



International Coffee Council
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Mixtures and substitutes

Background

1. In accordance with Article 27 of the International Coffee Agreement 2007, Members are required to prohibit the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee if such products contain less than the equivalent of 95% green coffee as the basic raw material. Within this context, the Executive Director is required to submit to the Council periodic reports on compliance with this Article.

2. In July 2022 the Executive Director requested that all members of the Organization provide information on measures taken in their countries to comply with the provisions of this Article and any difficulties encountered in enforcing such measures, together with the reasons for such difficulties and proposed ways of overcoming them (see document [ED-2411/22](#)). To that end, this document provides a summary of the replies received from Members in August and September 2022 to update information contained in document [ICC-122-7](#) of 23 August 2018.

3. Members who have not yet provided information or updates are requested to kindly do so to further revise the document as required.

Action

4. The Council is requested to consider this document.

MIXTURES AND SUBSTITUTES

1. The information contained in this document is based on replies received from Members to requests for information on mixtures and substitutes, specifically:
 - Measures taken to prohibit the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee if such products contain less than the equivalent of 95% green coffee as the basic raw material.
 - Any difficulties encountered in enforcing such measures, together with the reasons for such difficulties and proposed ways of overcoming them.
2. The aim of this document is to collate information on the various regulations and measures adopted by Member countries in relation to mixtures and substitutes. Where possible, brief summaries or explanations have been provided for specific countries, however in some cases only very basic information has been made available.
3. Replies to the survey on mixtures and substitutes (see document [ED-2411/22](#)) have been received from the following exporting countries: Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda. In terms of importing countries, replies have been received from the European Union (Germany) and Japan.
4. This document also incorporates previous replies from the following countries, received since September 2010: Brazil, Colombia, European Union (Czech Republic, Bulgaria, France and Latvia) Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia and Mexico.
5. Since the last update in September 2018, replies on mixtures and substitutes have been received from the following exporting countries: Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, and Philippines. In terms of importing countries, replies have been received from Japan, Norway, and Switzerland.
6. In the absence of fresh information as requested by the Executive Director in July 2022, replies from countries in the previous document [ICC-122-7](#) are repeated.

I. EXPORTING COUNTRIES

ANGOLA

The regulation on the quality of roasted coffee and its byproducts is being prepared.

BRAZIL

Regulation 16, published in the Official Gazette on 25 May 2010, sets out quality standards on roasted and ground coffee sold to consumers, whether produced in Brazil or imported. It took effect from 1 February 2011 and is legally binding. It establishes maximum limits of 1% and 5% on impurities and moisture content respectively, in addition to rules on labelling and a classification for sensory characteristics such as taste and aroma. Products need to score at least four out of ten in a global cup quality scale.

The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, MAPA) recently published Secretariat of Agricultural Protection (SDA) Regulation no. 570 which sets forth the official standard for classifying roasted coffee. Article 43 of this technical regulation prohibits using the name “coffee” to describe products, substitutes or packaged mixtures containing other plant genera and species or which do not have coffee beans as their sole ingredient:

“Article 43. It is hereby prohibited to use the name “coffee” to describe products, substitutes or packaged mixtures containing other plant genera and species or which do not have coffee beans as their sole ingredient.”

Taking into account that SDA Regulation no. 570 of 9 May 2022 will not enter into force until 1 January 2023, as yet no inspections have been carried out to verify compliance with Article 43.

CAMEROON

In the absence of regulations on mixtures and substitutes, coffee processing units use the standards of the European Union.

COLOMBIA

Article 1 of Law 126 of 1931 prohibits the sale of products under the name of “coffee”, if such products are not prepared solely on the basis of pure coffee.

No changes have been made to the current legislation since the last update. Law 126 of 1931, which prohibits the sale in Colombia of products marketed under the name of coffee that are not prepared solely on the basis of 100% coffee, remains in force. Consequently, coffee mixed with other substances may not be sold under the name of coffee, irrespective of the percentage of any such substances. However, in Law 1589 of 2012, by means of which Colombia invokes the International Coffee Agreement, the required parameter for bearing the name “coffee” is set at 95%, thus enabling compliance with the Agreement.

Due to newly developed coffee products demanded by the market, Colombia has developed products which mix coffee with other ingredients, but at percentages of less than 5%.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Processed coffee for local consumption is 100% green beans. The practice of mixing coffee is not common in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, there are imported substitutes such as: Nescafe, Puscafe, etc. The only authorized substitute for export in 2017 is Cascara (dry coffee pulp).

COSTA RICA

The legislation on this matter is contained in Executive Decree No. 59 of 15 December 1969, which authorizes duly registered roasting industries to manufacture other food products containing coffee to be used as beverages provided that they contain not less than 90% of green coffee, and that the additional raw material is high quality washed sugar. In addition, Law No. 1616 prohibits the sale and warehousing of roasted and ground coffee in mixtures or adulterated. The Technical Standards Institute of Costa Rica has recently published, in the Official Government Gazette, voluntary measures for consultation with third parties on control measures for roasted coffee and green coffee and its derivatives.

ECUADOR

In cases where it is established that products are being sold under the name of coffee containing less than the equivalent of 95% of green coffee, this will be immediately reported to the national control agency responsible, namely the National Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine “Dr Leopoldo Izquieta Pérez” (Instituto Nacional de Higiene y Medicina Tropical).

The Institute is responsible for issuing, suspending, cancelling or reissuing food safety registration certificates, based on the provisions of the Statutory Health Law, which, in accordance with the reorganization process for the national legal system through the deconcentration of competencies, has created effective control mechanisms and specialized agencies to ensure effective compliance with the decisions of the International Coffee Organization. Accordingly, Article 137 of the Statutory Health Law establishes that the import, export, marketing, distribution and sale of food products processed and/or manufactured either in the national territory or abroad will be subject to sanitary registration.

Relevant provisions in some of the articles of the Statutory Health Law related to this subject are detailed below:

- **Art. 138** establishes that the health authority's control agency, the National Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 'Dr Leopoldo Izquieta Pérez', which is responsible for carrying out its functions in deconcentrated form, is responsible for issuing, suspending, cancelling or reissuing sanitary registration certificates.
- **Art. 140** prohibits the import, export, marketing and sale of processed products for human consumption that do not comply with prior sanitary registration requirements, unless otherwise stipulated in this Law.
- **Art. 141** provides that sanitary registration will be suspended or cancelled by the national health authority through the Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 'Dr Leopoldo Izquieta Pérez', at any time if it is proved that the product or manufacturer failed to comply with the requirements and conditions established in the Law and its regulations.
- **Art. 142 *ibid*** provides that the national health authority, through its relevant agencies, will carry out periodic control of all products subject to sanitary registration by taking samples for quality control and safety analysis.
- **Art. 143 *ibid*** provides that advertising and promotion of products subject to sanitary registration should be related to their true nature, composition, quality or origin, in order to prevent any misconception as to their qualities or benefits, which will be controlled by the national health authority.
- **Sub-paragraph g) of Art. 146** relating to foodstuffs prohibits the sale of any products under names, trademarks, graphics or tags that make false claims or omit data so as to confuse or mislead the consumer.

In addition, the only sanitary registration request form for nationally processed foodstuffs issued by the Ministry of Public Health provides for the inclusion of a list of added ingredients, together with a technical preparation report.

GHANA

All coffee products are 100% from green coffee. There are no known mixtures or substitutes.

HAITI

No coffee mixtures and substitutes are sold under the name of coffee in the formal market. In the informal market, particularly in the case of traditional roasted coffee, black beans (*Phaseouls vulgaris*) and/or maize are added during preparation. However, imported substitutes, such as the various Nescafé products, are sold in supermarkets.

HONDURAS

In accordance with Article 27 (Mixtures and substitutes) of the International Coffee Agreement 2007, which calls on Member countries not to promote the mixing, processing or using of other products with coffee for commercial resale as coffee, and to endeavour to prohibit the sale and advertisement of mixtures of products if they contain less than 95% green coffee as the basic raw material, we wish to report that the national institutions of the coffee industry and players in the agro-industrial coffee chain in Honduras are working with the Honduran Standardization Agency (Órgano Hondureño de Normalización, OHN) on developing a technical standard to govern these matters.

INDIA

All coffee products for domestic markets fall under the FSSAI regulations in India and the green coffee and value-added coffees come for voluntary testing to the Coffee Board laboratory after which is based on the test reports the coffees are tested and validated before export and certificate of origin and export license is issued by Coffee Board.

There are no such difficulties certainly as all the coffees bodies follow FSSAI regulations with proper labelling and come for voluntary testing to the Coffee Board before issue of export license or certificate.

Chicory is the permitted additive as far as FSSAI is concerned in R&G coffee up to a maximum of 49% in India.

INDONESIA

In Indonesia, there is no specific policy on mixtures and substitutes.

Also, referring to the Regulation of Minister of Trade Number 12 of 2022, coffee is a commodity that is free to be exported, so no particular provisions regulate it.

At the national level, the use of mixtures in coffee products such as sugar, milk, creamer, and others are permitted to continue to use the name of coffee as long as the coffee product meets the standard food criteria stipulated in BPOM Regulation No. 34 of 2019 concerning Food Categories. The coffee products include instant coffee, mixed coffee, ground coffee, coffee drinks, milk coffee powder drinks, creamer coffee powder drinks, and others. These products are to meet the needs of specific segments of the consumer market.

Indonesian coffee products containing pure coffee beans without mixing with other ingredients are called instant coffee. The Indonesian National Standard/SNI (Mandatory) for Instant Coffee does not mention the green bean composition, only the caffeine content. The regulated caffeine content is at least 2.5% (instant coffee caffeine content) and a maximum of 0.3% (decaffeinated instant coffee caffeine).

However, to ensure the coffee quality, particularly for instant coffee, the sale of instant coffee that is not equipped with the SNI mark is prohibited in Indonesia.

If the rules prohibiting the sale and advertisement of coffee products containing less or equivalent to 95% green beans are implemented, it will disrupt the needs of specific consumer market segments in Indonesia and Indonesia's export destination countries. The recall of existing products, changes to labels and packaging, as well as trademarks will add to the costs of producers and consumers.

In the case of coffee with other additives, it is still allowed according to BPOM Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning Food Categories, where producers are required to include an appropriate commercial name on the label, and the ingredients must be clearly stated on the label of the packaged product.

The definition of instant coffee based on Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 87/M-IND/PER/10/2014 concerning Compulsory Enforcement of the Indonesian National

Standard (SNI) on Coffee is as follows: Instant coffee is a coffee product in the form of powder or granules or flakes obtained from the process of separating coffee beans without being mixed with other ingredients, roasted, ground, extracted with water, dried by spray drying (with or without agglomeration) or freeze drying or fluidized bed drying into products that are easily soluble in water.

BPOM Regulation Number 1 of 2015 concerning food categories also regulated coffee products with the definitions, such as instant coffee, mixed coffee, and coffee powder.

MEXICO

Mexico has a regulatory framework to ensure processed coffee quality, more specifically for coffee mixed with sugar.

The regulatory framework is part of the Federal Government's National Standardization Programme designed to establish both voluntary and compulsory standards to ensure reference frameworks for the production and sale of products including foodstuffs, as in this case.

In this framework, Mexican Regulation NMX-F-173-S-1982, ROASTED COFFEE AND ROASTED COFFEE WITH ADDED SUGAR, which was drafted with the participation of various bodies, both in the public sector and in that of the private coffee roasting industry, has been in force since 1982.

This Quality Regulation is of a voluntary nature and establishes specifications to be complied with by any product marketed under the name of 'roasted coffee' or 'roasted coffee with added sugar' for preparing beverages destined for human consumption.

Sub-paragraph 4 of this Regulation establishes the following specifications for the classification of these products:

- Roasted coffee and roasted coffee with added sugar is classified under two types, each with the same quality grade, and are designated as follows:
 - **4.1 Roasted coffee type A:** 100% pure roasted coffee in bean form or ground, 'Altura', 'Prima lavado' and 'Buen lavado', containing up to 10% caramelized sugars.

- **4.2 Roasted coffee type B:** 100% pure roasted coffee in bean form or ground: 'Desmanches' and 'No lavados' or 'Naturales', containing up to 10% of caramelized sugars.
- **4.3 Roasted coffee with added sugar type A:** 100% pure roasted coffee in bean form or ground: 'Altura', 'Prima lavado' and 'Buen lavado', containing from 11% to 30% caramelized sugars.
- **4.4 Roasted coffee with added sugar type B:** 100% pure roasted coffee in bean form or ground: 'Desmanches' and 'No lavados' or 'Naturals', containing 11% to 30% caramelized sugars.

Sub-paragraph 8 of the Regulation establishes guidelines for labelling and packaging, stipulating that packaging of all products sold to consumers must include visible and indelible printed labels or tags, containing *inter alia* the following information:

- Name of product in accordance with the classification stipulated in this Regulation, including the percentage and type of caramelized sugar.

On the basis of the above provisions, 100% pure coffee commercially sold in Mexico is the only coffee product excluded from compliance with this Regulation since it is a product containing only one ingredient, namely coffee.

In the case of coffee with added sugar, for which the manufacturer is obliged to state the corresponding commercial name on the label, in accordance with the Regulation described above, these can be sold under the name of 'coffee' if the product contains up to 10% of sugar, or as a 'coffee mixture' if it contains between 11% to 30% of sugar.

In the light of the information provided above, it can be stated that throughout the national territory the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee and coffee mixtures, is not prohibited if the sugar content is in compliance with the standards indicated, since it does not contravene any legal provisions in force; moreover, they are products that meet the needs of certain segments of the consumer market.

There is a regulation in Mexico, Official Mexican Regulation NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, as amended, "General specifications for labelling pre-packaged foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages – Commercial and Sanitary Information" published in the Official Gazette of the Federation of Mexico on 27 March 2020, which regulates front-of-pack labelling on all pre-packaged foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages intended for the

end consumer, produced domestically or abroad, and marketed within the national territory. This regulation is monitored by two agencies: PROFECO of the Secretariat of Economy, which ensures truthful consumer information, and by the Secretariat of Health (COFEPRIS), responsible for sanitary inspections of pre-packaged products.

At the present time, various divisions of the Federal Government take part in implementing the diverse tasks of the Codex Commission, including the Codex Committees on Pesticides, Contaminants, Additives, General Principles and Labelling.

NICARAGUA

Among the provisions on the mixing of coffee with other products, Nicaragua has issued the following: Decree No. 408 of 1958 prohibits the sale of adulterated coffee, stating expressly that it is prohibited to sell or dispense coffee in any form, whether roasted, ground or as a powder or liquid, where it is mixed with foreign matter, with the exception of sugar, that is to say, when it is not 100% pure coffee. The same prohibition extends to the sale of coffee in powder form, where the constituent elements that give it its aroma, taste and specific properties have been removed by infusions or other means.

Decree No. 408 of 1958 prohibiting the sale of adulterated coffee

Article 1 – It is prohibited to sell or dispense coffee in any form, whether roasted, ground or as a powder or liquid, where it is mixed with foreign matter, with the exception of sugar, that is to say, when it is not 100% pure coffee. The same prohibition extends to the sale of coffee in powder form, where the constituent elements that give it its aroma, taste and specific properties have been removed by infusions or other means.

Article 2 – Any natural or legal person owning a coffee roasting or grinding plant that is found to have committed any of the following acts shall be deemed to be in contravention of this law:

- (a) Holding mixed or adulterated coffee in its depots, stores, plants or outlets.
- (b) Holding in its stores or facilities articles or substances such as corn, wheat, etc., which, it is concluded, taking account of all the circumstances, can normally be used on their own for the sole purpose of adulterating coffee.

Article 3 – In the absence of evidence to the contrary that another specific, known person is culpable, a dealer in whose establishment it is found that the samples collected, in

open or sealed bags or in any other form of container or package, contain adulterated or mixed coffee, shall be presumed to have committed the corresponding offence.

Article 4 – Persons carrying out or intending to carry out the roasting or grinding of coffee for dispensing to the public must register their plant annually (each calendar year) in the register kept for that purpose by the Ministry of Public Health and the Association or Cooperative Society in public limited company form for the Nicaraguan coffee industry.

Article 5 – The registrations referred to in the preceding article shall be verified in books duly initialled and paginated by the Senior Official of the Ministry of Public Health, and the application to give effect thereto shall be made in writing, providing all the necessary identity details of the applicant and its plant or such details as are required in the forms supplied for the purpose, to be accompanied by samples of the packaging, distinctive signs or trademarks to be used by the plant producing the product, which must always bear the wording that the product is 100% pure coffee.

The Ministry of Public Health will charge the sum of 10 Nicaraguan córdobas (C\$) as a fee for each registration, which shall be used to maintain the Registry Office. The Cooperative in public limited company form for the Nicaraguan coffee sector shall be registered free of charge.

The fees payable for registration with the Ministry shall be paid in advance to the Revenue Office (Administración de Rentas) in Managua.

Article 6 – No coffee roaster without the prior registrations mentioned above may advertise, prepare or sell roasted or ground coffee, under penalty of incurring the fines laid down herein.

Article 7 – Any transfer of title in respect of the plants mentioned above must be registered with the aforementioned Offices, and the same fees must be paid as for the original registration.

Article 8 – The Ministry of Public Health shall be responsible for monitoring strict compliance with this law, and shall be obliged to bring any contraventions hereof to the attention of the Office concerned:

- (a) The appropriate health inspectors or authorities.
- (b) The police authorities.

- (c) The Treasury Guard (resguardos de hacienda).
- (d) The Cooperative Society in public limited company form for the Nicaraguan coffee sector.

Article 9 – Reported contraventions shall be dealt with by the Chief Inspector of the Health Inspection team appointed for the purpose by the Ministry of Public Health, where applicable following the governmental procedure set out in Articles 551 and 552 of the Police Regulations, and, once they have been verified, the Ministry of Public Health shall issue a ruling applying the penalty laid down herein.

Article 10 – An appeal may be lodged with the Ministry of Public Health against the ruling referred to in the preceding Article, upon payment of the respective fine, and thereafter the rules laid down in Articles 555, 557, 559 and 560 of the Police Regulations shall be followed, where applicable. No appeal shall be permitted against the resulting decision.

Article 11 – For contraventions of this law, the Ministry of Public Health, in addition to seizing and burning the adulterated product as appropriate, shall impose the following penalties:

- (a) For the first offence, a fine of C\$200 to C\$600.
- (b) For the second offence, a fine of C\$601 to C\$1,200.
- (c) For the third offence, a fine of C\$1,201 to C\$2,500 and permanent closure of the premises or business.

In the case of retail sales or dispensing where the value of the adulterated product is lower than the amount of the fine, the Ministry of Public Health shall reduce the fine to an amount equal to three times the value of the product; but in no circumstances shall this be less than C\$50, C\$100 and C\$200, in the cases of subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c), respectively.

Article 12 – Once the judgment of the Ministry of Public Health has been declared enforceable, a copy thereof shall be issued to the Revenue Officer of the Administrative Department where the offence was committed or to the appropriate fiscal agent, to ensure that the official concerned receives the appropriate amount of the fines.

Article 13 – Should eight days elapse without payment of the fine by the convicted party, the Ministry shall, by virtue of this fact alone, in the cases of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of

Article 11, order the closure of the premises until such time as the fine is paid, and the Revenue Officer shall furthermore charge the said convicted party a penalty of C\$20 a day for each day elapsing after the aforementioned eight days without the fine having been paid. In the case of subparagraph (c), the penalty shall be C\$60 a day.

Article 14 – The fines paid to the Revenue Office shall be distributed as follows:
Any individuals who have reported the contraventions of this law to the Ministry of Public Health shall receive 40% of the respective fine, and the remaining 60% or, where there is no informer, the full amount of the fine shall be paid to the Ministry of Public Education.

The payment of the aforementioned 40% shall be ordered by the Ministry of Finance to be made to the Ministry of Public Health, once the latter so requests in a memorandum to that effect, to be handed over to the informer, without disclosing the latter's name. The percentage corresponding to the promotion and development programmes mentioned in this Article shall be ordered to be paid by the Ministry of Finance to the Cooperative Society for the Nicaraguan coffee industry, every three months, at the request of said body.

Article 15 – To fulfil the purposes of this law, the Ministry of Public Health will be granted the authority to cause any inspections that it deems appropriate to be carried out at the places or business premises mentioned herein, and in the books kept for that purpose at those premises.

Article 16 – This Decree shall come into force from its publication in the Official Gazette (La Gaceta), and revokes the Executive Decree of 26 October 1948.

PERU

No previous references.

PHILIPPINES

Philippine marking and labelling requirements are specified in the Philippine Consumer Act (Republic Act No. 7394) and Philippine National Standards (PNS). The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)'s Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) is the national standards body that develops and implements the PNS. All consumer products sold domestically, whether manufactured locally or imported, must contain the following information on their labels: correct and registered trade name or brand name; registered trademark;

registered business name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or repacker of the consumer product in the Philippines; general make or active ingredients; net quantity of contents in terms of weight; and country of manufacture, if imported.

Not all producers are knowledgeable of the Labelling Law. This is however taken as one topic of seminars and orientation of MSMEs relative to Branding, Packaging and Labelling. There is no regular enforcement conducted by concerned regulatory bodies on violations of labelling law unless there is complaint. Consumers are however advised to read labels and not to patronize mislabelled products

Farmers roasting rice and corn and offered as beverage are naming their products as "rice coffee" and "corn coffee". The information about mislabelling and consequences of violation should be intensified. Likewise registration of brand names should not be allowed if the product named as "coffee" is not actually coffee.

RWANDA

No coffee mixtures and substitutes are sold under the name of coffee in the local market. Particularly in the case of traditional roasted coffee; however, imported substitutes, such as Nescafé products, are sold in supermarkets

General specifications for labelling pre-packaged foodstuffs and beverages – Commercial, Sanitary Information, nutritional information for all foodstuffs containing more than one ingredient must clearly be stated on the labels of pre-packaged products.

On the basis of the above provisions, 100% pure coffee is commercially sold in Rwanda as a product containing only one ingredient, namely coffee.

In the case of coffee with added sugar, for which the manufacturer is obliged to state the corresponding commercial name on the label

As of now we have no evidence of mixed coffee and other substitutes on the local market, the coffee processed for local consumption is 100% green beans. The practice of mixing coffee and adding substitutes is not common in Rwanda.

SIERRA LEONE

We have no evidence of mixing of coffee; the coffee processed for local consumption is 100% green beans. The practice of mixing coffee and adding substitutes is not common in Sierra Leone.

TOGO

There is no coffee substitute in Togo since a natural production system is observed with sun drying without artificial treatment. Moreover, strict post-harvest quality control and close monitoring of exports contribute to maintain good quality coffee from Togo.

UGANDA

We have no evidence of mixing of coffee; the coffee processed for consumption is 100% green beans. The practice of mixing coffee and adding substitutes is not common in Uganda. However, Coffee regulations of 1994 prohibits the sale of products under the name of coffee if such products are not prepared solely on the basis of pure coffee.

II. IMPORTING COUNTRIES

EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN UNION – BULGARIA

Imports of 'roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof', CN code 210130 for 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 34, 21 and 40 tons respectively. There is no domestic production and re-exports are negligible. Consumption of substitutes of coffee is considered equal to imports.

EUROPEAN UNION – CZECH REPUBLIC

Inorganic bromide: 30 mg.kg⁻¹

According to the Decree No. 78/2003 only products from coffee beans can bear the name.

EUROPEAN UNION – FRANCE

Denomination of raw, roasted, ground and decaffeinated coffee is defined under Ordinance No. 91-340 of 3 April 1991. Products have to be strictly labelled to distinguish substitutes, extracts or mixtures. Ordinance 2001-977 of 26 October transposes Directive 1999/4/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 February 1999, concerning the denomination of coffee extracts and chicory extracts.

EUROPEAN UNION – GERMANY (unchanged since 2014)

Germany has implemented the provisions established under Article 36 (Mixtures and substitutes) of the International Coffee Agreement 2001, through the German Ordinance relating to coffee, coffee extracts and chicory extracts of 15 November 2001. The Ordinance not only stipulates the labelling of coffee, but also prohibits the marketing of roasted coffee that contains more than two grams of constituents other than green coffee per kilogram, unless it is labelled as unsorted coffee or low-quality coffee (Section 3). Thus the provisions of Directive 1999/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 relating to coffee extracts and chicory extracts have also been implemented in German law.

EUROPEAN UNION – LATVIA

No national regulations prohibit the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee if such products contain less than the equivalent of 95% green coffee as the basic raw material.

JAPAN

In November 1991, The Fair-Trade Commission of the Japanese Government authorized The Fair Competition Code for Description of Regular Coffee and Instant Coffee Products of the All Japan Coffee Fair Trade Council, which stipulates those coffee products, must only use coffee green beans as raw material. Any products containing additives other than coffee or its substitutes cannot be sold under the name of coffee in the Japanese market. Flavoured coffee, however, can be sold as a mixture of coffee and flavour.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

No previous references.

NORWAY

No previous references.

SWITZERLAND

No previous references.

TUNISIA

No previous references.