

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE A METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: modification of the colorimetric method for the determination of phenolic compounds.

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts, coordinated by F. Lacoste (ITERG) and W. Moreda (*Instituto de la Grasa*).

JUSTIFICATION: possibility of using the simple, fast colorimetric method (Folin-Ciocalteu) expressed in hydroxytyrosol as a routine method.

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: quantification of phenolic compounds content in olive oils for nutritional labelling claims.

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on the colorimetric method for the determination of phenolic compounds” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

DISCUSSION AND FOLLOW UP:

The experts on the working group for the optimisation of testing methods will review the proposals and will then put a proposal to the chemistry expert group as to whether or not to hold a ring test.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE A METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: combination of three methods of analysis into one, specifically the method for the preparation of methyl esters, the method for determination of fatty acids and the method for the determination of trans fatty acids

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: restricted Working Group on IOC methods, coordinated by W. Moreda (*Instituto de la Grasa*)

JUSTIFICATION: the methods are very similar and share substantial common parts of the protocol

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: simplification of the methods of analysis specified in the IOC standard

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on a combined method for the determination of fatty acids” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

CONSULTATION ON THE POSSIBLE ADOPTION OF A NEW METHOD

PRESENTATION:

PROPOSAL: method for the determination of the copper pyropheophytin content of olive pomace oil

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: Taiwan Food and Drug Administration

JUSTIFICATION: suspicion that copper pyropheophytin might be illegally added to give colour to olive pomace oil

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: fight against fraud through a harmonised, validated method

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by **08/09/2014**. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on a method for the determination of the copper pyropheophytin content of olive pomace oil” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

DISCUSSION AND FOLLOW-UP ON COMMENTS:

The experts belonging to the IOC group for the optimisation of testing methods and review of proposals will examine the comments addressed to the IOC before the expert meeting scheduled in October 2014.

DISCUSSION OF RING-TEST RESULTS

Irrespective of the consultation, it has been decided to organise a ring-test in which at least 14 laboratories are participating (list available upon request).

When the ring-test results are available, they will be posted on the IOC website for four weeks for feedback.

ADOPTION AS A PROVISIONAL METHOD

When they meet in October, the IOC chemistry experts will discuss whether or not to submit a proposal to the IOC Technical Committee (which will meet in November) for the optional adoption of the method.

If this receives the go-ahead, a six-month time limit will open for comments.

DEFINITIVE ADOPTION BY THE COUNCIL

If appropriate, the IOC Council of Members will definitively adopt the method in July 2015 and fix the date for its entry into force.

PRESENTATION OF A CHANGE OF DEFINITION OR NEW DEFINITION

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: modifications to the definition of olive oil. Specifically, change of the definition of “olive oil” because this term indicates both a quality class and a type of product (mixture of refined olive oil and virgin olive oil); deletion of the “ordinary olive oil” category; classification of oils with an acidity > 2.0% as “lampante olive oil”; deletion of the words “pure” and “light”; and replacement of the term “well balanced” by “high intensity bitter and pungent”

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: Turkish delegation

JUSTIFICATION: it is necessary to avoid misleading consumers by better defining olive oil and using more descriptive terms to indicate other characteristics of the product

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: simplification of categories and use of more descriptive terms will improve international trade and consumer understanding of the product

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by **08/09/2014**. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on changes in olive oil definition” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE A METHOD AND PARAMETER

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: absolute quantification of erythrodiol in olive oils instead of percentage calculation

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts, coordinated by L. Conte (University of Udine)

JUSTIFICATION: the use of percentage erythrodiol with respect to the total amount of sterols does not permit quantification of all the terpene dialcohols; expressing erythrodiol as an absolute value could permit more accurate quantification

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: more accurate determination of erythrodiol content in refined olive and olive pomace oils

The proposal is to carry out a ring test on a large number of olive oils (e.g. with high erythrodiol contents). It should be noted that this is not a new method of analysis; the changes entail applying new calculations to the results of the chemical analysis.

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on the absolute quantification of erythrodiol” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

PRESENTATION OF A NEW METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: drafting of an IOC method for the determination of free acidity and better definition of specific details in the official method

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts, coordinated by F. Lacoste (ITERG)

JUSTIFICATION: an updated, IOC method will thus be available for the determination of free acidity

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: the IOC lacks a standard method for free acidity determination

A ring test will be held in September in which at least 22 laboratories from seven countries will take part.

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on free acidity method” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

PRESENTATION OF A NEW LIMIT OR CHANGE OF LIMIT

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: change of the K_{270} limit for refined olive oil from 1.1 to 1.25 and of the K_{270} limit for olive oil from 0.9 to 1.15

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: Turkish delegation

JUSTIFICATION: it is very difficult to maintain the current K_{270} value when exporting olive oil to importing countries

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: more possibilities for international trade in olive oils

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on the change of K_{270} limits” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE A METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: specification of spectrophotometer requirements in the method for K₂₃₂ and K₂₇₀ analysis, in particular inclusion of the minimum split of the spectrophotometer used for analysis or alternatively that the spectrophotometric readings must fall inside the linearity range of the equipment

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts, coordinated by L. Conte (University of Udine)

JUSTIFICATION: some inspectors and certification companies require a minimum 1 or 2 nm split for the spectrophotometer used for the analysis, but this parameter is not currently specified in the IOC method

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: more detailed specifications regarding the equipment to be used for analysis

The experts do not consider a ring test to be necessary for the time being.

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by **08/09/2014**. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on spectrophotometer requirements for K₂₃₂ and K₂₇₀ method” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

PRESENTATION OF A NEW METHOD AND NEW PARAMETER

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: method for the determination of methanol and ethanol

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts: W. Moreda (*Instituto de la Grasa*)

JUSTIFICATION: this parameter could be related to ethyl ester evolution

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: availability of a validated IOC method; no limit will be proposed

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on a method for the determination of methanol and ethanol” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

DISCUSSION AND FOLLOWUP

The experts on the working group for the optimisation of testing methods will review the proposals and will then put a proposal to the chemistry expert group as to whether or not to hold a ring test.

PRESENTATION OF A NEW METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: development of a new IOC method for the analysis of peroxides

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts, coordinated by F. Lacoste (ITERG)

JUSTIFICATION: there is no IOC method for this parameter

Chloroform is used in the method specified in the EU regulation and iso-octane in the ISO standard (ref. ISO 3960). The new proposed IOC method will include the possibility of using both solvents.

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: availability of a new IOC method for the determination of the peroxide value

In September 2014 it is proposed holding a ring test in two steps, first with approximately five laboratories experienced in the use of both solvents and then with 20 IOC-recognised laboratories with experience in using either of the solvents. In all, 25 laboratories will participate from 10 countries.

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by **08/09/2014**. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on IOC peroxide value method” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE A METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: modification of the method for polyphenol quantification in olive oil using HPLC-DAD or hydrolysis prior to HPLC-DAD

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts: P. Rovellini (SSOG), M. Servili (University of Perugia), L. Conte (University of Udine), W. Moreda (*Instituto de la Grasa*)

JUSTIFICATION: need for a reference method based on HPLC-DAD taking into account the response factors of each phenol derivative. Hydrolysis may permit simple quantification of the total amount of tyrosol and hydroxytyrosol derivatives in olive oil because it permits the conversion of complex phenolic compounds into simple ones.

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: possibility of more complete characterisation of the polyphenol pattern in olive oils

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on the modification of the method for polyphenol quantification” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

DISCUSSION AND FOLLOW-UP:

The experts on the working group for the optimisation of testing methods will review the proposals and will then put a proposal to the chemistry expert group as to whether or not to hold a ring test.

PRESENTATION OF A NEW METHOD

TYPE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT: inclusion of the possibility of using HPLC separation of the sterol fraction in the method for sterols quantification. This will be additional to, not instead of, traditional TLC separation and laboratories will choose which of the separation techniques to use

AUTHOR(S) OF PROPOSAL: IOC experts: W. Moreda (*Instituto de la Grasa*)

JUSTIFICATION: TLC separation is a time-consuming technique and many laboratories nowadays use HPLC separation. Data obtained by some IOC-recognised laboratories confirm that HPLC separation is accurate (high reproducibility and repeatability)

EXPECTED IMPACT OR REPERCUSSIONS: improvement of an analytical method through faster, more accurate separation of the sterol fraction

CONSULTATION:

Any experts who consider themselves to be stakeholders are invited to address comments to iooc@internationaloliveoil.org by 08/09/2014. When doing so, they should state “Open consultation on sterols method” as the subject of the e-mail and provide the fullest possible details on their identity and experience as an expert.

DISCUSSION AND FOLLOW-UP:

The experts on the working group for the optimisation of testing methods will review the proposals and will then put a proposal to the chemistry expert group as to whether or not to hold a ring test.