

Commission Directive 2008/5/EC of 30 January 2008 concerning the compulsory indication on the labelling of certain foodstuffs of particulars other than those provided for in Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance) (Codified version) (repealed)

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2008/5/EC

of 30 January 2008

concerning the compulsory indication on the labelling of certain foodstuffs of particulars other than those provided for in Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

(Codified version) (repealed)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 4(2) thereof,

Having regard to Directive 94/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 1994 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Directive 94/54/EC of 18 November 1994 concerning the compulsory indication on the labelling of certain foodstuffs of particulars other than those provided for in Council Directive 79/112/EEC<sup>(3)</sup> has been substantially amended several times<sup>(4)</sup>. In the interests of clarity and rationality the said Directive should be codified.
- (2) In order to ensure that consumers receive adequate information, it is necessary to provide for compulsory indication, for certain foodstuffs, of other particulars in addition to those provided for in Article 3 of Directive 2000/13/EC.
- (3) Packaging gases used in packaging certain foodstuffs should not be regarded as ingredients for the purposes of Article 6(1) of Directive 2000/13/EC and therefore should not be included in the list of ingredients on the label.
- (4) However, consumers should be informed of the use of such gases inasmuch as this information enables them to understand why the foodstuff they have purchased has a longer shelf life than similar products packaged differently.
- (5) With a view to providing adequate consumer information, the labelling of foodstuffs which contain sweeteners should bear details to that effect.

- (6) Moreover, warnings should also be given on the labelling of foodstuffs containing certain categories of sweetener.
- (7) Furthermore, it is necessary to provide labelling which gives the consumers clear information on the presence of glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt in confectionery and beverages. In the case of high contents of glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt in those products, the consumers, and in particular those suffering from hypertension, should in addition be informed that excessive intake should be avoided. To ensure a good understanding of such information by the consumers, the well known term 'liquorice' should be preferably used.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Directive are in conformity with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health.
- (9) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time limits for transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex II, Part B,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

- (1) [OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29](#). Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/68/EC ([OJ L 310, 28.11.2007, p. 11](#)).
- (2) [OJ L 237, 10.9.1994, p. 3](#). Directive as last amended by Directive 2006/52/EC ([OJ L 204, 26.7.2006, p. 10](#)).
- (3) [OJ L 300, 23.11.1994, p. 14](#). Directive as last amended by Directive 2004/77/EC ([OJ L 162, 30.4.2004, p. 76](#)).
- (4) See Annex II, Part A.