



International Commission  
for Uniform Methods  
of Sugar Analysis

# Historical and Contemporary Aspects of ICUMSA

## A British National Committee Perspective

Nick Bourne & Karen Pardoe

# Your presenters

## \* Dr Nick Bourne

- \* Former president, secretary and member of BNC
- \* 20+ years in the sugar industry, working for Tate and Lyle
  - \* Retired but providing consultancy services
- \* ICUMSA Associate Referee for GS3, Specialty Sugars

## \* Karen Pardoe

- \* Current president, former secretary and member of BNC
- \* 20+ years in the sugar industry, working for British Sugar
- \* ICUMSA Referee for GS2, White sugar
  - \* Associate Referee for S5 (Chemical Methods) and S7 (Indirect methods and new technologies)

# What is ICUMSA?

## International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis

- \* The only organisation solely concerned with the production of methods of analysis to aid sugar manufacture and the trade in sugar
- \* International organisation with members from over 20 countries from all around the world (both beet and cane sugar)
- \* Conference (Session) every two years
- \* 100+ methods in the ICUMSA Methods Book
- \* Methods adopted in specifications by EU, Codex Alimentarius, European Pharmacopoeia, US Food Chemicals Codex, OIML, ISBT, SAL/RSA

# Trading Sugar – The Pol Problem

*“The exact determination of the value of goods is essential to the promotion of their international exchange.”*

Sugar sold by appearance (colour)

- \* 1839: Use of reference sugars (later, colour tables)
- \* 1847: Eilhard Mitscherlich developed the first usable polarimeter
- \* 1871: “It is now scarcely any longer possible to buy sugar without polarisation.”
- \* 1897: Herzfeld founds ICUMSA (for authentication of quartz plates)

# The Birth of ICUMSA

*“took place without special formalities, without statute, and official registration.”*

- \* Assumed to be short lived, however Pol is the never ending story.
- \* First meeting in Hamburg 1897.
- \* 9 Germans + 1 Austrian at the meeting. The “International” in ICUMSA came from
- \* pledges of support from America, Belgium, France, Holland, and Italy.

# “Fog in Channel. Continent Isolated”

UK late to the party, finally joins ICUMSA in 1903 (6 years after founding)

- \* 1909: Meeting in London. One reporter optimistic that “as it had raised hopes that the English chemists, who until now had not taken a great part in international decisions, would cooperate in larger numbers and vote for the important resolutions.”
- \* 1932: Formation of National Committees.
- \* 1936: Meeting in London. Held at Institute of Chemistry. 80 members from 20 countries.

# The de Whalley Presidency 1954 - 1962



- ❖ Promoted use of ICUMSA as a handy acronym
- ❖ 5 Methods for invert determination adopted
- ❖ Concept of total water
- ❖ MA/CV for particle size

# The Carruthers Presidency 1970 - 1978

“Somebody talked of tea!”  
Albert “Ace” Carruthers  
created and led the Research  
Dept for British Sugar  
Corporation



[dreamstime.com](http://dreamstime.com)

- ❖ First “Official” method for polarisation of raw sugar
- ❖ Drive for ICUMSA to adopt more contemporary analytical methods
- ❖ New format for publishing the Proceedings of the international meetings
- ❖ Work with Codex Committee and European Community on methods for sugar analysis



# The Parkin Presidency 2007 - Present

Geoff Parkin has worked for  
British Sugar and Sudzucker



- ❖ Strategic planning committee
- ❖ Growth of proficiency testing scheme
- ❖ 2012 Cambridge meeting
- ❖ Changes to subject groupings
- ❖ 2014 ICUMSA registered as “Company Limited by Guarantee”, just 110 years after establishment

ICUMSA 

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# ICUMSA Methods - Basics

## General **S**ubject, **SP**ecifications & **S**tandards

- \* 9 GS – organised on product lines
  - \* Raw Sugar to Plantation White Sugar
- \* 5 SPS – applicable over the whole range of sugar industry analysis
- \* Method numbering unique to each method
  - \* Sequencing under product heading from Pol to microbiological methods
  - \* Unique to each method; first number is product of primary importance
  - \* E.g. GS2/1/3/9-15

# ICUMSA Methods - Development

- \* Methods developed by Referees and Associate Referees
- \* Validation by international collaborative study
  - \* Follow IUPAC protocol
- \* Study results determine whether Referee recommends method adoption
  - \* Through reporting of work at ICUMSA Plenary Session
- \* Three classes of method status
  - \* Official
    - \* Official (Reference) – defined in 2010
  - \* Accepted
  - \* Tentative

# ICUMSA Method - Standardisation

- \* Different methods may give different results for the same sample
  - \* Codex type 1 methods
- \* It is important to understand how well each method performs (accuracy and precision)
  - \* Codex criteria approach
- \* The most appropriate methods can then be selected and adopted within sugar specifications
- \* Where more than one Official Method exists for the same sample type and scope, there is a sub-category of Official (Reference)
  - \* Recommended to use methods with this status in case of any disputes

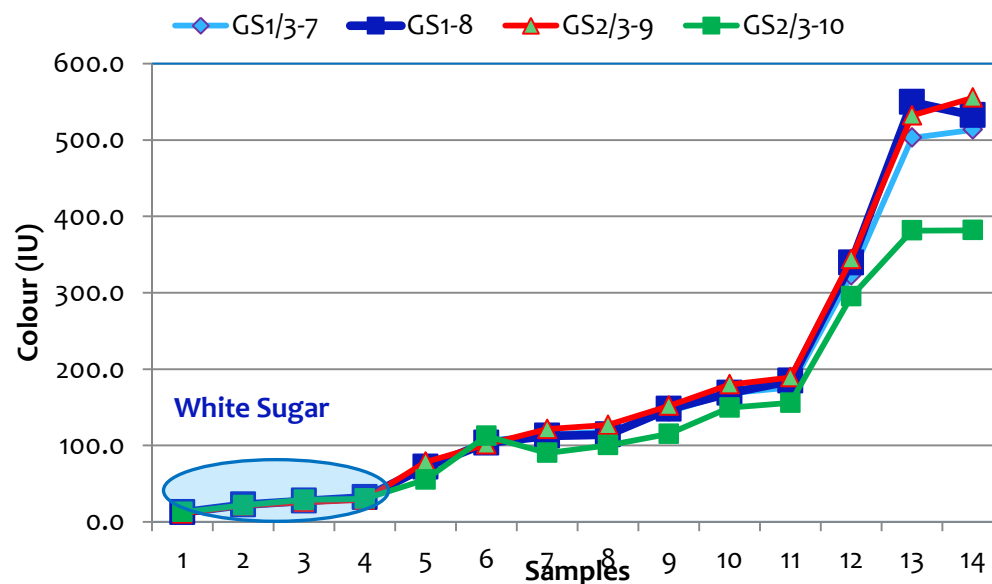
# ICUMSA Method - Colour

To many people, ICUMSA = Sugar Colour

- \* 4 ICUMSA methods for Sugar Colour
  - \* GS1/3-7, GS2/3-9, GS2/3-10, GS9/1/2/3-8
- \* Various collaborative tests
  - \* Sample types from white to raw cane sugar
  - \* Samples and participants from across the globe
  - \* Concern about effect pH has on the measurement

# ICUMSA Method - Colour

- \* 2002 collaborative test showed clear relationship between pH and colour
- \* Conclusion of work reported at 2012 session
- \* Solution colour measured at 'natural' pH of sugar provides no better precision than for that determined at pH 7.0



# Proficiency Testing Scheme

## SUGar analytes Proficiency Scheme

- \* Managed and operated by LGC (Standards PT)
- \* Technical advice provided by SUPS Advisory Group
  - \* Includes ICUMSA representatives
- \* Scheme operated Jan-Dec each year
  - \* White sugar - 15 chemical/physical analytes and 8 microbiological tests
  - \* Raw sugar – 7 chemical/physical analytes
  - \* Molasses – 5 chemical/physical analytes

# ICUMSA Methods - Change

- \* Work on re-numbering of the methods
  - \* The ICUMSA system of numbering is confusing to
- \* Work on complete standardisation of nomenclature and format of methods
  - \* Terminology will be harmonised and set for future methods
- \* Alternative formats for the Methods Book
  - \* Option for on-line access
- \* Further harmonisation with global standards
  - \* Link to Codex/ISO standards



# ICUMSA Future

## *Invest in the future!*

- \* ICUMSA work underlies much that is done in the international sugar trade and related areas
- \* ICUMSA work done by members is done on a voluntary basis
  - \* Need support for this work from employers
- \* Continued support by sugar companies, traders, etc. is an absolute requirement for the future of ICUMSA
  - \* Even in challenging commercial times