

Insect production: current EU Regulations and sector's 1-3 years roadmap for widening opportunities

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1. Introduction: IPIFF missions & Members

2. Short overview of EU Regulations applying to insects for food & feed

3. EU insect sector's roadmap for widening opportunities

1. INTRODUCTION: IPIFF MISSIONS AND MEMBERS



WHAT IS IPIFF? 'International Platform of Insects for Food & Feed'

- Originally founded in 2012 and formally established in 2015.
- ■Alliance of key players **42 members** today in the insect industry.
- ■The 'voice of insect producers' towards the European institutions & other relevant stakeholders.

IPIFF OBJECTIVES - 'Building a responsible sector'

- ■Promoting insects as top-tier source of nutrients for food & feed.
- ■Consolidating dialogue with EU public authorities & advocating for appropriate legislative frameworks.
- Support insect producers in the effective implementation of food & feed safety legislation.
- ■Promotion and/or development of **shared standards** & **best practices**.

1. INTRODUCTION: BUILDING A RESPONSIBLE SECTOR





1. INTRODUCTION: IPIFF MISSIONS AND MEMBERS



Belgium: Nusect, Inagro

Denmark:Danish Technological Institute

The Netherlands: Protix, Proti-Farm, Koppert, Amusca, Entogourmet B.V.

Ireland:

Andromeda, Hexafly

UK: IMBT Itd

France: Ynsect,
Micronutris,
Jimini's,
NextProtein,
Entomo Farm,
NextAlim,
Mutatec,
Innovafeed,
Alim' Ento,
Protifly
Entomojo
Les Fruits de Terre



Lithuania: Insectum

Germany: Hermetia, Snack Insects, Plumento Foods

Poland: HiProMine

Switzerland:

Entomos, Essento, BITS

Hungary: Fish farm Llc

Bulgaria: Nasekomo

Spain: MealFood Europe, Universitat Rovira i virgili, Proteinsecta

Italy: Italbugs, University of Parma Non European members BIOBEE, FlyingSpark, Entofood, AgriProtein, Beta Hatch



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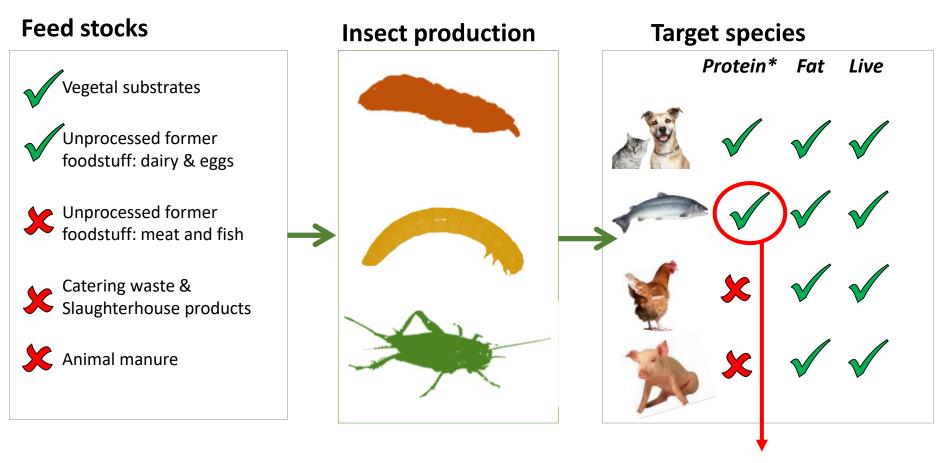
EU legislation- insect production in the EU



- Insects kept in the EU for the production of food, feed or other purposes are 'farmed animals' (Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 on Animal by Products)
- General requirements for food hygiene and animal Health apply to insect production (Reg (EC) No 178/2002 (General Food Law) and 183/2005 (Feed Hygiene)
- Invertebrates are excluded from Directive 98/58/EC: EU welfare rules do not apply to insects...however...important topic



EU Regulatory possibilities for insect PAPS use in animal feed



Allowed to be fed to fish as from 1st July 2017.

^{*} Non-hydrolysed protein (if classified "hydrolysed", all markets would be allowed)

2. FIRST SUCCESSES: PROCESSED INSECT PROTEINS AQUACULTURE







Eligible feed materials for insect feed materials



- Regulation (EC) No 767/2009: animals in the EU may be only be fed with safe feed & prohibition of feeding faces and separated digestive tract content.
- Animal by Products legislation prohibits to feed insects for feed use with manure or catering waste and unprocessed former foodstuffs containing meat or fish.
- Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 prohibits to feed insects with any PAPs, except fishmeal.
- EU residue limits for contaminants (Directive 2002/32/EC) apply to feed for insects and insects as feed materials.



EFSA'S RISK PROFILE OPINION 8 OCTOBER 2015 (1)

Main conclusions:

"When <u>currently allowed feed materials</u> are used as <u>substrate</u> to feed insects, the possible occurrence of <u>microbiological hazards</u> is expected to be <u>comparable</u> to their occurrence in <u>other non-processed sources</u> of protein of animal origin"





EFSA'S RISK PROFILE OPINION 8 OCTOBER 2015 (2)

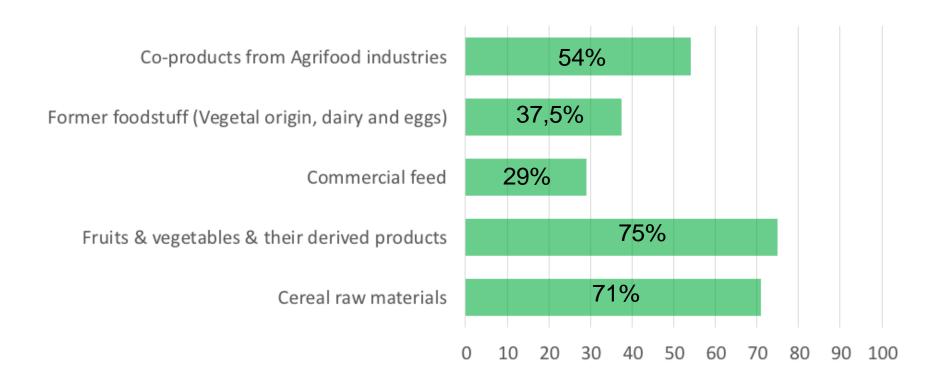
Main conclusions:

"the specific **production methods**, **the substrate used**, the stage of harvest, the insect species and developmental stage, as well as the **methods for further processing** will all have an impact on the occurrence and levels of biological and chemical contaminants in food and feed products derived from insects"





Substrates used by the IPIFF members to feed their insects





'New' EU Novel Food Legislation and its consequences for insect producers



Regulation 2015/2283 covers 'whole insects and their parts'.

Concrete implications

As from 1st Jan 2018, all types/forms of insects intended for human consumption must be authorized prior to their marketing within the EU

Companies intending to commercialize such products **must in principle submit a Novel Food application** to the European Commission. Once authorized, these applications become **'generic'**, unless **5-years data protection** is granted by the European Commission.



IPIFF Guidelines on Regulation (EU) 2015/2283

<u>Objective</u>: provide **an overview of the 'administrative steps'** to be followed by insect producers intending to submit a NF application.



Available on the IPIFF Website:

http://ipiff.org/



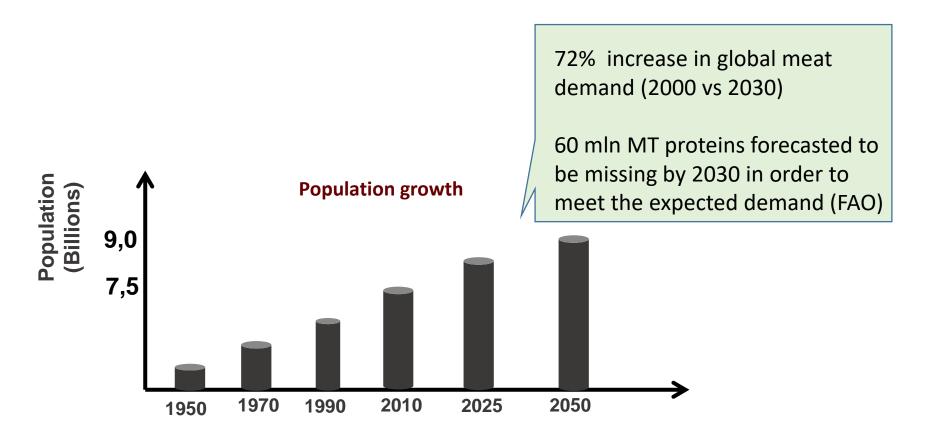
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Context: global population growth commands to 'double protein production' by 2050





Context: need for credible solutions to solve global challenges





Need for more 'high grade' proteins

- Direct replacement
- Alternative feed ingredients

'90 Millions tonnes of food wasted in the EU each year'

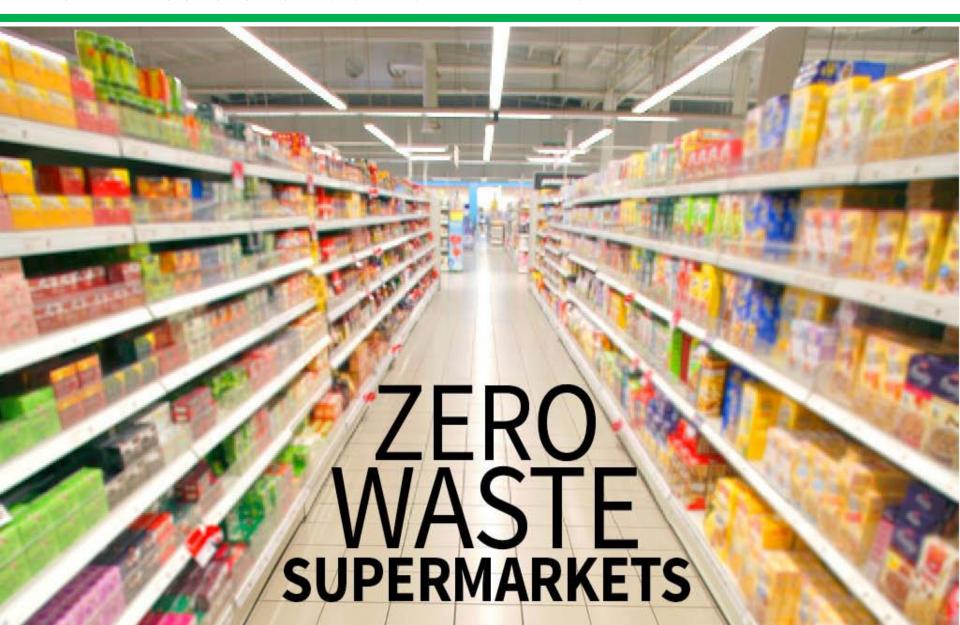
3. EU INSECT SECTOR'S ROADMAP: POULTRY





3. EU INSECT SECTOR 'S ROADMAP: FORMER FOODSTUFFS INCLUDING MEAT AND FISH









IPIFF policy position reg. the use of insects in animal feed



'IPIFF pleads for a new 'relaxation' of the EU feed ban rules so as to **authorise the use of insect PAPs in feed for other non-ruminant livestock animals** (pigs & poultry species)'.

'IPIFF pleads for **expanding scientific investigations** on the safe use of new substrates such as 'former foodstuffs' containing meat and fish or food losses from catering establishments (...) these products may be authorised as feed for insects <u>if</u> **EFSA assures that these do not entail safety risks'.**



Participation in EU funded Research Programmes



- **Horizon 2020** Work Programme: "<u>LC-SFS-17-2019: Alternative proteins for food and feed</u>".
- Horizon Europe (FP 9 Programme): opportunities for the insect sector
 to advance research on 'priority subjects' (e.g. options for feeding
 insects with alternative feed sources) and anticipate EU regulatory
 evolutions.



Ongoing & future IPIFF projects





- Publication of the IPIFF Guide on Good Hygiene Practices (by the end of 2018)
- Publication of **IPIFF vision paper** on the future of the European insect sector until 2030
- Setting up of the IPIFF Working Group 'food safety & consumer policy' and of the Task force on 'insect frass' & 'organic insect farming'
- Annual conference 'contribution of the EU insect sector to sustainable & competitive value chains' (6
 November 2018)





Questions?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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