

Roger Clarke ASTA convention 2006

Website: www.esa-spices.org

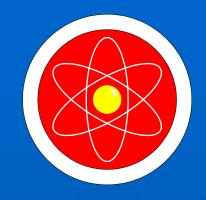


2005 summary

- Biologically Active principles
- Adulteration
- Allergens / Cross contamination
- Traceability
- Product Information
- Ochratoxin A



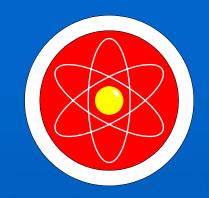
Flavouring directive



Biologically active principles (BAPs)

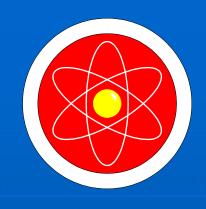
- The scientific perception
- Certain chemicals, in their pure form, are either carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic when fed to laboratory rats.
- Several of theses chemicals are present in foodstuffs and thus their 'dose' should be controlled through legislation





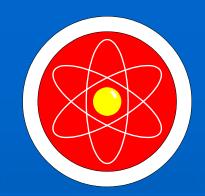
- The flavour industry was a key target as they use these chemicals in their pure form
- As a defense strategy the spice industry was named as these chemicals occur naturally in spices
- Whilst controlling the level of these chemicals in flavours should be easy, control in spices may not be so easy





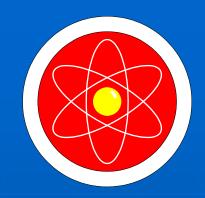
- The chemicals
- Methyl Eugenol
 - e.g. Cloves, Basil, Nutmeg, Star Anise etc.
- Methyl Chavicol
 - e.g. Basil, Chervil, Tarragon, Fennel, Star Anise etc.
- Safrole
 - e.g. Cinnamon / Cassia, Nutmeg, Star anise etc





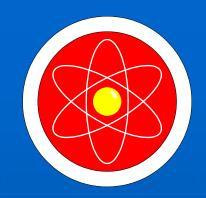
- ESA commissioned an independent research project on BAPs using specialists
- Tarragon was chosen as it has 'high' levels of Methyl Chavicol and is used in some EU countries at high doses.





- The research programme
- Both in vivo and in vitro studies were done
- The study took almost 2 years to complete
- Result were concluded late last year and will be published this year.

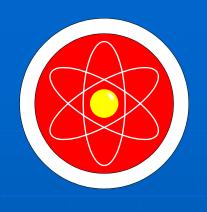




- The research programme results
- The pure chemical was found to be carcinogenic
- When present in Tarragon the same chemical at the same level was found to be non carcinogenic
- When Tarragon and MC are used together Tarragon appears to have an inhibitory effect on the pure chemical



B.A.P's Summary



- The research programme cost > US\$160,000
- It proved that Tarragon is not carcinogenic
- It challenges the 'BAPs' legislation
- It challenges the way in which this type of legislation is drafted
- Expensive cost for one minor herb but positive benefits for the trade in general

The hottest topic of all

- Sudan adulteration of Chilli powder
- First hit the EU rapid alert system 9th May 2003
- Still being mentioned in 2006
- Newspapers have covered the story for over two years
- So what did we learn?





Communication

- Traditional communication tools are not enough
 - Relying on trade association
 - Government notices
 - Rapid alert system
- We have to consider
 - People outside the trade associations
 - Media perception
 - Customer concerns
 - Scientific community
 - Legislators' agenda
- Public recalls only result in 20 40% returns at best

Recipe modifications

 Major retailers and food producers will react to press news

 With the chilli powder crisis several requests came through to remove all African products from all formulations







Co-operation

- In hindsight all stakeholders should have met on a regular basis
- Relevant data was not collected and made available to all concerned
- The forum for this to take place was not fully developed / established
- IOSTA has the potential to fill this void



February 20th

75 kg Chilli powder in stock in UK

Cost \$ 232.50





March 29th

Recall started on all products





Recall costs

	Recall charge for disposal at store	\$ 7,600
_	Cost of products returned from retailers	\$ 206,500
-	Cost of products returned from distributors	\$ 192,500
	Logistics cost of recalls	\$ 16,470
_	Loss of profit calculation	\$ 12,300
	Replacement stock surcharges	\$ 26,250
	Retailer administration costs	\$ 38,500
4	Recall notice / advert	\$ 15,000
	Collation point storage charges	\$ 5,500
_\	Company internal costs (wages / expenses)	\$ 10,250

■ \$232 of chilli over 39 days cost a total of \$531,870



Ongoing 'costs'

- In one company 40% of the workforce lost their jobs as the customer changed their supplier of raw material
- Product testing will be required by many customers for many years to come, even though the 'problem' has been 'eliminated'
- Bad interpretation of 'due diligence' has driven multiple testing



Hot topics



Allergen Labeling requirements

- Potential cross contaminants still an issue
- Celery, Mustard, Sesame and their derivatives
- SO₂ above 10 p.p.m. must be declared
- Cinnamon not mentioned in legislation



Hot topics

- Traceability
- From field to plate principle
- Allows product segregation
- Relies on product labelling
- Limits product recalls
- Helps quality development
- Packaging included late 2006



Information

- Retailer demand for information is at an all time high
- Working on harmonising the format
- Gives a uniform approach
- Should help reduce transcription errors
- Speeds up the supply of data



Ochratoxin A



- Current EU legislation
 - 466/2001 Cereals, fruit juice, coffee, wine, baby foods etc.
 - Limits between 1 and 10 ppb
- Spice are not covered
 - Results of EU investigation will be given in 'contaminants' presentation
 - Still no official method
 - Latest EU legislation covers the sampling of spices



THANKS FOR LISTENING

Happy to take questions, as long as they are not too difficult!

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