Harmonizing the evaluation of botanicals

The regulatory system in Belgium and the "BELFRIT" project

















FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

DG Animals, Plants and Food Section Service Food, Feed & other consumption products

The cutting edge? cutting knots Axe or Scalpel Joris GEELEN **Regulatory Expert Botanicals Secretary of Advisory Commission on botanicals**



1. Belgian legislation

- 1.1 Lists of plants
- 1.2 Notification FoodSup
- 1.3 Advisory Commission
- 1.4 Maximum levels + Mandatory warnings

2. Harmonization: the 'BELFRIT' project

- 2.1 Concept
- 2.2 Approach
- 2.3 Future







Joris GEELEN

Regulatory Expert Botanicals

Secretary of Advisory Commission on botanicals

1. Royal decree on Plants: facts

1st publication in Belgian Official Journal 21/11/'97

9 decrees with adaptations '99 - '08

 Transposition of Directive 2002/46/EC May 2003

 Conditions of use, specific warnings + March 2005 maximum levels for ~27 plants

Amending decree notified - EU COM - TRIS

April 2010

• Justification warnings @ COM → + advice

July 2011

Publication Belgian Official Journal

4/4/2012





1.1 Royal decree on Plants: scope

- Applies to foods and supplements that contain plants
- In annex 3 lists:

List 1: Plants that may not be used in or as food.

→ Deropplyostoilal food

List 2: Edible mushrooms

<u>List 3</u>:

Plants - predosed form. To be notified.
Only applies to Food supplements
(*) Maximum levels



.be

1.1 Royal decree on Plants: List 1

Aconitum spp., Brugmansia spp., Ipomoea spp.







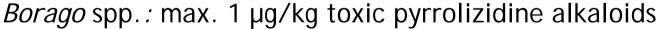




Mandragora officinarum L. Zigadenus spp.



Exemptions to the prohibition toxicological + analytical proof free of toxic properties or substances





390 genera + species

1.1 Royal decree on Plants: List 2

Edible (wild and cultivated) mushrooms

Cordyceps sinensis, Agaricus blazei, shiitake, reishi, maitake



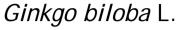
+ also supplement use





1.1 Royal decree on Plants: List 3

Aesculus hippocastanum L.











Hypericum perforatum L. Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze

Valeriana repens Host









Panax ginseng C.A.Mey.

Zingiber officinale Roscoe



645 species

http://plantaardigheden.nl/ http://www.theplantlist.org/



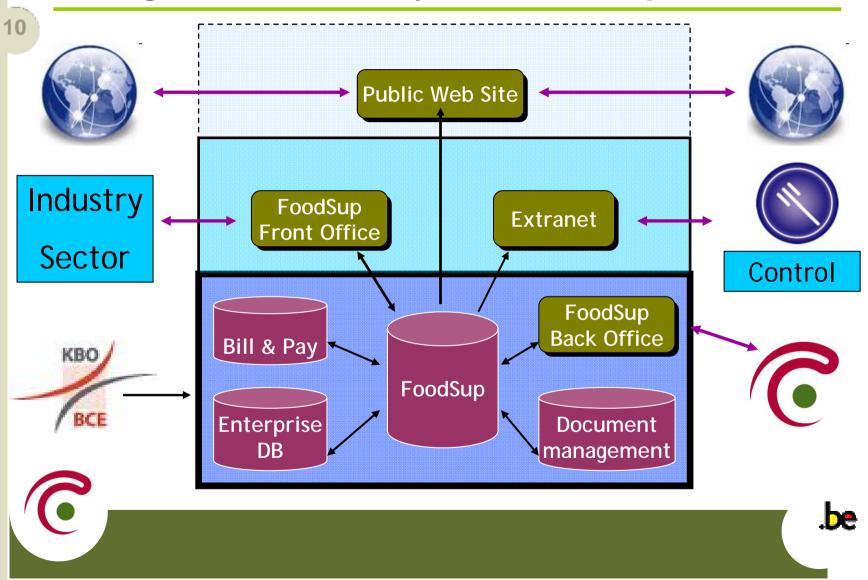
1.2 Royal decree on Plants: Notification

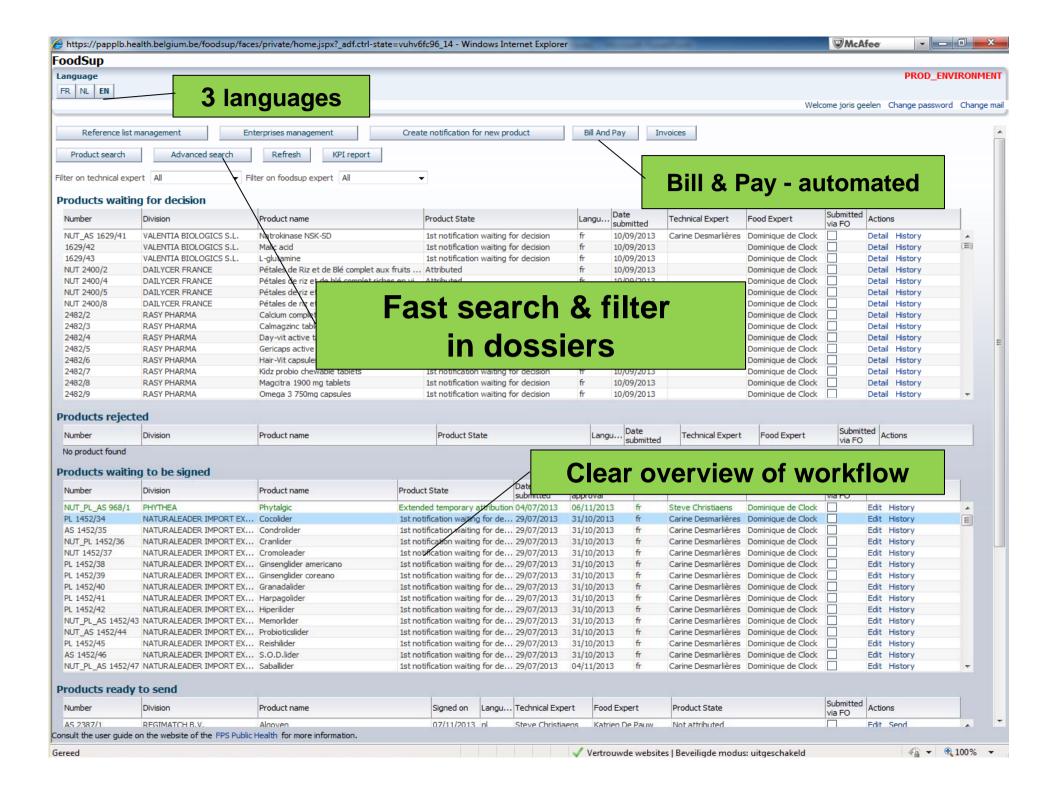
- Extensive notification dossier submitted at market intro
- Thorough technical and scientific evaluation of all the characteristics of the product
- Check conformity vertical & horizontal legislation
- Expert advice if necessary
- Within month <u>letter of receipt</u> + possibly with remarks
- Online notification system: FOODSUP

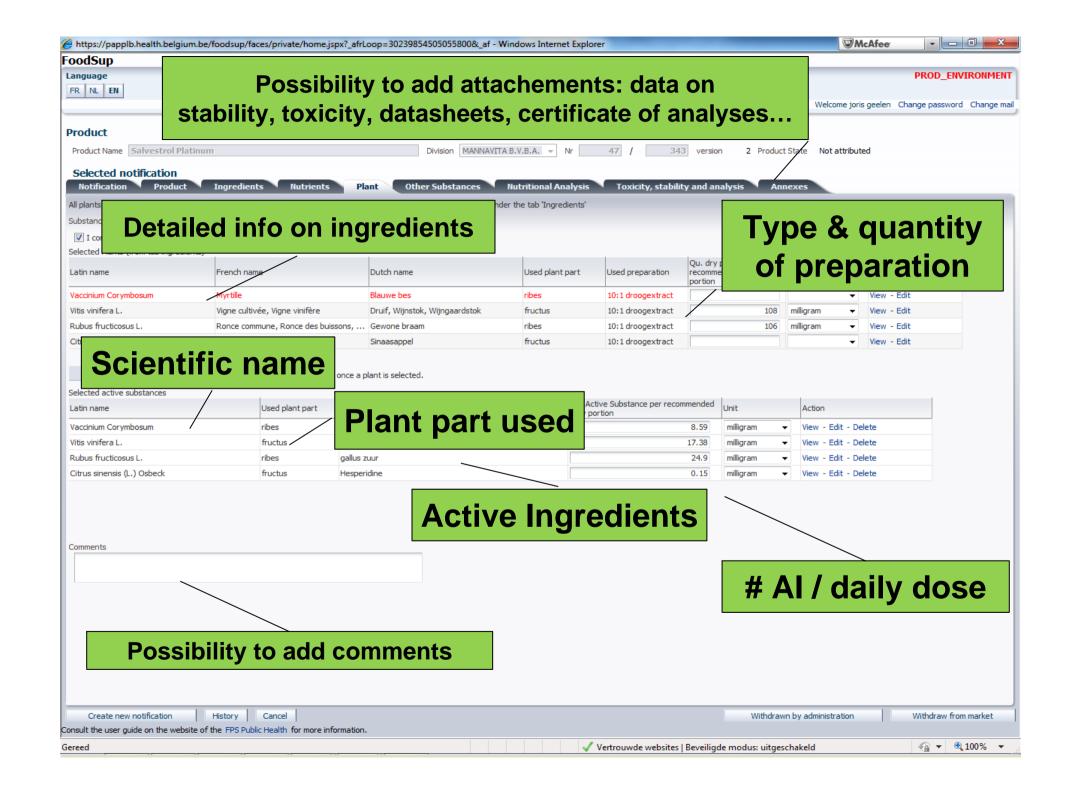




1.2 Digital notification system: FoodSup







1.2 Notification - content dossier

13

- Labeling
- Nature of the product (presentation, packaging, recommended daily portion)
- List of ingredients:(plant name, part used, galenic form, amount, function)
- Nutritional analysis
- Qualitative and Quantitative data of
 Nutrients, Plants (% active substances), Other subst.
- Data on Non-toxicity, Stability
 - Commitment to carry out frequent analyses



- Production method, % solvent, Drug-Extract-Ratio, ...

1.3 Advisory Commissions

FPS (DG4...) **FASFC FAMHP** Mixed **HMPC** ACB Commission (BEL) SHC .be

1.3. Advisory Commission for botanicals

15

= Em. Prof. Dr. A. Vlietinck + 14 experts



Scientific safety evaluation of plant preparations

- Evaluate plants <u>not listed</u> conditions not fullfilled
- Advice on <u>exemptions</u> for plants on list 1
- Determine maximum levels / warnings
- Evaluate products with encapsulated <u>essential oils</u>
- •Follow-up literature, side effects, incidents

rogressive revision of the lists

Advice is published online



1.3 Advisory Commission for botanicals

16

DATA

- Notification dossier
- Datasheet Essential oils, Guideline New plants
- Analyses

EVALUATION ADVICE

- Correct characterization
- Extensive search literature & traditional use
- Risks identification
- Proposition appropriate measures

DECISION

- Control the risks identified
- Communication decision
- Integration into legislation

.be

1.4 Maximal levels - Substances of concern

- Dangerous substances known to be present in plant
 Assure not present in botanical preparation
 - 1. <u>Characterization of the botanical</u> Scientific name, plant part, nature of preparation, CoU
 - 2. Collection of bibliographic data
 - National or Int. regulatory bodies or advisory org.: EFSA...
 - Recognized standard reference text books
 - o Monographs, Pharmacopoeia
 - o Extensive literature search in various scientific databases
 - 3. Collection of information from traditional use





1.4 Maximal levels - Active ingredients

Distinction between food & medicine → ECJ cases

- Garlic case: <u>Case-by-case</u> approach, all characteristics
- Red rice case: <u>Dose</u> is key factor
- COM >< ESP: MEDs proven significant pharm. properties
- If necessary + possible for "ambivalent" plants (list 3 *)
- Max. level = % of <u>Minimal Daily Therapeutic Dose (MDTD)</u>
 obtained after evaluation of clinical trials
- Taking into account all info: TU, EMA monographs...



.be

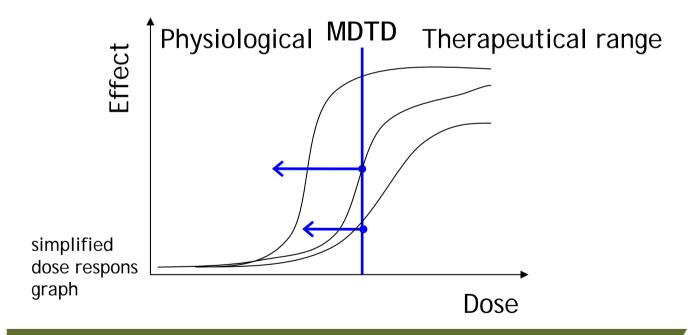
1.4 Maximal levels: MDTD

19

Maximal level = % of Minimal Daily Therapeutic Dose

Higher levels may lead to therapeutic or prophylactic properties

% depending on physiological activity of preparation





.be

1.4 Maximum levels: %

20

<u>Literature studies</u>

Maximum level = % of Minimal Daily Therapeutic Dose

- 20 % or more depending on physiological activity of preparation

→ -10 % conformity demands - analytical fluctuations

→ -10 % bio-equivalence = 80 % e.g. Echinacea, Valerian

= 75 % e.g. Hypericum, Ginkgo

Aesculus, Glycine max

→ -20 % safety profile = 70 % e.g. Senna

• <u>No literature studies</u> → Limiting substances with possible negative effect after long-term use



1.4 Mandatory warnings

21

- to ensure a high but <u>proportional level of consumer</u> <u>protection + information</u>
- inform specific target group
- based on case-by-case risk assessment
- available scientific data, EFSA Compendium, monographs
- potentially adverse effects identified
- the extent of scientific uncertainty evaluated
- measures take into account precautionary principle





1.4 Maximal level + Mandatory warnings: example

22

Rheum officinale Baill.

- Plant parts allowed: rhizome, root.
- •Maximal level: 25 mg anthrachinones (calculated as rhein)
- Analytical results for each batch of products.
- Mandatory warning of labeling ~
 - "Do not use below 12 years"
 - "No prolonged use without professional advice"
 - "When pregnant or breastfeeding consult your doctor"





2. Harmonization: current situation

23

General Food Law

Reg EC 178/2002

General food safety requirements
Manufacturer responsibilities
Notification duty
Recall

Food Supplements Law

Dir 2002/46/EC

Definition
Permitted forms (vitamins/minerals)
Maximum levels (vitamins/ minerals)
Specific labeling provisions

Food Hygiene

Reg EC 852/2004

Rules for hygienic production based on the principles of HACCP Microbiological criteria

Novel Foods Regulation

Reg EC 258/97

Pre-marketing approval procedure for novel ingredients

General labelling rules

Dir 2000/13/EC

How to label content, composition, etc Quantitative ingredient declaration (QUID) Allergen labelling

Health Claims Regulation

Reg EC 1924/2006

Pre-marketing approval procedures for nutrition and health claims

Fortification legislation

Reg EC 1925/2006

Risk assessment and risk management procedure in case the use of a substance would result in harmful effects

Additives legislation

Reg EC 1333/2008

Pre-marketing approval procedures
Allowed additives, including sweeteners
and colourings
Conditions of use

Contaminants

Reg EC 1881/2006

Maximum levels of selected contaminants in ingredients that can be used in foods

Pesticides residues

Reg EC 396/2005

Maximum residue levels

Extraction solvents

Dir 2009/32/EC
Permitted extraction solvents

Irradiation

Dir 1999/2/EC Permitted ingredients to be irradiated

2. Harmonization

24

No harmonisation for botanicals at this point

Variety of risk management measures

- Notification: Label → Extensive dossier
- Lists subst./ plants (Negative / Positive lists)
- Conditions of use (Restrictions, Max. levels)
- Labelling requirements
- Scientific advisory bodies
- Guidance / ...

Different attitudes

- Established markets based on FS or Meds
- Botanicals considered 'medicinal by function'

NFR?

Mutual Recognition?

Discrepancies

Uncertainty
Safety &
Quality





2. Harmonization: current situation

25

- Free movements of goods: Art 34/36 of EU Treaty
- Regulation 764/2008 mutual recognition
 MS has to accept on its territory any product lawfully marketed in another Member State.
 Unless it can show that there is a danger for health
 - ➤ Proof of lawfull marketing by competent authorities?
 - ➤ Not sufficient to govern borderline issues
 - ➤ Degression to lower level of consumer information & protection





2.1 Harmonization: the BELFRIT project

- Initiative of BELgium, FRance and ITaly
- Harmonize evaluation of botanicals in food supplements
- Started 2 years ago
- Accelerated mutual recognition on a scientific basis
- Authorities besides myself:

Guillaume Cousyn (DGCCRF)

Bruno Scarpa & Stefania Dalfrà (Ministero della Salute)

Experts pharmacognosy:

Robert Anton: University of Strasbourg, France

Mauro Serafini: Sapienza University, Italy

Luc Delmulle: IFAO Proform education, Luxembourg



2.2 BELFRIT: 1st phase

Harmonization of the lists of authorized plants

- o Combined 3 lists → BEL: 645, FR: 548, IT: 1182 = +2000 species
- Verify accepted botanical names & synonyms
 - → theplantlist.org, ars.grin.gov, experts botanicals garden (Meise) algaebase.org, indexfungorum.org and lichens.ie
 - o Mention: Synonyms

Families (chemo-taxonomical relation)

Traditional used plant parts

Plant parts of concern

Chemicals (substances, markers)

Further info (subst., preparations, essential oils, effects...)

References

o Advice (to analyse certain substances, safety warnings)



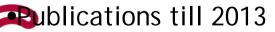
28

2.2 Harmonization: 1st phase, literature

For each plant literature research was done: used plant parts, chemistry, preparations, traditional knowledge side-effects, contra-indications, case-reports...

with

- •Standard reference books : Counsil of Europe, EFSA, AFSSA...
- •Monographs: Pharmacopoeia, WHO monographs & guidelines ESCOP, EMA
- •Other references: AFNOR, ISO, ICH....
- Many bibliographic data available
- Data bases: COSING...
- Official advice





.

2.2 Harmonization: 1st phase, result

Harmonized list (section A): +1000 plants

396 in 3 countries

180 in 2 countries

449 in 1 country

Some plants taken out because:

_oNo accepted name

 Subspecies, variety or hybrid fall under general species (if chemical profile is similar)

Section B: ~ 150 plants for which more info is needed about:

- 。Traditional use, ...
- Safety, substances, toxicity



3.2 Harmonization: 1st phase

- Provides a <u>precise identification of the plants</u> = 1st step
- Indicates some <u>key points to control</u> in the production and regulation of PFS
- Takes the <u>traditional knowledge</u> into account
- Based on <u>expert advice</u>
- Can be a pragmatic tool for risk managers and operators, to assure quality and safety of botanical preparations
- It's a 'living' list
- List of other MS could be evaluated
- Plants can be added or taken of depending available info



30

2.2 Harmonization: publications

4 accompanying articles of experts

- → European Food and Feed Law Review
- 1. Traditional Knowledge for the Assessment of Health Effects for Botanicals A Framework for Data Collection" Issue 2/2012, pp. 74-80
- 2. The role of Traditional Knowledge in the Safety Assessment of Botanical Food Supplements Requirements for Manufacturers Issue: 5/2012, pp. 241-250
- 3. The Substantiation of Claims for Botanical Food Supplements in Relation to Traditional Use Issue: 5/2013, pp. 321-328
- 4. The BELFRIT project Harmonizing the Use of Plants in Food Supplements in the European Union: Belgium, France and Italy A first Step Issue 3/2013, pp. 27-40





32

2.3 Harmonization: the way forward

- 2012 2013 : BELFRIT consultations
 - Drafting of the harmonized list by experts
 - Finalization of harmonized list
 - Meetings with EC, member states, stakeholders
- 2014 2015 : Integration into national legislation
- Further consultation to harmonize conditions (Maximal levels & mandatory warning)
- Consultation sector
- o Update the lists
- Improve exchange of scientific advice

₹valuation of other MS lists



3. Conclusions

- Belgian system = proof of concept
 Notification / Lists / Advisory Commission
- Applicable framework for botanicals is not adapted
- Harmonization is possible and necessary
 - -Coherent policies based on scientific advice
 - -Pragmatic approach
 - -Appropriate and proportionate measures
 - -Taking traditional use into account
 - -Assure safety and consumer information
 - -Legal security for SMEs





33

Contact

34

For questions regarding legislation on botanicals:

Joris. Geelen@health.belgium.be

+322/524.73.82 or 0478 94 55 01

www.health.belgium.be

> Food safety > Foodstuffs > Food supplements





