





A Public-Private Partnership: "Branded Food Products Database for Public Health"

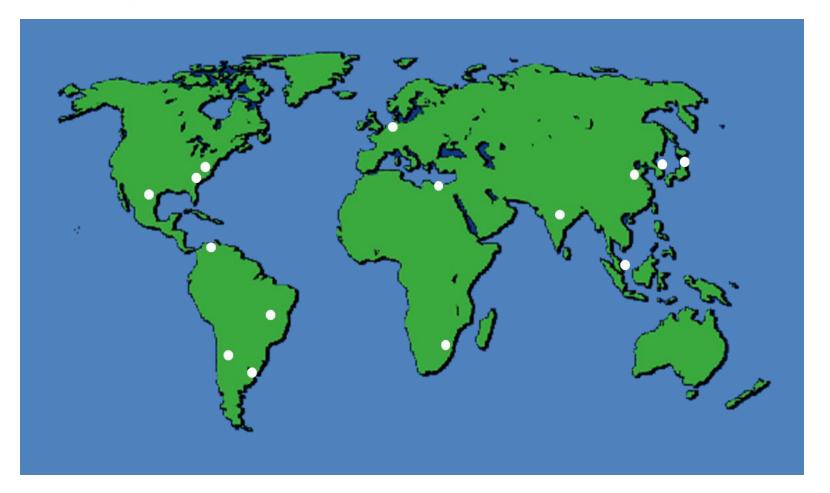
Canadian Nutrition Society, Food for Health Workshop June 5, 2014

International Life Sciences Institute

- Founded in 1978
- Worldwide nonprofit foundation
- Working to improve the general public's well-being through the advancement of scientific issues related to nutrition, food safety, toxicology, risk assessment, and the environment

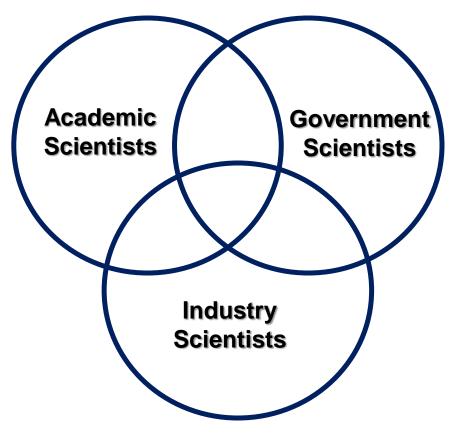


ILSI is a Global Network 17 Branches Worldwide





ILSI creates a neutral forum for discussing scientific issues that **impact public** health





"Principles for Building Public-Private Partnerships to Benefit Food Safety, Nutrition and Health Research"

ILSI North America publication in *Nutrition Reviews* October 2013.



LEAD ARTICLE Linbic system pathologies associated with deficiencies and excesses of the trace elements iron, zinc, copper, and selenium

SPECIAL ARTICLES Health economics and number: a review of published evidence

Methodological quality of hore-ofpack labeling studies: a review plus identification of research challenges

Using components of the vitamin D pathway to prevent and treat colon cancer

To energy drinks contain active components other than caffeire?



Using Components of the Vitamin D Pathway to Prevent and Treat Colon Cancer



Public-Private Partnership Principles

- Have a clearly defined and doable goal to improve the health of the public 1. Ensure that objectives will meet stakeholder partners' needs, with a clearly defined baseline to 2. monitor progress and measure success Select objective scientific measurements capable of providing common ground for both 3. public- and private-sector research goals Articulate a clear statement of work, rules, and partner roles, responsibilities, and 4. accountability, to build in trust, transparency, and mutual respect as core operating principles Considering the importance of balance, ensure that all members possess appropriate levels of 5. bargaining power Minimize conflict of interest by recruiting a sufficient number of partners to mitigate 6. influence by any single member and to broaden private-sector perspectives and expertise Adopt research questions and methodologies established by partners with no vested financial 7. interest in them, ideally in the precompetitive space Engage partners who agree upon specific and fundable research question(s) to be addressed 8. by the partnership Enlist partners who are committed to the long term as well as the sharing of funding and 9. research data Along with government and the private sector, include academics and other members of civil 10. society as partners Be flexible and ensure ongoing transparent communications 11. Consider a third-party convener to ensure equality at the table, clarify rules, establish 12.
 - operational guidelines, and specify funding arrangements

Case Study of Research Public-Private Partnership Principles





Enhancing Translation of Nutrition Science from Bench to Food Supply

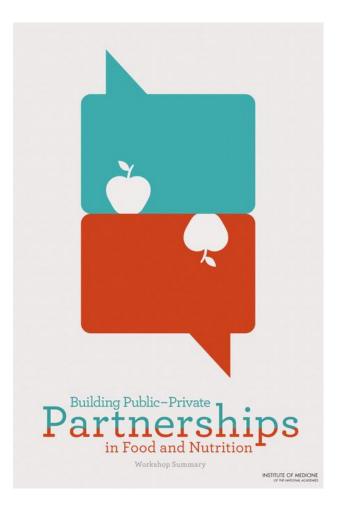
USDA/NCI Public-Private Partnership



Food Forum

Building Multisectoral Partnerships in Food and Nutrition: A Workshop

November 1-2, 2011







Administration of Barack Obama, 2011

Memorandum on Accelerating Technology Transfer and Commercialization of Federal Research in Support of High-Growth Businesses October 28, 2011

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Subject: Accelerating Technology Transfer and Commercialization of Federal Research in Support of High-Growth Businesses

(c) I encourage agencies with Federal laboratories and other research facilities to engage in public-private partnerships in those technical areas of importance to the agency's mission



<u>32 initiatives</u>

USDA 11: "Enhancing translation of nutrition science from bench to food supply".

"This initiative is directed at developing public / private partnerships with the federal science agencies and food industry to translate research outcomes into the food supply...

<u>Why do we need a public-private</u> <u>partnership?</u>



The USDA-ARS has the history, expertise and the political mandate



BULLETIN NO. 28 (REVISED EDITION).

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

But 1 complete analysis of a new food =

\$50,000

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

OF

AMERICAN FOOD MATERIALS.

[Corrected April 14, 1906.] BY

W. O. ATWATER, Ph. D.,

A. P. BRYANT, M. S.



WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1906.

We Can't Do It Alone!

The Food Industry has Food Composition Data











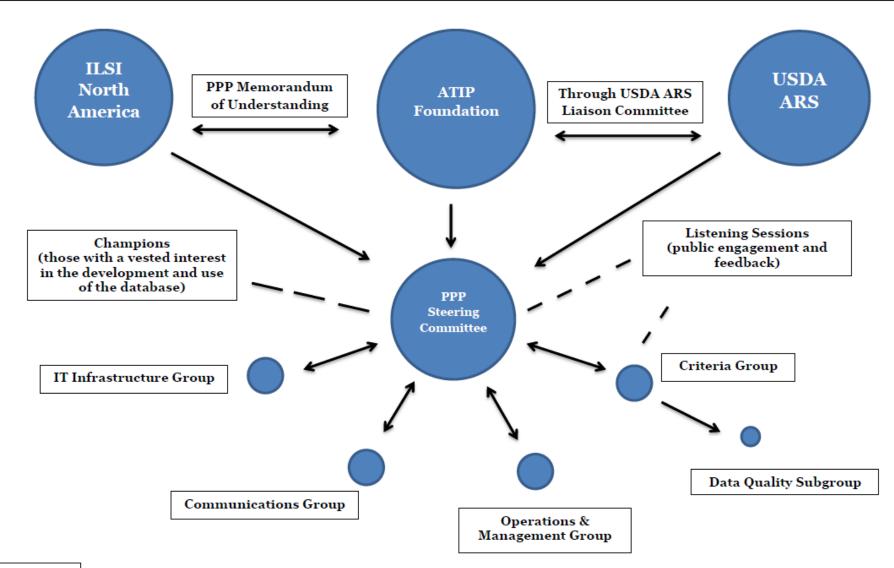
"Branded Food Products Database for Public Health" Public-Private Partnership

Getting Started

- Justification
- Feasibility
- Governance



"Branded Food Products Database for Public Health" Public-Private Partnership Organizational Chart



Development Phase

- Steering Committee
- Communications Group
 - -Listening Sessions
- Criteria Group
 - -Data Quality Subgroup
- IT Infrastructure Group
- Progress Report to USDA Under Secretary

Listening Sessions

<u>Objective:</u> engage various sectors with interest in nutrition to gain input on what is needed in the enhanced USDA Nutrient Database, and how to enlist participation of food manufacturers. Participants included:

- 14 research universities/organizations
- 4 professional societies
- 11 federal government agencies
- 8 end users
- 24 food industry
- 2 retailers
- 1 restaurant
- 10 trade associations



Phase 1 Attributes

- 1. Parent Company (manufacturer, subsidiary, signature line) or Private Label (signature line)
- 2. Product Name and Generic Descriptor
- 3. Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)
- 4. Ingredient List and Sub-List (hierarchical and in descending order)
- 5. Weights and Measures (net weight/volume of package)
- 6. Serving Size and Servings per Package
- 7. Nutrition Facts Panel (NFP) and Expanded Facts Panel (when available)
 - a. (as packaged and as prepared with added ingredients)
- 8. Date Stamp associated with most current formulation (effective date of change/introduction)

Phase 2 Attributes

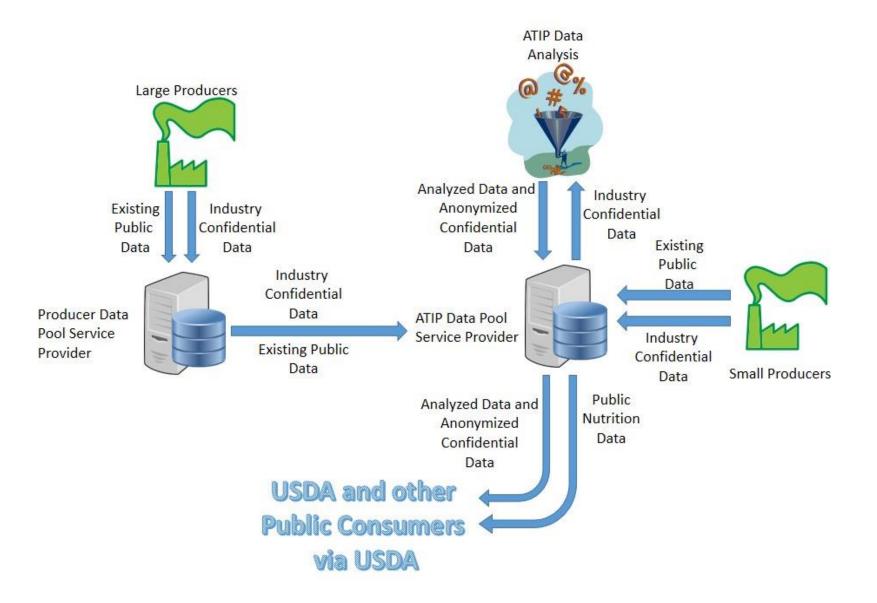
1. Food Group Classification based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

Public-Private Partnership			
"Branded Food Products Database for Public Health"			
(ILSI AT I P FOUNDATION	USDA Ozs Agriculture Memory Market	
	normanience FOUNDATION		
Featu	Features of the Enhanced USDA National Nutrient Database		
The goal of the Public-Private Partnership is to expand the current nutrient data by obtaining compositional data directly from the food industry. An expanded database will contain much more information on individual food items allowing for research and policy to be based on a true assessment of the extent and fluidity of the food system.			
Nutrition Facts 1. Parent Company (Manufacturer, Subsidiary, signature line) or Private Label (signature line) 1. Parent Company (Manufacturer, Subsidiary, signature line) or Private			
Serving Size 23 oup (S5g) Servings Per Container About 8 Amount Per Serving Calories 230 Calories from Fat 40 15 Daily Value* Total Fat 8g 12% Saturated Fat 1g 5% Trans Fat 0g 0% Sodium 160mg 7% Total Carbohydrate 37g 12% Dietary Fiber 4g 16% Sugars 1g Protein 3g Vitamin A 10% Vitamin C 8% Calories 200 calorie det. Yor daily values are based on a 2.00 calorie det. Yor daily values are based on a 2.00 calorie det. Yor daily values are based on a 2.00 calorie det. Yor calorie needs. Calories: 2.000 2.500 Tail Fat Less ham 65g 60 Caloriesterol Less ham 500 g 50 Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Dietary Fleer 4g 59 50 Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Dietary Fleer 4g 59 50 Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Caloriesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Dietary Fleer 2g 50 g 50 Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Dietary Fleer 2g 59 g 50 Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37% Collesterol Less ham 500 g 37%	and analysis in NHANES; of foods eaten by the popul 2. Nutrition Facts Panel (NFP) and available) • Information available "as added ingredients • No longer will a nutritiona generic database value. 3. Product name and generic descrif 4. Weights and measures 5. Serving size and servings per pac 6. Date Stamp associated with most of change/introduction) • Historical data on food pro- trends. 7. Ingredient list and sub-list (hierar	Expanded Facts Panel (when packaged" and "as prepared", with al value be based on an averaged or If someone reports having eating "vegetable soup", related information would be based on the actual brand item consumed. current formulation (effective date of paducts will allow for tracking dietary	
NUMBER DEPENDENT OF THE ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	Nutrient Database. Having for analysis that has never 8. GTIN Number	g this information available will allow been done. on directly from the food product,	
5 901234 123457 >	standardize how foods can be characte food groups and other relevant distary for Public Health will provide research available database on the composition specificity in all types of nutrition study	ral to the conduct of nutrition research, as they wized in terms of nutrients, distary guidance-based constituents. The Branded Food Products Database ters the first-ever completely free and publicly offoods by brand name. This will enable greater ies of individual's diets and food environments." Susan Krebs-Smith. National Institutes of Health	

TBD Proposed Future Attributes

- 1. Target Moisture and Ash
- 2. Expanded Nutrient Profile
 - a. Begin with the goal to include 33 nutrients included in the USDA/CNPP SuperTracker and expand as appropriate to all possible nutrients
- 3. Non-Nutritive Components like Caffeine
- 4. Analytical (Unrounded) Data behind NFP
- 5. Nutrient Content Claims
- 6. Bioactive Components
- 7. Label Images- visual picture of the food
- 8. Preparation Instructions
- 9. Top 8 Allergens
 - a. Include cross contact allergens if it is labeled.
 - b. Tabled for further consideration on whether this type of information is appropriate.
- 10. Gluten Free Statement
 - a. Tabled for further consideration on whether this type of information is appropriate.

GS1 Certified Data Pool Flow



Progress Report to USDA Under Secretary

- 200 page document
- Progress Report describes the formation of the Partnership and the activities of the Development Phase. The Report signifies the transition into the Implementation Phase in the first quarter of 2014.
- Submitted on 18 January, 2013
- Approved on 7 February at meeting with USDA Under Secretary

Transition into the Implementation Phase has begun

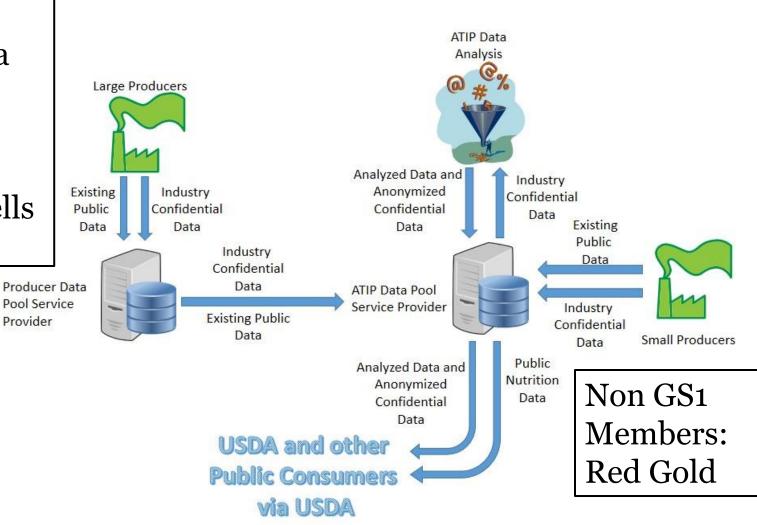
Next Steps Implementation Phase

- Long-term resource support
- Beta Test- Spring 2014
- Outreach to stakeholders
- Data Flow into the "Branded Food Products Database for Public Health"
- New Research Paradigm for Data Usage

GS1 Members:

- Cargill
- ConAgra Foods
- General Mills
- Campbells

Beta Test



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Thank you

