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DELIVERABLE 6.1

Title: Report on the composition of the provisional OLEUM Network, templates for the eventual authorizations to be achieved for the sample exchange, for the self-declaration about staff health and safety, and informative notes for sensory panellists

Date: 2 August 2019

LEAD BENEFICIARY:

- **Queen's University Belfast (QUB)**

OTHER BENEFICIARIES:

- **EFFOST**
- **UNIBO**
- **CSIC**
- **EUFIC**

Project funded by the European Commission within the Horizon 2020 Programme (2014-2020)		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (Including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (Including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (Including the Commission Services)	



Table of contents

1. Executive Summary	3
2. Composition of the provisional OLEUM Network	4
(i) OLEUM LinkedIn group	5
(ii) A secure network for those involved in the laboratory analysis of olive oil	7
3. Eventual authorisations achieved for the sample exchange	9
4. Self-declaration about staff health and safety	9
5. Informative notes for sensory panellists	9
6. Annexes	10
Annex (i): Eventual authorisations achieved for the sample exchange	10
Annex (ii): Template of the self-declaration to be filled in by the members working in the analytical and technological research activities of the project	14
Annex (iii): Informative notes for sensory panellists	15



OLEUM: Advanced solutions for assuring authenticity and quality of olive oil on a global scale

1. Executive Summary

This deliverable describes the key developments and outputs undertaken to date in constructing and developing a community interested in the quality and authenticity of olive oil, and the administrative templates that have been produced for use in the associated inter-laboratory testing of the newly developed OLEUM analytical methods.

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2. Composition of the provisional OLEUM Network

One of the objectives of the OLEUM project is to perform technology transfer of new/developed methods to the wider user community. In order to do this, a process of engagement with the wider community was needed, together with tools and strategies for ensuring the sustainability of such a community after the project was completed, to ensure an efficient technology transfer of newly developed methods in the future. The OLEUM Network was conceived and developed to meet this need.

The OLEUM Network has two main objectives:

- a) Enlarge the international body of expertise in the analysis of olive oils (OOs);
- b) Carry out and quantitatively evaluate technology transfer to the wider user community (OLEUM Network).

In order to achieve these objectives, OLEUM has used two complementary approaches:

- (i) a LinkedIn group for general aspects relating to the quality and authenticity of olive oil;
- (ii) a secure network for those involved in the laboratory analysis of olive oil.

(i) **OLEUM LinkedIn group**

The OLEUM LinkedIn group can be found at <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13511637/>, and currently has 97 Members (~45% Industry, 40% researchers, 15% other) – (see Fig. 1).

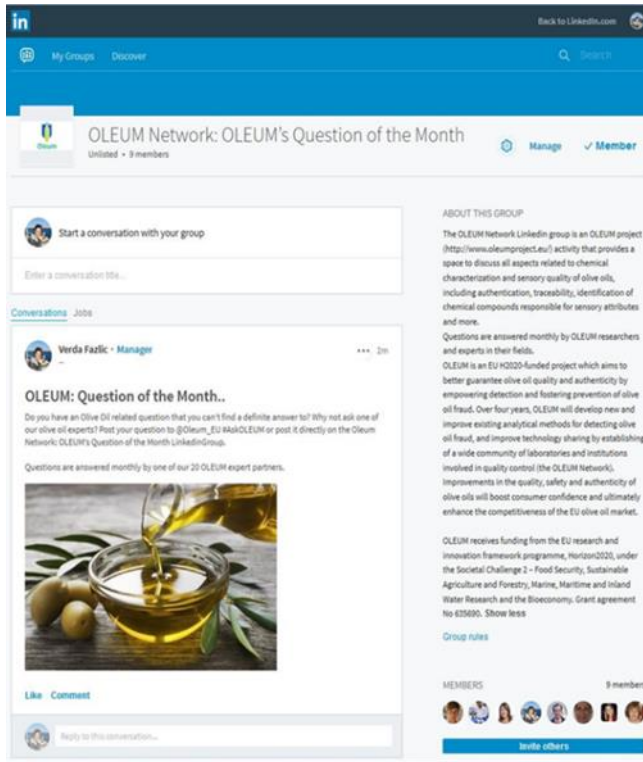


Figure 1: OLEUM LinkedIn Group site (<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13511637/>).

The site engages with the wider community by hosting and answering general questions, as well as technical questions, on the quality and authenticity of olive oil. The questions are moderated by Tassos Koidis from QUB, and the answers are provided by researchers within the OLEUM consortium.

Eight ‘Questions of the Month’ have been posed by the public to date. Examples of some of the submitted questions are given below, together with answers provided by the OLEUM team:

Q: Why (do) tyrosol derivatives have to be quantified in the calculation of “olive oil polyphenols” content to support the health claim provisioned in the EC Reg. 432/2012?”

A: Tyrosol (Tyr), in free and complex forms, is absorbed by humans upon olive oil consumption. The complex forms are partially hydrolyzed in the gastrointestinal track and the colon giving rise to free tyrosol. Tyrosol can be converted in vivo to hydroxytyrosol. Tyrosol and metabolites bind to LDL

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suggesting a possible protective effect on their oxidation. Despite the lack of in vivo data, cell-mediated oxidation experiments of LDL (Di Benedetto, et al., 2007, Nutr. Metabol. Cardiovasc. Dis., 17, 535) showed that tyrosol provided a 40% inhibition, whereas it could protect Caucasian colon adenocarcinoma (Caco)-2 cells from injury induced by oxidized LDL (Giovannini et al., 1999, J. Nutr., 129, 1269). Maria Tsimidou for the OLEUM Network, revised by Tullia Gallina Toschi

Q: Why sometimes the olive oil at the point of purchase (e.g. supermarket) is cloudy? Is it a defect? Is it more ecological/ organic product?

A: Two reasons about the cloudiness of the olive oil in supermarket: - first, maybe part of the major components of the oil (triglycerides) part of which can move to a solid state due to cold temperature that could occur during the storage of the oil pallet before bottles are taken and put on the shelf inside the shop. This phenomena is reversible within a rather short time after exposure at room temperature both on the shop shelf as well as when the bottle is kept at home at room temperature, in such conditions the oil will not be cloudy anymore and turn to its liquid (clear) state. - second, if the olive oil is sold not filtered, some cloudiness is expected due to the presence of tiny particles of organic material (olive flesh) as well as of the presence of emulsified water. In none of these cases cloudiness is an indication of low product quality. Florence Lacoste for the OLEUM Network, revised by Lanfranco Conte. [hashtag#oils](#) [hashtag#oliveoil](#) [hashtag#science](#) [hashtag#research](#) [hashtag#horizon2020](#) [hashtag#consumers](#)

Q: The bitter the better?

A: Bitterness and pungency have been related to specific phenolic compounds in virgin olive oils (VOOs). Although several studies in literature pointed out that these minor compounds play an important role in human health protecting the blood lipids from oxidation (EC Reg. 432/2012), it is well known that the rejection of bitterness and pungency is a natural reaction for consumers. Phenolic compounds also contribute in maintaining the overall quality of the VOOs during the storage. This highlight the need of a further effort to disseminate to consumers the positive meaning of bitterness and pungency perceived in VOOs. Alessandra Bendini for the OLEUM Network, revised by Wenceslao Moreda

The LinkedIn group is also used to promote the project, and specifically to promote participation in the inter-laboratory collaborative studies that will validate the newly developed OLEUM methods in the last year of the project – (see **Fig. 2**).



Figure 2: Flyer for the 1st training workshop on the OLEUM LinkedIn site.

(ii) A secure network for those involved in the laboratory analysis of olive oil

Basecamp has been chosen as the digital platform, and it has been agreed that UNIBO will host this network. UNIBO have a long legacy of working in the olive oil sector, and they work closely with IOC and the industry, so are the obvious candidates to maintain the Network and ensure its sustainability.

The next steps are to populate Basecamp and invite the stakeholders to join. Work has been completed on the structure of the Network, (Basecamp subgroups set up), and on populating with new members and new contents – (see **Fig. 3**). The site will then be the main communication vehicle for activities T6.2 and T6.3.

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To date, over 150 potential stakeholders have been identified as candidates for joining the OLEUM Network, which had 56 members at the end of July 2019. Some of the potential participants will be contacted through 3rd parties (e.g. through FAPAS) when the method descriptions are finalised. It is hoped that they will then join the OLEUM NETWORK, although this is not a prerequisite for participation nor, indeed, for the success of the interlaboratory validation studies.

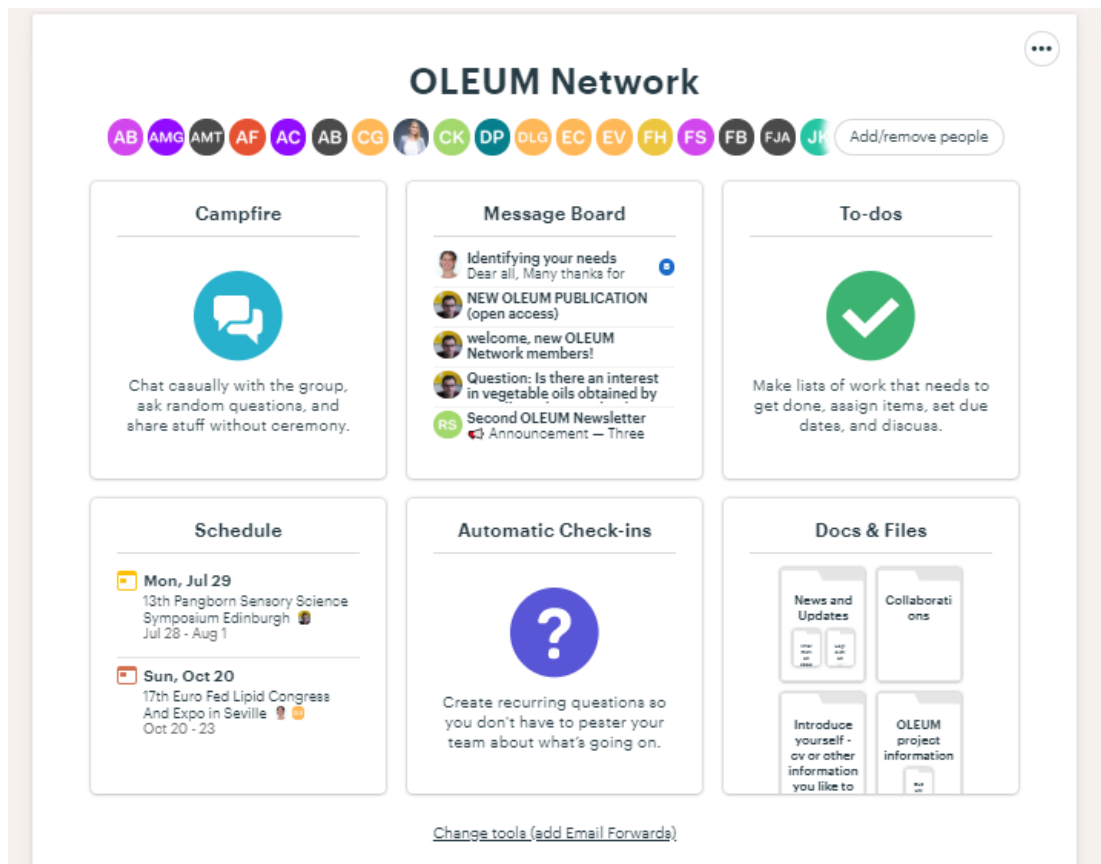


Figure 3: Screenshot of the Basecamp OLEUM Network site.

3. Eventual authorisations achieved for the sample exchange

It is essential, when sending samples between laboratories and countries for inter-laboratory validation study, that suitable information is provided for authorities to facilitate ease of movement of the samples. To address this aspect, templates have been produced for use in the project derived from D8.3 (see [Annex i](#)).

4. Self-declaration about staff health and safety

A template has been produced, derived from D8.4, for participants to confirm that suitable Health and Safety procedures will be adopted for those working on OLEUM activities– (see [Annex ii](#)).

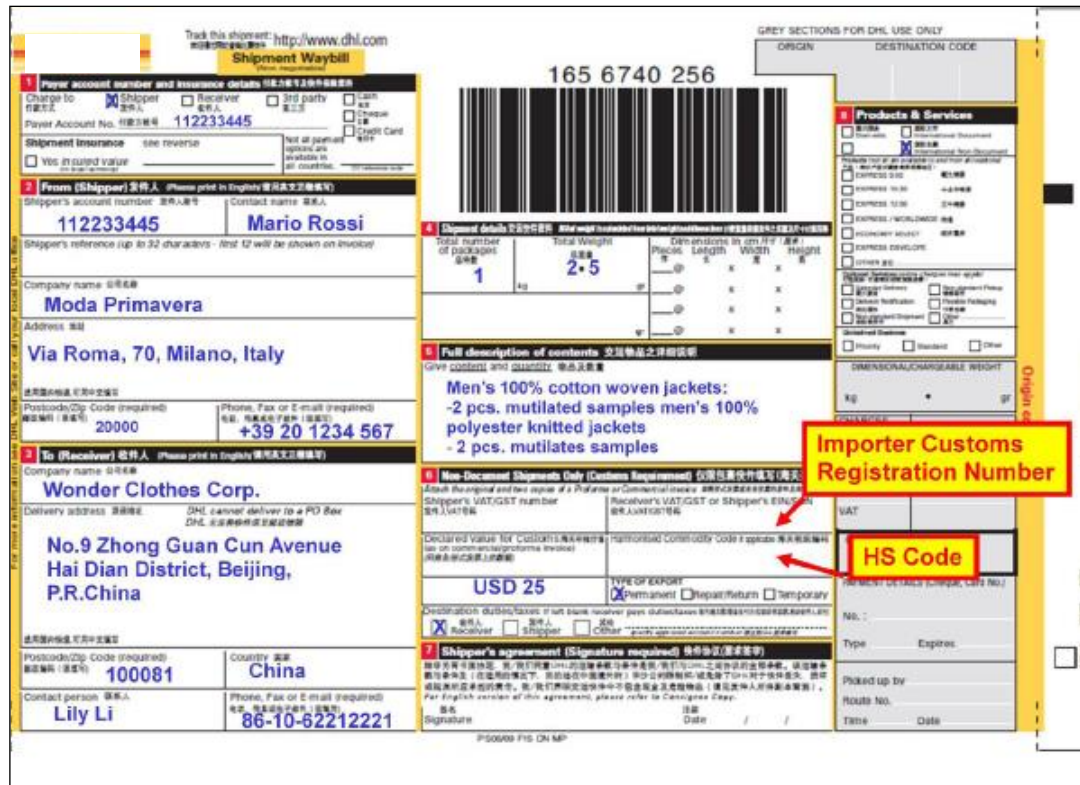
5. Informative notes for sensory panellists

Notes and templates for panellists have been produced by experts within the consortium, derived from D8.1, for use by panellists in the inter-laboratory validation studies – (see [Annex iii](#)).

6. Annexes

Annex (i): Eventual authorisations achieved for the sample exchange

Example of shipment waybill:



The image shows a DHL Shipment Waybill form. Key sections include:

- 1. From (Shipper):** Sender: Mario Rossi, Address: Via Roma, 70, Milano, Italy.
- 2. To (Receiver):** Receiver: Lily Li, Address: No.9 Zhong Guan Cun Avenue, Hai Dian District, Beijing, P.R.China.
- 3. Full description of contents:** Men's 100% cotton woven jackets: -2 pcs. mutilated samples men's 100% polyester knitted jackets -2 pcs. mutilates samples.
- 4. Non-Document Shipments Only (Customs Requirement):** Declared Value for Customs: USD 25.
- 5. Shipper's agreement (Signature required):** Signed by Lily Li.
- Grey sections for DHL use only:** Includes 'Products & Services' and 'Importer Customs Registration Number' (highlighted in red) and 'HS Code' (highlighted in red).

Example of free export declaration :

(If the consignor is a company, the Declaration below must be printed on company letterhead)

To the attention of the Customs Agency

While accepting all consequent responsibilities for the shipment no. we hereby declare that none of the goods listed in export invoice no. dated..... are subject to any export licence and therefore:

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GOODS OF EU PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN - MANDATE TO ISSUE EUR1/EUR-MED/ATR CERTIFICATE

We assign to(Carrier)..... the mandate to proceed with customs clearance activities, to issue, sign on our behalf and file the EUR1/EUR-MED/ATR certificate, relieving(Carrier)..... of any responsibilities directly or indirectly associated with the fulfillment of the above indicated procedure.

DUAL USE (Y901)

The goods are not included in the list of products as per Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/09 and its following amendments, instituting a control system on exported products and technologies with dual use, therefore the goods are only for civil use.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION (Y900)

The goods are not included in the list of products as per Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and its following amendments on the protection of endangered flora and fauna species through trade control.

CAT AND DOG FUR (Y922)

The goods are not cat and dog fur and/or products which contain them, as per Council Regulation (EC) No. 1523/07 that forbids trading, imports and exports of cat and dog fur.

OZONE (Y902)

The goods are not included in the list of substances that cause ozone layer depletion as per Council Regulation (EC) No. 1005/09 and its following modifications.

CULTURAL GOODS (Y903)

The goods are not included in the list of products as per Council Regulation (EC) No. 116/09, ruling export of cultural goods.

DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Y916 – Y917)

The goods are not included in the list of products as per annexes I and V of Council Regulation (EC) No. 689/08 laying down detailed rules for the export and import of dangerous chemical substances.

GOODS USED FOR DEATH PENALTY, TORTURE ETC. – Y904 – Y905 - Y906 – Y908

The goods are not included in the list of products as per Council Regulation (EC) No. 1236/05,

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laying down detailed rules for trading certain goods that could be used for death penalty, torture or for other cruel, inhuman or demeaning treatments or penalties.

GOODS SENT TO (Y920 – Y921)

The goods are not included in the list of products as per:

Council Regulation (EC) No. 314/04 and its amendments, concerning certain restrictive measures in respect of Zimbabwe;

Council Regulation (EC) No. 174/05 and its amendments, imposing restrictions on the supply of assistance related to military activities to Côte d'Ivoire;

Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/07 and its amendments, concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Council Regulation (EC) No. 194/08 and its amendments, renewing and strengthening the restrictive measures in respect of Myanmar;

Council Regulation (EU) No. 204/11 and its amendments, concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya;

Council Regulation (EU) No. 36/12 and its amendments, concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria;

Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/12 and its amendments, concerning restrictive measures against Iran;

Council Regulation (EU) No. 747/14 and its amendments, concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan.

Y935

The goods are not included in the list of products as per Council Regulation (EU) No. 1332/13 and its amendments, concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria.

GOODS SENT TO RUSSIA (Y939)

The goods are not included in the list of products as per Council Regulation (EU) No. 833/14 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine.

Place and date

Shipper's signature



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Example of custom invoice

SENT BY <i>(inviato da)</i> Name/Dept <i>(Nome/Reparto)</i> Address <i>(indirizzo)</i> City Postal code <i>(località / codice postale)</i> Tel /Telex N° VAT registration N° <i>(N° partita IVA)</i>			CUSTOMS INVOICE		
SENT TO <i>(inviato a)</i> Attn Name/dept <i>(att: Nome/Reparto)</i> Address <i>(indirizzo)</i> City Postal code <i>(località / codice postale)</i> Tel /Telex N° VAT registration N° <i>(N° partita IVA)</i>			AIRBILL N° <i>(lettera di vettura N°)</i> Number of Pieces <i>(N° pezzi)</i> Total Gross Weight <i>(totale peso lordo)</i> Total Net Weight <i>(totale peso netto)</i> CARRIER: <i>(vettore)</i>		
Full descr. of goods <i>(descrizione completa delle merci)</i>	Customs Comm. Code <i>(voce doganale prodotto)</i>	Country of Origin <i>(Paese d'origine)</i>	Qty <i>(quantità)</i>	Unit value and currency <i>(valore per unità e valuta)</i>	Sub Total Value and currency <i>(totale e valuta)</i>
TOTAL VALUE AND CURRENCY <i>(valore totale e valuta)</i>					
REASONS FOR EXPORT <i>(motivazioni dell'esportazione)</i> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"> <i>I declare that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge (dichiaro che l'informazione di cui sopra è vera e corretta, per quanto in mia conoscenza)</i> </p>					
Date <i>(data)</i>			Signature: <i>(firma)</i>		
Name <i>(nome)</i>					
PER IL DESTINATARIO					

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Annex (ii): Template of the self-declaration to be filled in by the members working in the analytical and technological research activities of the project

PLACE, DATE __/__/__

To whom it may concern

The following researchers of the __WRITE HERE THE FULL NAME OF YOUR INSTITUTION/COMPANY__ working in the analytical and technological research activities of the H2020 OLEUM Project (Grant agreement no. 635690) declare that, when performing such activities, appropriate health and safety procedures conforming to relevant local/national guidelines and legislation are followed.

Sincerely yours,

The staff involved in the OLEUM analytical and technological research activities

__Staff 1 NAME AND SURNAME__ __Staff 1 SIGNATURE __

__Staff 2 NAME AND SURNAME__ __Staff 2 SIGNATURE __

__Staff 3 NAME AND SURNAME__ __Staff 3 SIGNATURE __

.....

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Annex (iii): Informative notes for sensory panellists

Dear Sir or Madam,

You have been invited to take part as olive oil taster of one of the Panels involved in the inter-laboratory experiments foreseen within the European project OLEUM (2016-2020) Topic: SFS-14A—2014/2015: Authentication of food products - “Advanced solutions for assuring authenticity and quality of olive oil on a global scale.

Before deciding whether to participate or not, it is important that you have all the information needed to make a responsible choice. Please read carefully this document and feel free to ask all the questions which you consider necessary to the person who has proposed you to participate.

- Objectives of the project

The overall objective of the EU project OLEUM is to better guarantee olive oil (OO) quality and authenticity empowering the detection and fostering the prevention of fraud.

This overall objective is composed by 3 strategic objectives, namely:

- a) To develop new/improved methods for assuring the quality and authenticity of OO.
- b) To develop an integrated quality assurance infrastructure for methods of analysis of OO (reference materials, downloadable library of analytical methods and compositions collected in a databank).
- c) To develop and support a worldwide community of analytical laboratories involved in the analysis of OO.

- Why should you participate in these studies?

The inter-laboratory studies represent a unique opportunity for participants to test novel sensory reference materials. These can be useful for training of assessors in recognizing specific defects and quantifying their intensities.

- Which are the main benefits to you and to the others?

The study aims to improve the analytical efficiency of the Sensory Panels. Greater efficiency and less questionable results (possible double control) will reduce the fraud vulnerability. Moreover, this will be an important opportunity to test the sensory reference materials developed in the project.

- Risks and side effects

No risks or side effects are known related to the tasting of olive oils, if carefully following the EU Reg.1227/2016 and instructions for testing reference materials given by the Panel Leader.

- What happens if you decide to participate in the project as panelist?

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Participation in this study is voluntary, free and no money will be provided to participants. OLEUM will collect, elaborate and use only aggregated values of the sensory attributes perceived by you and by the other panellists (median values calculated among each value perceived by each panellist), as established by EU Reg. 1227/2016. On the basis of such median values, the examined oils will be classified in extra virgin, virgin or lampante and the suitability of the reference materials in resembling specific defects. The profile sheets that you will be use to evaluate the oils will be strictly anonymous, since your personal data will not lead to any significance impact on the project.

- Withdrawn of your participation

You have the right to withdraw at any time to participate in this study, even without notice or specific reason. Your retirement will have no negative consequences for you and will be offered in any case the best treatment possible to you. All the new information that may become available during the study that might affect the decision to continue your participation in this study will be given to you.

- Other information

For any further information on this study or for any need in the course of the study, if you decide to participate, please contact Mr/Mrs. phone ... (Panel leader) who are at your disposal for any questions or concerns.

3.3 Informed consent

The undersigned _____
certify that I have read the informative note and I agree to participate in the project as a taster. I was informed that my personal sensitive data will not be collected or use in any forms.

Signature _____