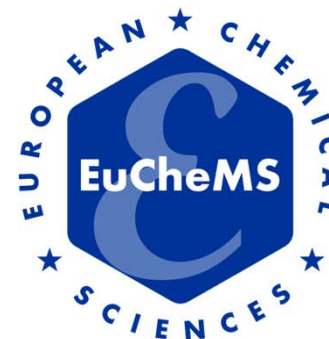


# EuCheMS



## European Chemical Sciences

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### Session 4: Outlook for EuCheMS for the next three years

Pilar GOYA  
Vice-President

EuCheMS GA 2017 - Rome

## Open session

- a) Collaboration between Member Organisations and Professional Networks in organising conferences
- b) Integrating policy activities into Professional Networks' agendas
- c) Strategic discussion on EuCheMS Professional Networks
- d) How to interact more closely with EuCheMS Member Organisations

# 1 - Conference Cooperation Agreement for organising EuCheMS Conferences

Aim of the discussion:

To explain any remaining questions and discuss implementation timeline

# Conference Collaboration Agreement – background information

- EX1609/07: The Executive Board decided to prepare a template contract which Divisions shall use when they organise conferences.
- EX1702/11:
  - (i) To ask EuCheMS Member Societies about their opinion on the following proposal of the Executive Board: EuCheMS is considering introducing a requirement for divisional conferences that, before anybody bids for a conference it shall have the support of a Member Society. Support would at minimum mean that a Member Society handles the conference budget and signs a contract. If the conference has a surplus, 80% remains with a Member Society; if the conference has a loss, EuCheMS covers 10% and EuCheMS Division may cover additional 10%. Deadline for responses: Friday, 19 May 2017.
  - (ii) To present an updated draft contract at the meeting with Chairs of Professional Networks in Rome.
  - (iii) To recommend that arrangements for a conference are done preferably four years in advance.
- 1706/ 2 The Executive Board asked N. Hrastelj to consult EuCheMS Professional Networks regarding the following proposal: (i) a PN should plan their key conferences four years in advance; (ii) a PN is obliged to first approach a Member Society in a country in which a conference is foreseen to take place, for its organization; if the Member Society is not interested in organizing it, then PN can approach other organisations.
- 1706/ 3 The Executive Board decided to include this topic as an item for discussion at the General Assembly in Rome (open session).

## 2 - Integrating policy activities into EuCheMS Professional Networks' agenda

How to systematically introduce collaboration on policy activities between PNs and the EuCheMS Secretariat

# Example - EuCheMS feedback on Acrylamide in Food

  
European Chemical Sciences

Brussels, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2017

**Acrylamide Mitigation Strategies: EuCheMS position and proposal**

**RATIONALE**  
Acrylamide (ACR) in food is a safety concern (EFSA Journal 2015;13(6):4104 [321 pp.]) The Maillard Reaction (MR) is the main pathway for ACR formation: important factors are the presence of its precursors in raw materials (free asparagine and reducing sugar such as glucose and fructose) and the magnitude of the heat load applied during food production (time - temperature combination). The results of ACR concentrations in food coming from EFSA monitoring in 2007-2009 showed mean values of 257-265 µg/kg in home cooked potato products, 219-233 µg/kg in crispbread and 128-140 µg/kg in biscuits. This data together with other minor sources led to a calculated exposure of 1 µg/kg BW per day that created serious concerns, particularly for children.

**Mitigation strategies and FCD EuCheMS Position**  
Over the past 10 years several strategies to reduce ACR concentration in processed food were developed. ACR is formed through the same MR pathway, which contributes to the desired color, flavor, and texture attributes of the final products. Most of the proposed mitigation strategies bring about changes in organoleptic properties of food and dramatically affect the final quality of the product and consequently the consumer's acceptance. The use of asparaginase enzyme, salts and additives as well as the change of time-temperature parameters can dramatically reduce ACR in some foods, as reported in many paper published in literature. Moreover, despite the large availability of methods useful to reduce ACR in foods, in some case (and in some foods) the levels of ACR recovered in 2016 are very similar to those recovered in 2009-2012. Moreover, beside the "high risk" ACR foods (like potato chips or French fries) some foods were poorly investigated in the past (e.g. cocoa and derived products; roasted nuts) and the research could be directed on this in the next future. EuCheMS supports all the EU Actions finalized to disseminate official rules-guidelines correlated to the mitigation of ACR in foods, particularly for potato-derived foods and foods for children's. Some specific technical data are reported in the Annex 1, Annex 2, and Annex 3 attached to this Document.

**About the authors**  
EuCheMS, the European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences, coordinates the work of 47 Chemical Societies and other chemistry related organizations, representing more than 160,000 chemists. Through the promotion of chemistry and by providing expert and scientific advice, EuCheMS aims to take part in solving today's major societal challenges.

This feedback was prepared by: Marco Arlorio (Chair of the Division of Food Chemistry, EuCheMS, Food Chemist), in collaboration with Prof. Vincenzo Fogliano (Food quality and design, WUR, Wageningen, The Netherlands), internationally recognized as expert on Maillard Reaction's and Acrylamide chemistry in foods.

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# 3 - Strategic discussion on EuCheMS Professional Networks

View of EuCheMS Member Societies

An introduction by Robert Parker

# 4- How to interact more closely with EuCheMS Member Organisations

Harvesting ideas from EuCheMS Member Societies



What new initiatives would you like EuCheMS to launch?  
How else can EuCheMS help to raise the profile of chemistry in your country?  
How to support activities of EuCheMS Member Organisations  
How can we communicate better with individual members of Member Societies?