

Detection of food fraud: the analytical challenge

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Food supply chain



- Numerous possible routes for illicit manipulations
- Each link in the chain is responsible for the quality and safety of its products
- Coordination of intervention and control strategies
- •Communication between many stakeholders



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Source: Ercsey-Ravasz M, Toroczkai Z, Lakner Z, Baranyi J (2012) Complexity of the International Agro-Food Trade Network and Its Impact on Food Safety. PLoS ONE 7(5): e37810. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0037810, p.2.

Research



Key characteristics of food fraud:

- **1.** non-compliance with food law and/or misleading the consumer
- 2. which is done intentionally
- **3.** for reasons of financial gain.





Main types of food fraud

- sale of food which is unfit for consumption and potentially harmful,
- knowingly selling goods which are past their 'use by' date,
- deliberate misdescription of food, such as: products substituted with a cheaper alternative, for example, farmed salmon sold as wild, and Basmati rice adulterated with cheaper varieties
- making false statements about the source of ingredients, i.e. their geographic, plant or animal origin





Recent examples

Adulterant	Analytical solution
Sudan dyes in spices	Chromatography
Melamine in milk powder	Chromatography
Horsemeat in beef	PCR
Gelatine in chicken breast	Proteomics
Misdescription of fish species	PCR, DNA bar coding
Conventional food/organic food	HPLC, stable isotopes, etc
Seed oils in olive oil	Chromatography
Cow's milk added to sheep's milk	Electrophoresis
Adulteration of fruit juices	Chromatography, stable isotopes, SNIF-NMR
Adulteration of wine	NMR, stable isotopes





What we need Chemistry

Suitable, validated analytical method(s) Reference materials/substances/data

Forensics

Criminological characteristics of food fraud Horizon-scans and intelligence gathering Whistle blowing

Management

Vulnerability analysis Risk management



Research







Strategies to detect fraud

Fundamental difference



Empirical difference



Fig. 4: Correlation (r = -0.93) between the C18:3to3 content and 0²⁴C of fat from retail milk



Targeted – untargeted analysis











European Reference Centre for Control in the Wine Sector (DG AGRI)





Adulteration of wine

- Isotopic analysis for detection of sugaring (chaptalisation) and watering of wine, and geographical origin of wine
- SNIF[®]-NMR: determination of the
- δ¹³C of ethanol
- δ ¹⁸O of wine water

European Reference Centre for Control in the Wine Sector (operated by JRC)



Schmidt et al, 2005





Fish substitution









Honey extension









Image: Second secon











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