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Special report | Food labelling in the EU Consumers can get lost in the maze of labels

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What audit questions did we ask?



What did we audit?



What did we find?



What do we recommend?

Special Report N° 23/2024:

Food labelling in the EU:



Consumers can get lost in the maze

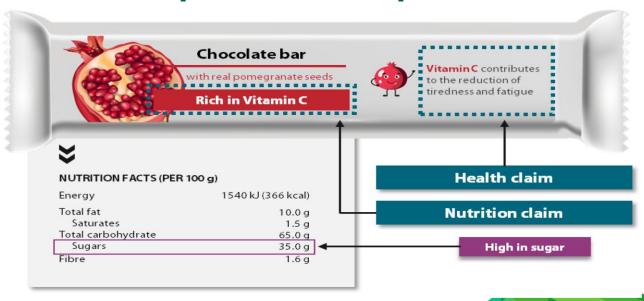


Why did we do this audit?

Growing interest in food information

- ➤ Rising consumer demand for accurate and comprehensive food labelling
- Label-based choices impact consumer health and wellbeing
- > Food options have expanded

Marketing practices evolved





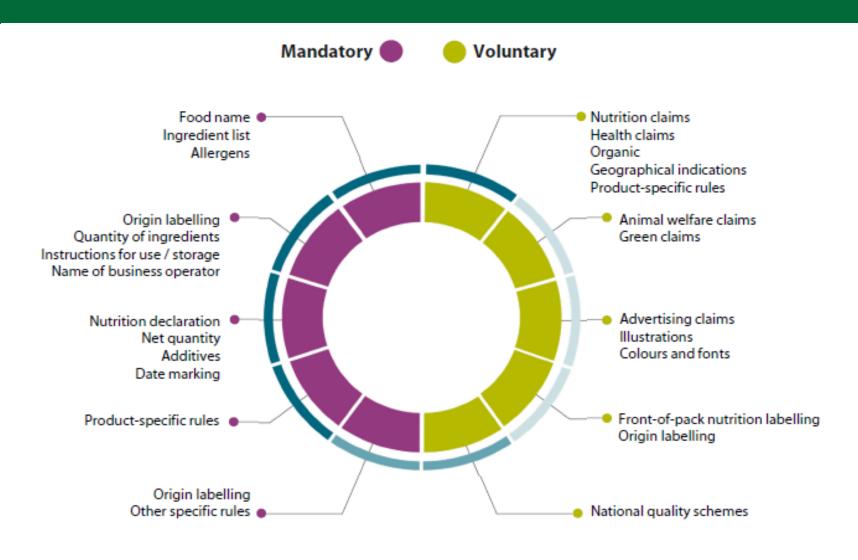
essential information but it has notable gaps



- 2014 Food Information to consumers Regulation ensures harmonized mandatory labelling providing for key information on nutrition and allergens
- 7 out of 11 updates pending (e.g. botanical claims, nutrient profiles, front-of pack nutrition labelling, precautionary allergen labelling)
- 3 updates with no progress (legibility, vegetarian/vegan food, reference intakes)
- Outstanding actions with alcoholic beverages and origin labelling



Mandatory and voluntary information on labels



Regulated by the EU

Regulated by member states

Subject to the general rules on labelling set out in the EU regulation (FIC)

Information on label can be confusing or misleading

- Labelling practices evolve continually, can be complex and confuse consumers
- Growing number of voluntary labels: 901 identified in 2013
- Potentially misleading practices:
 - **clean labels** ("antibiotic-free")
 - uncertified qualities ("fresh", "natural"),
 - misleading product names, omitting information
- Environmental claims and risk of greenwashing
- Legal basis → not sufficiently clear to prevent such practices



> INGREDIENTS

Yogurt (skimmed MILK powder -CREAM - LACTIC ferments) – **Sugar 8.9** % -Natural flavours -Vitamin D



Understanding of labels is not systematically tracked



- No systematic monitoring of consumer needs or label understanding by the Commission and Member States
- Monitoring is **focused on specific aspects** (e.g. front-of pack, digital labelling, date marking)
- Consumers do not always understand labels
- Little attention is given to consumer information campaigns

Control systems exist but there are important shortcomings and weaknesses



- Control systems are in place but are complex, involving multiple authorities, leading to gaps
- Controls focus on mandatory information
- Checks on voluntary information and online retail are weak
- Fines are not always dissuasive, effective, or proportionate
- Reporting arrangements for member states are cumbersome and lack added value





What do we recommend?

- Address pending actions in the FIC and Claims regulations, focusing on origin labelling and alcoholic beverage
- Step up efforts to analyse labelling practices and, together with member states, improve guidance for food companies.
- Systematically monitor consumer needs and their understanding of food labelling (by awareness raising campaigns or a food labelling guide)
- Encourage member states to strengthen their checks on voluntary labels and online retail
- Improve consistency and quality of data reported by member states on controls and increase information sharing on food labelling issues with the public

THANK YOU for your attention!

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