



# MANAGING FOOD INNOVATION: NOVEL FOODS, INGREDIENTS & PROCESSES

## Food Regulatory Practices

*11 December 2025*

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# Novel Foods (NF), Ingredients & Processes

## ❑ Global drivers for food innovation

- Diversification of food sources of high nutritional quality
- Sustainability
- Demand for products aligned with consumers' values

## ❑ Wide spectrum

- Novel ingredients
- Novel production systems
- Novel processes and technologies
- Novelty in food or ingredient attributes



# Challenges

## ❑ For regulators

- Assessing safety of foods with limited history of consumption
- Developing fit-for-purpose risk assessment approaches
- Harmonizing definitions and standards across jurisdictions

## ❑ For innovators

- Substantial investment
- Extended development timelines
- Absence of clear, predictable regulatory pathways can delay market entry, increase costs, create uncertainty for investment



# Need for Global Alignment

- ❑ More predictable, transparent, science-based regulatory environments foster
  - Innovation and investment
  - Fair practices in the food trade
  - Consumer protection
- ❑ Frameworks must be able to integrate new scientific evidence, learn from international experiences
- ❑ Supported by international guidance through Codex



# Examples of NF Regulatory Environments

	Canada	EU	USA
NF regulation	Yes	Yes	No
Risk perception	Product-oriented; Risk-based	Process-oriented; Hazard-based	Product-oriented; Risk-based
Data exclusivity	No	Yes	No (GRAS-public)
Pre-market safety assessment	Yes	Yes	No (except additives)
Use of NAMs	Some acceptance (case-by-case)	Limited and slow uptake	Minimal formal integration
Adaptability to disruptive technologies	Moderate	Cautious	Limited
Recognition of foreign assessments	Limited	Limited	No
Transparency / predictability	Moderate	High	Moderate





# How to Address “New Food Sources and Production Systems”? Codex Discussions

❑ Discussed in CAC 44, 45, 46

❑ 2 perspectives (CL 2023/31):

- Dedicated mechanism, OR
- Existing Codex structures and procedures are sufficient

❑ CAC46 conclusion

- New work on NFSPS can be submitted to existing committees, CCEXEC, CAC
- Encouragement for concrete, science-based proposals, discussion papers
- More clarity on the work required would inform the need for a new dedicated mechanism



# Relevance to Africa

## ❑ Drivers:

- African indigenous crops traditional ingredients with functionality – With an important Potential
- Value Addition Needed in the Agri-food sector
- Export ambitions,
- Investments Needed in technology
- Novel Processes are Beneficial to

## ❑ Variable regulatory approaches to NF

- ARSO Leadership in Novel Food - Underpinned by AFRAF leadership
- Guidance needed and Capacity Building
- Many countries are importers and exporters of NF



Opportunity to Transform

**GFoRSS**  
Global Food Regulatory Science Society

 **UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL** | Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences

 **IUFoST**  
GFoRSS is a disciplinary organization of IUFoST

# Considerations for AFRAF

- ❑ Follow Developments in African Countries and Other Regions
- ❑ Example: For NF of greatest potential / regulatory interest in the region
  - Common guidelines for safety assessment
  - Collaborative safety assessments
  - Shared access to assessment outcomes
- ❑ Benefits
  - Accelerate standardization of NF
  - Participate actively in shaping standards





# Opportunities for Collaboration & Regulatory Convergence

## ❑ Harmonization of principles

- Safety assessment and decision-making guided, where feasible, by common definitions, transparent procedures, science-based criteria
- Supported by agreed methodologies and standards

## ❑ Facilitation of mutual confidence

- Regulators recognize / rely on assessments conducted by other authorities, where appropriate



SUPPORTED BY CODEX PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE



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