

My recent history in uropean Regulations fo food and feed

Authorised as Novel

EC Rea 2017/893

TM is regulated

under Reg (EU)

2015/2283

CAGR

2020-

2027

(%)

26.5

12

45.7

(c)

5.77

(f)

11.3

24.7

14.1

5.3

(1)

(bn = billions)

Regulations

2.48

21.4

14.7

(h)

0.12

(m)

Food, EC Impl

Reg 2021/882

ΕU

Global

Market

2019

(bn \$)

0.70

0.69

(a)

0.15

83.4

(e)

1.05

6.8

4.5

0.07

(i)

Global Market of insects-based

Statistics referring to: (a) 2018;

(b) 2024; (c) 2019-2025, (d)

2025.(e) 2017. (f) 2017-2024 (g) 2024, (h) 2030; (i) 2018-

2028; (l) 2018; (m) 2028.

EC Reg 2021/1372

2021

Aug

2021

Jun

2017

2015

Nov

Recent about TM use.

GLOBAL

MARKE Edible

insects

Insect

Feed

Proteins

Oil

Chitin

Chitosan

Organic

Fertilizers

PHA

products^{3,4}

Novel

Food

A new approach for safeguarding agrobiodiversity by using edible insect **Tenebrio molitor**

Simona Errico, Alessandra Verardi, Paola Sangiorgio, Anna Spagnoletta, Stefania Moliterni, Salvatore Dimatteo, Ferdinando Baldacchino, Roberto Balducchi

in s for Reg 1372 (1372) (1372	The growing food demand and the world population increase require urgent solutions. <i>Tenebrio molitor</i> (TM) is a potential protein source, but its large-scale rearing is not sustainable ¹ . The use of agri-food waste to feed TM larvae increases its sustainability. Indeed, TM degrades many substrates ² and even plastics due to its highly differentiated microbiota. Furthermore, by feeding on plastic-producing microorganisms, TM can free poly- hydroxyalkanoates (PHA) ³ . Finally, the exploitation of the products deriving from TM rearing waste (chitin, fertilizers, etc.) improves the production cost-effectiveness.	Conventional protein sources Conventional animal feed (soybean meal and fishmeal) can lead to resources and ecosystems depletion. Moreover, soybean meal involves the no solved question of GMOs. Conventional livestock accounts for 77% of global farming land and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, water scarcity, and deforestation. Conventional protein sources lead to agrobiodiversity loss.	Novel feed & food Sustainable use of TM can mitigate biodiversity loss, as it provides alternative proteins and nutrients ⁴ and can indirectly save land and water from plastic and agri-food waste pollution.
	FOOD SYSTEM CHAIN TM in the protection of agrobiodiversity Plastic waste Food surplus and FLW PHA-producing bacteria Chitin/Chitosan, Fertilizers, Biochar, Biodiesel Food surplus and FLW PHA-producing bacteria Therebrio molitor (TM) Food surplus and FLW Larvae, Meals, Oil, TM-based foods, etc.		

Research Contributions to the Congress

TM is a valid alternative to conventional protein sources for animal feed and human food⁵. TM rearing based on the use of agri-food waste contributes to biodiversity protection. Indeed, it reduces the land use for crops to feed TM and allows better management of waste. In this context, at the ENEA Trisaia Research Centre (Italy), the PROBIO Laboratory has developed innovative farming methods that use low-value substrates, such as vegetable waste, to produce high-quality bioproducts.

TM can also contribute to plastic degradation and releases bioplastics from producing microorganisms. In doing so, TM reduces the long-term negative impact of plastic on biodiversity. In conclusion, TM offers a relevant strategic asset for the protection of agrobiodiversity.

Tenebrio molitor rearing on bran, at ENEA - Trisaia **Research Centre**

References

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