



POSITION PAPER

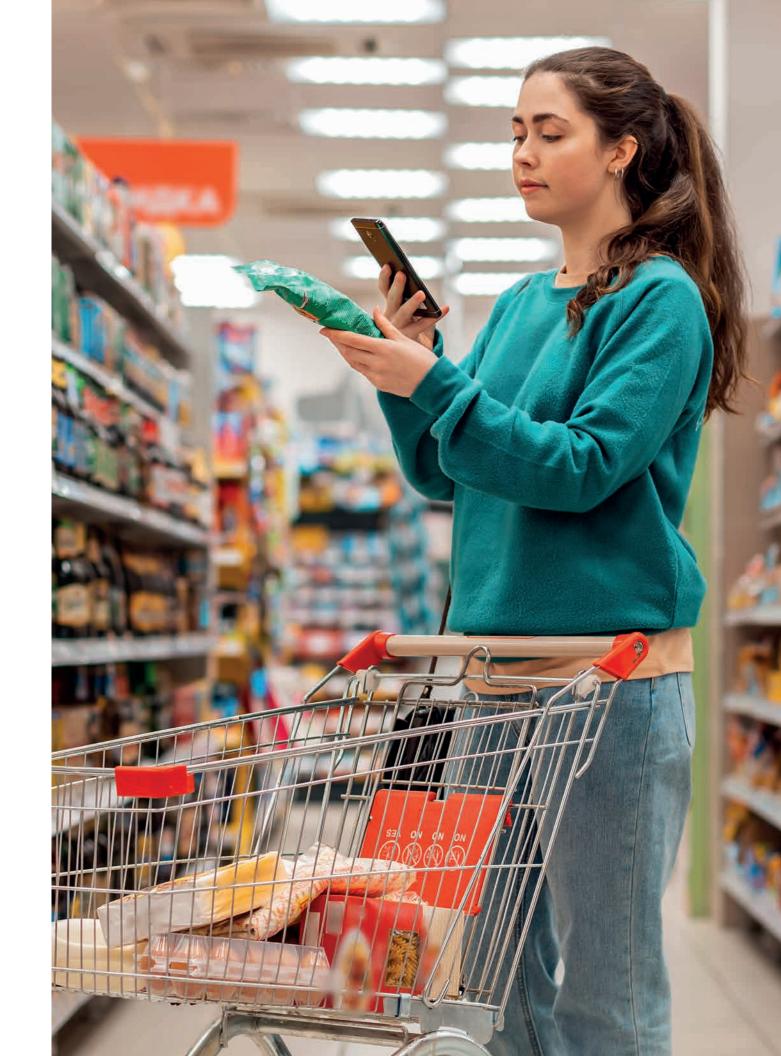
## MAKE SURE TO PROTECT MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS

It would be detrimental to millions of consumers not to include all cereals containing gluten (and products thereof) from the CCFL PAL Guidelines due to a 'lack of evidence' for gluten toxicity or the absence of a reference dose for gluten.

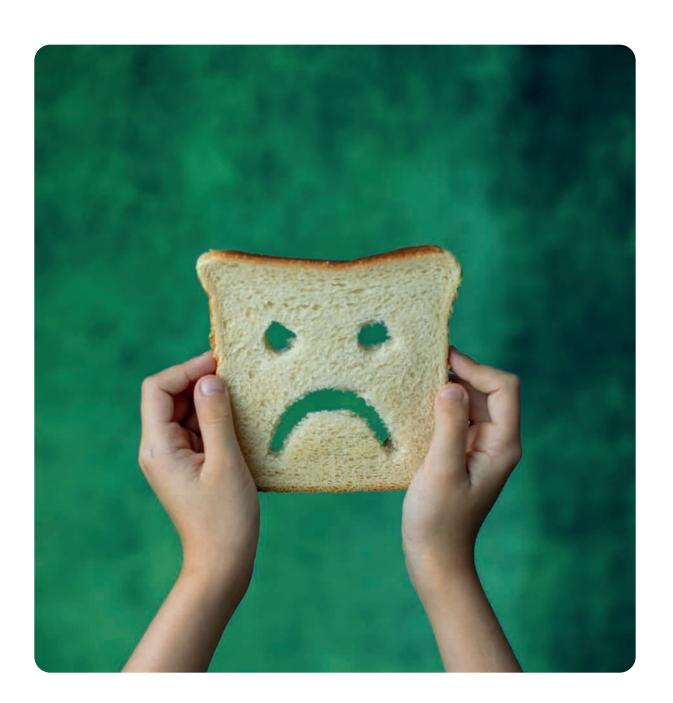
Codex has had a Standard for foods for special dietary use for persons intolerant to gluten (CXS 118-1979) and a safe threshold of no more than 20 mg/kg for many years. Hence there is an established reference concentration for gluten anchored in a Codex Standard.

We welcome the Electronic Working Group acknowledging coeliac disease in the latest revised guidelines on the use of precautionary allergen labelling under the *Purpose* section; we now urge CCFL to consider all cereals containing gluten and the existing gluten threshold.

We urgently request that the level of gluten not exceeding 20 mg/kg in total and the needs of the coeliac community are considered alongside the needs of people with IgE-mediated allergies; and that all cereals containing gluten be included in the proposed draft guidelines.







#### THE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN COELIAC SOCIETIES

## **FACTS**

- The gluten found in the cereals wheat (i.e. all Triticum species, such as durum wheat, spelt, and khorasan wheat), barley and rye (collectively referred to as cereals containing gluten) triggers an autoimmune reaction in people with coeliac disease.
- **Proteins** in wheat can cause, in some people, IgE-mediated **allergic** reactions (wheat allergy).
- In the case of Unintended Allergen Presence (UAP) and any Precautionary Allergen Labelling (PAL), people with coeliac disease rely on a concentration of gluten (i.e. portion independent); for people with an IgE mediated food allergy the proposal suggests an action level/reference dose (per portion). This causes a discrepancy that can be visualised in the next two pages.
- People with coeliac disease and people with IgE mediated allergies both rely on the correct labelling of foods — including PAL — to make safe food choices.

### WHAT ARE THE ISSUES



#### SAFETY CHOICE

rye would be ignored altogether.

wheat protein at 5 mg or less is unlikely to trigger protein at 5 mg or above, is likely to trigger PAL for use for persons intolerant to gluten (CXS 118-1979) the presence of PAL for wheat; however, there is wheat (as RfD is based on serving size); however, the - where the gluten concentration in foods must a risk of high concentrations of gluten, above the concentration of gluten is likely to be very low and not exceed 20 mg/kg (20 ppm) - has not been 20 mg/kg threshold, posing a risk for people with therefore not cause a problem for people with coeliac considered in the CODEX draft proposal for PAL. coeliac disease (please refer to table below and the disease. A PAL for wheat would deter people with This creates a discrepancy and it's unclear how the annex). Potentially harmful concentrations of other coeliac disease to consume these foods although proposal and the standard can sit alongside each cereals containing gluten such as spelt, barley and they are safe for them and therefore reduce choice. other. The standard is based on a concentration, the (Please refer to table below and the annex).

NO PAL FOR WHEAT

**UAP** wheat protein < RfD of 5mg

#### REGULATORY

For smaller food portions (< 200 g), the presence of For bigger portions (> 200 g), a presence of wheat The existing Standard for foods for special dietary proposal to use a RfD, is based on a serving size.

#### Gluten concentration (mg/kg) depending on quantity of wheat protein in portion size

**PAL FOR WHEAT UAP** wheat protein ≥5mg

5mg 5.5mg

		3mg wheat protein	wheat protein	wheat protein	wheat protein	wheat protein	wheat protein	6mg wheat protein
		[2.4mg	[2.8mg	[3.2mg	[3.6mg	[4mg	[4.4mg	[4.8mg
	Portion	gluten]	gluten]	gluten]	gluten]	gluten]	gluten]	gluten]
Portion (g)	(kg)							
25	0,025	96	112	128	144	160	176	192
50	0,05	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
100	0,1	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
150	0,15	16	18,7	21	24	26,7	29,3	32
200	0,2	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
250	0,25	9,6	11,2	12,8	14,4	16,0	17,6	19,2
300	0,3	8	9,3	10,7	12,0	13,3	14,7	16,0
350	0,35	6,9	8	9,1	10,3	11,4	12,6	13,7
400	0,4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
450	0,45	5,3	6,2	7,1	8	8,9	9,8	10,7
500	0,5	<5	5,6	6,4	7,2	8,0	8,8	9,6
550	0,55	<5	5,1	5,8	6,5	7,3	8,0	8,7
600	0,6	<5	<5	5,3	6,0	6,7	7,3	8,0
650	0,65	<5	<5	<5	5,5	6,2	6,8	7,4
700	0,7	<5	<5	<5	5,1	5,7	6,3	6,9
750	0,75	<5	<5	<5	<5	5,3	5,9	6,4
800	0,8	<5	<5	<5	<5	5,0	5,5	6,0
850	0,85	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5,2	5,6
900	0,9	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5,3
950	0,95	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5,1
1000	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5

Products in this area are both ≥ 5 mg wheat protein (RfD for wheat) AND ≥ 20 mg/kg gluten

#### SAFETY

NO PAL FOR WHEAT as wheat unintended presence is <5 mg, however, gluten concentration is  $\geq$ 20 mg/kg (20 ppm) — i.e. a risk for people with coeliac disease.

#### **CHOICE**

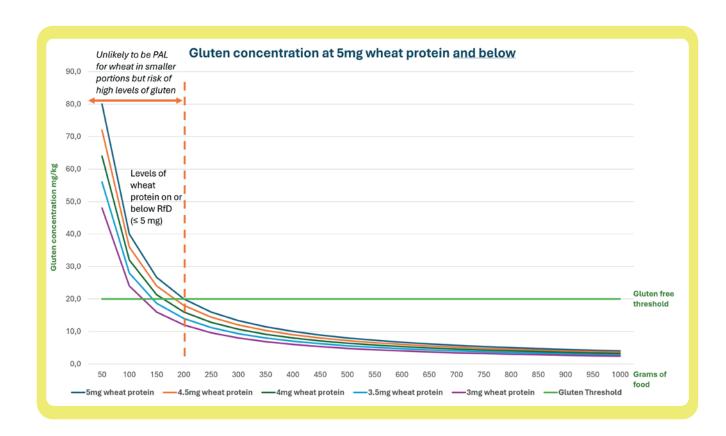
PAL FOR WHEAT as wheat unintended presence is ≥5mg, however, gluten concentration is ≤20 mg/kg (20ppm); for portions >200g the concentration of gluten is very low — i.e. suitable for people with coeliac disease but not for people with IgE-mediated food allergy to the cereal.

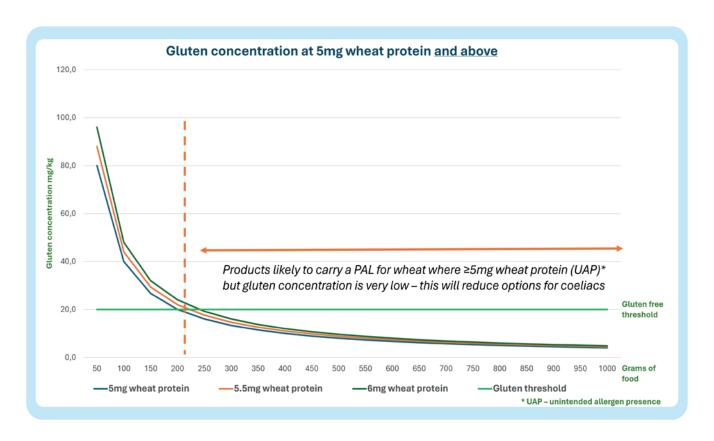


## ANNEX

#### **SAFETY**

For smaller food portions (< 200 g), the presence of wheat protein at 5 mg or less is unlikely to trigger the presence of PAL for wheat; *however*, there is a risk of high concentrations of gluten, above the 20 mg/kg threshold, posing a risk for people with coeliac disease.





#### CHOICE

For bigger portions (> 200 g), a presence of wheat protein at 5 mg or above, is likely to trigger PAL for wheat (as the RfD is based on the serving size); however, the concentration of gluten is likely to be very low and therefore not cause a problem for people with coeliac disease. A PAL for wheat would deter people with coeliac disease to consume these foods although they may potentially be safe for them to consume (reducing choice).

# ABOUT AOECS

AOECS is an independent, non-profit organization. Since 1988, we have been dedicated to improving the lives of people affected by coeliac disease. AOECS represents 39 European national coeliac member societies and five affiliated coeliac organizations from outside of Europe.

Coeliac disease (also spelled celiac disease) is an autoimmune disorder in which cereals containing gluten trigger an inflammatory reaction in the small intestine.

It is estimated that around 100 million people worldwide suffer from coeliac disease. However, only about 25% of them have received a diagnosis; the rest are either unaware of their condition or suffer from various related ailments.

If left untreated, the disease can lead to a severely reduced quality of life and symptoms such as infertility, osteoporosis and chronic fatigue.

As of today, the only known cure for coeliac disease is a lifelong, strict glutenfree diet.

Read more on www.aoecs.org



Young girl overwhelmed by the selection at a gluten-free festival in the Netherlands.

