When Food Safety and Trade Issues Merge: Risk Managing Cadmium in Cocoa



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JIFSAN Advisory Council Annual Symposium

Understanding the Impact of Arsenic, Cadmium and Lead Across the Food Supply
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We are Ingredion



We turn fruits, grains and vegetables into value-added ingredients and biomaterial solutions for the food, beverage, paper & corrugating, brewing and other industries.

100

serving customers in more than **100 countries**

approximately

1000
talented and experienced employees

FORTUNE 500 company

idea labs

a global network of

Ingredion Idea Labs™ innovation
centers, manufacturing facilities
and sales offices…presence in 40
countries

~\$6.0 billion net sales in 2017







to make life better.











COMPLEX GLOBAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE



C O D E X A L I M E N T A R I U S International Food Standards







- Created in 1963 by the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO)
- Protect consumer health Ensure fair trade
- * Food standards, guidelines, codes of practice... (>350 listed + languages)
- 25 Committees: Contaminants, Additives, Food Labeling, Nutrition, Food Hygiene..., Commodities...
- Risk Assessment Expert Committees

JECFA

JOINT FAO/WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES

What's the Cadmium in Cocoa Issue?



- Food contaminant
- Cadmium naturally present in soils
 uptake into cocoa plants
- Geology more in VOLCANIC SOILS
 High: Latin America
 Low: Africa
- Data needed from all producing regions
 what's GLOBALLY ACHIEVABLE?

- Main food sources of cadmium:
 cereals, vegetables, seafood
 Maximum Levels (MLs) already set
- 2013 JECFA Risk Assessment: low health concern in cocoa
- Production & Trade concerns on problematic region standards
- Need global, science-based standards



Codex: Cadmium in Cocoa History...



- Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF) 2014
 reported on 2013 JECFA Risk Assessment
 - "JECFA concluded that total cadmium exposure including for high consumers of cocoa and cocoa products was not considered to be of concern."
 - CCCF decided no need for MLs based on health



- BUT concerns for producing countries and international trade
 - without Codex global standards, strict region precedents would become default
 e.g. EU new Maximum Levels scheduled for 2019
- CCCF 2014 new work:

"Completion of work for final adoption by the Commission in 2017 or before."

Codex: Member Countries & Observers – Roles

Member Countries/ Governments:

- Raise issues
- Propose priorities to committees
- Develop discussion papers
- Lead working groups
- Share data
- National, regional perspectives
- Vote

Observer organizations:

- Practical insights & feasibility
- Ingredients, production information
- Share data
- Best practice perspectives, all regions
- Essential input for electronic working groups on achievable solutions



https://www.fao.org/fao-whocodexalimentarius/resources/mu ltimedia/video/en/ Video: 'A Chocolate Story...'

Data Gathering & Review (2013-2022)



- Member Country data
- Observer Delegations Industry data/ Science
 - International Confectionery Association (ICA)
 - coordination via the **National Confectioners Association** (US), **Caobisco** (EU)
 - International Council of Grocery Manufacturers Associations (ICGMA)
 - Institute of Food Technologists (IFT)
- Information sharing:
 - Codex data requests: WHO GEMS Food occurrence database
 - Electronic Working Group + Chair (Ecuador)
 - US FDA/ Codex office
 - Other key government delegations



International Confectionery

Association



Codex 2016: What to set MLs on?

?Cocoa beans?

- Problems for individual origins
- Blending beans
- Cleaning and processing to reduce levels

?Cocoa liquor/ paste?

- Varied cocoa concentrations, blendingNot relevant for exposure from finished product

?Finished product?

- More consistent with regional regulations
- Easier to assess exposure





New Occurrence & Exposure Data



Proportionality – industry expertise essential

- CCCF 2019 concluded set MLs on proportionality basis
 - percent total dry cocoa solids
- Cocoa butter (fat) and powder (non-fat) make up total dry solids:
 - cadmium only in non-fat dry solids
- Can extrapolate for chocolate categories, but cocoa powder is a different product
 - high non-fat dry solids

2021 JECFA Risk Assessment on Dietary Exposure

- Concluded: contribution of cocoa products to dietary cadmium exposure was minor... even in countries in which the consumption of cocoa products is relatively high
- Compared hypothetical ML Scenarios for rejections:
 - proposed MLs for chocolate and cocoa powder may result in **substantial rejection rates (up to 30%)** for products from some regions, but has **only a minor impact (mean decrease across clusters of 0.7%, range 0.0–2.4%) on total dietary cadmium exposure**

ALARA Principle



What is 'As Low As Reasonably Achievable'?

- Follow Good Practices + ?
- Risk from dietary exposure?
- Commercial feasibility
 Regional data vs Global achievability
- ALARA levels based on available data share data to ensure achievable outcome

Cadmium Maximum Levels: Status Update Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF15) May 2022

Product Type	CODEX (mg/kg)	EU (mg/kg)
Chocolate (< 30% total dry cacao solids)	0.3 adopted*	0.1
Chocolate (≥ 30% < 50% total dry cocoa solids)	0.7 adopted	0.3
Chocolate (≥ 50% total dry cocoa solids)	0.8 adopted	0.8
Chocolate (≥ 70% total dry cocoa solids)	0.9 adopted	0.8
Cocoa powder (100% total dry cocoa solids) ready for consumption	2.0 (CCCF 2022)	0.6

Codex took account of global risk and achievability data

*CCCF 2019 aligned on 0.3 mg/kg, sent to the Codex Alimentarius Commission for adoption – politics disrupted progress – countries in non-volcanic regions pushed back – sent back to CCCF 2021

Code of Practice to promote mitigation options: feasible short term/ long term, agricultural, production practices (CCCF aligned 2022).

DEX ALIMENTAR

RNATIONAL FOOD STANDARDS













codexalimentarius > News and Events > News details













Simplicity for global compliance, enabling international trade.

"The Codex adoption of maximum levels for cadmium in chocolate products is a positive step forward for common global standards, based on expert scientific risk assessment and global data from producing regions. A single standard means simplicity for global compliance, enabling international trade. Moreover, basing standards on global data helps avoid unnecessary food waste," said Martin Slayne, of The International Confectionery Association, a Codex observer.





You Tube Codex Video: A Chocolate Story...



Video developed by FAO/WHO Codex secretariat and Martin Slayne, with imagery supplied by the US National Confectioners Association



https://youtu.be/ojcwLZMYGjl

https://www.fao.org/fao-whocodexalimentarius/resources/mu ltimedia/video/en/





Thank you

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