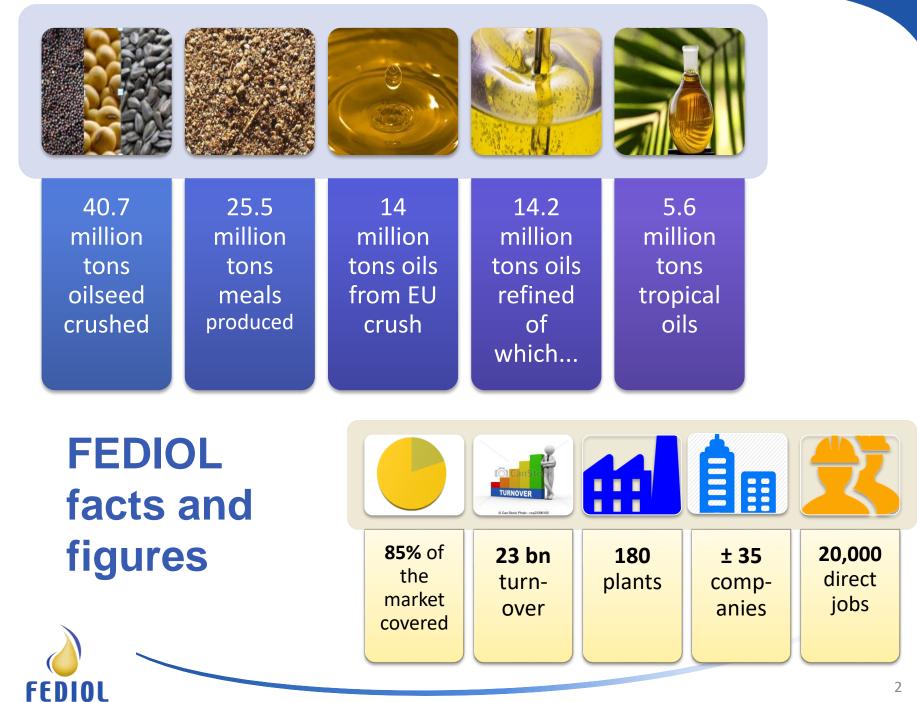
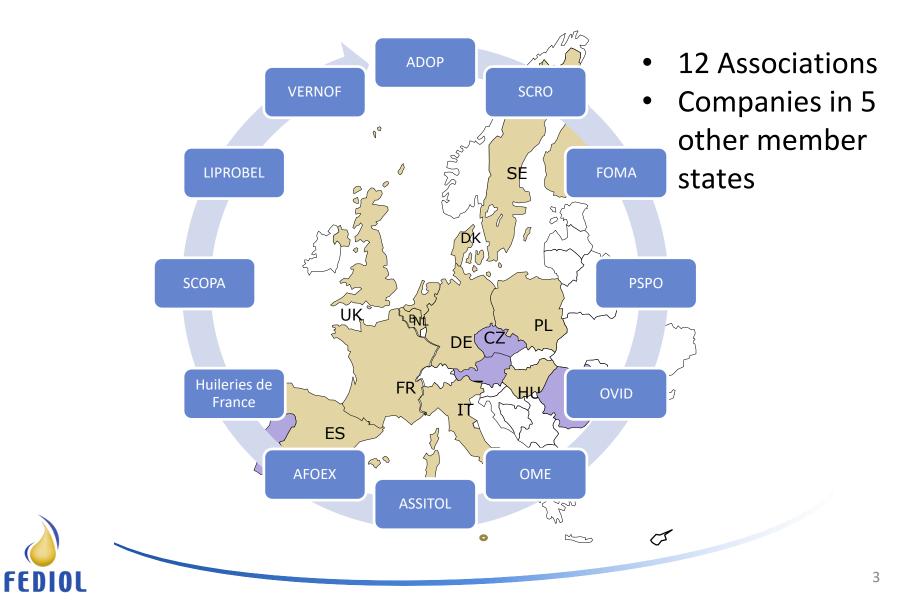


FEDIOL Perspective to tackle 3-MCPD esters and Glycidyl esters

Symposium on MCPD Esters and Glycidyl Esters Berlin, 20 June 2017



FEDIOL member associations



FEDIOL commitment to food safety

General vision

- Safe food an feed cornerstone for sustainable industry
- FEDIOL companies strive for constant improvement of food and feed safety whenever it is supported by scientific evidence and technical feasiblility

Specific objectives

- Develop a good understanding of the contribution of vegetable oils and fats to 3-MCPDE and GE occurrence
- Develop proactively and implement viable mitigation technologies to reduce 3-MCPDE and GE levels in vegetable oils and fats as far as reasonably achievable

Why are vegetable oils refined ? Reminder

- Refining aims at producing a bland, odourless, fit-for-purpose product that meets customer, food safey and quality requirements
- Whether the plant follows chemical or physical refining, the process, from its original design, includes several steps which remove
 - phospholipids (gums),
 - free fatty acids,
 - colouring pigments,
 - odour and taste-bearing volatiles
- Today, refining has become increasingly critical for the removal of
 - volatile compounds and contaminants



Why is there higher occurrence in palm oil? Reminder

Several factors play a role such as:

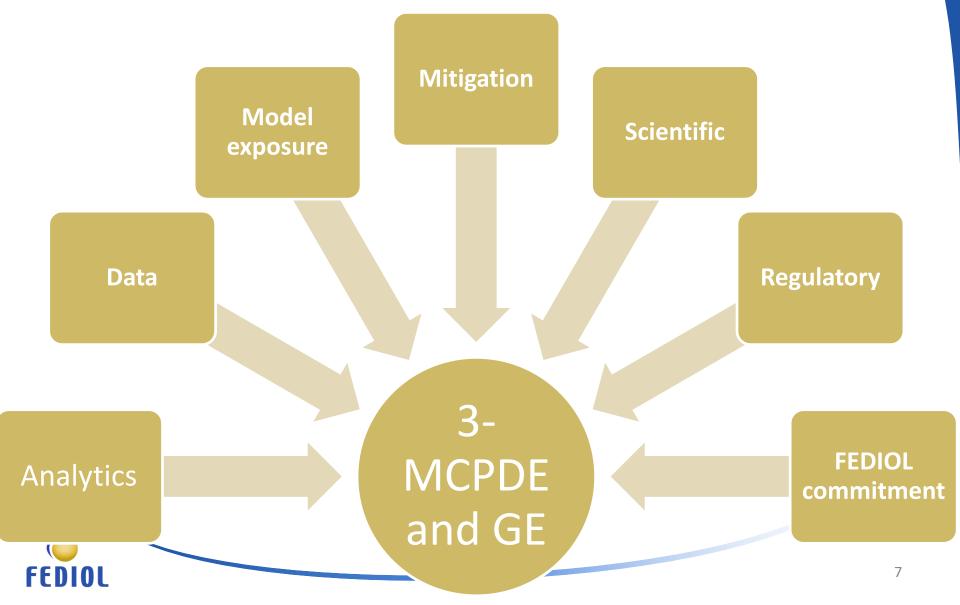
- Maturity of palm bunches at harvest;
- The delay between harvesting and processing and overall transport in the supply chain
- Higher natural occurrence of some substances present in palm fruit (so-called "precursors");

Note also:

- High variability of occurrence from one batch to the other
- No clear visibility on occurrence in other refined fruit oils, such as olive, walnut etc, due to limited number of samples.



FEDIOL overall work on 3-MCPDE and GE



FEDIOL's Glycidyl Ester reduction commitment

- FEDIOL members worked on researching, developing and implementing mitigation strategies
- EFSA opinion 2016: 50% reduction in palm oil over a 5-year period (2010-2015) for Glycidyl Ester
- Mid-2015: FEDIOL commitment to reduce GE in all vegetable oils & fats for food to a max 1mg/kg by <u>September 2017</u>

Context:

- Substance risk profile in published literature, ALARA
- Available mitigation measures to apply
- Required implementation in each single EU factory



Tackling 3MCPD esters

- FEDIOL: mid-2015, overall FEDIOL commitment to prevent and reduce, without setting a target value and timeline
 - Different risk profile
 - Different mitigation approaches than for GE
- 2016: EFSA opinion -> followed by JECFA opinion => differences currently addressed by EFSA reopened opinion
- FEDIOL: 2016 EFSA risk assessment outcome triggered renewed efforts on possible and effective mitigation measures that could be implemented within what timeline – Ongoing
 - Focus on prevention of precursors => further research at production level on the plant and crude vegetable oil
 - 3-MCPDE and GE: effects on one vs. other and vice versa

Responding to specific needs

Infant and follow on formulas and baby food

- Addressing specific objectives whilst maintaining other safety, quality and nutrition requirements
- Working together with Infant and follow on formula industry
- Find the balance between:
 - The need for reduced levels
 - The achievability of these levels for sufficient volumes



To conclude

- Providing solutions to occurrence of Glycidyl ester (GE) and 3-MCPD ester is our responsibility
- The extensive work carried out allowed finding mitigation solutions for GE and take early, timebound commitment
- Implementation of GE commitment is still ongoing
- Following EFSA assessment, industry has been intensifying work on how to effectively tackle 3-MCPD esters

