



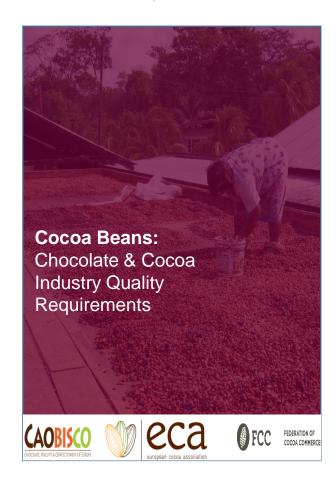


Cocoa Beans: Chocolate & Cocoa Industry Quality Requirements



Editors: Michelle End & Robin Dand

A publication supported by contributing members of ECA CAOBISCO FCC Joint Cocoa Quality & Productivity working group and in kind contribution from CRA LTD.



Global Cocoa Agenda Actions:

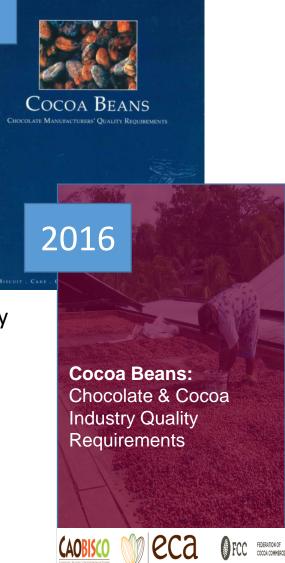
"improve cocoa quality by better communication of industry needs, post-harvest processing and quality assessment"

"enhance food safety by wider promotion and adoption of Good Agricultural Practices..."

Update of the 1996 BCCCA booklet to produce

« Cocoa Beans: Chocolate and cocoa industry quality requiremedide.

- Scope «Farm to Factory Gate »
- Quality General requirements & standards
- Food Safety aspects
- Pre-harvest & Post-harvest GAP affecting quality attributes,
- Transportation, Shipping, Warehousing practices affecting quality
- Audience « Those involved in the production, distribution and storage of cocoa beans »
 - ☑ Researchers and Extension services
 - ☑ Certifiers, Co-op managers
 - ✓ Internal company (Processor and manufacturer)
 - ☑ Buyers, traitants etc
 - ☑ Trainers of trainers, Co-op managers
 - NOT Farmer or Farmer training



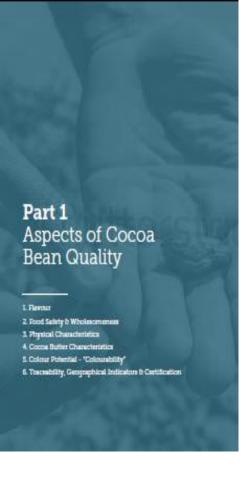
1996

Content Overview

Original Structure

- Introduction
- Part 1 Aspects of Cocoa Bean Quality
- Part 2 Quality Standards
- Part 3 Aspects of Cocoa Production Affecting Quality
- References/Sources of Further Information
- Appendices
- International Cocoa Standards
- Protocols for the preparation and flavour evaluation of samples and small-scale fermentation techniques contributed by Darin Sukha and Ed Seguine





Flavour

Flavour evaluation

Types of cocoa: genetic and environmental effects

Off flavours and their causes

inc. mouldy, smoky, acid, earthy, bitter, contaminated

Food Safety

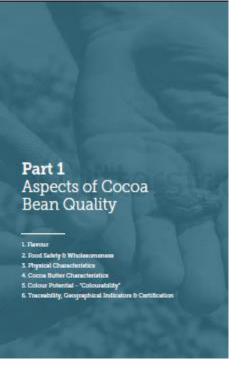
Main issues

Current legislation, guidelines

Summary GAP to mitigate contamination

Sources of further information

- Allergens
- Dioxins & PCBs
- Bacteria
- Foreign Matter
- Heavy Metals
- Infestation
- Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)
- Mycotoxins including Ochratoxin A (OTA)
- Pesticide Residues



- Allergens
- Dioxins & PCBs
- Bacteria
- · Foreign Matter
- Heavy Metals
- Infestation
- · Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)
- Mycotoxins including Ochratoxin A (OTA)
- Pesticide Residues

2.7 Minimize the intake of MOSH/MOAH through commodities and semi-finished products

- No contact with mineral oil components in the supply chain of cocoa (and other raw materials)
- Mineral oil free shipment/transport
- Mineral oil free jute/sisal bags
- Existing Regulations
 - FCC Guidelines Shipment of Cocoa Beans
 - International Jute Organisation –
 IJO Standard 98/01

Part 1 Aspects of Cocoa Bean Quality

- I. Parente
- Z Food Safety & Wholesomeness
- 5. Physical Characteristics
- Coose Boser Cristecteristics
- 5. Colour Potential 'Coloursbility'
- Traceability Geographical Indicators & Certification

Physical Characteristics
Consistency
Yield of edible material
bean size, shell %, fat %, moisture,
foreign matter, insect
damage,clumped beans

Cocoa Butter Characteristics
Free Fatty Acid
Hardness

Colour Potential – "colourability" Important for cocoa powder



Traceability, Geographical & Certification

COCOA GAP - TOWARDS TRACEABILITY IN THE COCOA SUPPLY CHAIN

- Maintain appropriate farmer records.
 Prepare export grade cocoa as close to farmer as possible.
- Avoid mixing and blending.
- Marks, codes should allow traceability to and from collector/cooperative.
- Maintain lot integrity throughout the supply chain.



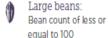
International Quality Standards

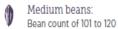
Refers to ISO 2541 "Cocoa beans – Specification (revised 2014) & ISO 1114 Cocoa beans – Cut Test

Other Standards including FCC terms

Bean size

ISO 2451 now also specifies bean size standards, defined by the bean count and usually expressed by the number of beans per 100g (see Appendix A for further details). The specifications are currently:

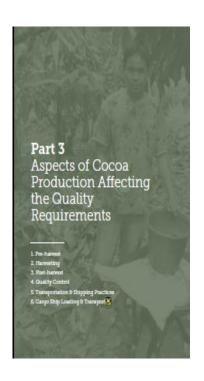






From June 2015, the FCC terms require the cocoa to be of a certain condition; namely "In addition to any specified quality terms, the parcel shall consist of beans which shall be reasonably;

- Uniform in size,
- Uniform in fermentation.
- Drv
- Homogenous in all other respects and the parcel shall be:
- Fit for the production of a foodstuff,
- Free from adulteration, contamination and rodents
- Virtually free from live insects (including mites) or other type of infestation,
- · Virtually free from germinated beans
- Within the customary range for violet or purple beans of the specified grade/ origin."



Collates information from sources including

- Codex Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Ochratoxin A Contamination
- **CCE Sustainable Cocoa Trainers Manual**
- ICCO CB Guidelines on Best Known Practices in the Cocoa Value Chain
- Research reports

Provides links to other sources eg ICCO Pesticides manual

- •Covers:
- Pre-harvest GAP
- •e.g. planting materials, cadmium uptake
- •integrated pest management,
- Harvesting
- Post-harvest GAP

Fermentation, Drying, Storage

Transportation & Shipping Practices





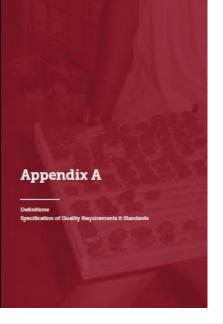


Fermentation should not Box fermentation.

Photos E Cros D Suitha M Glimour.

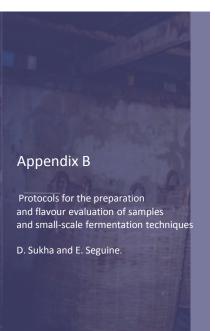
KEY POINTS: FERMENTATION

- appropriate to the variety, climate, quantity of beans and locally available
- Discard any pieces of husk, placenta, black beans, germinated beans.
- Ensure basket, platforms and any equipment is kept reasonably clean between fermentations.
- √ Site fermentation in a space gith adequate protection from rain, wind and direct sunlight.



Appendices

Definitions used in FCC quality contract Cut Test and Bean Count Methods



Contributed by Darin Sukha and Ed Seguine

Protocols and terminology developed by partners from research institutes and industry enabling flavour assessment using small-scale/basic laboratory equipment adopted by Cocoa of Excellence and Heirloom Cacao Preservation Initiatives

Outlines methods for small scale fermentations and drying techniques suitable for use where limited supply of raw cocoa beans eg experimental samples

Thanks to:

- Dr. Michelle J. End, Cocoa Research Association Ltd (CRA Ltd)
- Robin Dand, Darin Sukha & Ed Seguine
- Food and Drink Federation of the UK (FDF) for permission to use BCCCA publication as basis for this guide
- CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Q&P Working Group project management team
 Alison Branch, Paula Byrne, Alice Costa, Catherine Entzminger, Alain Fredericq, Martin Gilmour, Sabine Quintana, Alessia Squarcella, Sandra Ruiz, Graham Laird & Phil Sigley
- Experts: Roy Bateman, Hervé Beerens, Helmut Guenther, Ron Heistek, Marc Joncheere, Reinhard Matissek, & Richard Wood
- CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Q&P WG contributors: ADM, Armajaro, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, CasaLuker, Cemoi, Dutch Cocoa, Ferrero, Guittard, Mars, Mondelez, Nederland, Nestlé, Olam, Storck, Touton, Valrhona



Cocoa Research Association Ltd (CRA Ltd) is a non-profit organisation based in the UK which

carries out scientific research on behalf of Mars, Mondelez International and ICE Futures Europe

Download your copy now on www.cocoaquality.eu

Español

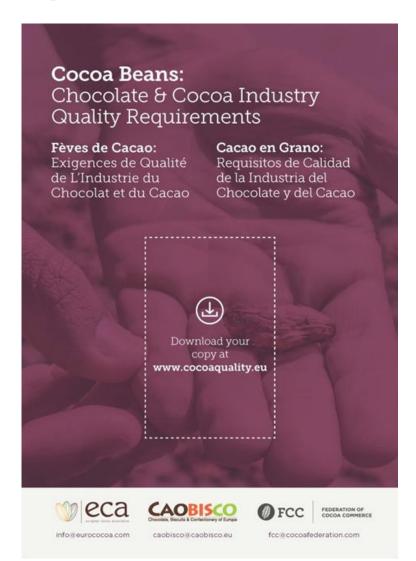


English



Français





Thank you

Specific questions can be sent via www.cocoaquality.eu

Or to: paula.byrne@caobisco.eu





