

M5.1 Dissemination

workshop on 1st snapshot

results

Grant Agreement Number 951202

The French Agency for Food, Environmental

and Occupational Health & Safety (ANSES)

WP5

20 / November / 2020



This report was funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020)





Meeting Agenda

Best-ReMap

Grant Agreement n°951202

WP5 meeting

WP 5 – Nutritional information

Chairperson: ANSES – Karine VIN

| Meeting agenda | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|--|
| Date | 20 November 2020 | | |
| Venue | 1 | | |
| Type of meeting | Conference call | \boxtimes | |
| | Visio conference | | |
| | One-to-one meeting | | |
| | General Assembly | | |
| | SC meeting | | |
| | WP meeting | | |
| | Task meeting | | |
| | Other (please specify) | | |



| Participants | Organisation | Invited Participants |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Caroline Alié (CA) |
| | | Laure Barbier (LB) |
| | ANSES (France) | Julie Gauvreau (JG) |
| | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | Thomas Laguitton (TL) |
| | | Karine Vin (KV) |
| | | Jean Luc Volatier (JLV) |
| | PIV(M (Netherlands) | Ivon Milder |
| | KIVM (Nethenands) | Liesbeth Temme |
| | | Irmela Demuth |
| | MRI (Germany) | Stefan Storcksdieck |
| | FSAI (Ireland) | Mary Flynn |
| | NIHD (Estonia) | Haidi Kanamäe |
| | MFH (Malta) | Maya Podesta |
| | `_´_´ | Stefanie Vandevijvere |
| | SCIENSANO (Belgium) | Joana Dias |
| | | Katrin Seper (KS) |
| | AGES (Austria) | Alexandra Wolf-Spitzer |
| | | Christian Luipersbeck |
| Associated partners | NIPH (Romania) | Corina Zugravu |
| | | Venetia Vraila |
| | ICH (Greece) | Xekalaki Adamandia |
| | HUA (Greece) | Mary Yannakoulia |
| | NIPN (Hungary) | Eszter Sarkadi-Nagy |
| | | Márta Bakacs |
| | | Éva Illés |
| | | Georgina Guba |
| | | Leonóra Zámbó |
| | PHI-FBH (Bosnia and Herzegovina) | Aida Filipović Hadziomeragic |
| | ISS (Italy) | Marco Silano |
| | SUM (Poland) | Katarzyna Brukalo |
| | DVFA (Denmark) | Anne Scott |
| | NIJZ (Slovenia) | Urska Blaznik |
| | MoH CY (Cyprus) | Eliza Markidou |
| | | Heli Kuusipalo |
| | THL (Finland) | Tiina Sirkjärvi |
| | PHI-RS (Republic of Srpska) | Dragana Stojisavljević |
| | CIPH (Croatia) | Lea Pollak |
| | | Evangelika Grammatikaki |
| Collaborating partners | JRC | Maria Moz-Christofoletti |
| | | Jan Wollgast (LW) |

(TEMPORARY LIST)

Meeting agenda

9:30-11:35 Part I: presentation of the tasks of the WP5 Audience: all partners of WP5 + JRC

| 09:30-09:35 | Adoption of the agenda |
|-------------|---|
| 09:35-10:15 | Detail of the different tasks, responsibilities of participants, implication of partners in the different tasks (Anses: KV) |
| 10:15-10:30 | Progress of task 5.1.1 (Anses: LB) |
| 10:30-10:45 | Working plan for task 5.1.2 (Sciensano: SV) |
| 10:45-11:05 | Presentation of JRC database (JRC: JW) |
| 11:05-11:20 | Confidentiality issues with pre-existing data (Anses: KV) |
| 11:20-11:35 | Break |

11:35-13:00Part II: 5.2.2: Analyses of the pre-existing data and
harmonization to the JANPA/Oqali methodology (6 countries)
Audience: countries with pre-existing data11:35-11:45Pilot studies of Janpa: lessons learned from Austria and
Romania (Austria: KS / Romania: KV)

- 11:45-11:50 Main fields used to monitor food supply (Anses: JG)
- 11:50-12:20 Data available by country (which categories, which information)

5 minutes for each partner

12:20-12:45 Methodology

Presentation of the Oqali nomenclature (Anses: JG)

- Instructions to codify soft drinks (Anses: CA)
- Instructions to codify breakfast cereals (Anses: TL)
- 12:45-12:50 Next steps (Anses: JG)
- 12:50-13:00 General discussion about WP5 / AOB (All)



Healthy Food for a Healthy Europe

WP 5 - REFORMULATION AND PROCESSED FOOD MONITORING

Monitoring the food market for a healthy Europe

Karine VIN, Anses

20.11.2020

200





Mute your microphone

Switch off your camera

Use the chat if you have comments or questions

Use the chat if you want to speak

Give your name and your country before speaking



Work package Leaders & Team at Anses





Agenda of the meeting

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Agenda of the meeting

11:35-13:00

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Audience: countries with pre-existing data

11:35-11:45 Pilot studies of Janpa: lessons learned from Austria and Romania (Austria: KS / Romania: KV)

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11:55-12:20 Data available by country (which information) (Anses: TL) 5 minutes for each partner

12:20-12:25 Data available by country (which categories) (Anses: CA)

12:25-12:45 Methodology

Instructions to codify soft drinks (Anses: CA)

Instructions to codify breakfast cereals (Anses: TL)

12:45-12:50 Next steps (Anses: JG)

12:50-13:00 General discussion about WP5 / AOB (All)



Part I: Detail of the different tasks, responsibilities of participants, implication of partners in the different tasks

Karine Vin Anses



Description of the different tasks

Preamble: data used in WP5





Description of the different tasks

Preamble: budgetary issues





Overview of the different tasks

TASK 5.1: priority of food groups

/ new sources – new technologies

TASK 5.2: dissemination of the methodology

TASK 5.3: first snapshot

TASK 5.4: second snapshot

TASK 5.5: data analysis/ trend assessment



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.1: priority of food groups / new sources – new technologies

| Task | What | Who | When |
|---|--|---|--|
| 5.1.1 Prioritization of food groups | See presentation of Laure for details | Anses and all partners | Oct20-June21 → MS5.2 (list of the priority food groups) |
| 5.1.2 Evaluation of new digital sources of data and new technologies | See presentation of Stefanie for details | Sciensano and participating countries | Oct20-June21 |



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.2: dissemination of the methodology

| Task | What | Who | When |
|--|---|---|---|
| 5.2.1 Workshop on Oqali/Janpa results | Dissemination of first results and promotion of Janpa methodology | • Anses | Kick off meeting (29/10/20)+ first webinar (20/11/20): Done → MS5.1 (dissemination WS) |
| 5.2.2 Encoding of pre- existing data according to Ogali/Janpa | Standardization and harmonization of data (cf part II of the webinar) | Each participating country (5 to 6 countries) | Oct20-Sept21 |
| classification system | Training + provision of road maps + assistance by mail/phone + double check | • Anses | Nov20 (webinar) and on demand |

Different types of pre-existing data





Description of the different tasks

Task 5.2.2: participating countries

| Country | Task 5.2.2 codification of existing data | |
|--|--|--|
| Austria* | X (1 PM) | |
| Belgium | TBC (3 PM) | |
| Estonia* | X (6 PM) | |
| Germany | X (2 PM) | |
| Ireland | X (2 PM) | |
| etherlands X (3 PM) | | |
| Number of participating countries 5 to 6 | | |

Description of the different tasks

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| Task | What | Who | When |
|--|--|---|--|
| 5.2.3 Elaboration of technical guidelines | Definition of the pertinent food and monitoring methodology Proof-reading Test of the guidance | Anses All partners (?) Countries participating to the 1st or 2nd snapshot | Temporary guidance (D5.1) : July21 Final guidance (D5.2): Mar23 |
| 5.2.4 New countries / open European database | Encourage MS to implement a snapshot Develop an European food database | Anses (within WP4) + NIJZ Anses + JRC + NIJZ | Duration of the project |
| 5.2.4 Restitution workshop | Organisation of a restitution workshop for stakeholders | Anses (within WP4) Presentation of the initiatives (past and future) by each partner | To be determined (M30 ou with final conference) |



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.3: first snapshot

| Task | What | Who | When |
|--|--|--|--|
| 5.3.1 Extension of the first snapshot to additional countries for 5 food groups | Preparatory training Data collection Data entry and encoding Test of the guidelines | Anses Participating countries (5 countries) | May21 July21-July22 → MS5.3 (launch of 1st snapshot) |
| 5.3.2 Production of statistics (mean, std, min, max) | Webinar on the methodology Production of the statistics and elaboration of a report | Anses Participating countries (5 countries) | May22June22-Nov22 |

Description of the different tasks

2005

TASK 5.3: first snapshot

Task 5.3.1 & 5.3.2: participating countries

| Number of participating countries | 5 | 5 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Poland | X (9 PM) | X (4 PM) |
| Ireland | X (9 PM) | X (4 PM) |
| Cyprus | X (9 PM) | X (4 PM) |
| Croatia | X (9 PM) | X (4 PM) |
| Bosnia | X (9 PM) | X (4 PM) |
| Country | T0 WP5 | statistics T0 |
| Country | Task 5.3.1 | Task 5.3.2 |



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.4: second snapshot

| Task | What | Who | When |
|---|--|---|--|
| 5.4.1 Batch 1: countries with available data for 5 food groups | Preparatory training Data collection Data entry, encoding and link between 1st and 2nd snapshot Test of the guidelines | Anses Participating countries (1 or 2 countries) | Oct21 Nov21-Oct22 → MS5.4 (launch of batch 1 2nd snapshot) |
| 5.4.2 Batch 2: countries with Euremo data for 5 food groups | Preparatory training Data collection Data entry, encoding and link between 1st and 2nd snapshot Test of the guidelines | Anses Participating countries (12 or 13 countries) | July22 → MS5.6 (preparatory training) Aug22-July23 → MS5.5 (launch of batch 1 2nd snapshot) |

Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.4: second snapshot

Task 5.4.1 & 5.4.2: participating countries

| Country | Task 5.4.1 | Task 5.4.2 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Country | Batch 1 T+1 WP5 | Batch 2 T+1 WP5 |
| Austria* | | X (13 PM) |
| Belgium | | X (13 PM) |
| Bulgaria | | X (13 PM) |
| Denmark* | | X (13 PM) |
| Estonia* | | X (13 PM) |
| Finland | | X (13 PM) |
| Germany | X (13 PM) | |
| Greece | | X (13 PM) |
| Hungary | (X) | X (provisionnal) (13 PM) |
| Italy | | X (13 PM) |
| Malta | | X (13 PM) |
| Portugal | | X (13 PM) |
| Roumania | | X (13 PM) |
| Slovenia | | X (13 PM) |
| Number of participating countries | 1 | 13 |



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.5: trend assessment

| Task | What | Who | When |
|---|---|--|--|
| 5.5.1 Nutritional quality of the processed food | Preparatory training Comparison of statistics between 1st and 2nd snapshot Identification of removed / new / reformulated products Production of a report on evolutions (part of D5.3) | Anses Participating countries (5 to 8 countries: pre- existing data or batch1 + France) | Oct22 Nov22-Apr23 |



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.5: trend assessment

| Task | What | Who | When |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 5.5.2 Impact on the nutrient intakes | Codification of Best Remap classification in Foodex2 Calculation of | Anses Anses with | Sept21-Aug22 Oct22-Apr23 |
| | impact on nutrient intake (EFSA food comprehensive database x composition data from Best-ReMap) Focus on social inequalities Focus on children Production of a report on intakes (part of D5.3) | participation of NL for the methodology Data coming from the countries participating to 5.5.1 (6 to 9 countries) | OCIZZ-Aprzo |
| | Proof-reading | Countries providing data (?) | |



Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.5: trend assessment

| Task | What | Who | When |
|--|--|--|--|
| 5.5.3 Comparisons between countries | Comparisons between countries: reformulation and turn over of the food supply Production of a report on comparisons (part of D5.3) Proof-reading of the report Finalization of D5.3 Proof-reading of the deliverable | Anses with data from 3 to 9 countries depending of the time remaining Countries providing data (?) Anses All partners | Nov22-Aug23 → D5.3 (report on reformulation monitoring) |

Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.5: trend assessment

Task 5.5.1 & 5.5.2 & 5.5.3: participating countries

| Country | Task 5.5.1 Statistics T+1 | Task 5.5.2 Impact on intakes | Task 5.5.3 Comparison between countries |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Austria* | X (4 PM) | no PM | no PM |
| Belgium | TBC (6PM) | TBC (1 PM) | TBC (1 PM) |
| Croatia | | | No data for T+1 / no PM |
| Estonia* | X (6 PM) | X (1 PM) | no PM |
| France | X (8 PM) | X (12 PM) | X (7 PM) |
| Germany | X (4 PM) | no PM | no PM |
| Hungary | X (partial)(6 PM) | no PM | no PM |
| Ireland | X (4 PM) | no PM | no PM |
| Netherlands | no PM | TBC (1 PM) | no PM |
| Roumania | X (partial Janpa) (4 PM) | no PM | no PM |
| Number of participating | | | |
| countries | 5 to 8 | 6 to 9 | 6 to 9 |





Progress of task 5.1.1

Laure Barbier Anses



Objective : To prioritize 5 food groups to work on during Best Remap

ightarrow The 5 main food groups most contributor to the intake of





Overall presentation of the task 5.1.1

| ê Î | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| U | Task | What | Who | When |
| | 5.1.1 Prioritization of food groups | Identification of main contributors | • Anses | Oct20-Apr21 |
| | | Validation of the priority food groups | All partners (?) | Apr21-May21 |
| | | Production of a list of 5 food groups | • Anses | June21 → MS5.2 (list of the priority food groups) |

Timeline of the task 5.1.1





Which data do we need ?

Food consumption

Surveys from the EFSA food consumption database :

- Aggregated data « ready to treat »
- Already codified with FoodEx 2
- Relevant for chronic consumption (dietary surveys > one day per subject)

No socio economic data reported in this database

Food composition



- Without missing values for the nutrients of interest
- Codified in FoodEx 2
- Data from generic products are sufficient

1- Food consumption data for the task 5.1.1

• Selection of the most relevant consumption surveys in the EFSA food consumption database

| Countries | Survey selected | |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| Austria | AT-NATIONAL-2016 | |
| Austria | AT-ADOLESCENTS-2018-2 | |
| Germany | NATIONAL NUTRITION SURVEY II | |
| Belgium | National-FCS-2014 | |
| Bosnie | No data | |
| Greece | Regional Crete | |
| Bulgarie | NUTRICHILD | |
| Croatia | NIPHNOP-HAH-2011-2012 | |
| Cuprus | CY 2014-2017-LOT2 | |
| Cyprus | CY 2014-2017-LOT1 | |
| Danemark | DANSDA 2005-08 | |
| Estonie | DIET-2014-EST-A | |
| | DIET-2014-EST-C | |
| Finland | FINDIET2012 | |
| France | INCA 3 | |
| Hungary | National Repr Surv | |
| Italy | INRAN-SCAI 2005-06 | |
| Ireland | NANS 2012 | |
| Malta | No data | |
| Netherlands | FCS2016_CORE | |
| Poland | No data | |
| Portugal | IAN.AF 2015-2016 | |
| Romania | DIETA PILOT ADULTS | |
| Slovenia | SI.MENU-2018 | |



EFSA uses the food classification system **FoodEx2** to categorize foods and beverages

As EFSA database does not contain socio economic parameters : → Checking for french data if the 5 main food groups are the same for all education level



Consumption surveys more up to date but not ready before the deadline will be used in the **task 5.5.2**



Objective : To asses the processed food reformulation impact on nutrient intakes

ightarrow ≠ from the task 5.1.1 ightarrow Which data do we need for step 5.5.2?

Food consumption data

- More up to date survey available for each country
- Codified with FoodEx 2

Food composition data

- Branded level food composition data from pre-existing data, EUREMO and the first and second snapshot
- Codified with FoodEx 2 during Best-Remap (at the sub category level – realized by Anses)

September, 2023

29





2- Food composition data for the task 5.1.1

• Which food composition data ?

 \rightarrow As the comprehensive database does not contain food composition data, we suggest to use the french food composition database : **Ciqual** (Anses)



- Adapted for the project (codified with foodex 2)
- 3187 foods
- 67 components included sugars, salt, fat and saturated fat without missing values

→ In addition, use of (if possible) 2 or 3 other generic food composition database available from the partner countries to :

- Cover foods not consumed in France
- Validate our results of the 5 main food groups





Working plan for task 5.1.2

Stefanie Vandevijvere Sciensano



Presentation of JRC database

Eva Grammatikaki JRC




Confidentiality issues

Karine Vin Anses



 \Rightarrow Position

Confidentiality of pre-existing data: 2 issues

Usage for the project

- Codification of data and calculation of statistics will be realized by each partner, no circulation of raw data needed among partners
- For comparisons between countries (realized by Anses), data will be sent to Anses but results will be anonymized before publication (as for Janpa)
- Publication of results at aggregated level only in the report (family of products) or with anonymized products (for comparisons)

Integration on the JRC database

- Integration of all raw data collected during Best-ReMap: expected difficulties?
- Integration of raw data previously gathered (pre-existing data)
 - No confidentiality issues: OK
 - Confidentiality issues: transmission of data with no brand or no transmission at all

the

 France : today, all public data are nameless. This is about to change for data collected from 2019 (EUREMO : only anonymized data will be shared for France) ⇒ transmission of anonymized data

of

partners? Position of the JRC?

⇒ Is that acceptable for all partners ?



2020. 11. 20.

concerned





Break (coffee or stretching ?)



Part II: Pilot studies of Janpa: lessons learned from Austria and Romania

Katrin Seper AGES & Karine Vin (for Romania) Anses



Overview experiences – JANPA WP 5 pilot study

Best Remap Webinar, November 20 th, 2020

Center for Nutrition & Prevention MagritateiRiSeperessment, Data & Statistics

JANPA

WP 5 Pilot study in brief





Due to time and budget -> 2 food sectors:

- Breakfast cereals
- Soft drinks •

- Mainly consumed by children
 Lot of available products on the market
 Different kinds of brands (national, retailer,..)

Data collection

...our experiences







- Overall 713 products
 - soft drinks n=412
 - breakfast cereals n= 301
- Pictures of all faces of the products
- Time consuming

TAGSTOCK1/Shutterstoc



Data entry & check

...very time consuming



- Product code for every product picture
- Transfer & translation of the product information on the packaging to the excel sheet
- <u>23 attributes</u> had to be assigned and filled in for each item (product code, category, legal name, type of brand,....sugar, fat, salt,....)

| 1 | А | В | C | D | E | F | G | н | 1 I | J | K | L | М | N | 0 | Р | Q | R | S | Т | U | V | W | Х | |
|----|---------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Guideline | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Product | | | | | | | | | | Flavor (when | | Serving size | Type of nutrition | Daily | Energy | Energy | | Saturated fat | Carbohydrates | | Protein | | | |
| 1 | code | Country | Food sector | Food category | Type of brand | Brand nam | Legal name | Sachbezeichnung | Commercial name | Handelsname * | needed) 🔹 | Net weight (g) 👻 | (in g) 💌 | facts panel | - Amounts - | kJ/100g 👻 | kCal/100 - | Fat g/100 - | g/100g 🔹 | g/100g 💌 | Sugar g/10 🔹 | g/100g - | Salt g/100 - | Fibre g/ 10 🔹 | Comments |
| | | | | | | | | Knuspermüsli mit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Crunchy muesli with freeze- | gefriergetrockneten | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | dried strawberries (1,8%), | Erdbeeren (1,8%), weißen | Knusperli Crunchy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | white chocolate bits (10%) and | Schokoladestückchen (10%) | Strawberry-White | Knusperli Crunchy Erdbeere- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | 1109 | 7 Austria | Breakfast cere | a Crunchy mueslis | National brands | Knusperli | Knusperli cookies | und Knusperli Keksen | Chocolate | Weiße Schokolade | | 375 | 30 | More than INCO | Yes | 1906 | 454 | 17 | 7,3 | 64,8 | 26,3 | 8 | 0,74 | 4,9 | |
| | | | | | | | | Knuspermüsli mit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Crunchy muesli with vanilla | Vanillegeschmack, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | flavour, freeze-dried red | gefriergetrockneten roten | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | berries (1,3 %) and Knusperli | Beeren (1,3%) und Knusperli | Knusperli Crunchy Vanilla | Knusperli Crunchy Vanilla | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | 1109 | 8 Austria | Breakfast cere | a Crunchy mueslis | National brands | Knusperli | cookies | Keksen | Redberry | Redberry | | 375 | 30 | More than INCO | Yes | 1876 | 447 | 16 | 6,7 | 65,1 | 24,9 | 8 | 0,77 | 5,1 | |
| | | | | | | | | Knuspermüsli mit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Crunchy muesli with wholemill | k Vollmilchschokoladestückche | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | chocolate bits (8%), freeze- | n (8%), gefriergetrockneten | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | dried cherries (1,5 %) and | Kirschen (1,5 %) und Knusperl | Knusperli Crunchy | Knusperli Crunchy Schoko- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | 1109 | 9 Austria | Breakfast cere | a Crunchy mueslis | National brands | Knusperli | Knusperli cookies (5%) | Keksen (5%) | Chocolate-Cherry | Kirsch | | 375 | 30 | More than INCO | Yes | 1858 | 442 | 15,1 | 6,6 | 65,6 | 28,4 | 8,3 | 0,68 | 5,4 | |
| | | | | | | | Crunchy cereal mix with freeze | mit gefriergetrockneten | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | dried raspberries (2,7 %), | Himbeeren (2,7 %), | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | cornflakes with yoghurt-fat | Cornflakes mit Joghurt- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | frosting (15 %) and Knusperli | Fettglasur (15 %) und | Knusperli Crunchy & | Knusperli Crunchy & Flakes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97 | 1110 | 0 Austria | Breakfast cere | Crunchy mueslis | National brands | Knusperli | cookies (5 %) | Knusperli Keksen (5 %) | Flakes Raspberry- yoghur | t Himbeer-Joghur | | 330 | 30 | More than INCO | Yes | 1769 | 420 | 11,3 | 6,1 | 69,7 | 24 | 7,3 | 1,1 | 5,2 | |
| | | | | | | | Councilia manual with normal | Novestetücken (109/) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Product classification

...sometimes challenging



> **Different definitions** in French Oqali system than in Austrian Food Code (ÖLMB)

- Example "lemonades":
 - <u>Oqali</u>: *"a beverage constituted of carbonated water and flavours (lemon or others) and containing no juice"*
 - <u>Austrian Food Code</u>: "lemonades are made of fruit juices and similar products or herbal extracts or flavours, drinking water or water..."

Re-classification & removal of products/categories in the course of the pilot study

- Due to small number of products and/or not specially designed for kids
 - -i.e. whole wheat cereals, fibre rich cereals
 - -type of brand: "international brands"



changes and modifications in analyses and the report

Pilot study

What worked well & simplified matters?



Training in advance and detailed documents

 with instructions for pilot studies

 Excel sheets and templates

 data collection, - analysis, report
 Regular WP meetings & information exchange

 guaranteed a consistent, coordinated approach
 Close dialogue with the WP-lead

- Solution based approach
- Adherence to time schedule



Results of the pilot study

.....published in EJCN



Check for updates

European Journal of Clinical Nutrition https://doi.org/10.1038/s41430-019-0442-9

ARTICLE Food and health

Nutritional composition of the food suppl drinks and breakfast cereals between thre based on labels

Karine Vin¹ - Julie Beziat¹ - Katrin Seper² - Alexandra Wolf² - Al Jean Luc Volatier³ - Céline Ménard¹

Binariyed: 9 November 2018 / Benised: 12 April 2019 / Accepted: 6 May 2019 © The Author(), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited 2019

Abstract Biodynamic Bio National of the Copies and State and State at some processing of the Copies methodicing change for kine at some processing and states of the Copies and States at some and the Copies and States and States and States at States and States and States and States and States at States and S

Romania in regular carbonated and non-carbonated beverages conta

because in segment advanced in an observation developed norm because the segment advanced in the second second second second second second second second second because the second field certain and confiliate, and other plan cerush to at a similar level as Romania for configuration and second sec and to follow up on processed food reformulations.

Introduction

INFORMATION INFOR

| Karine Vin | the best possible overview of the composition of a large |
|---|---|
| Karine vin@anses.fr | number of natrients for the most commonly consumed |
| Prench Agency for Pood, Environmental and Occapational Health | foods by a population, at a specific time. By nature, these |
| & Salaty (ANSES), Risk Assessment Department, Food | national databases for food nutritional composition need to |
| Owersalory Unit, Maison-Alfert, France | use different sources of data in order to cover a large |
| Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES), | number of foods and nutrients. |
| Wiex, Austria | In France, however, a specific tool called Oquli |
| Babes-Bolyai University Chij-Napoca (BBU), Center for Health | (htps://www.oquli.fr/oquli_eng/) was implemented to |
| Policy and Pablic Health, Chij-Napoca, Romania | monitor the nutritional quality of the processed foods |
| | |

Published online: 28 May 2019

European Journal of Clinical Nutrition https://doi.org/10.1038/s41430-019-0442-9

ARTICLE

standardisation between national food matritional databases

SPRINCER NATURE

Food and health

Nutritional composition of the food supply: a comparison of soft drinks and breakfast cereals between three European countries based on labels



Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety www.ages.at



Difficulties/ limitations met during the implementation of the pilot study in Romania:

- No packagings obtained from retailers, producers or food industry federation / no information available online → necessity to take pictures
- O Authorisation not obtained for Billa, Lidl and Metro → necessity to buy the products
- ✓ Elimination of products after classification (fruit juices, fruit nectars) → necessity to clearly identify the needed products before data collection
- Some products could not be found
- Low number of products for some families (n<6) → no statistics could be produced





Methodology:

Presentation of the Oqali nomenclature

Julie Gauvreau-Béziat Anses **Oqali classification**

Classification developed to monitor food supply quality over time for processed food available in supermarkets

Discussed with food manufacturers and retailers

31 food categories

- Baby food
- Infant milk
- Crackers
- Cereal bars
- Breakfast cereals
- Cakes and biscuits
- Dessert mixes
- Soft drinks
- Fruit juices and nectars
- > Syrups
- Soups and broths
- Delicatessen meat and similar
- Chocolate products
- Fruit purees, compotes and desserts
- Ice creams and sorbets

- Confectionery
- Jams
- Canned fruits
- Margarines
- Bread products
- Frozen pastries and desserts
- Frozen snacking products
- Ready-to-eat canned meals
- Ready-to-eat fresh meals
- Ready-to-eat frozen meals
- Fresh delicatessen products
- Fresh dairy products and desserts
- Cheeses
- Processed potato products
- Hot sauces
- Cold sauces

Oqali classification

 Aim of the project : follow food supply, identify best formulation and room for reformulation

 $\,\circ\,$ 715 sub categories : homogeneous grouping of products according to

- Regulatory definition
- ➢ Recipe
- ➤ Ingredients, …
- « Soft drinks » category

For colas products, 3 sub categories
 Colas without added sugar
 Sugar-sweetened and artificially-sweetened colas
 Sugar-sweetened colas

→Follow food supply : number of products without added sugar comparing to the number of sweetened products

 \rightarrow Monitor within a subcategory, the distribution of nutrient content over time

 \rightarrow All statistics are made at the sub category level



 Classification has evolved recently for some food categories (soft drinks and breakfast cereals for instance)

- To facilitate data encoding (after the JANPA experience and some questions from the EUREMO team)
- ➢ 667 sub categories for Best-ReMaP
- Data encoding will be updated by the Best-ReMaP Anses team for JANPA
- EUREMO : we transferred our classification but it is not exactly the one which seems to be used (ongoing discussions). If needed, we will try to update the encoding



Main fields used to monitor food supply

Julie Gauvreau-Béziat Anses



Main fields used to monitor food supply

To build a sustainable monitoring system

Net weight and unit Brand name Legal name tamin D B Vitamins B+ 500g e Toasted flakes of TO OPEN: SLIDE FINGER UNDER TAB AND BREAK SEAL TO LEFT AND RIGHT golden corn TORE IN A DRY PLACE 050816 os to to VA FLAKES The Original Since 1906 Kelloggis don't make care for unyons size CORN **FLAKES** FREE 2 BOWL Better Days-BBBBB Commercial name Barcode





- Fields to link products to identify over time, if the same product is reformulated and distinguish new products and those removed from the market
- Need to focus on a rational amount of data to enter and codify
 → sufficient to build a sustainable monitoring system
 → not too ambitious to allow all countries to contribute over time
- Need of data translation is also a challenge : need of a tool incorporated in the JRC database ?



Main fields used to monitor food supply : to be discussed

List of information and questions

Labeled product description

✓ Bar code

- ✓ Legal name
- ✓ Commercial name
- ✓ Brand name
- ✓ Net weight + unit
- Number of units
- ✓ Portion size (+unit)
- Preservation method (ambient/chilled/frozen)
- ✓ Other ?
 - ✓ Front of pack labeling(Ex : Nutri-Score) ?
 - ✓ Biological label ?

Labeled nutritionnal information

- Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml
 - Mandatory nutrients + dietary fibers
 - ✓ All labelled nutrients ?
- Labeled nutritional content for the product as consumed (even if per serving size) if not the case per 100g when relevant (mashed potatoes, dehydrated soups,...)
 - Mandatory nutrients + dietary fibers
 All labelled nutrients ?

Ingredient list

 ✓ As labeled
 ✓ Including allergens
 And precautionary
 labelling ?

Pictures ?

✓ Front of pack✓ All faces ?

+ encoding : food category, food subcategory
+ type of brand ?



Data available by country (which information)

Thomas Laguitton Anses



Data available by country (which information): ESTONIA



Estonia

| | Available | | | Available | | Available | | Available |
|---|-------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Labeled product description | data | Labeled nutritionna | al information | data | Ingredient list | data | Pictures | data |
| | (yes/no) | | | (yes/no) | | (yes/no) | | (yes/no) |
| Bar code | Yes | abeled nutritional content Man | Mandatory nutrients | yes | As labeled (including allergens) | Yes | Front of pack | Yes |
| Legal name | Yes | per 100g or 100ml | All labelled nutrients | Yes? | Other ? | ? | All faces | Yes |
| Commercial name | Yes | abeled nutritional content Mand per serving size or for the product as consumed All lab | Mandatory nutrients | No | | | | |
| Brand name | Yes | | All labelled nutrients | No | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | yes | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | No | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | No | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | Yes (using of | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | Schemes on nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | Different claims | | | | | | | |

 \Rightarrow All data needed for the classification of the products are available



Data available by country (which information): NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands

| Labeled product description | Available data | Labeled nutritionna | linformation | Available data | Ingredient list | Available data | Pictures | Available data |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Bar code | (yes/no) yes | Labeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | (yes/no) yes | As labeled (including allergens) | (yes/ho) yes | Front of pack | (yes/ho) partly |
| Legal name | yes | per 100g or 100ml | All labelled nutrients | partly | Other ? | ** | All faces | partly |
| Commercial name | yes | abeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed All labe | Mandatory nutrients | partly | | | | |
| Brand name | yes | | All labelled nutrients | partly | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | yes | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | partly | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | partly | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | ? | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | * | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | no | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | partly | | | | | | | |

 \Rightarrow All data needed for the classification of the products are available



Data available by country (which information): GERMANY



Germany

| Labeled product description | Available data (yes/no) | Labeled nutritionna | l information | Available data (yes/no) | Ingredient list | Available data (yes/no) | Pictures | Available data (yes/no) |
|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bar code | no | Labeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | yes | As labeled (including allergens) | to some extent* | Front of pack** | yes |
| Legal name | no | per 100g or 100ml | All labelled nutrients | no | Other ? | - | All faces | in some cases |
| Commercial name | yes | Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the | Mandatory nutrients | in some cases in baseline (2016) | | | | |
| Brand name | yes | product as consumed | All labelled nutrients | no | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | in some cases | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | no | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | in some cases | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | only in baseline (2016) | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | - | | | | | | | |
| Brand name | yes | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturer | yes | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | no | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | in some cases | | | | | | | |

 \Rightarrow All data needed for the classification of the products are available



Data available by country (which information): IRELAND



Ireland – Baby and young child foods

| Labeled product description | Available data (yes/no) | Labeled nutritionna | Available data (yes/no) | Ingredient list | Available data (yes/no) | Pictures | Available data (yes/no) | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|
| Bar code | No | Labeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | Yes | As labeled (including allergens) | Yes | Front of pack | Yes, some images may not be very clear. |
| Legal name | Yes | per 100g or 100ml | All labelled nutrients | Yes | Other ? | No | All faces | No |
| Commercial name | Yes | Labeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | Yes | | | | |
| Brand name | Yes | product as consumed | All labelled nutrients | Yes | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | Presence of nutrition and health claims | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | No | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | ? | | | | | | | |

 \Rightarrow All data needed for the classification of the products are available



Ireland – Breakfast cereals and yogurts

| Labeled product description | Available data (yes/no) | Labeled nutritionna | l information | Available data (yes/no) | Ingredient list | Available data (yes/no) | Pictures | Available data (yes/no) |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bar code | No | Labeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | Macronutrient s only | As labeled (including allergens) | No | Front of pack | No |
| Legal name | No | per 100g or 100ml | All labelled nutrients | No micronutrients | Other ? | No | All faces | No |
| Commercial name | Yes | Labeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | Macronutrient s only | | | | |
| Brand name | Yes | product as consumed | All labelled nutrients | No micronutrients | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | No | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | No | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | Yes, presence of health and nutrition claims | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | ? | | | | | | | |

 \Rightarrow some hypotheses will have to be made to classify data



Data available by country (which information): AUSTRIA



Austria

and a

| Labeled product description | Available data (ves/no) | Labeled nutritionna | l information | Available data (ves/no) | Ingredient list | Available data (ves/no) | Pictures | Available data (ves/no) |
|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bar code | () | abeled nutritional content | Mandatory nutrients | () | As labeled (including allergens) | ())) | Front of pack | () / |
| Legal name | | per 100g or 100ml | All labelled nutrients | | Other ? | | All faces | |
| Commercial name | | Labeled nutritional content Mar per serving size or for the product as consumed All la | Mandatory nutrients | | | | | |
| Brand name | | | All labelled nutrients | | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | | | | | | | | |



Data available by country (which information): BELGIUM



Belgium

| Labeled product description | Available data (yes/no) | Labeled nutritionna | al information | Available data (yes/no) | Ingredient list | Available data (yes/no) | Pictures | Available data (yes/no) |
|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bar code | | Labeled nutritional content Man per 100g or 100ml All la | Mandatory nutrients | | As labeled (including allergens) | | Front of pack | |
| Legal name | | | All labelled nutrients | | Other ? | | All faces | |
| Commercial name | | Labeled nutritional content Mar per serving size or for the product as consumed All la | Mandatory nutrients | | | | | |
| Brand name | | | All labelled nutrients | | | | | |
| Net weight (+unit) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of units | | | | | | | | |
| Portion size (+unit) | | | | | | | | |
| Preservation method (ambiant/chilled/frozen) | | | | | | | | |
| Other ? | | | | | | | | |
| Nutri-score ? | | | | | | | | |
| Label (biological label) | | | | | | | | |


WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Data available by country (which categories)

Caroline Alié Anses

Pre-existing data available according to Best-ReMaP classification









Methodology:

Instructions to codify soft drinks

Caroline Alié Anses



> What kind of product can be considered as a <u>soft drink</u>?



- Fruit or vegetable beverages
- Flavoured milk beverages
- Plant-based beverages
- Flavoured waters
- Colas
- Tea beverages
- Sport drinks
- Energy drinks
- Tonics and bitter
- Alcohol-free beers
- Aperitif beverages
- Instant drinks (powders)





Food category : Soft drinks

> What is <u>excluded</u> from the soft drink category ?

- Fruit juices
- Fruit juices from concentrate
- Nectars
- Syrups and concentrated <u>liquids</u> for instant drinks (Sodastream, ...)

| | Fruit juices | Fruit juices from concentrate | Nectars | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Fruit content | 100% | 100% | 25-50% minimum | | | | |
| Allowed / Prohibited ingredients | | | | | | | |
| Vitamins & minerals | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| Pulp | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| Lemon juice (for acidification) | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| Added sugars | No | No | Yes | | | | |
| Preservative and coloring agents | No | No | No | | | | |







Classification distinguish 3 categories of products :

<u>Beverages with no added sugars :</u> can be containing artificial sweeteners but no ingredients such as mono- and disaccharides (sucrose, glucose, fructose, fruit sugar, etc.), syrup, honey, caramel (not used as an additive)

Sugar-sweetened and artificially-sweetened beverages : containing one (or more) artificial sweetener(s) with one or more ingredients such as monoand disaccharides (sucrose, glucose, fructose, fruit sugar, etc.), syrup, honey, caramel (not used as an additive)

Sugar-sweetened beverages : not containing artificial sweeteners but containing one or more ingredients such as mono- and disaccharides (sucrose, glucose, fructose, fruit sugar, etc.), syrup, honey, caramel (not used as an additive)



Overview of the detailed slides for each subcategory ...



2020. 11. 20.



by the Third Health Programme of the European Union 77





Methodology:

Instructions to codify breakfast cereals

Thomas Laguitton Anses



Food category : Breakfast cereals

- > What kind of product can be considered as breakfast cereals ?
 - ✓ All types of breakfast cereals (plain, chocolate, caramel, filled, healthy, whole wheat, etc.)
 - ✓ Cereal cakes
 - \checkmark Cereals requiring preparation such as oatflakes, muesli, puffed rice









Food category : Breakfast cereals

> What is <u>excluded</u> from the breakfast cereals category ?

- Breakfast biscuits
- Cereal bars and bites (cereal bars with fruits or nuts, with or without chocolate, with caramel, with pieces of biscuit, plain, etc.)





Food category : Breakfast cereals



classify properly your products.

CEREALS

of the categories ?



Food category : Breakfast cereals

3 main subcategories of products 17 subcategories in total



Overview of the detailed slides for each subcategories





DOPS



















Next steps

Julie Gauvreau-Béziat Anses Next steps

- o Task 5.1.1:
- → Anses will make the link between consumption data and composition data and then calculate the intake of sugar / fat / saturated fatty acids / salt
- o Task 5.1.2: See Stefanie
- Task 5.2.2:
- Anses will send instructions to encode soft drinks and breakfast cereals (suggested sectors to start with)
- Each participating country has then to describe each branded product with 2 codes : Categories_code and Subcategories_code
- → Anses is currently working on instructions for dairy products and delicatessen meats
- \rightarrow The global nomenclature will be shared soon
- Task 5.2.3:
- \rightarrow Anses will begin to work on the guidelines in december

⇒ All questions can be sent at : wp5_bestremap@anses.fr





General discussion about WP5 / AOB

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Timeline of activities



T: Training R: Report



Best-ReMaP

Healthy Food for a Healthy Europe

Thank you for your attention! karine.vin@anses.fr or wp5_bestremap@anses.fr

The Joint Action focusing on the implementation of validated best practices in nutrition – Best-ReMap

This presentation arises from the Joint Action Best-Remap. This Joint Action is addressing the adaption, replication and implementation of effective health interventions, based on practices that have been proven to work in the areas of food reformulation, framing of food marketing and public procurement of healthy food in public settings, under the framework of the Third Health Programme (2014-2020). Sole responsibility lies with the author and the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of in the information contained therein.



healthy all life long



BEST REMAP

TASK 5.1.2

Improving efficiency and sustainability of monitoring efforts

Dr Joana Dias Dr Stefanie Vandevijvere 20/11/2020



Task 1.5.2 Partners and aims

Subtask leader: SCIENSANO

Participating partners: ANSES, AGES, THL, ICH, FSAI, MFH, RIVM

Countries: Belgium, France, Austria, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Malta,

The Netherlands

Collaborating partner: ICF

Aim: New digital sources of data (crowdsourcing, open databases, Foodswitch or GS1) and new technologies (photos and text extraction) will be explored within this task. In particular, the representativeness and the reliability of these new sources and technologies will be tested and analysed.



Task 1.5.2 Activities

- 1. A comparison between traditional approaches to monitoring and **crowdsourcing** for key food supply indicators. The Open Food Facts database will be used and for countries with sufficient data, compared to traditional monitoring approaches (either already existing data, or data collected through EUREMO or through task 5.3 and/or 5.4 in the current project)
- 2. A comparison between traditional approaches to monitoring and **web scraping** for key food supply indicators. Only countries which have already web scraping in place will be included and these data will be compared to traditional monitoring approaches (either already existing data, or data collected through EUREMO or through task 5.3 and/or 5.4 in this JA)
- 3. A comparison between traditional approaches to monitoring and **GS1** for key food supply indicators. Only countries which are already using GS1 data will be included and these data will be compared to traditional monitoring approaches (either already existing data, or data collected through EUREMO or through task 5.3 and/or 5.4 in the current project)
- 4. Within the EUREMO project the feasibility of text extraction for ingredients and nutrients from pictures of food packaging will already be tested. A more elaborated pilot study could be conducted if the first tests are promising.

The comparison of the different sources of data will constitute a specific part of the deliverable D5.2.



Task 1.5.2 Survey results

Methods/technologies used for food monitoring data collection

| | SCIENSANO | ANSES | AGES | THL | ICH | FSAI | MFH | RIVM |
|---|-----------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| Receiving data on nutrients and ingredients directly from retailers/companies | Y | | Y | | | | ? | Y |
| Receiving PDFs of food packages directly from retailers/companies | | Y | | | | | ? | |
| Taking pictures of food packages and manually entering the data | Y | Y | Y | | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| Web scraping | Y | | Y | | | | ? | |
| Crowdsourcing of pictures/information through app | | | | | | | ? | Y |
| Text extraction from list of ingredients/nutrients | | | | | | | ? | Y |
| Other | | | | Y | | | ? | Y |



Subtask 1: crowdsourcing

- RIVM recently started conducting some piloting work with consumer app
- **Open Food Facts** 1,5 million food products in total internationally

| EU country | N products | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| France | 734694 | | | | |
| Belgium | 54394 | | | | |
| Ireland | 9270 | | | | |
| The Netherlands | 7971 | | | | |
| Austria | 5335 | | | | |
| Finland | 1942 | | | | |
| Greece | 803 | | | | |
| Malta | 213 | | | | |

- Partners to classify foods according to Oqali; Sciensano to analyze the data
- Overview of Open Food Facts data and validation for selected food categories (i.e. EUREMO) for partner countries taking into account year of collection



Subtask 1: crowdsourcing

Food additives: distribution and co-occurrence in 126,000 food products of the French market

Eloi Chazelas¹, Mélanie Deschasaux², Bernard Srour², Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot², Chantal Julia² ³, Benjamin Alles ², Nathalie Druesne-Pecollo ², Pilar Galan ², Serge Hercberg ² ³, Paule Latino-Martel², Younes Esseddik², Fabien Szabo², Pierre Slamich⁴, Stephane Gigandet⁴, Mathilde Touvier²

Affiliations + expand PMID: 32132606 PMCID: PMC7055242 DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-60948-w Free PMC article

Discriminating nutritional quality of foods using the 5-Color nutrition label in the French food market: consistency with nutritional recommendations

Chantal Julia ¹ ², Pauline Ducrot ³, Sandrine Péneau ³, Valérie Deschamps ⁴, Caroline Méiean ³ , Léopold Fézeu ³, Mathilde Touvier ³, Serge Hercberg ^{3 5}, Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot ³

Affiliations + expand PMID: 26416389 PMCID: PMC4587869 DOI: 10.1186/s12937-015-0090-4 Free PMC article

> Ability of the Nutri-Score front-of-pack nutrition label to discriminate the nutritional quality of foods in the German food market and consistency with nutritional recommendations

Fabien Szabo de Edelenyi ¹, Manon Egnell ¹, Pilar Galan ¹, Nathalie Druesne-Pecollo ¹, Serge Hercberg¹², Chantal Julia¹²

Affiliations + expand PMID: 31210933 PMCID: PMC6567426 DOI: 10.1186/s13690-019-0357-x Free PMC article







Discover

everyone, for everyone



I have already donated or I'm not interested

Open Food Facts - World

Sign in Sign-in to add or edit products Username or e-mail add

Passy

Rer

Open Food Facts is a food products database made by

Contribute Open Food Facts is a non-profit project developed by thousands of volunteers from around the world. You can start contributing

Limitations Open Food Facts

- It does not exhaustively cover all industrial food items available in the markets
- Difficult to analyze the . representativeness of available products (number of products or market share)
- Difficult for monitoring over time •
- Errors in food composition introduced by • contributors may not be excluded
- Data quality •



Subtask 1: crowdsourcing

Food additives: distribution and co-occurrence in 126,000 food products of the French market

Eloi Chazelas ¹, Mélanie Deschasaux ², Bernard Srour ², Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot ², Chantal Julia ² ³, Benjamin Alles ², Nathalie Druesne-Pecollo ², Pilar Galan ², Serge Hercberg ² ³, Paule Latino-Martel ², Younes Esseddik ², Fabien Szabo ², Pierre Slamich ⁴, Stephane Gigandet ⁴, Mathilde Touvier ²

 Affiliations
 + expand

 PMID: 32132606
 PMCID: PMC7055242
 DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-60948-w

 Free PMC article
 Free PMC article
 Free PMC article

- Percentage of products containing certain types of food additives, per food category.
- Virtually all artificially sweetened beverages (99.4% of products), 95.0% of ice creams, 88.7% of industrial sandwiches, and 87.1% of biscuits and cakes contained at least one food additive.



Figure 3. Percentage of food and beverage items containing at least one additive per food category, Open Food Facts database (n = 126,556 products), France 2019.



Subtask 2: web scraping

- Only used by two of the partners to data (Sciensano and AGES)
- FoodDB initiative developed by Oxford University, UK
- Sciensano: 3 biggest retailers, all food categories, October 2018, 2019, 2020; for Carrefour October 2018 also 'traditional' data collection performed
- AGES: about 3000-4000 products from 3 retail chains since December 2019. Data recorded for sugar sweetened beverages, breakfast cereals, confectionary, savory snacks, meat products/sausages, sauces/condiments and spreads
- Validation study Carrefour 2018 all food categories Belgium, Oqali not used
- Validation study 2020 using EUREMO data (selected food categories) for Sciensano and AGES



Subtask 2: web scraping

Open access

BMJ Open Nutrient composition databases in the age of big data: foodDB, a "foodDB is a powerful new tool for monitoring the food and comprehensive, real-time granularity of collection provides power for revealing analyses database infrastructure of the relationship between nutritional guality and marketing

Richard Andrew Harrington, Vyas Adhikari,⁹ Mike Rayner, Peter Scarborough



drink marketplace, the comprehensive sampling and

and other changes to the food marketplace."

of branded foods, timely observation of product reformulation

Limitations web scraping

- Not all retailers have good information on food products in their websites
- Some information lacking (FOP ۰ label on food packages)
- Some tasks still require considerable resources (e.g., food classification)

Research

Subtask 2: web scraping

Open access

Research

BMJ Open Nutrient composition databases in the age of big data: foodDB, a comprehensive, real-time database infrastructure

Richard Andrew Harrington, Vyas Adhikari,⁹ Mike Rayner, Peter Scarborough

Snapshot



Figure 3 Distribution of traffic light colours across all ready meals and pizzas at a single timepoint. Distribution of traffic light colours across all ready meals and pizzas in a single week of foodDB snapshots.

Longitudinal

- Changes to nutritional composition (total fat, saturated fat, sugar, and salt) of pizzas between 30 November 20217 and 1 June 2018 were analyzed
- Changes of 10.8% (8.6-13.0%) of pizzas were observed
- Over 1/3 of the changes resulted in a change of the (calculated) FoP label traffic light colors of the product



Sub task 3: GS1

- Only Finland and The Netherlands have a subscription/are or have been using GS1 data for food monitoring
- 10000 euro foreseen in Sciensano budget for the license for the use of GS1
- The survey identified quite a few limitations of GS1 (data quality, representativeness of data included)
- Partners to classify foods according to Oqali; Sciensano to analyze the data
- Overview of GS1 data and validation for selected food categories (i.e. EUREMO) for partner countries taking into account year of collection



Sub task 4: New technologies

- 20000 euro foreseen in Sciensano budget for the licence for the EUREMO application
- No update from EUREMO so far on performance of the app (i.e. text extraction)
- Ways to explore automated food classification? Often the biggest task with data from other sources (crowd sourcing, web scraping, GS1)



Discussion

- Selection of food groups (i.e. EUREMO or own country data) for validation of crowdsourcing, web scraping and GS1 data
- Partners to classify foods from their countries according to Oqali/(FoodEX2) for selection of food groups for Open Food Facts and web scraping and GS1
- Data sources: Open Food Facts (all partners), web scraping (Belgium, Austria), GS1 (all partners)
- Sub Task 4: Update needed from EUREMO. Use of EUREMO app in the project? Exploration of its feasibility? Other technologies such as automated food classification?
- If not using budget allocated for EUREMO app or GS1, re-utilize some of the funding for web scraping in other countries (cfr FoodDB UK, Daltix)?





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The JRC EU Food And Beverage Labels Explorer FABLE

Eva Grammatikaki, Maria Moz Christofoletti, Jan Wollgast Best ReMaP WP5 meeting, 20 November 2020

> Joint Research Centre

Background



•EU-owned datasets •Branded food products •Data from 16 countries



• Funded by 3rd EU Health Programme

• Datasets

- project deliverable
- should be free of 3rd party rights
- CHAFEA/Commission intends to make them available for free use by authorities and relevant stakeholders


JRC project FABLE [EU Food and Beverages Labels Explorer]





EUREMO: information collected from the label



- General product information
 - Product name [Original and EN]
 - Product description [Original and EN]
 - Country
 - Brand
 - Producer
- Energy and nutrient content
 - Energy, protein, CHO, total fat, SFA, sugar, salt, fibre
- Ingredients [Original and EN]
- Serving size
- Dietary claims



FABLE: database structure



index/reference tables

EUREMO data



FABLE: database structure

Example: Beans - UK



European Commission

* Linking Global Data, Euremo and Oqali classifications

FABLE: data visualisation (example)

| E 🔹 👁 Consumer Sales | Data Analysis Story | | | 🔲 👻 🖉 Edit 🛛 Sales Rep Analysis 🖾 👻 🤇 🗲 | | | | | | |
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| Sales Rep Analysis Sales Rep by Variance | P 🔅 🔀 🗸 Sales vs Margin | | | | | Sales Quantity by Sales Rep * | | | | |
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FABLE: data visualisation (example)







dumbbell charts



FABLE: data visualisation (example)





Next steps and milestones

| When? | What? | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Nov 2020 | Tool development at JRC with mock-up data (started) | | | | |
| end 2020/early 2021? | Import a first test sample set from EUREMO as soon as available for one/a few products and countries | | | | |
| mid 2021? tbd | Complete datasets - free of 3rd party rights- received from EUREMO and ready to be freely used | | | | |
| end of 2021 onwards | FABLE ready to receive new data | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| throughout BestReMap | Exchange with WP5/BestReMaP on beta versions of the tool and how to best collaborate in view to make this mutually useful | | | | |
| vision | FABLE is used/promoted to 'monitor reformulation progress in the EU' | | | | |



Discussion points

- FABLE Database structure
 - Information from labels collected in BestReMaP same as EUREMO?
 - EUREMO categories and datasets compatibility with BestReMaP
- Data confidentiality in BestReMaP
- Access to BestReMaP work when and to what extent?
- Use of FABLE and feed BestReMaP data into FABLE? (e.g., access restrictions, data 'anonymization', public access to aggregated data)



Keep in touch



EU Science Hub: ec.europa.eu/jrc

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Thank you



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Slide 7: dashboard screenshot, source: www.qlick.com; Slide 8: chart screenshots, source: www.highcharts.com

