



#### Globalisation of diet: risk/benefit of insect consumption

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Conference on the impact of globalisation on the emergence of new risks in the food chain

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Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal



# **Outline**



- Insects as food traditions and novel initiation
- Insects food of the history and our future?
- Why should we eat and why not? (advantage and possible risks)
- Ethical considerations
- Conclusions





#### **Promoting insect eating**



Previous documents, events

http://www.fao.org /forestry/edibleins ects/en/ http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Chair-groups/Plant-Sciences/Laboratoryof-Entomology/Edible-insects.htm





#### **Importance of insects**



- Environment: pollination, waste decomposition, maintaining
- equilibrium and biodiversity of nature, waste bioconversion
- Products: honey, silk, bee-wax, colorants etc
- Medicinal: toxins, propolis, maggot therapy, healing wounds...
- Feed: source of protein
- Food: combating hunger
  - improve nutrition

#### for pleasure











#### Entomophagy

(greek. - <u>ἕντομος</u> éntomos = "insect" and <u>φἄγεῖν</u> phagein = "eating"

nébih Termőföldtől az asztalig

- Insects eaten by humans
- more than 2000 edible insects (in April 2014)
- in 130 countries
- ca. 2 billion people





(Source: FAO, 2014)

#### How can we get our daily insects?

- Picking/collecting from the nature
- Semidomestication
- Mass-rearing
- Buying from market/internet







### Why to eat insects?

#### **Benefits**



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# Food and feed security



Growing population (by 2050 over 9 billion)

- Increasing demand for animal-based protein
- Growing number of animals, demand for feed
- Land and water pollution, over-grazing, over-fishing, destruction of environment...

#### **Insects are everywhere**

- Reproduce quickly, can be reared on bio (food) waste
- High feed conversation rate (insect 2:1, beef 8:1)
- Used as food or feed ingredients, as well



## **Nutritional value**



- High protein, fat and mineral content
- Rich in fibre and micronutrient
- High in unsaturated fatty acids, essential amino-acids

WinFood study Greeninsect project



Picture: Children and Mothers participating at WinFood study

### **Environmental considerations**



- Low environmental footprint
- Less water, less greenhouse gases
- Less land-dependent
- Insects can feed on bio-waste, such as food and human waste, compost and animal slurry
- Alternative for traditional feed
  But: accidental release of insects
  to the environment?





# Why have to be careful?

#### **Potencial risks**



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# Are insects safe to eat?



- Some yes, some not
- In Europe no tradition, no knowledge
- Not widely known what are edible, what are not
- Some insect produce venoms, toxins (eg. scorpions, bees, warps), some cause allergy
- Careful hazard analysis/risk assessment needed



#### SOME PRODUCTS





www.hotlix.com www.crunchycritters.com www.selfridges.com www.bugsoriginals.nl



# **HACCP** analysis of chain





- Pathogens, pesticides, heavy metals, mycotoxins
- Allergens, toxins, pathogens, chitin
- Degradation products, pathogens
- Extraction agents, solvents, additives



### **Risk assessment**



- Advisory report on the risk associated with the consumption of mass-reared insects
- (Netherlands Food and Consumer Safety Authority 15 October 2014)
- Main issues: microbial contamination (process hygiene criteria), toxic substances, chitin as physical hazard, allergenicity
- Potencial occupational risk: hypersensitivity
- Shelf-life (1 year is OK?)
- No toxicological studies yet



#### FASFC, 3 September 2014



Advice 14-2014 of the Scientific Committee of the FASFC and advice SHC N° 9160 of the Superior Health Council on food safety aspects of insects destined for human consumption

Main issues:

- microbial, chemical, physical hazards,
- allergenicity, importance of labeling,
- cross-reaction with seafood and dust-mites,
- importance of heating step before consumption
  More research needed!



# Legislation in the EU



- Controversial
- Novel food? 258/97/EC
- Food of animal origin? 853/2004/EC
- Pre-market approval needed?
- And for feed?
- EFSA has been asked for RA/advice
- Guidance document is in process (DG SANCO)
- Some insects are tolerated



#### **Questions to NEBIH**











2013 – selling

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2010 – scorpion vodka

2012 – cherry with larvae

# **Ethical issues**



- Animal welfare
- Free choice of the consumer (proper product information, labelling)
- The disgust factor ("yuck factor")



(Source: Eilenberg J., NL)



# In Hungary



- We do not eat our friends (cats, dogs)
- Neither our enemies (snakes, snails, rats, mice etc.)
- Nor insects, worms "Rather eaten by worms than eating worms" "Inkább egyenek meg a férgek, mint hogy a férget megegyem" (Karinthy Frigyes)

Shall we change our attitude?



# CONCLUSIONS



- Insect-eating not common in EU. It should be considered novel food.
- Industrial mass-rearing of insects is new technology.
  It needs thorough hazard analysis (HACCP)
- Risk assessment of insect eating would be welcomed
- More microbial and toxicological research needed
- Proper labelling and consumer information inevitable
- Sound and solid legislative background is urgent since the entrepreneurs are on their way to fulfill the new demands



# ENJOY!

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