

Delivering an Effective, Resilient and Sustainable EU-China Food Safety Partnership

Introduction to the EU-China safe project – Wine related tasks

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The EU CHINA Safe Project



EU-China-Safe is a large scale (€11m)
 Horizon 2020 – and MOST funded project





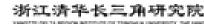
 16 EU (11 countries) and 17 China partners from across academia, industry and governments.





• 4 years duration (September 2017 - Ausgust 2021















The EU CHINA Safe Project

Collaborate & exchange knowledge to:

- Achieve mutual recognition (data & standards)
- Restore consumer trust
- Enhancing food safety and authenticity



Support agri-food trade between the two trading blocks to promote economic growth





Key products

Dairy infant formula

Processed meats



Organic fruits & vegetables

Wine

Spices



Wine related tasks

Authenticity analysis

- Established analytical methods and standards: important for trade

Innovative methods: new developments and risks

→ Increased authenticity testing: get to know the (genuine) product



- Safety issue in case of incident
- Tight chain control can prevent food fraud
- → Which (analytical) authenticity parameters are relevant for traceability?

Wine fraud vulnerability assessment

→ Management tool to decrease risk



EU-China wine chain

- Wine in Europe: >150 mhl per year, >40% exported
- Chinese production, consumption and import peaked around 2017
- pre-COVID 19 crisis: 6-7 mhl import
- Wine is shipped bottled or as bulk wine
- Hong Kong is important hub
- On-trade sales: in China even more important than in Europe
- Online-sales much more relevant in China, especially for imports



https://nofima.no/en/publication/



EU-China wine chain

Risks regarding authenticity

- Brand driven consumers, foreign languages:
 Counterfeiting or mislabeling
- Adulteration of wine is technically easy, esp. before bottling: Enhancements, dilution, substitution/blending
- From European producer to Chinese consumer fragmented wine business with multi-level sales routes: Traceability issues



EU-China wine chain

Traceability from an analytical viewpoint

- Analytical results are part of wine characteristics
- Parameters confirming authenticity
 - To be checked at several stages of trade
 - Stable over time/wine aginge.g. stable isotopes, bottle weight
 - Comparable to similar, authentic wines
 - e.g. EU wine databank for stable isotope data Non-targeted approaches



Wine analysis- Knowledge transfer

- Sharing of established methods
- Sharing experiences with nontargeted approaches
- → Following presentations



Methods on the website

- Authenticity of key products
- Safety issues: Dioxins,



Corona virus detection on food ...



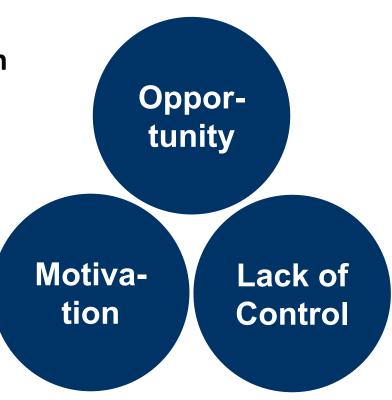
Wine fraud vulnerability assessment

For companies in the wine chain

 Systematically covers the three factors of vulnerability to fraud

 Based on SSAFE tool, but simplified & adapted to the wine chain

 Two versions: Quick assessment and comprehensive self assessment

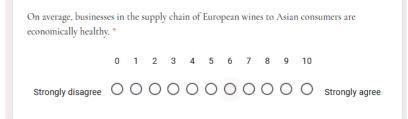


Ruth, S., et al. (2017). "Food fraud vulnerability and its key factors." <u>Trends in</u> Food Science & Technology **67**: 70-75.



Quick assessment: Vulnerability score

- Your input is required to assess wine fraud!
- Science based easy access online survey, takes only a few minutes
- Determines a vulnerability score for the EU-Asian wine chain
- 11 statements related to wine fraud
- Find out how other participants'



results (in average) compare to your score (completely anonymous)

 https://forms.gle/qt4Zg3S4W7nKepXa9, feel free to try out and share!





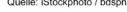
Wine fraud vulnerability self assessment

Benefits for companies in the wine chain

- Specifies weak points
- Provides a documented assessment procedure
- Basis for mitigation plans
- Science based tool, available in Chinese and English
- Data is anonymous, will be evaluated scientifically
- https://forms.gle/mi38QGgZTGaL26VH7 (English version)

or https://wj.qq.com/s2/7676208/c8bf/ (Chinese Version)

feel free to try out and share!





www.euchinasafe.eu



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 727864 and from the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST).

Disclaimer: The content of this presentation does not reflect the official opinion of the European Commission and/or the Chinese government. Responsibility for the information and views expressed therein lies entirely with the author(s).

