



**BRITISH COFFEE
ASSOCIATION**

Technical & Regulatory Committee Meeting

8th June 2022



Trade Issues

- Northern Ireland Protocol – ongoing lack of clarity
- India – review of current progress – lodging concern on Technical Barriers to Trade
- Number of discussions with Defra and DIT – opportunity to feed in any concerns or challenges being experienced.

Glyphosate Situation:

- ECHA just concluded no change to Glyphosate classification
- Delays to re-registration process – now looking at mid 2023, still unclear as to implications for separate MRL review
- UK position & implications of divergent legislative position

Contaminants

- **Acrylamide**

- Recent EFSA view maintains 2015 Opinion
- FSA expressed “surprise” at narrowness of EFSA review
- Likely that UK CoT will take a wider perspective
- FSA reiterated need for industry data

- **Mineral Hydrocarbons**

- Recent ScoPAFF statement relating to obligations on FBOs finding MOAH in food – focus on microcrystalline wax (petroleum wax, synthetic paraffin) and its potential migration to food.
- FSA view – no point bringing in MLs if not needed or not achievable – need to be able to mitigate or control

Contaminants

- **Acrylamide**
 - EU Stakeholder Forum – ECF seeking retention of Benchmark Levels
 - Highlighting again balance between Acrylamide & Furans in roasting
 - Point to coffee consumers age profile – not marketed to children
 - Lack of mitigation – waste of a safe product
- Current state of FSA priority review process

Afcasole

- ISO 24114 sets out a limit of <2.46% total glucose and <0.45% total xylose expressed as mass fractions of total carbohydrates) [3].
- ISO 11292 give analytical requirements for instant coffee quality tests regarding the analysis of free and total carbohydrates. Ion chromatography (IC) allows precise quantification of the mandatory analytes arabinose, fructose, galactose, glucose, mannose, sucrose, mannitol, and xylose according to AOAC and ISO. The presented IC method is extremely sensitive and overcomes a very common challenge of possible analyte coelutions, such as with rhamnose.
- Question has been asked as to the testing frequency being undertaken by businesses as part of an internal review by a member company

FSA Priority Register

- **High Priority**
 - Acrylamide
 - Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons
 - Microplastics
- **Medium Priority**
 - OTA
- **Low Priority**
 - Furan
 - Nickel
 - PAH's