| General methods that measure both the higher (monomeric units > 9) and the lower molecular weight fraction (monomeric units <=9) (2) |                              |                           |                        |        |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| All foods (1)  | Method applicable for        | AOAC 2009.01              | Enzymatic-Gravimetry   | Type I |
|  | determining the content of   | AACC Intl 32-45.01 (2009) | High Pressure Liquid   |        |
|  | dietary fibres of higher and |                           | Chromatography         |        |
|  | lower molecular weight.      |                           |                        |        |
|  | The method is applicable in  |                           |                        |        |
|  | food that may, or may not,   |                           |                        |        |
|  | contain resistant starches.  |                           |                        |        |
| All foods (1)  | Method applicable to         | AACC Intl 32-50.01        | Enzymatic – Gravimetry | Type I |
|  | determining soluble,         | AOAC 2011.25 (2011)       | and HPLC               |        |
|  | insoluble and total          |                           |                        |        |
|  | dietary fibres               |                           |                        |        |

AACC International would like to recommend the endorsement of AACCI Approved Method 32-50.01 which is equivalent to AOAC Official Method of Analysis with inclusion into STAN 234.

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## Technical Discussion:

The method AACCI 32-50 / AOACI 2011.25 had been validated for the measurement of insoluble, soluble, and total dietary fiber in foods. This method is a variation of method AACCI 32-45/ AOACI 2009.01, which is endorsed in Codex STAN 234. The new method has been developed to give additional information about the nature of dietary fiber in the sample, namely a specific quantitation of soluble and insoluble fractions of the dietary fibers. This distinction between soluble and insoluble fiber is required by some member nations for the purpose of nutritional labeling regulations.