

EFSA'S STAKEHOLDER WEBINAR ON THE NOVEL FOOD GUIDANCE UPDATE

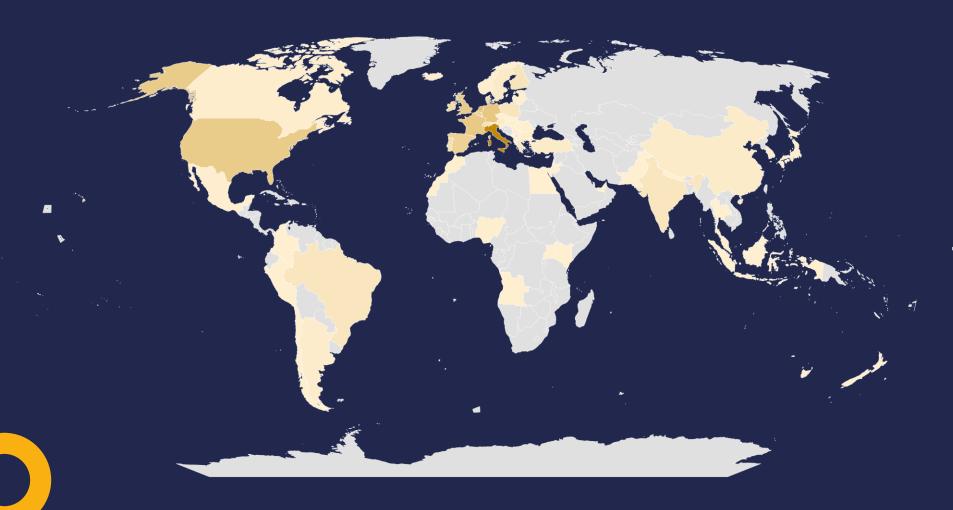


HOUSEKEEPING RULES

- You are now connected to the audio/video broadcast. This is a one-way audio/communication channel (listen/view only mode).
- The event is held in English.
- The event is being **recorded**, and the recording will be published on EFSA's website, along with the presentations.
- After the event, attendees will receive a link to a survey to evaluate EFSA's event services.



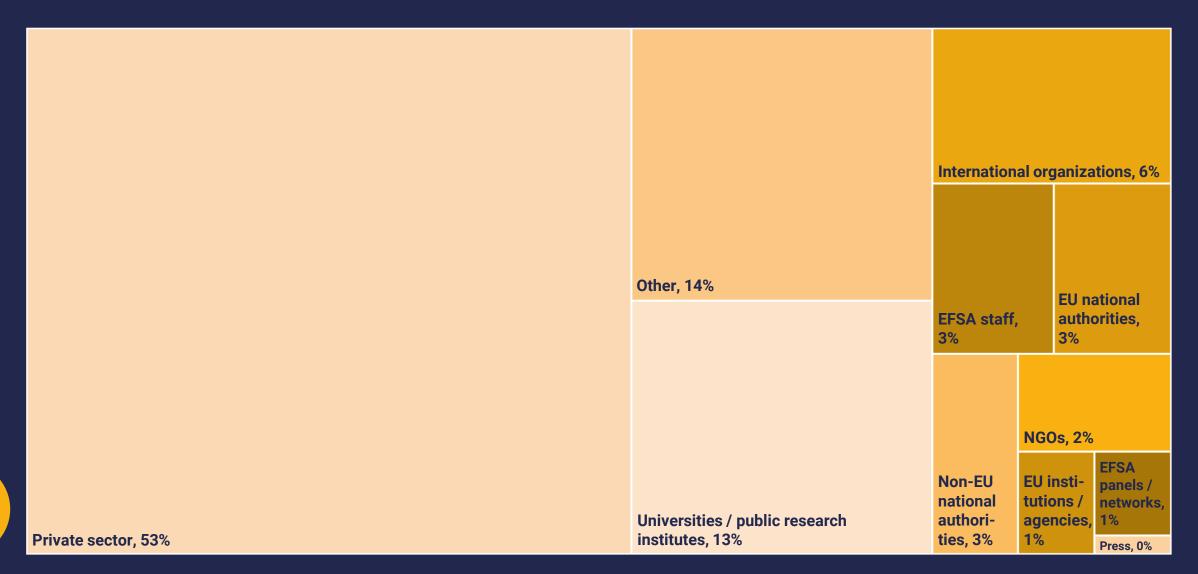
EFSA'S STAKEHOLDER WEBINAR ON THE NOVEL FOOD GUIDANCE UPDATE



844 registrants from **62** countries



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OBJECTIVES OF THE WEBINAR

- Explaining the main elements of novelty in the updated guidance document
- Illustrating the ongoing public consultation and providing guidance on how stakeholders can contribute input
- Starting to address questions and requests for clarification received* from stakeholders regarding the draft guidance document.





TODAY'S MODERATOR AND SPEAKERS



Ana Afonso

Head of Unit

Nutrition &

Food Innovation Unit



Andrea Germini

Team leader

Novel Foods

Product characterization



Ermolaos Ververis

Scientific Officer

Novel Foods

Product characterization



Emanuela Turla
Senior Scientific Officer
Novel Foods
Product characterization



George Kass
Team leader
Novel Foods
Product safety



Wolfgang Gelbmann
Senior Scientific Officer
Novel Foods
Product safety



AGENDA

15:10-15:25

Risk assessment of Novel Foods by EFSA

Andrea Germini

15:25-15:45

Update of the Novel Food Guidance: purpose & overview of proposed changes

Ermolaos Ververis

15:45-15:55

Break

15:55-17:55

Questions & Answers

Wolfgang Gelbmann, Andrea Germini, George Kass, Emanuela Turla and Ermolaos Ververis

17:55-18:00

Close of the webinar

Ana Afonso





RISK ASSESSMENT OF NOVEL FOODS BY EFSA

Andrea Germini

Team leader

Novel Foods - Product characterization

Nutrition & Food Innovation Unit



EFSA's Stakeholder Webinar on the Novel Food Guidance Update

WHAT IS A NOVEL FOOD IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?



Foods or ingredients that have not been used for human consumption to a significant degree in the EU before 15 May 1997

- Phenylcapsaicin
- Non-sticky base for chewing gum
- Ice-structuring protein

New synthetised or isolated compounds







- Krill oil
- Lycopene from Blakeslea trispora
- Yellow mealworms (Tenebrio molitor)

New sources





- UV-treated yeast or mushrooms
- Milk products fermented with B. xylanisolvens

New processes & technologies





- Haskap berries
- Cacao pulp
- Coffee leaves

Traditional













NOVEL FOOD CATEGORIES | REGULATION (EU) 2015/2283



New or modified molecular structure



From microorganisms, fungi or algae



From plants or their parts



Vitamins and minerals from new process / nanomaterials



Of mineral origin



From animals or their parts



Cell or tissue cultures derived from the living



Engineered nanomaterials



Exclusive use in food supplements prior to May 1997





NOVEL FOOD AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE IN THE EU











Validate the dossier

Mandate EFSA to
carry out the risk
assessment

Carry out the risk assessment

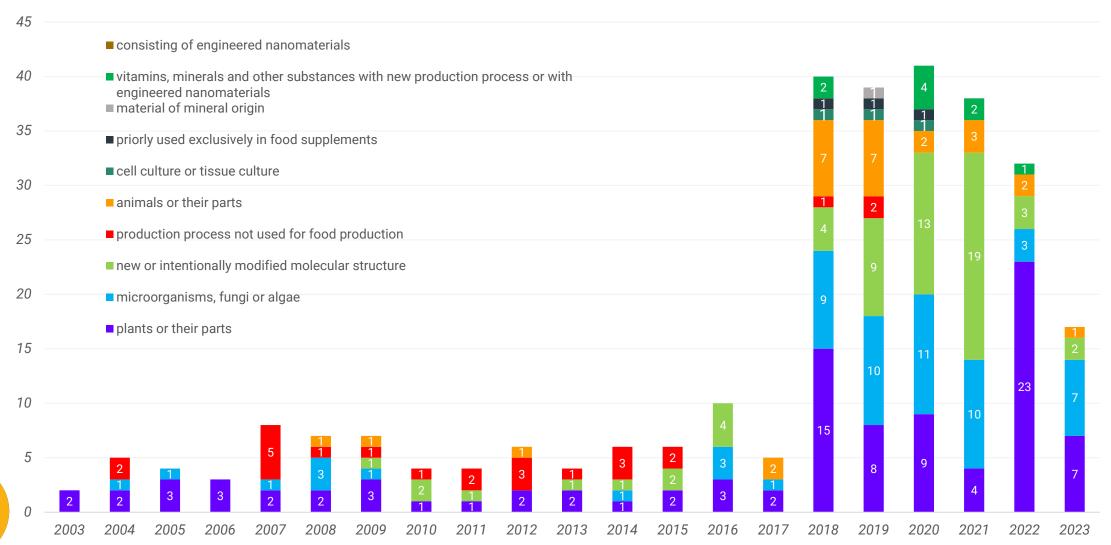
9 months

May request additional information to the applicant

Decide on market authorisation Integration to the Union List of authorized novel foods



NOVEL FOOD APPLICATIONS ENTERED EFSA'S RISK ASSESSMENT





TRENDS IN THE NOVEL FOODS AREA

















NOVEL PROTEINS AND THEIR SOURCES





Novel sources



Sugars replacers

Isomaltulose

Allulose

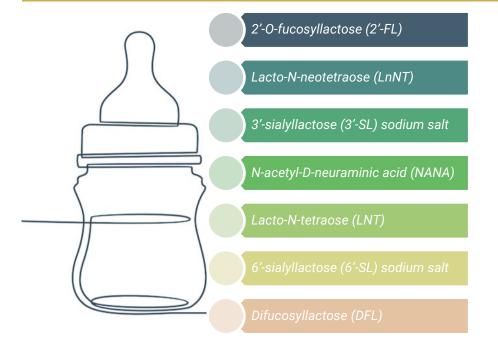
Isomalto-oligosaccharide

Cellobiose

Galacto-oligosaccharides

D-tagatose

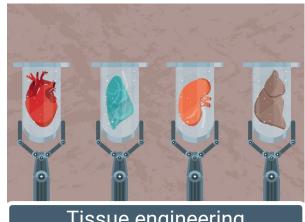
Human identical Milk Oligosaccharides (HiMOs)



NOVEL CARBOHYDRATES

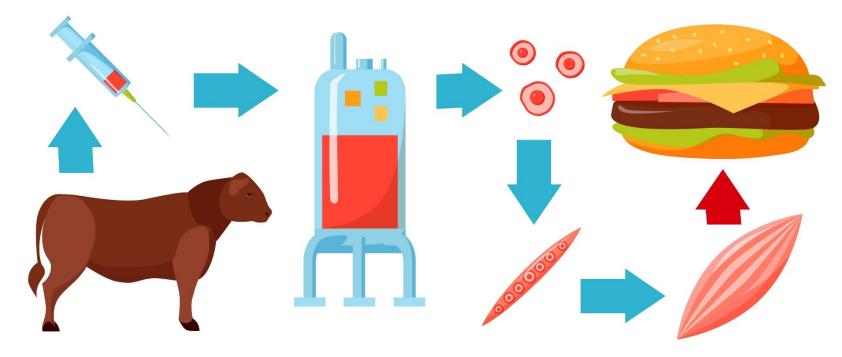


CELL CULTURE-DERIVED FOODS OF ANIMAL/PLANT ORIGIN



Tissue engineering



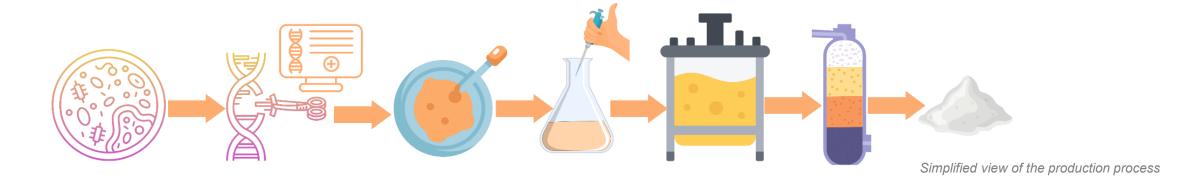


Simplified view of the production process



Source: shuttestock.com

PRECISION FERMENTATION



Absence of a regulatory definition

Engineered microbial cell factories in the production of food ingredients

Pre-market authorisation under **different regulatory frameworks** (e.g., novel foods, food additives and flavourings, GMOs, etc.



EFSA's SCIENTIFIC COLLOQUIUM 27



EFSA's Scientific Colloquium 27 "Cell culturederived foods and food ingredients"

- 11 May 2023, 09.00 12 May 2023, 12.30 (CEST)
- Brussels, Belgium and online







PRECISION FERMENTATION

- Identify relevant sectors in the agri-food system
- Review state of the art of relevant concepts, technologies, and derived products
- Discuss emerging safety and methodological aspects and their impact on EFSA's risk assessment approaches



- https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/events/efsas-scientific-colloquium-27-cell-culture-derived-foods-and-food-ingredients - EFSA's Scientific colloquium report



UPDATE OF THE NOVEL FOOD GUIDANCE: PURPOSE & OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED CHANGES

Ermolaos Ververis

Scientific Officer

Novel Foods - Product characterization

Nutrition & Food Innovation Unit



EFSA's Stakeholder Webinar on the Novel Food Guidance Update

EFSA GUIDANCE ON NOVEL FOODS - UPDATE

EFSA Guidance on the preparation and submission of an application for authorisation of a novel food in the context of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283

- Mandate from EC received & accepted by EFSA: June 2023
- Deadline: June 2024
- Considerations:
 - Regulatory Updates: Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2469
 - EFSA's experience in assessing novel foods
 - Advances in science and technologies

EFSA's experience

- Centralised assessment of multiple & heterogeneous novel food dossiers
- New EFSA cross-cutting guidance applicable
- Risk assessment methodological advances
- New EFSA tools
- Engagement & feedback from stakeholders (e.g., EFSA Scientific colloquium in cell culture-derived for

Administrative
guidance for the
preparation of
applications on
novel foods:
parallel update

EFSA GUIDANCE ON NOVEL FOODS - UPDATE

Current Timeline





SUBSECTIONS

IDENTITY OF THE NOVEL FOOD

EXPANDING/EXPLAINING THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS:

- What is the Novel Food (NF)
- When are non-novel ingredients considered part of the NF
- Nomenclature of NFs
 - chemical substances,of mineral origin,polymers
 - consisting of, isolated from or produced from **microorganisms**

consisting of, isolated from or produced from plants, macroscopic fungi and algae, or their parts

consisting of, isolated from or produced from **animals** or their parts

from **cell culture or tissue** culture derived from animals, plants, macroscopic fungi or algae

containing or consisting of engineered nanomaterials

from animals

from plants, macroscopic fungi or algae



IDENTITY OF THE NOVEL FOOD



- New identifiers
- Insights into identification methods/techniques
- Suitable comparators
- ECHA guidance (identification & naming)



- The role of microorganisms in the NF production
- -GM production strains: purpose, characterisation & structure of genetic modification(s)
- Viable cells & DNA of production strains
- QPS*, genes of concern, WSG**



- Experimental verification of the identity
- Identity vs growing region(s)
- Identify vs harvesting season
- Non-GMO statement



IDENTITY OF THE NOVEL FOOD



- Verification of the identity
- Suitability for human consumption
- Animals' health status
- Origin of initial livestock
- Non-GMO statement



- Creation of two subsections
- Requirements for established cell lines and primary cells
- Compliance with inspection requirements & absence of zoonotic agents
- Information on whether the cells or tissues sourced from a non-GM source have been genetically modified



- EFSA Guidance on risk assessment of nanomaterials to be applied in the food and feed chain (2021).
- ≠ small particles (including nanoparticles)



PRODUCTION PROCESS

General provisions

input material; materials' compliance; production yield;
 novel aspects of the process; quality and safety assurance; standardization criteria

Considerations for specific production process steps

 description of conditions/farming practices; culture conditions; biological agents; post-harvest handling procedures; inactivation/removal of food enzymes; status of enzymes

Considerations for specific novel food categories

plant, fungi, algae, or animal – derived; chemical synthesis – derived;
 microorganism-employed production processes; cell culture or tissue culture - derived

Additional considerations

 multiple producers; changing the production process during the risk assessment/after the eventual authorization



COMPOSITIONAL DATA

Explanation on the role of compositional data in the risk assessment

Subsections

General requirements

- Analytical methods
- Addressing compositional variability
- Sampling practices
- Compositional analytes

Single substances and simple mixtures

Complex mixtures and whole foods

Stability

Impact of processing on the novel food in the proposed-for-use matrices



SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications encompass chemical, physicochemical, nutritional, and microbiological parameters defining the identity and safety of novel foods.

- Role in Risk Management
- Inclusion of key descriptors, source names, microbial strains, and production process details.
- Major constituents, proximate analytes, characteristic components, safety parameters, and quality/stability indicators.
- Applicants must justify each parameter and its limits, supported by compositional and stability analysis data.
- Specifications should be verifiable using the indicated analytical techniques, with information on method's sensitivity provided.



HISTORY OF USE OF THE NOVEL FOOD AND/OR ITS SOURCE



the novel food

- Use of the novel food as food in countries outside the EU
- Non-food uses
- Extent of use
- Population groups for which it's been a dietary component
- Its role in the diet
- Handling and preparation methods



Information on compositionInformation on

- Information on production
- Experience from the use of products from the source



PROPOSED USES AND USE LEVELS AND ANTICIPATED INTAKE OF THE NOVEL FOOD

Subsections

Target Population

The target population is the general population when no labelling restrictions can be applied

Proposed uses & use levels

Requirements for food ingredients, whole foods, food supplements and particular food categories

Anticipated Intake of the novel food

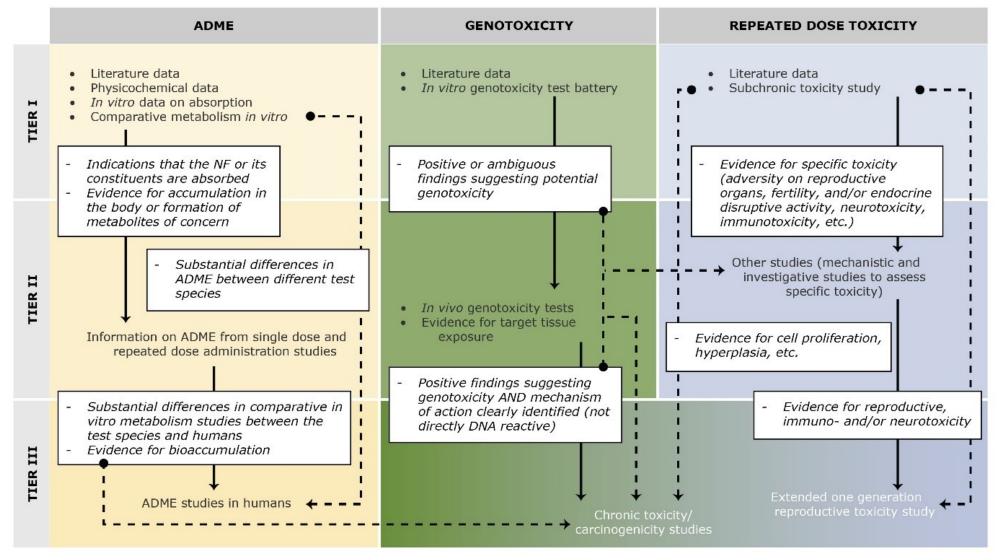
DietEx, FAIM tool

Combined intake considering other sources of the NF or its main constituents

Estimated exposure to undesirable substances



ADME & TOXICITY TESTING - TIERED APPROACH





NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

Excess intake of nutrients

• Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (ULs) or HBGVs if ULs not available; background diet

Explaining the concept of "nutritionally disadvantageous" in the novel food risk assessment

Inadequate intake of essential nutrients

• antinutrient content; replacement of foods in the diet; essential nutrients

Specific considerations for novel foods proposed as new sources of micronutrients

 EFSA guidance on new sources of micronutrients for novel foods proposed as new sources of vitamins and minerals

Specific considerations for novel protein sources

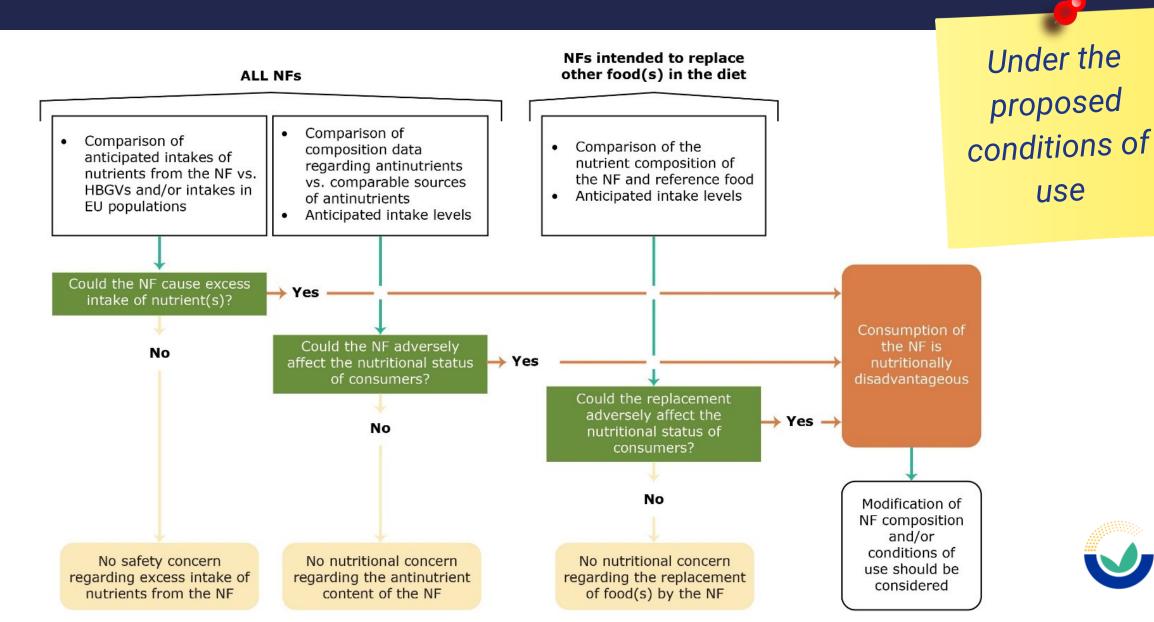
 Protein quality (ileal digestibility & indispensable amino acids); Digestible Indispensable Amino Acid Score (DIAAS)

Additional information

• in vitro, in silico, animal models, and/or human studies (interaction of NF/diet/nutrients)



INVESTIGATING THE NUTRITIONAL IMPACT OF THE NOVEL FOOD



ALLERGENICITY

- (a) **to inform risk managers** about the allergenic properties of a NF which may serve them for their marketing authorisation decisions <u>including</u> those with regards to possible labelling requirements and
- (b) to collect the available evidence related to the allergenicity of a NF and to generate a limited set of data in order gain some knowledge about the respective properties of the NF.

NF divided in four sub-categories

- 1. NF with NO protein content derived from the production process
- 2. NF derived from allergenic foods subject to MANDATORY ALLERGEN LABELLING with no proteins from other sources
- 3. NF derived from allergenic foods NOT subject to mandatory allergen labelling
- 4. NF for which the allergenic potential is UNKNOWN
 - Single protein & simple protein mixtures
 - Complex protein mixtures and whole foods





QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Wolfgang Gelbmann, Andrea Germini, George Kass, Emanuela Turla & Ermolaos Ververis

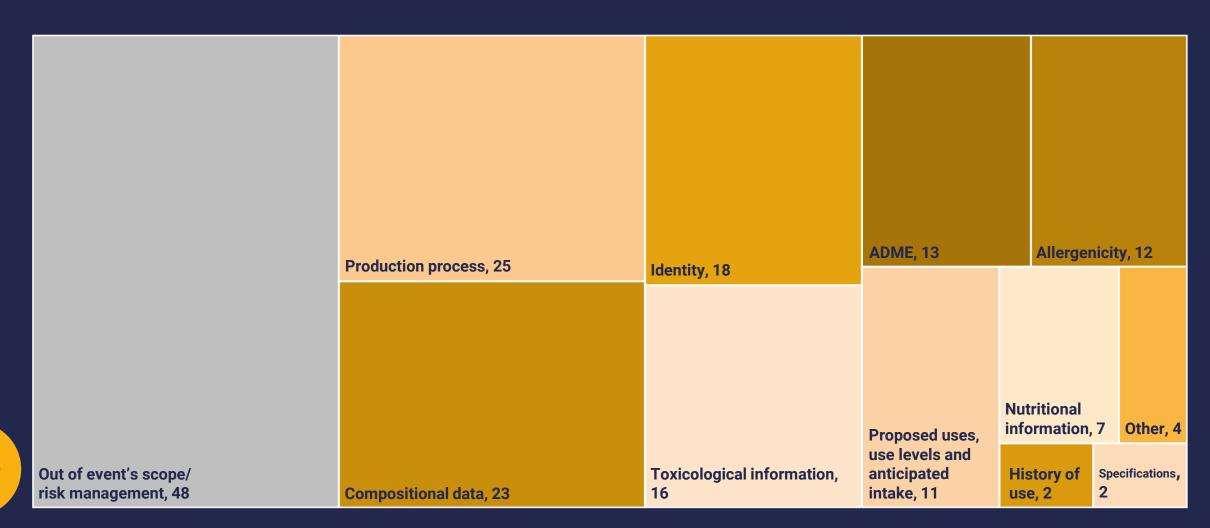
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EFSA's Stakeholder Webinar on the Novel Food Guidance Update

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS RECEIVED

181 questions submitted by 76 registrants



IDENTITY

- Status of products produced using multiple (novel or not) sources
- The role of non-novel components in the product to be assessed
- Novel Food origin EU or global?
- Identity vs Whole Genome Sequencing
- Established accepted purity levels
- Taxonomy
- Use of GM- microorganisms in the production of novel foods requirements & additional testing
- Demonstration of non-GM status
- Engineered nanomaterials vs nanoparticles



PRODUCTION PROCESS

- Required level of details in the production process description
- The role of food safety management systems, HACCP etc.
- Food contact material compliance
- Information on raw material
- Use of food enzymes in the risk assessment
- Production process scale
- Changes in the production process during risk assessment/after authorisation



COMPOSITIONAL DATA & SPECIFICATIONS

- The role of compositional data in the NF Risk Assessment
- At least five batches independently produced to be analysed
- Use of omics in the compositional characterisation
- Components not previously used for food production
- Compositional variability among batches
- Thoroughness of the compositional characterisation
- Sources for hazard identification
- Analytical methods accepted
- Appropriate (compositional) comparators
- Interrelationship of compositional data and specifications
- Specifications vs generic authorisations



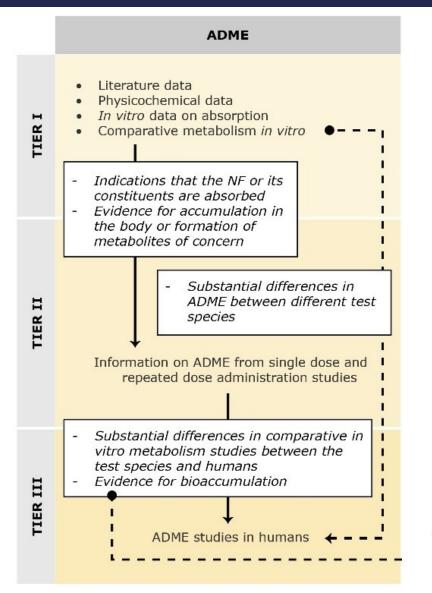
HISTORY OF USE & PROPOSED USES, USE LEVELS, INTAKE

- Documenting the history of use
- EU dietary exposure tools available
- Conducting the exposure assessment applicant vs EFSA
- Authorised uses: novel foods vs food additives
- Use of national dietary survey food consumption data/background diet
- Combined exposure of authorised uses and new intended uses
- Exposure to undesirable substances



ABSORPTION, DISTRIBUTION, METABOLISM, EXCRETION (ADME)

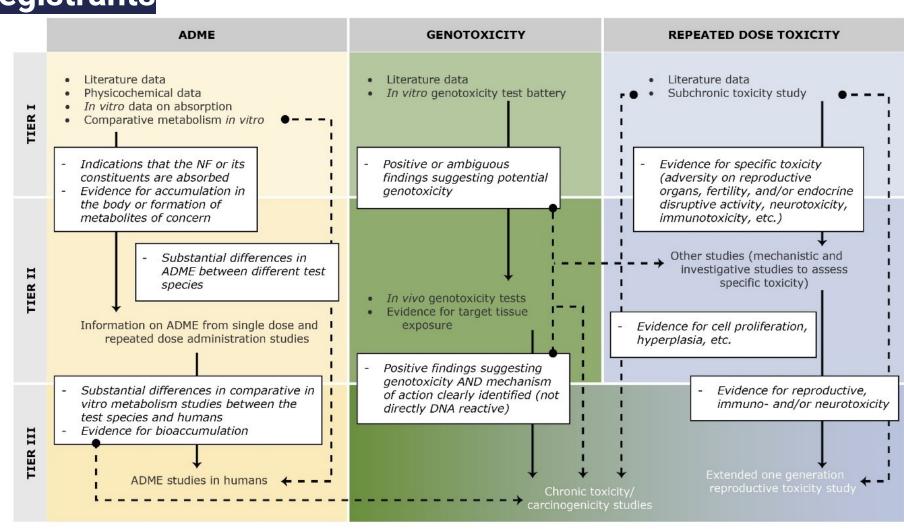
- Need for ADME studies
- Determinants for the need of in vivo studies: identity, compositional data, special NF groups
- In vitro and in vivo studies: Protocols for conducting the studies
- NAMs for ADME: validated approaches





TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Determinants for the need of in vivo studies
- Use of New Approach Methodologies (NAMs)
- What to test?
- Triggers
 between TIERs
- Need to follow
 OECD test
 guidelines & GLP



NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

- The concept of nutritionally disadvantageous
- Antinutrient-related considerations
- Protein digestibility: Use of in vivo vs in vitro studies
- Nutritional assessment: appropriate food comparators

ALLERGENICITY

- The role of literature data in addressing allergenicity aspects
- Standard protocols for allergenicity assessment
- Adequacy of in silico comparison of NF to know allergens
- Approach for "major" vs. "minor" allergens
- Tiered approach for investigating allergenicity
- Use of in silico models
- Analyzing complex protein mixtures and whole foods
- Follow-Up Analysis for potential cross-allergenicity
- Investigating food intolerances
- Dose-response



THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING OUR WEBINAR!



The written public consultation on the draft updated novel food guidance remains open until 14 April



The recording and presentations from this webinar will be made available on EFSA's website in the coming days



Please take a few minutes to complete the satisfaction survey that you will receive by email



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