Best-ReMaP

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

Rules for the meeting

- 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 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Work package Leaders & Team at Anses

Julie

Jean Luc

anses
French agency for food, environmental and occupational health & safety

Caroline

Thomas

Laure

Karine

funded
he Third Health Programme
ıe European Union

Agenda of the meeting

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: EG)**
11:05-11:20	**Confidentiality issues with pre-existing data (Anses: KV)**
11:20-11:35	**Break**

Agenda of the meeting

11:35-13:00 **Part II: 5.2.2: Analyses of the pre-existing data and harmonization to the JANPA/Oqali methodology (6 countries)**

Audience: countries with pre-existing data

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

11:45-11:50 Presentation of the Oqali nomenclature (Anses: JG)

11:50-11:55 Main fields used to monitor food supply (Anses: JG)

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

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Description of the different tasks

Preamble: data used in WP5

Consumption data

(quantity of food eaten by an individual and by day for each food item)

→ **Efsa comprehensive database**

Composition data at generic level

(nutrient content of generic food like « soft drink »)

→ **Database like Ciqual or Eurofir**

Composition data at brand level

(nutrient content of branded food like « Coca Cola »)

→ **Data gathered during Euremo or Best-ReMap**

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Description of the different tasks

Preamble: budgetary issues

Significant reduction of budget → **Austria (-4 PM)**, **Denmark (-2 PM)**, **Estonia (-3,5 PM)**

Significant augmentation of budget → **Germany (+3 PM)**, **Slovenia (+3 PM)**

Presentation of the PM by task as initially requested (country with* = reduced budget) → **Difficulties for Austria / Denmark / Estonia to achieve their tasks? Possibility to reaffect some PM?**

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

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

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

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 Oqali/Janpa classification system	• Standardization and harmonization of data (cf part II of the webinar) • Training + provision of road maps + assistance by mail/phone + double check	• Each participating country (5 to 6 countries) • Anses	• Oct20-Sept21 • Nov20 (webinar) and on demand

Different types of pre-existing data

3 types of pre-existing data :

JANPA data

- Soft drinks
- Breakfast cereals

Euremo data

- Large coverage of food sectors

Already adapted to the Oqali methodology

Other pre-existing data

- Previous independent study
- Various food sectors depending on the database

→ Concerned in the task 5.2.2

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)
Netherlands	X (3 PM)
Number of participating countries	**5 to 6**

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Description of the different tasks

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)	• May22 • June22-Nov22

Description of the different tasks

TASK 5.3: first snapshot

Task 5.3.1 & 5.3.2: participating countries

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

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 Batch 1 T+1 WP5	Task 5.4.2 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

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

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 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) • Proof-reading	• Anses • Anses, with participation of NL for the methodology • Data coming from the countries participating to 5.5.1 (6 to 9 countries) • Countries providing data (?)	• Sept21-Aug22 • Oct22-Apr23

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

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

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

- Sugar
- Salt
- Fat
- Saturated fat

Focus on the contributions for :

→ **Children** (36 months to 9 yo)

→ **Adolescents** (10 to 17 yo)

→ **Adults** (18 to 64 yo)

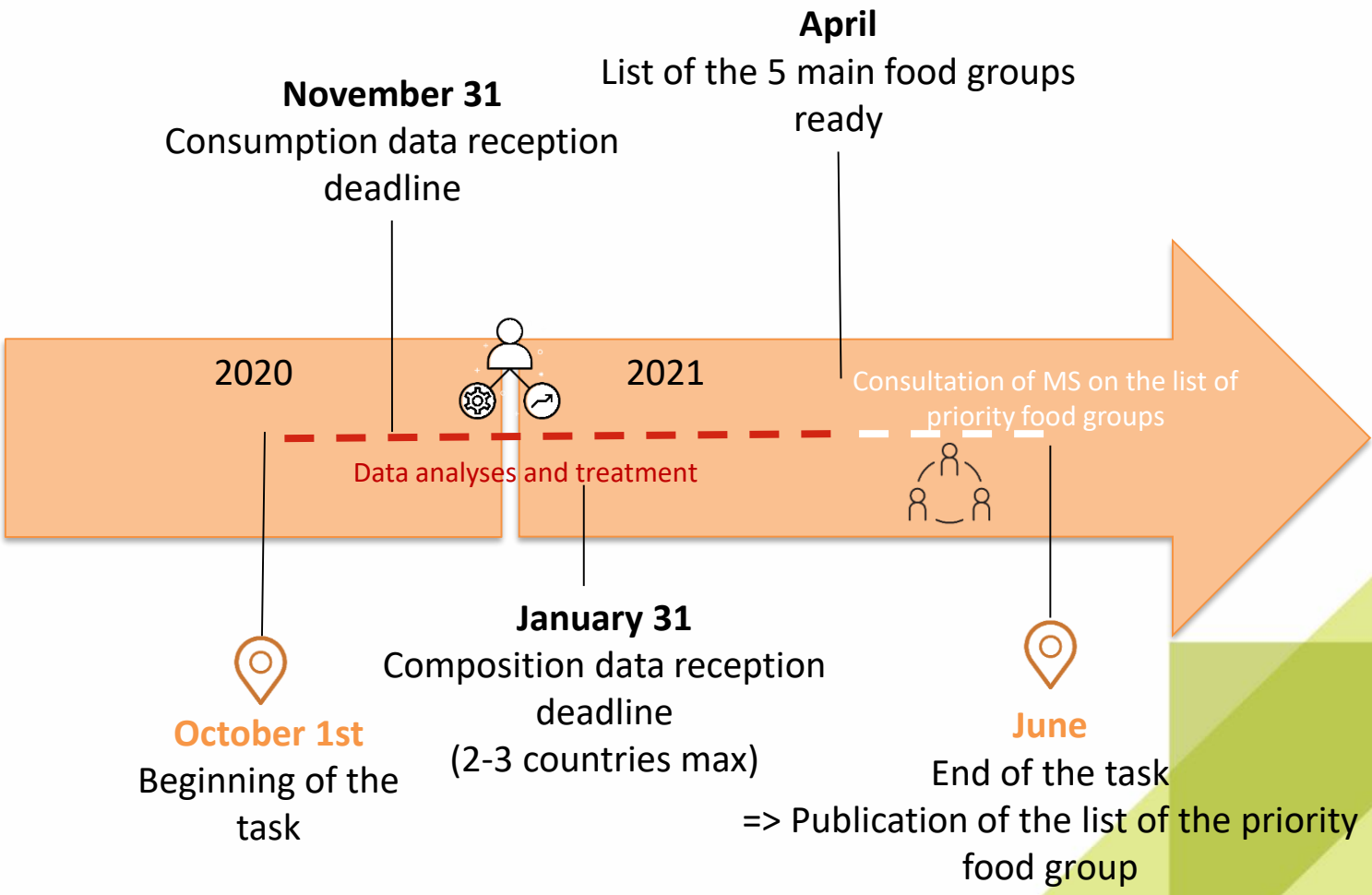
} Priority population

Different from the task 5.5.2 : Reformulation impacts on nutrient intakes

Overall presentation of the task 5.1.1

Task	What	Who	When
5.1.1 Prioritization of food groups	• Identification of main contributors • Validation of the priority food groups • Production of a list of 5 food groups	• Anses • All partners (?) • Anses	• Oct20-Apr21 • Apr21-May21 • 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 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
Cyprus	CY 2014-2017-LOT2 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**

Task 5.5.2

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

≠ *from the task 5.1.1* ⇒ 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, 2021 → September, 2023

2- Food composition data for the task 5.1.1

- *Which food composition data ?*

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

- Generic food data
- 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

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TASK 5.1.2

Improving efficiency and sustainability of monitoring efforts

Dr Joana Dias
Dr Stefanie Vandevijvere
20/11/2020

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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, web scraping 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.*

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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.

Part of deliverable 5.2 (guidelines for food monitoring) – M30

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

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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

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

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

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 Méjean [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 Hercberg [1 2], Chantal Julia [1 2]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31210933 PMCID: PMC6567426 DOI: 10.1186/s13690-019-0357-x

Free PMC article

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

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Subtask 2: web scraping

- Only used by two of the partners to date (Sciensano and AGES)
- Sciensano: 3 biggest retailers, all food categories, Oct 2018, Oct 2019, Oct 2020; for Carrefour October 2018 also ‘traditional’ data collection performed; food classification very time consuming; www.daltix.com
- 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 using EUREMO 2020 data (selected food categories) for Sciensano and AGES

Subtask 2: web scraping

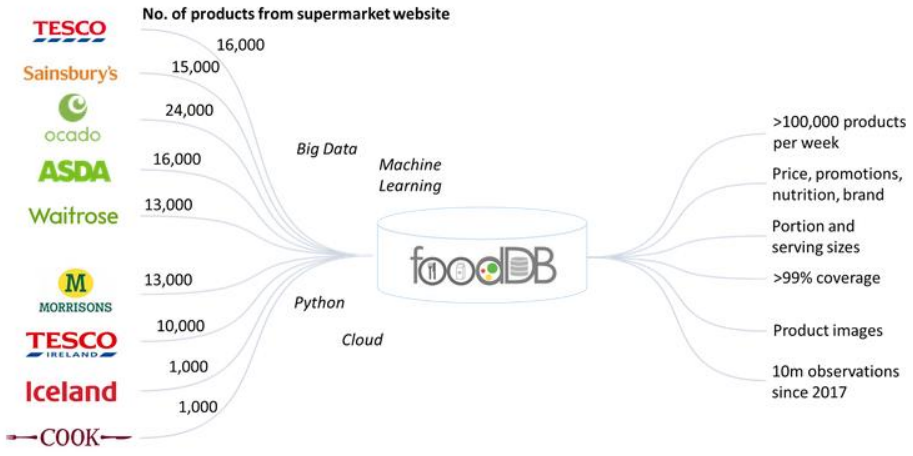
“foodDB is a powerful new tool for monitoring the food and drink marketplace, the comprehensive sampling and granularity of collection provides power for revealing analyses of the relationship between nutritional quality and marketing of branded foods, timely observation of product reformulation and other changes to the food marketplace.”

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, Mike Rayner, Peter Scarborough



Limitations web scraping

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

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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, Mike Rayner, Peter Scarborough

Snapshot

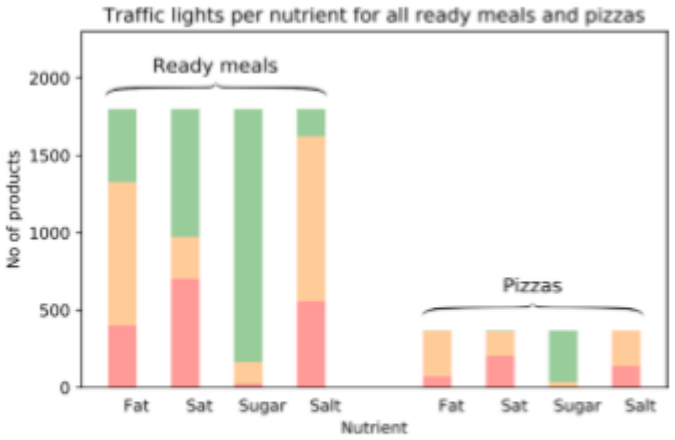

Figure 3 Distribution of traffic light colours across all ready meals and pizzas at a single timepoint. Distribution of traffic light colours across all ready meals and pizzas in a single week of foodDB snapshots.

Longitudinal

- Changes to nutritional composition (total fat, saturated fat, sugar, and salt) of pizzas between 30 November 2017 and 1 June 2018 were analyzed
- Changes in composition for 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
- The survey identified quite a few limitations of GS1 (data quality, representativeness of data, not all companies/retailers included)
- Overview of GS1 data, quality of data and validation for selected food categories (i.e. EUREMO) for partner countries taking into account year of collection
- Partners to classify foods according to Oqali; Sciensano to analyze the data
- 10000 euro foreseen in Sciensano budget for the license for the use of GS1

Sub task 4: New technologies

- Demonstration session with ICF next week to understand how it works, its performance for text extraction and what the main/remaining challenges are; no decision made on whether or not the app will be used within Best Remap
- 20000 euro foreseen in Sciensano budget for the license for the EUREMO application
- Other: Ways to explore automated food classification? Often the biggest task with data from other sources (crowd sourcing, web scraping, GS1)

Discussion

- Data sources: Open Food Facts (*all partners*), web scraping (*Belgium, Austria*), GS1 (*all partners*)
- Partners to classify foods from their countries according to Oqali for selection of food groups for Open Food Facts and web scraping and GS1 (*dependent on PM of partners for 5.1.2*)
- Selection of food groups (i.e. EUREMO or own country data) for validation of crowdsourcing, web scraping and GS1 data. When EUREMO database will become available?
- Sub Task 4: Decision on use/further piloting of EUREMO app in the project.
- 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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Presentation of JRC database

Eva Grammatikaki
JRC

The JRC EU ***F***ood ***A***nd ***B***everage ***L***abels ***E***xplorer

FABLE

Eva Grammatikaki, Maria Moz Christofoletti, Jan Wollgast

Best ReMaP WP5 meeting, 20 November 2020

Background

EUREMO

- 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

European Commission

JRC project FABLE [EU Food and Beverages Labels Explorer]

EUREMO

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

FABLE

Web application

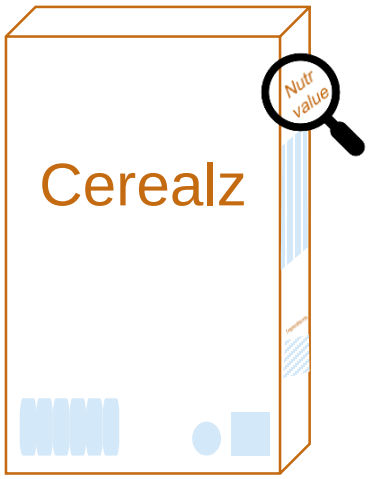
- Interact
- Explore
- Visualise

End-users

- Policy makers
- Researchers
- Public

European Commission

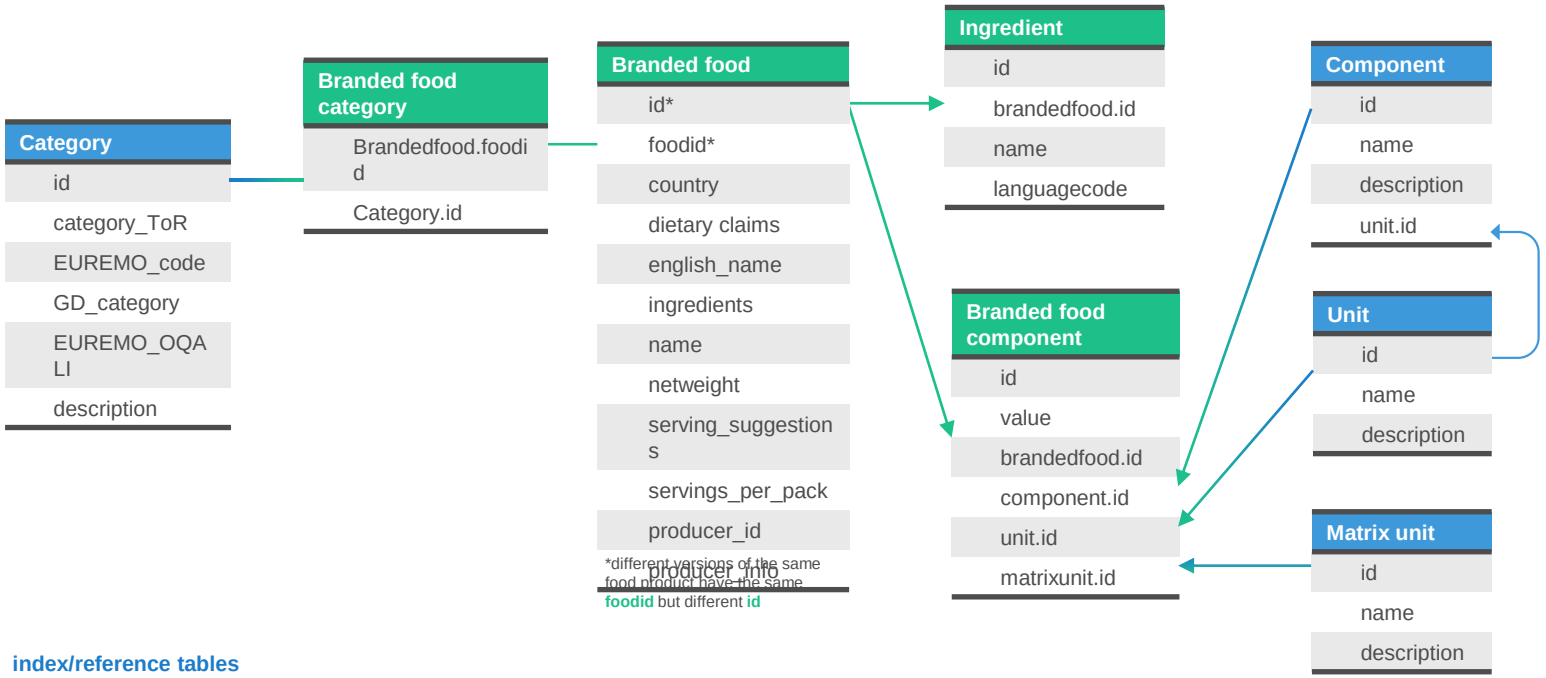
EUREMO: information collected from the label



- 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

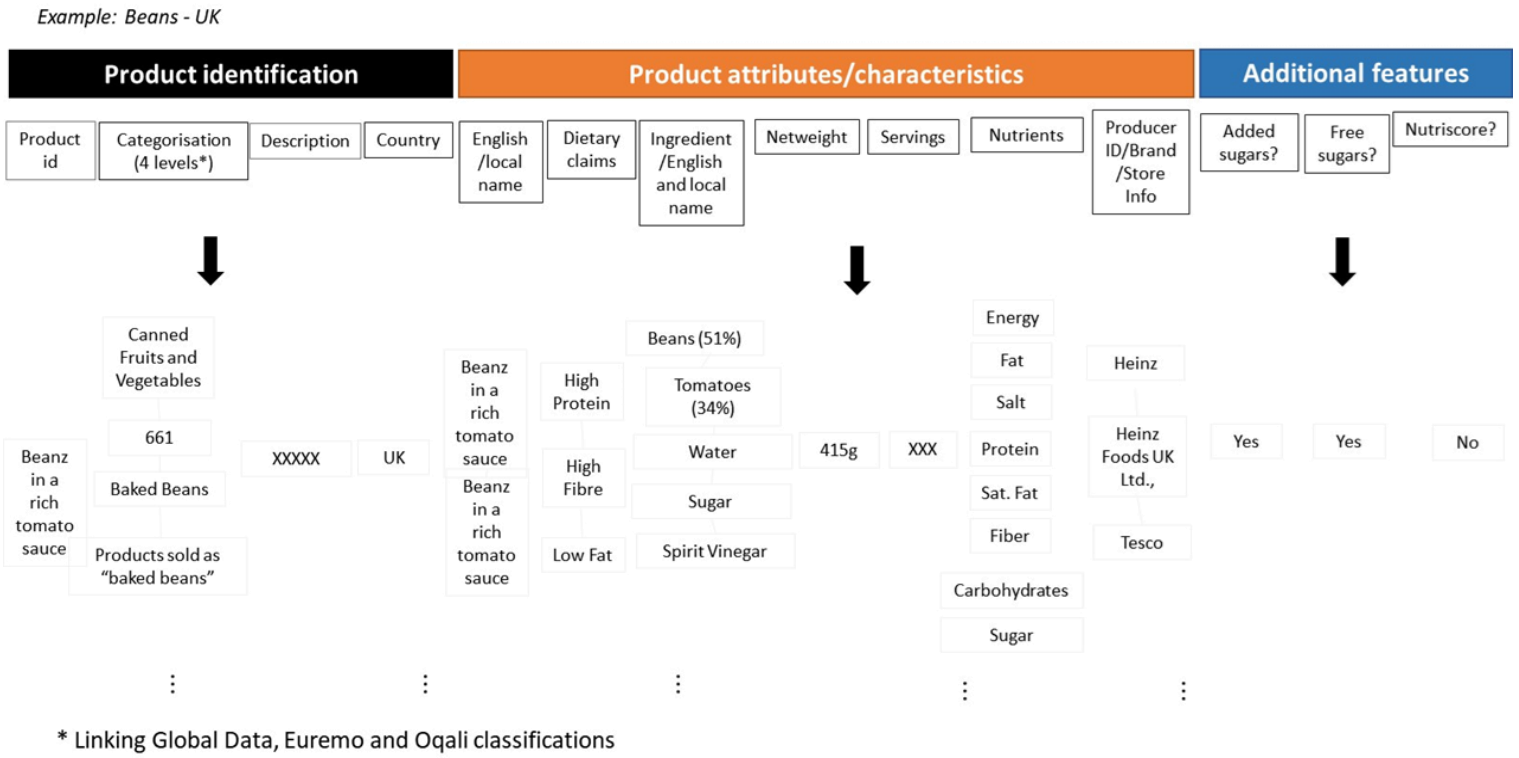
European Commission

FABLE: database structure



European Commission

FABLE: database structure



* Linking Global Data, Euremo and Oqali classifications

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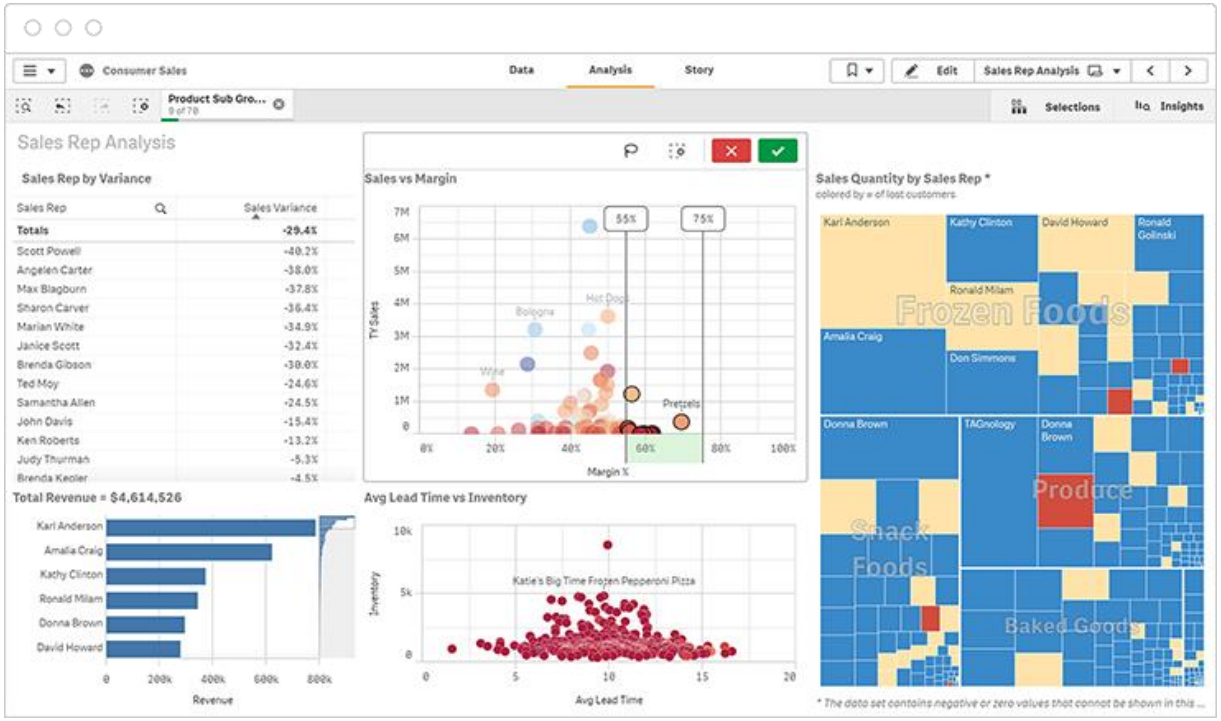
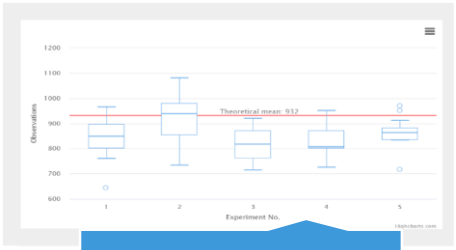
FABLE: data visualisation (example)

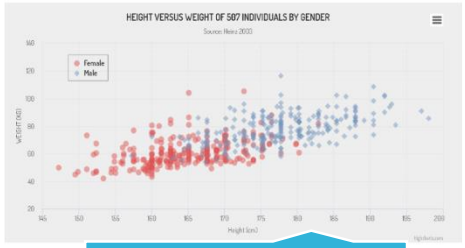


European Commission

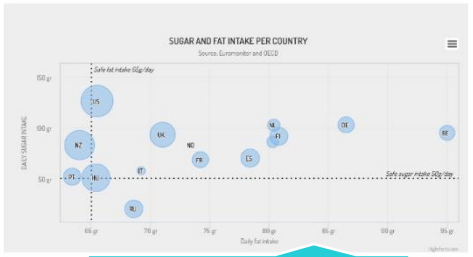
FABLE: data visualisation (example)



box plots

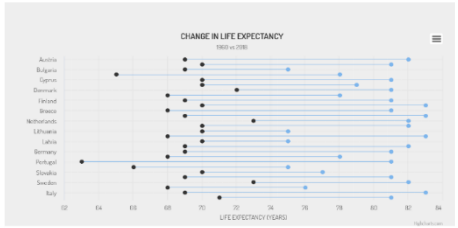


scatterplots



bubble charts

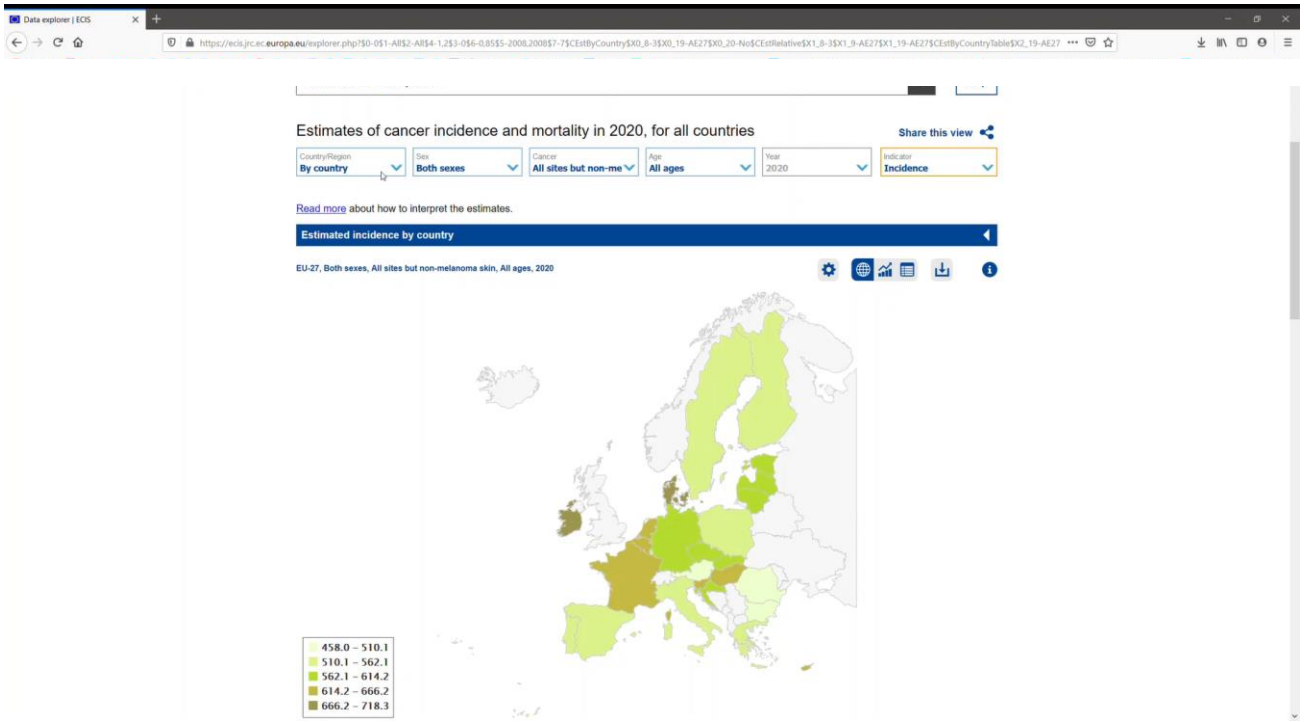
combination charts



dumbbell charts

European Commission

FABLE: data visualisation (example)



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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’

European Commission

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)

European Commission

Keep in touch

EU Science Hub: ec.europa.eu/jrc

@EU_ScienceHub

EU Science Hub – Joint Research Centre

EU Science, Research and Innovation

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European Commission

Thank you

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

European Commission

Confidentiality issues

Karine Vin
Anses

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
- 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

⇨Is that acceptable for all partners ?

⇨Position of the concerned partners? Position of the JRC?

Co-funded by the Third Health Programme of the European Union

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

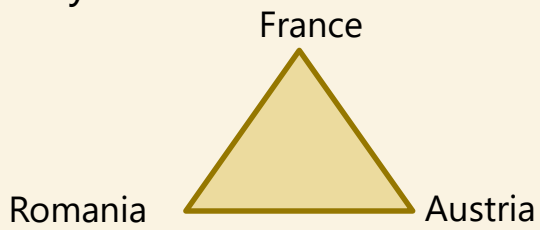
Best Remap Webinar,
November 20 th, 2020

Center for Nutrition & Prevention
Mag. Katrin Seper
Integrative Risk Assessment, Data & Statistics

JANPA

WP 5 Pilot study in brief

Pilot study



Data collection & nutritional information comparison - based on Oqali model

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

Shutterstock/Suzanne Tucker

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- Lack of time and huge number of producers
  - ->decision to take pictures of products in major Austrian supermarket chains
- Overall **713 products**
  - soft drinks n=412
  - breakfast cereals n= 301
- Pictures of all faces of the products
- Time consuming

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
- 23 attributes had to be assigned and filled in for each item (product code, category, legal name, type of brand,….sugar, fat, salt,….)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1	Product code	Country	Food sector	Food category	Type of brand	Brand nam	Legal name	Sachbezeichnung	Commercial name	Handelsname	Flavor (when needed)	Net weight (g)	Serving size (in g)	Type of nutrition facts panel	Guideline Daily Amounts	Energy kJ/100g	Energy kCal/100	Fat g/100	Saturated fat g/100g	Carbohydrates g/100g	Sugar g/10	Protein g/100g	Salt g/10	Fibre g/ 10	Comments
94	11097	Austria	Breakfast cerea	Crunchy mueslis	National brands	Knusperli	Crunchy muesli with freeze-dried strawberries (1,8%), white chocolate bits (10%) and Knusperli cookies	Knuspermüsli mit gefriergetrockneten Erdbeeren (1,8%), weißen Schokoladestückchen (10%) und Knusperli Keksen	Knusperli Crunchy Strawberry-White Chocolate	Knusperli Crunchy Erdbeere-Weiße Schokolade		375	30	More than INCO	Yes	1906	454	17	7,3	64,8	26,3	8	0,74	4,9	
95	11098	Austria	Breakfast cerea	Crunchy mueslis	National brands	Knusperli	Crunchy muesli with vanilla flavour, freeze-dried red berries (1,3 %) and Knusperli cookies	Knuspermüsli mit Vanillegeschmack, gefriergetrockneten roten Beeren (1,3%) und Knusperli Keksen	Knusperli Crunchy Vanilla Redberry	Knusperli Crunchy Vanilla Redberry		375	30	More than INCO	Yes	1876	447	16	6,7	65,1	24,9	8	0,77	5,1	
96	11099	Austria	Breakfast cerea	Crunchy mueslis	National brands	Knusperli	Crunchy muesli with wholemilk chocolate bits (8%), freeze-dried cherries (1,5 %) and Knusperli cookies (5%)	Knuspermüsli mit Vollmilchschokoladestückchen (8%), gefriergetrockneten Kirschen (1,5 %) und Knusperli Keksen (5%)	Knusperli Crunchy Chocolate-Cherry	Knusperli Crunchy Schoko-Kirsch		375	30	More than INCO	Yes	1858	442	15,1	6,6	65,6	28,4	8,3	0,68	5,4	
97	11100	Austria	Breakfast cerea	Crunchy mueslis	National brands	Knusperli	Crunchy cereal mix with freeze dried raspberries (2,7 %), cornflakes with yoghurt-fat frosting (15 %) and Knusperli cookies (5 %)	mit gefriergetrockneten Himbeeren (2,7 %), Cornflakes mit Joghurt-Fettglasur (15 %) und Knusperli Keksen (5 %)	Knusperli Crunchy & Flakes Raspberry- yoghurt	Knusperli Crunchy & Flakes Himbeer-Joghur		330	30	More than INCO	Yes	1769	420	11,3	6,1	69,7	24	7,3	1,1	5,2	

Product classification

…sometimes challenging

- **Different definitions** in French Oqali system than in Austrian Food Code (ÖLMB)
  - Example „lemonades“:
    - Oqali: *„a beverage constituted of carbonated water and flavours (lemon or others) and containing no juice“*
    - Austrian Food Code: *„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

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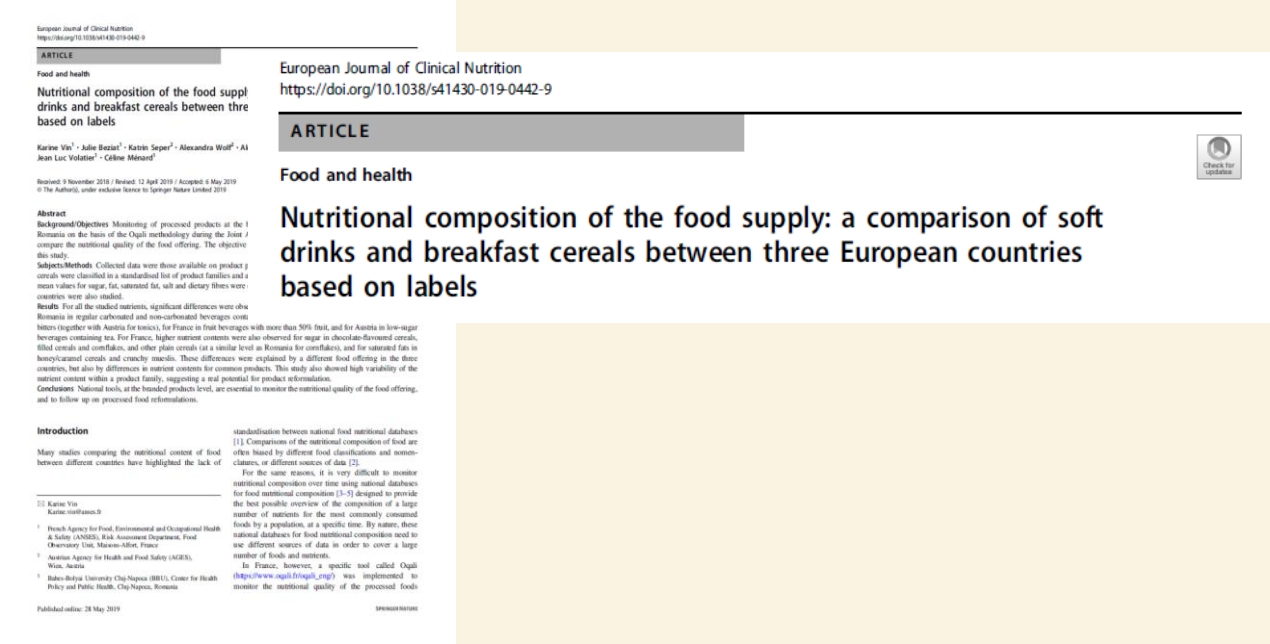
Results of the pilot study

.....published in EJCN



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ARTICLE

Food and health

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

Karine Vin[1] · Julie Beziat[1] · Katrin Seper[2] · Alexandra Wolf[2] · Al
Jean Luc Volatier[3] · Céline Ménard[3]

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Abstract

Background/Objectives Monitoring of processed products at the
Romania on the basis of the Oqali methodology during the Joint
compare the nutritional quality of the food offering. The objective
this study.

Subjects/Methods Collected data were those available on product
cereals were classified in a standardised list of product families and
mean values for sugar, fat, saturated fat, salt and dietary fibres were
countries were also studied.

Results For all the studied nutrients, significant differences were obs
Romania in regular carbonated and non-carbonated beverages cont
bitters (together with Austria for tonics), for France in fruit beverages with more than 50% fruit, and for Austria in low-sugar beverages containing tea. For France, higher nutrient contents were also observed for sugar in chocolate-flavoured cereals, filled cereals and cornflakes, and other plain cereals (at a similar level as Romania for cornflakes), and for saturated fats in honey/caramel cereals and crunchy muesli. These differences were explained by a different food offering in the three countries, but also by differences in nutrient contents for common products. This study also showed high variability of the nutrient content within a product family, suggesting a real potential for product reformulation.

Conclusions National tools, at the branded products level, are essential to monitor the nutritional quality of the food offering, and to follow up on processed food reformulations.

Introduction

Many studies comparing the nutritional content of food between different countries have highlighted the lack of standardisation between national food nutritional databases [1]. Comparisons of the nutritional composition of food are often biased by different food classifications and nomenclatures, or different sources of data [2].

For the same reasons, it is very difficult to monitor nutritional composition over time using national databases for food nutritional composition [3–5] designed to provide the best possible overview of the composition of a large number of nutrients for the most commonly consumed foods by a population, at a specific time. By nature, these national databases for food nutritional composition need to use different sources of data in order to cover a large number of foods and nutrients.

In France, however, a specific tool called Oqali (https://www.oqali.fr/oqali_eng/) was implemented to monitor the nutritional quality of the processed foods

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Published online: 28 May 2019

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
- 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

- 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

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

→**All statistics are made at the sub category level**

Oqali classification

- 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 transfered 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

Brand name

Commercial name

Net weight and unit

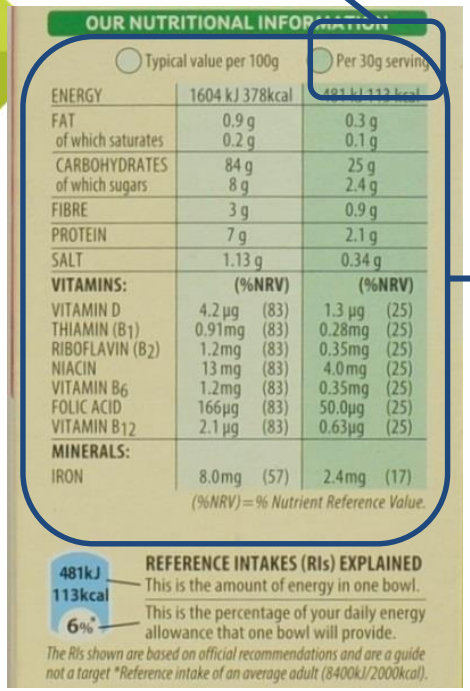
Legal name

Barcode

Main fields used to monitor food supply

List of ingredients

Serving size
And unit



Nutritional values
Per 100g and per serving size

Main fields used to monitor food supply : to be discussed

To build a sustainable monitoring system

- 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

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Estonia

Labeled product description	Available data (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code	Yes	Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients	yes	As labeled (including allergens)	Yes	Front of pack	Yes
Legal name	Yes		All labelled nutrients	Yes?	Other ?	?	All faces	Yes
Commercial name	Yes	Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	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							

⇒ 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 (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code	yes	Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients	yes	As labeled (including allergens)	yes	Front of pack	partly
Legal name	yes		All labelled nutrients	partly	Other ?	**	All faces	partly
Commercial name	yes	Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	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							

⇒ All data needed for the classification of the products are available

Data available by country (which information): GERMANY

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Germany

Labeled product description	Available data (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code	no	Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients	yes	As labeled (including allergens)	to some extent*	Front of pack**	yes
Legal name	no		All labelled nutrients	no	Other ?	-	All faces	in some cases
Commercial name	yes	Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	Mandatory nutrients	in some cases in baseline (2016)				
Brand name	yes		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							

⇒ All data needed for the classification of the products are available

Data available by country (which information): IRELAND

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Ireland – Baby and young child foods

Labeled product description	Available data (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code	No	Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients	Yes	As labeled (including allergens)	Yes	Front of pack	Yes, some images may not be very clear.
Legal name	Yes		All labelled nutrients	Yes	Other ?	No	All faces	No
Commercial name	Yes	Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	Mandatory nutrients	Yes				
Brand name	Yes		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)	?							

⇒ All data needed for the classification of the products are available

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Ireland – Breakfast cereals and yogurts

Labeled product description	Available data (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code	No	Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients	Macronutrients only	As labeled (including allergens)	No	Front of pack	No
Legal name	No		All labelled nutrients	No micronutrients	Other ?	No	All faces	No
Commercial name	Yes	Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	Mandatory nutrients	Macronutrients only				
Brand name	Yes		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)	?							

⇒ some hypotheses will have to be made to classify data

Data available by country (which information): AUSTRIA

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

Austria

Labeled product description	Available data (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code		Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients		As labeled (including allergens)		Front of pack	
Legal name			All labelled nutrients		Other ?		All faces	
Commercial name		Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	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

WORK Package 5 - Reformulation and processed food monitoring

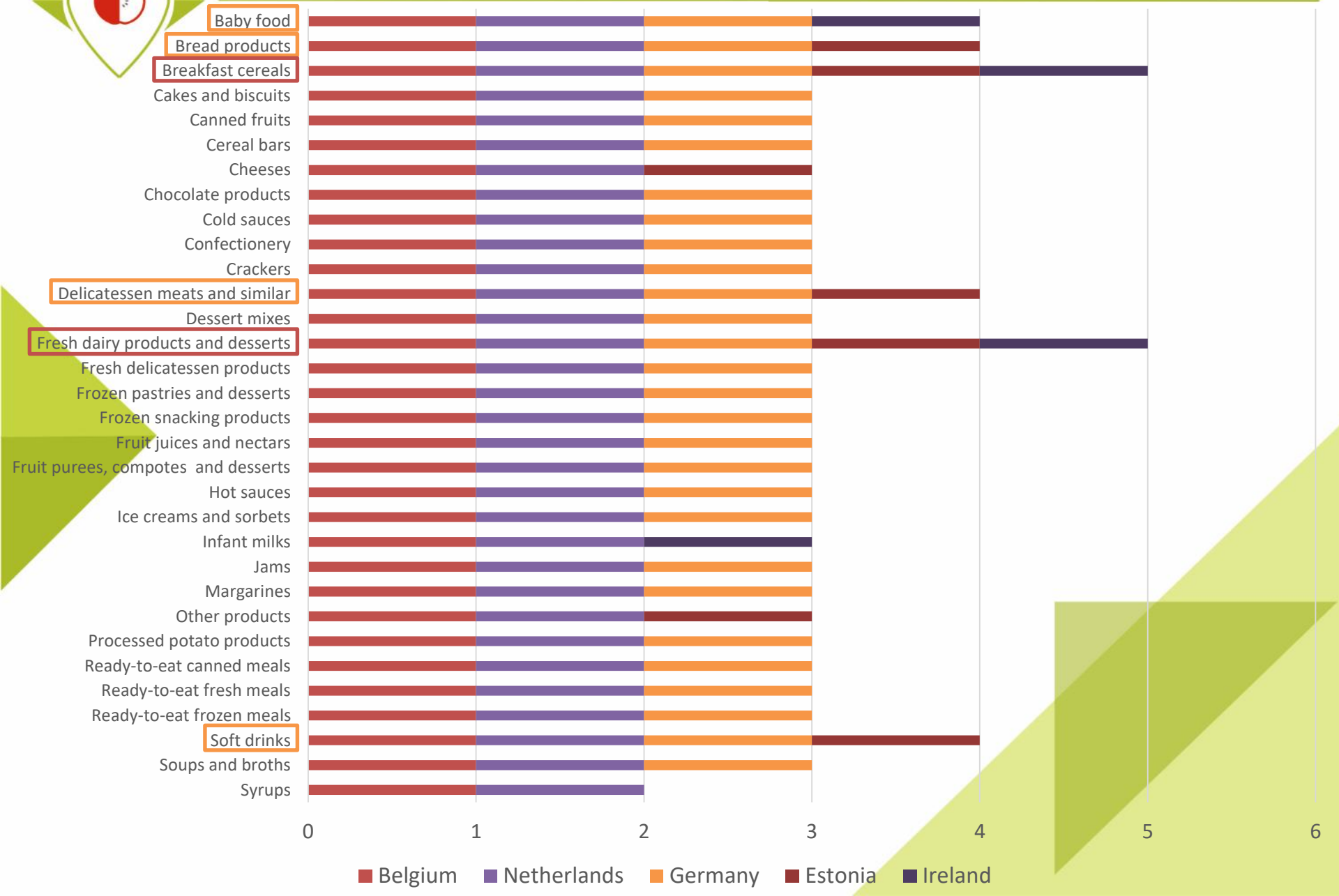
Belgium

Labeled product description	Available data (yes/no)	Labeled nutritionnal information		Available data (yes/no)	Ingredient list	Available data (yes/no)	Pictures	Available data (yes/no)
Bar code		Labeled nutritional content per 100g or 100ml	Mandatory nutrients		As labeled (including allergens)		Front of pack	
Legal name			All labelled nutrients		Other ?		All faces	
Commercial name		Labeled nutritional content per serving size or for the product as consumed	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 categories)

Caroline Alié
Anses

Pre-existing data available according to Best-ReMaP classification



Task 5.2.2: November, 2020 → June, 2021 → September, 2021

5.2.2 Recodification of available pre-existing data

5.1.1
Main contributors to the intake of sugar / fat / salt especially for kids

⇨ **5 common priority food groups that will have to be recodified to be used in subsequent tasks**

→ **Among all available data, how many categories each country is able to codify during task 5.2.2 ?**

→ **Priorization proposition for 5.2.2 :**

Breakfast cereals
Soft drinks
Dairy products
Bread products
Delicatessen meats

⇨ **Most represented food sectors among the available data**

Methodology:
Instructions to codify soft drinks

Caroline Alié
Anses

Food category : Soft drinks

➢ What kind of product can be considered as a soft drink ?

- 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)

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Food category : Soft drinks

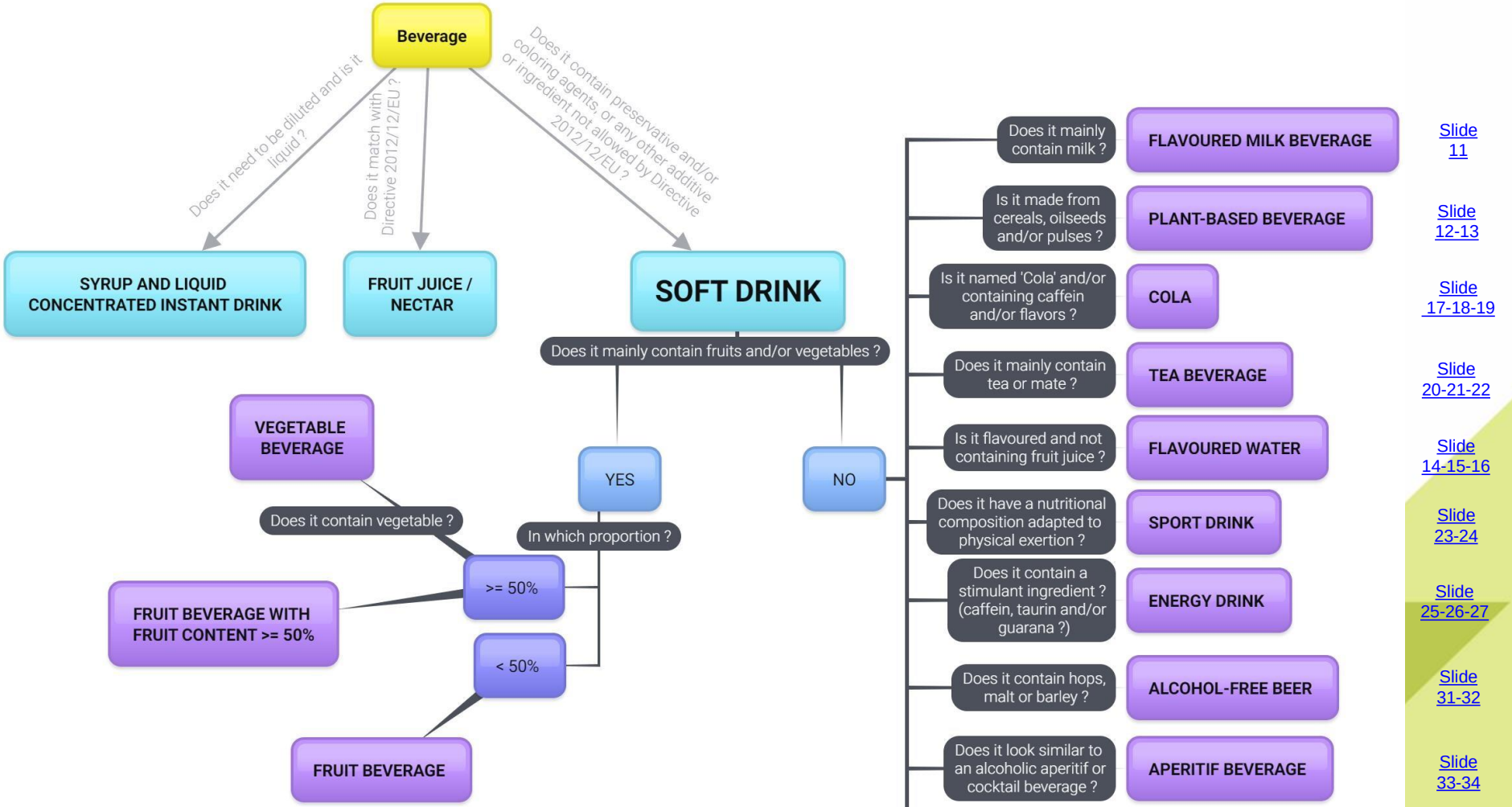
➢ What is excluded from the soft drink category ?

- Fruit juices
- Fruit juices from concentrate
- Nectars
- Syrups and concentrated liquids 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

*According to the definitions from **DIRECTIVE 2012/12/EU relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption***

Food category : Soft drinks



*This decision tree is a **simplified** scheme of the **reflection** that should be used to classify the products.*
*Please refer to the **appropriate definitions** for each subcategory to classify properly your products.*

of the European Union

Food category : Soft drinks

- Classification distinguish 3 categories of products :

- **Beverages with no added sugars :** 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 **mono- and 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)

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WORK Package 5 - GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFICATION

Overview of the detailed slides for each subcategory …

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Methodology:
Instructions to codify breakfast cereals

Thomas Laguitton
Anses

Food category : Breakfast cereals

What kind of product can be considered as breakfast cereals ?

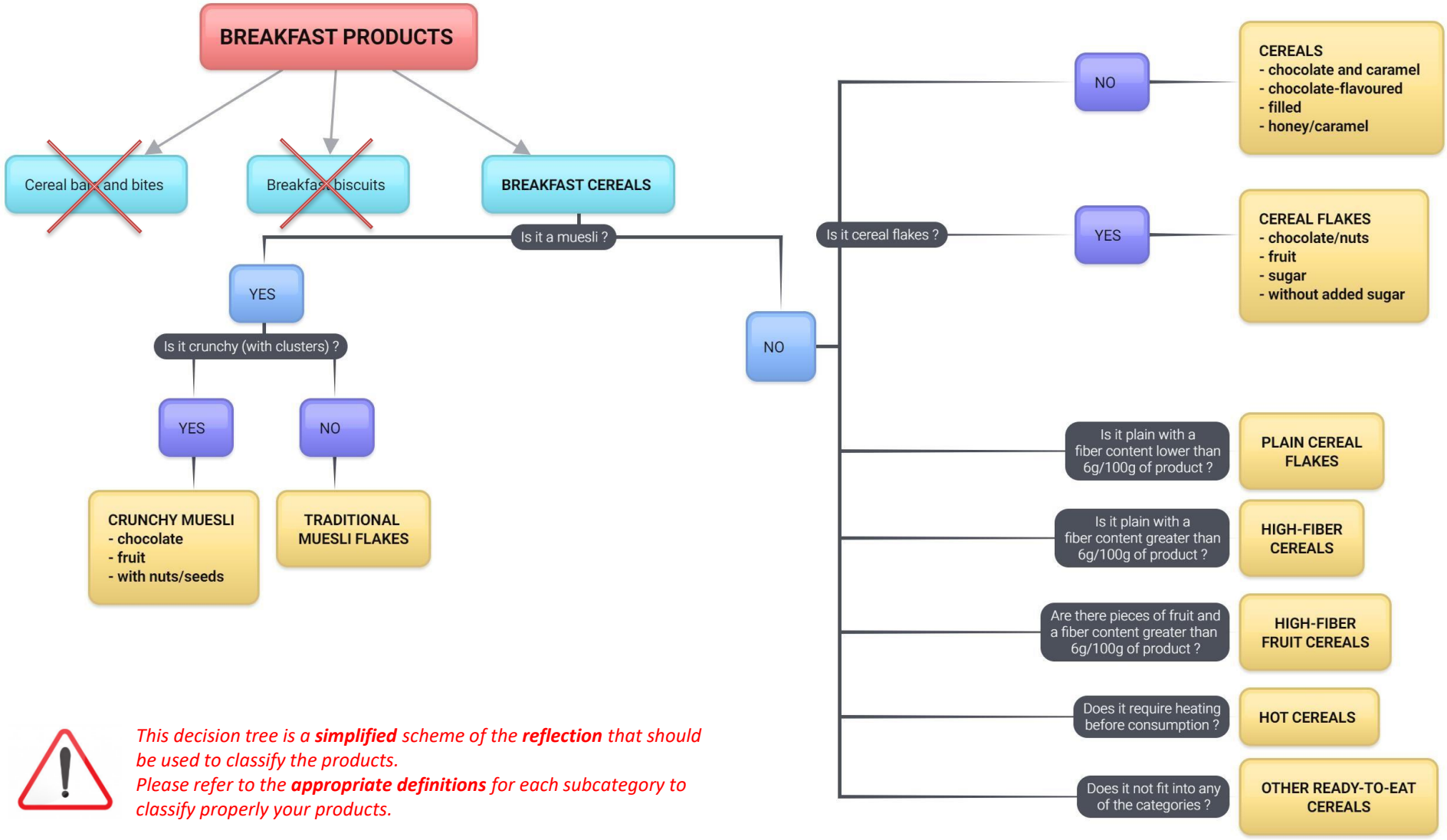
- ✓ All types of breakfast cereals (plain, chocolate, caramel, filled, healthy, whole wheat, etc.)
- ✓ Cereal cakes
- ✓ Cereals requiring preparation such as oatflakes, muesli, puffed rice

Food category : Breakfast cereals

➢ What is excluded 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



*This decision tree is a **simplified** scheme of the **reflection** that should be used to classify the products.*
*Please refer to the **appropriate definitions** for each subcategory to classify properly your products.*

Food category : Breakfast cereals

- **3 main subcategories of products**
- **17 subcategories in total**

Mueslis

- Traditional muesli flakes
- Crunchy chocolate muesli
- Crunchy fruit muesli
- Crunchy muesli with nuts/seeds

Cereal flakes

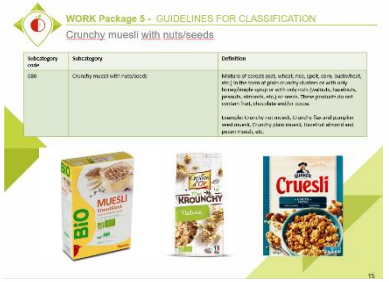
- With chocolate/nuts
- With sugar
- With fruit
- Plain
- Without added sugar

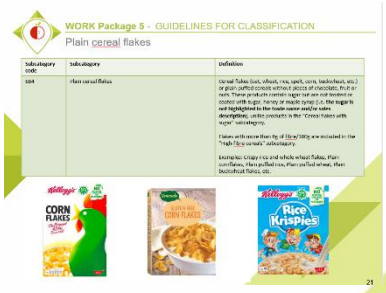
Cereals other than mueslis and cereal flakes

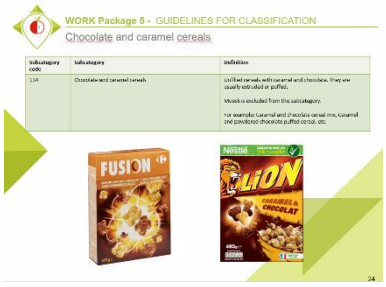
- Chocolate and caramel
- Chocolate-flavoured
- Filled
- Honey/caramel
- High-fiber
- High-fiber fruit
- Hot
- Other ready-to-eat cereals

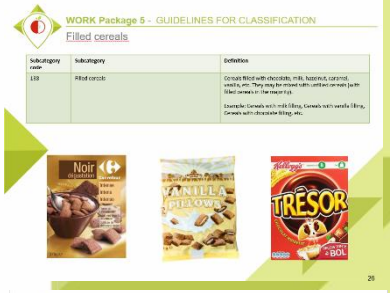
WORK Package 5 - GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFICATION

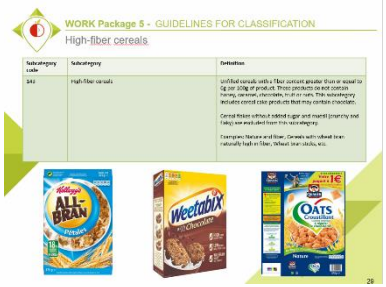
Overview of the detailed slides for each subcategories

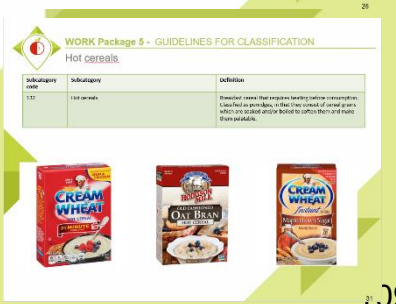












Next steps

Julie Gauvreau-Béziat
Anses

Next steps

- 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

- 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

→ The global nomenclature will be shared soon

- Task 5.2.3:

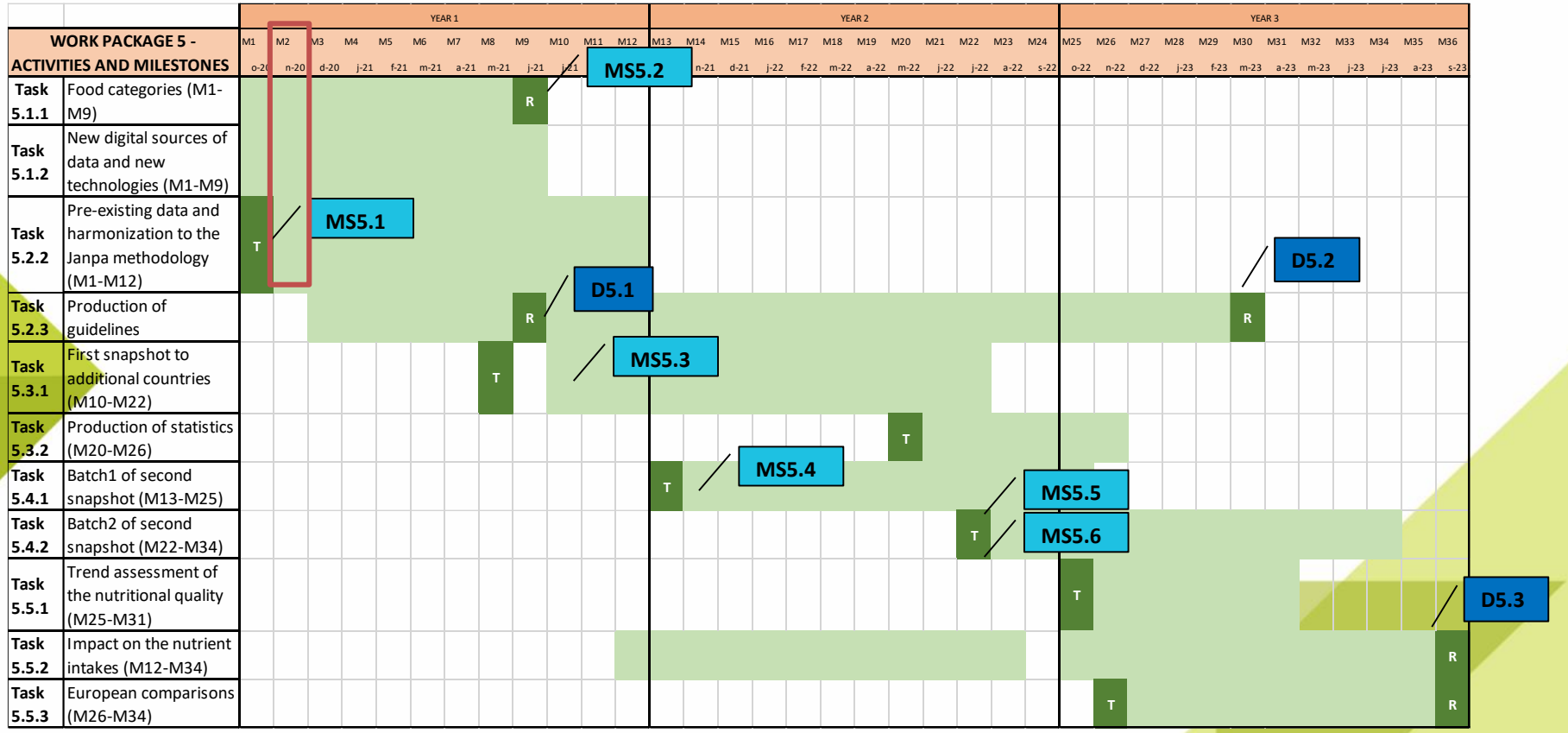
→ Anses will begin to work on the guidelines in december

⇒ 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.