quick-frozen products. In particular the minimum durability, storage period and storage temperature, batch reference and a warning not to refreeze after defrosting shall be indicated.

The Directive shall be implemented by 21.12.1990. Member States' existing laws regarding retail display cabinets may continue to apply until 21.12.1996.

Directive on land placing of	89/437/EEC 20.6.1989				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 212, p. 87 22.7.1989		EEC; Art. 43	22.7.1989	No	OJ C 187, p. 184 18.7.1988
Amendments None					

The Directive lays down hygiene and health requirements for egg products for direct human consumption or for foodstuff manufacture (excepting small-scale enterprises using untreated eggs for the manufacture of foodstuffs for direct sale or consumption). Requirements are detailed for: origin of eggs, treatment and preparation, hygiene conditions (of establishments and personnel), health checks (including microbiological criteria), packing, storage and transport. Member States shall check for residues of hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, detergents, etc. according to prescribed testing procedures. Member States shall provide a list of approved establishments. In cases of dispute between Member States provision is made for mediation by nominated experts. A model health certificate for eggs and egg products is laid down. The Directive is to be implemented in all Member States by 31.12.1991.

		erning the co ended for hu	62/2645/EEC			
	Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
	5, p. 2645 .1962	362L2645	EEC; Art.100, Art.227,2	23.10.1962	No	Ref. not known
Amer	ndments					
(1)	65/469	•	1965, p. 2793)			OJ 1964, 177, p. 2819
(2)	67/653	(P 263, 30.10.				OJ 1967, 63, p. 966
(3)	68/419	(L 309, 24.12.				No opinion
(4)	70/358	(L 157, 18.7.1				No opinion
(5)	76/399	(L 108, 26.4.1				OJ 1976, C 79, p. 46
(6) (7)	78/144	(L 44, 15.2.19				OJ 1978, C 6, p. 132
(7)	81/20	(L 43, 14.2.19				NI
(8)	81/712	(L 257, 10.9.1	• •			No opinion
(9)	85/7	(L 2, 3.1.1985	, p. 22)			No opinion

The Directive lays down the permitted colouring matters for foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

If permitted colouring matters are suspected of endangering human health then Member States may suspend authorization for use for a maximum of one year, which may be extended by the Council of Ministers.

The Directive also lays down packaging standards, including the bearing of 'E' numbers on products.

The Directive does not affect national provisions for products intended for export from the Community.

The Directive also establishes general and specific criteria of purity for colouring matters.

		ncerning the problem the problem is the problem in the problem is	64/54/EEC			
Official Journal L 12, p. 161 27.1.1964		Celex reference		Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
		364L0054	EEC; Art.100 Art.227,2	5.11.1963	No	OJ C 106, p.1923 1963
Ame	ndments					
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	65/569 66/722 67/427 68/420 70/359 71/160 72/2 72/444 74/62 74/394 76/462 76/629 78/145 79/40 81/214 83/585 83/636 84/86 84/223 84/261	(P 233, 20.12. (P 148, 11.7.1 (L 309, 24.12. (L 157, 18.7.1 (L 87, 17.4.19 (L 298, 31.12. (L 208, 30.7.1 (L 208, 30.7.1 (L 223, 16.8.1 (L 44, 15.2.19 (L 13, 19.1.19 (L 101, 11.4.1 (L 357, 21.12. (L 40, 11.2.19 (L 104, 17.4.1 (L 129, 15.5.1	1968, p. 25) 970, p. 38) 71, p. 12) 2, p. 22) 1972, p. 48) 74, p. 29) 974, p. 25) 976, p. 31) 976, p. 3) 78, p. 23) 79, p. 50) 981, p. 10) 1983, p. 38) 1983, p. 40) 1984, p. 29) 984, p. 25) 984, p. 25)			OJ 1965, 209, p. 3139 OJ 1966, 232, p. 3922 OJ 1967, 63, p. 990 No opinion No opinion OJ 1970, C 143, p. 50 No opinion No opinion No opinion Ref. not known OJ 1975, C 257, p. 41 OJ 1978, C 6, p. 117 OJ 1980, C 327, p. 8
(21) (22) (23) (24)	84/458 85/7 85/172 85/585	(L 256, 26.7.1 (L 2, 3.1.1985 (L 65, 6.3.198 (L 372, 31.12.	5, p. 22) 25, p. 22)			No opinion OJ 1982, C 125, p. 147 OJ 1982, C 125, p. 117

The Directive lays down the permitted preservatives for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption in the Community.

If permitted preservatives are suspected of endangering human health then Member States may suspend authorization of use for a maximum of one year, which may be extended by the Council of Ministers.

General and specific criteria of purity are laid down.

This Directive does not affect national laws specifying foodstuffs to which preservatives may be added.

## Council Directive laying down specific criteria of purity for preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption

65/66/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 22, p. 373 9.2.1965	365L0066	64/54/EEC	26.1.1965	No	No opinion
Amendments					
Amendments					

## **Summary**

The Directive contains a list of 'E' numbered additives (preservatives) with their chemical characteristics, which have been authorized for use.

Directive on the use of certain preservatives for the surface treatment of citrus fruit and on the control measures to be used for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of preservatives in and on citrus fruit 67/427/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
. 148, p. 1 1.7.1967	367L0427	EEC Art.100	27.6.1967	No	OJ C 63, p. 990 3.4.1967

#### \_\_

None

## **Summary**

The purpose of the Directive is to lay down common rules for the official control of citrus fruit treated with biphenyl (diphenyl), orthophenylphenol and sodium orthophenylphenate. The Member States are directed to ensure that the taking of samples and the qualitative and quantitative analysis of these substances in and on citrus fruit are carried out in accordance with the Annexes to the Directive.

	ctive con Istuffs in	70/357/EEC				
	Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 157	7, p. 31 1970	370L0357	EEC; Art.100 Art.227,2	13.7.1970	No	Ref. not known
Ame	ndments					
(1)	74/412	(L 221, 12.8.1				No opinion
(2)	78/143	(L 44, 15.2.19				No opinion
(3)	81/962	(L 354, 9.12.1	• • •			No opinion
(4)	85/7	(L 2, 3.1.1985				No opinion
(5)	87/55	(L 24. 27.1.19	987, p. 41)			No opinion

The Directive lays down the permitted antioxidants for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

If permitted antioxidants are suspected of endangering human health then Member States may suspend authorization of use for a maximum period of one year, which may be extended by the Council of Ministers.

#### Directive laying down specific criteria of purity for antioxidants 78/664/EEC which may be used in foodstuffs intended for human consumption EP Official Celex Legal Date of Report to Journal reference base promulgation EP? opinion L 223, p. 30 No opinion 378L0664 EEC; 25.7.1978 No 14.8.1978 **Amendments** 82/712 L 297, 23.10.1982, p. 31) No opinion (1)

## Summary

See title.

The Annex to this Directive sets out the specific criteria of purity referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 70/357/EEC.

This Directive does not affect national measures in existence at the time of notification under which specific criteria of purity are set for:

- (a) DL-tartaric acid and salts thereof;
- (b) hydrolysed lecithins;
- (c) the aldehyde content of propylene glycol.

Directive relating to emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs						74/329/EEC
	Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 189, p. 1 12.7.1974		1 I	EEC; Art.100 Art.227.2	18.6.1976	No	OJ C 139, p. 45 1969
Ame	endments					
(1)	78/612	(L 197, 22.7.1	978, p. 22)			OJ 1977, C 266, p. 45
(2)	80/597	(L 155, 23.6.1				OJ 1980, C 4, p. 46
(3)	85/6	(L 2, 3.1.1985				No opinion
(4)	85/7	(L 2, 3.1.1985				No opinion
(5)	86/102	(L 88, 3.4.198				No opinion
(6)	89/393	(L 186, 30.6.1	.989, p. 13)			

The Directive lays down permitted emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents.

If permitted substances are suspected of endangering human health then Member States may suspend authorization of use for a maximum of one year, which may be extended by the Council of Ministers.

The Directive provides general and specific criteria of purity for permitted substances and lays down packaging standards for containers and packages in which said substances are marketed.

The Directive does not apply to foodstuffs for export outside the Community, but does apply to foodstuffs imported into the Community.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
223, p. 7 4.8.1978	378L0663	74/329/ EEC	25.7.1978	No	No opinion

82/504

90/612

(L 230, 5.8.1982, p. 35)

(L 326, 24.11.1990, p. 58)

(1)

(2)

This Directive lays down specific criteria of purity for emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs.

No opinion

## Directive laying down Community methods of analysis for verifying that certain additives used in foodstuffs satisfy criteria of purity

81/712/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 257, p. 1 10.9.1981	381L0712	EEC	28.7.1981	No	No opinion
Amendments None					

**Summary** 

See title.

#### 88/388/EEC Directive relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production Celex EP Official Legal Date of Report to Journal promulgation EP? opinion reference base EEC; OJ C 66, 15.3.1982 388L0388 22.6.1988 No L 184, p. 61 OJ C 94, 11.4.1988 15.7.1988 Art.100a **Amendments** 88/389 (L 184, 15.7.1988, p. 67) (amendment) (1)

#### **Summary**

#### Framework Directive

Applies to flavourings in or on foodstuffs to impact odour and/or taste and to source materials used for the production of flavourings.

Does not apply to: edible substances; substances with an exclusively sweet, sour or salt taste.

#### **Provisions**

Flavourings shall not contain any element or substance in a toxicologically dangerous quantity.

They shall not contain more than 3 mg/kg arsenic, 10 mg/kg lead, 1 mg/kg of cadmium or 1 mg/kg mercury.

The Council will adopt specific provisions (Art. 100a EEC) for individual types of flavourings and their conditions for use.

An authorized list of flavourings shall be adopted together with a list of additives necessary for the use, storage, diluting and dissolving of flavourings. Measures shall be adopted for methods of analysis, sampling and criteria of purity.

For provisions affecting public health the Scientific Committee for Food shall be consulted. Where detailed evidence exists that the use of a flavouring constitutes a danger to public health, a Member State may temporarily suspend or restrict its use. The Commission shall consult the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs and take appropriate measures.

Flavourings must bear the following information on the packaging:

the manufacturer,

the sales description,

reference to the use,

a list of the categories of flavouring substances,

an identifying mark,

the nominal quantity.

The use of the word 'natural' is strictly defined and limited. The Directive does not apply to flavourings for export.

#### 89/107/EEC Directive concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption EP Official Celex Date of Report to Legal opinion Journal reference base promulgation EP? L 40, p. 27 EEC; 21.12.1988 OJ C 99, p. 65 No 11.2.1989 Art.100a 13.4.1987 OJ C 12, 16.1.1989 Amendments

## **Summary**

None

If permitted food additives are suspected of endangering human health then Member States may suspend authorization for use for a maximum of two years.

The Directive also lays down packaging standards and establishes general and specific criteria of purity for additives.

Provisions that may affect public health shall be adopted after consultation with the Scientific Committee for Food.

Criteria for the use of food additives:

Food additives can be approved only if:

- (i) there can be demonstrated a reasonable technological need and the purpose cannot be achieved by other economically and technologically practicable means;
- (ii) they present no hazard to health of consumers at the level of use proposed in available scientific evidence;
- (iii) they do not mislead the consumer.

Food additives must be kept under continuous observation and re-evaluated in the light of new scientific information.

The Directive is to be implemented within 18 months of promulgation, i.e. by 21.6.1990.

Food additives not complying with this Directive are prohibited after 21.12.1991.

Lays down the extraction solvents which may be used in foodstuffs production. Divides them into three groups. Group 1 must be used in compliance with good manufacturing practice. Group 2 must be used in accordance with the conditions of use and maximum residue limits laid down in the Annex to the Directive. For Group 3, maximum residue limits are laid down for the residue resulting from the use of extraction solvents in the preparation of flavouring from natural flavouring materials.

Criteria of purity are specified as are methods of analysis and sampling.

Extraction solvents must be clearly labelled for the purposes of marketing.

To be implemented by 13.6.1991. This Directive is not applicable for solvents or foodstuffs to be exported outside the Community.

## Directive relating to materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs (Framework Directive) (consolidates and repeals 76/893/EEC)

89/109/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
2 347, p. 37 28. 11. 1989	389L0109	EEC; Art.100a	21.12.1988	No	OJ C 99, p. 65 13. 4. 87 OJ C 12, 16.1.1989

## Summary

Any material or article intended to come into contact directly or indirectly with foodstuffs must be sufficiently stable not to transfer substances to the foodstuffs in quantities which could endanger human health or bring about an unacceptable change in the composition of the foodstuffs or a deterioration in its organoleptic properties.

## Directive relating to materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs

78/142/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 44, p. 15 15.2.1978	378L0142	EEC; Art.100	30.1.1978	No	OJ C 118, p. 70 1977
Amendments				<u> </u>	
(1) 80/766	(L 213, 16.8.1	980, p. 42)			

## Summary

This is a daughter Directive of 89/109/EEC.

The Directive concerns the presence of vinyl chloride monomer in, and possible migration from, materials and articles prepared with vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers which, in their finished state, are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

Materials and articles must contain no more than 1 mg of vinyl chloride monomers per 1 kg of the final product.

# Commission Directive determining the symbol that may accompany materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs

80/590/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion	
L 151, p. 21 19.6.1980	380L0590	EEC; Art. 100a	9.6.1980	No	n/a	
Amendments None						

## Summary

The symbol to be used is reproduced in the Annex to this Directive.

The use of the symbol shall be implemented as from 1.1.1981.

80/766/EEC Directive laying down the Community method of analysis for the official control of vinyl chloride monomer levels in materials of articles which are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs Official Celex Legal Date of Report to EP Journal reference base promulgation EP? opinion EEC; 8.7.1980 L 213, p. 42 380L0766 No No opinion 16.8.1980 Art. 100a

## **Summary**

None

Amendments

The method for analysis to be used for the official control of vinyl chloride monomer is described in the Annex to this Directive.

The Directive is to be implemented by December 1982.

## Directive laying down the Community method of analysis for the official control of vinyl chloride released by materials and articles into foodstuffs

81/432/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 167, p. 6 24.6.1981	381L0432	EEC; Art. 100a	29.4.1981	No	No opinion
Amendments None					

## Summary

The Annex to this Directive lays down the method of analysis for the official control of vinyl chloride released into foodstuffs.

## Directive laying down the basic rules necessary for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs

82/711/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 297, p. 26 23.10.1982	382L0711	EEC; Art. 100a	18.10.1982	No	OJ C 140, p. 173 5.6.1979
Amendments					
Implemented by 85/72	y (L 372, 31.12.	1985, p.14)			OJ 1985, C 175, p. 299

## **Summary**

The Directive lays down basic rules for verifying the migration of constituents of plastic materials into foodstuffs. If a Member State has detailed grounds establishing that for a given plastic material these basic rules are technically unsuitable then that State may, within its own territory, and for that particular case, suspend the application of the rules. The Commission and other Member States must be informed immediately of the reasons for this decision. The Commission shall examine these reasons and consult the Member States within the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs before delivering an opinion and taking the appropriate measures, which may include the amendment of the Directive.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
123, p. 31 .5.1983	383L0229	EEC; Art.100	25.4.1983	No	OJ C 149, p. 106 1982

Only substances specified in Annex II may be used to make cellulose film. Derogation for other substances (such as colours) may be given if there is no trace of migration from the film into or onto foodstuffs. Printed surfaces of film shall not come into contact with foodstuffs.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 277, p. 12 20.10.1984	384L0500	EEC; Art. 100a	15.10.1984	No	OJ C 95, p. 41 28.4.1985

Enabling Directive of general Directive 89/109/EEC.

The Directive concerns the possible migration of lead and cadmium from ceramic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs and sets out the limits for such migration, and a method for testing for migration. Member States shall amend their laws so that:

- (i) three years after notification of this Directive trade in ceramic articles which comply with its provisions is permitted;
- (ii) five years after notification, trade in ceramics which do not comply with the Directive's provisions is prohibited.

Directive on	Directive on containers of liquids for human consumption						
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion		
L 176, p. 18 6.7.1985	385L0339	EEC; Art.235	27.6.1985	No	OJ C 242, p. 92 1983		
Amendments							
None							

The Directive provides for a series of measures relating to the production, marketing, use, recycling and refilling of containers of liquids for human consumption and to the disposal of used containers, in order to reduce the impact of the latter on the environment. The aim is also to encourage a reduction in the consumption of energy and raw materials in this field. Member States must take the steps necessary to comply with this Directive by 3 July 1987.

#### Directive laying down the list of simulants to be used for testing 85/572/EEC migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs Official Celex Legal Date of Report to EP EP? opinion Journal base promulgation reference L 372, p. 14 31.12.1985 385L0572 EEC; 19.12.1985 No Art.100

**Summary** 

Amendments

	Directive related	90/128/EEC			
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 075, p. 19 21.3.1990	390L0128	EEC; Art. 100a	31.12.1990	No	n/a
Amendments					

Specific 'daughter' Directive of 89/109/EEC on materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

The Directive specifies that plastic materials and articles shall not transfer their constituents to foodstuffs in quantities above certain specified limits according to the nature of the food containers concerned.

A procedure for checking compliance with the migration limits is laid down and an annex provides a list of monomers and other starting substances which may be used in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles for use as food containers.

### Directive concerning the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the monitoring of foodstuffs intended for human consumption

85/591/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 372, p. 50 31.12.1985	385L0591	EEC; Art.100	20.12.1985	No	OJ C 46, p. 95 18.2.1985
Amendments					
None					

### **Summary**

Directive enabling the Commission or the Council to adopt measures of a scientific nature to introduce Community methods of sampling or analysis for determining the composition, conditions of manufacture, packaging or labelling of a foodstuff.

Adoption of such measures will be carried out by referral to the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs which shall deliver its opinion by weighted votes (Article 148(2) EEC).

Where the Standing Committee agrees, the Commission shall adopt the proposal. Where the Standing Committee disagrees, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Council for a decision. If the Council does not act within three months, the Commission shall adopt the proposal.

A Member State may temporarily suspend a measure where it is considered inappropriate. The Commission shall then refer the matter to the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs.

The Directive is to be implemented by 23.12.1987.

Directive relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables						76/895/EEC
	Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
	0, p. 26 1976	376L0895	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	23.11.1976	No	OJ C 97, p. 35 1969
Ame	ndments					
(1)	80/428	(L 102, 19.4.1	980, p. 26)			No opinion
(2)	81/36	(L 46, 19.2.19	81, p. 33)			No opinion
(3)	82/528	(L 234, 9.8.19	982, p. 1)			No opinion
(4)	85/3768	(L 362 31.12.1	1985, p. 8)			No opinion
	(Regulatio	on)				
(5)	88/298	(L 126, 20.5.1	000 53)			No opinion

The Directive lays down maximum levels of pesticide residues, on fruit and vegetables listed. The Directive concerns products intended for human consumption, or exceptionally animal consumption.

Member States shall ensure compliance with maximum permitted levels by undertaking random checks.

This Directive does not apply if it can be proved that the products are intended for export to third countries (residues of ethoxyquin and diphenylamine).

#### Directive establishing Community methods of sampling for the 79/700/EEC official control of pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables Official Celex Legal Report to EP Date of Journal EP? base promulgation opinion reference L 207, p. 26 379L0700 EEC Dir. 24.7.1979 No No opinion 15.8.1979 76/895 **Amendments**

### Summary

None

See title.

The Directive provides that sampling for the checks provided for in Article 6 of Directive 76/895 be carried out in accordance with the Annex to the Directive.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 221, p. 37 7.8.1986	386L0362	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	24.7.1986	No	OJ C 28, p. 64 9.2.1981

The Directive sets the maximum levels for pesticide residues on cereals and feedingstuffs and directs the Member States to:

- (a) not impede the putting into circulation within their territories of these products on the grounds that they contain pesticide residues if the quantity of such residues does not exceed these maximum levels, and
- (b) prescribe that cereals and feedingstuffs may not contain from the time they are put into circulation residues of pesticides in excess of the maximum levels.

In exceptional circumstances a Member State may temporarily reduce one of the maximum levels. Provision is made for the Standing Committee on Plant Health to determine methods of sampling and analysis necessary for monitoring pesticide residues. The Directive does not apply to exports outside the Community. Member States must transpose the Directive into national law by 30 June 1988.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
.221, p. 43 .8.1986	386L0363	EEC; Art.43 Art.100	24.7.1986	No	OJ C 28, p. 64 1981

Applies to foodstuffs of animal origin as listed in Annex I of the Directive (i.e. meat and edible offals, dead poultry, poultry liver, other meat and edible meat offals, dairy products, eggs, sausages etc., and other prepared meat or offal) and to the pesticide residues as listed in Annex II of the Directive.

Member States are to ensure that, in compliance with the requirements of this Directive, the products referred to do not present a danger to human health as a result of the presence of pesticide residues, and should take all necessary measures to ensure, at least by check sampling, compliance with the maximum levels laid down.

Member States are to bring into force the laws necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 30.6.1988.

	ating to the la or sale to the	<b>—</b> · —	ntation and adv umer	ertising of	79/112/EEC 18.12.1978
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 33, p. 1 8.2.1979	379L0112	EEC; Art.100 Art.227	18.12.1978	No	OJ C 178, p. 52 2.8.1976
Amendments					
(1) 86/197 (2) 89/395	(L 144, 29.5.1 (L 186, 30.6.1				OJ C 104/139, 16.4.1984

The labelling and advertising of foodstuffs must not be done in a way to mislead the consumer.

Labels must contain the following information: name of product; list of ingredients; (if prepackaged) net quantity; date of minimum durability; special storage conditions or conditions of use; name and address of manufacturer; if necessary, place of origin and instructions for use.

Regulation wine sector	concerning the	addition of al	cohol to produ	icts in the	351/79/EEC
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 54, p. 90 5.3.1979	379R0351	Reg. EEC/ 337/79	5.2.1979	No	No opinion
Amendments					
(2) 87 R/2	658 (L 366, 22.12 55 (L 26, 29.1.19 090 (L 382, 31.12	987, p. 2)			No opinion No opinion No opinion

This Regulation permits certain specified derogations from Article 42 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 which prohibited the addition of alcohol to certain products in the wine sector.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 158, p. 19 26.6.1979	379L0581	EEC; Art.235	19.6.1979	No	OJ C 63, p. 48 13.3.1978

The Directive seeks to promote consistent and unambiguous price-labelling on foodstuffs. In particular the selling price and the unit price (price per litre or price per kilogram) must be unambiguous, easily identifiable and clearly legible. Each competent national authority may lay down the specific rules for such indication of prices. Any written or printed advertisement or catalogue which mentions the selling price of the foodstuffs covered by the Directive must also mention the unit price.

The Directive does not apply to foodstuffs sold in hotels, restaurants, cafes, public houses, hospitals, canteens and similar establishments and Member States are permitted to exempt other retail outlets if certain conditions are met.

### Directive introducing temporary measures for the designation of certain ingredients in the labelling of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer

83/463/EEC

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	EP opinion		Report to EP?	Date of promulgation	Legal base	Celex reference	Official Journal
13.5.1765	on	No opinion	No	22.7.1983	Dir.790/ 112/EEC	383L0463	L 255, p. 1 15.9.1983

### **Amendments**

None

### **Summary**

Article 1 establishes the use of temporary numbers to identify certain additives to food in accordance with Article 6.5(b) of Directive 79/112.

The Annex lists the ingredients concerned.

The Directive stipulates that Member States shall, not later than 1.7.1984, allow the numbers listed in the Annex to be used.

# Commission Directive on the indication of alcoholic strength by volume in the labelling of alcoholic beverages for sale to the ultimate consumer

87/250/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 113 1987	387L0250		1.5.1988	No	

### Amendments

### **Summary**

This Directive concerns the indication of actual alcoholic strength by volume in the labelling of beverages containing more than 1 to 2% by volume of alcohol.

Alcoholic strength to one decimal place to be determined at 20 °C.

Tolerances +/-0.3%, except +/-0.5% for beers not exceeding 5.5% vol. alcohol.

For beverages made from grapes, ciders, perries, fruit wines and fermented honey the tolerance is set at +/-1% volume.

For marinated fruit or plant beverages the tolerance is set at  $\pm 1.5\%$  volume.

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
. 291, p. 9 3.11.1969				No	OJ C 201, p. 344 5.11.1966

# **Council Resolution of 13 November 1969 on the intervention procedures of the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs**

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
C 148, p. 1 19.11.1969					
Amendments					

# Directive amending a first series of Directives on the approximation of the laws of the Member States in the foodstuffs sector, as regards the involvement of the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs

85/7/EEC

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 2, p. 22 3.1.1985	385L0007	EEC; Art.100	19.12.1984	No	No opinion
Amendments					

None

### **Summary**

This Directive extends from 18 months to two years the period in which the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs must carry out various duties under EEC legislation.

Commission Committee of	75/420/EEC				
Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 182, p. 35 12.7.1975					
Amendments (1) 78/758/El	EC (L 251, 14.9.)	1978, p. 18)			

## Commission Decision of 24 October 1980 establishing a new Statute for the Advisory Committee on Foodstuffs

Official Journal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 318, p. 28 26.11.1980					

### Amendments

(Nomination of permanent members and observers of the Advisory Committee on Foodstuffs)

- (1) OJ C 69, 18.3.1982, p. 3
- (2) OJ C 314, 30.11.1982, p. 2
- (3) OJ C 109, 23.4.1983, p. 2
- (4) OJ C 117, 17.5.1986, p. 25
- (5) OJ C 3, 7.1.1987, p. 6
- (6) OJ C 172, 1.7.1988, p. 7
- (7) OJ C 254, 7.10.1989, p. 4

		Decision of 16 Committee fo		relating to the in	<b>istitution</b>	74/234/EEC
	ficial ırnal	Celex reference	Legal base	Date of promulgation	Report to EP?	EP opinion
L 136, 20.5.19	- 1					
Amend						
•		nembers of the S	cientific Com	mittee for Food)		
	•	27.9.1974, p. 22				
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### Council Decision of 25 April 1986 amending Decision 86/241/EEC 74/264/EEC with reference to the number of members of the Scientific Committee for Food EP Official Celex Legal Date of Report to EP? opinion Journal reference base promulgation L 163 p. 40 19.6.1986 **Amendments**

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