

## Workshop on Aquatic food products and new marine value chains »

FOOD 2030 CONFERENCE



Fish by-products processing for food and food ingredients

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12 October 2016

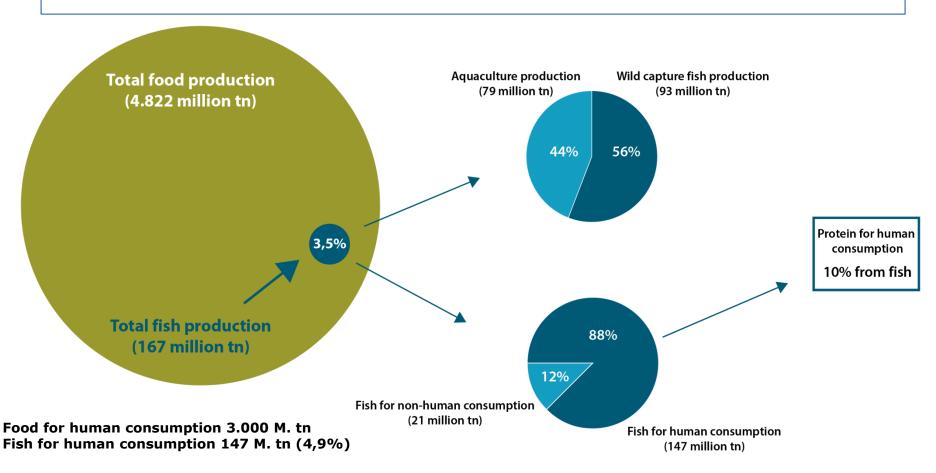


## **Session topic**

Possibilities and challenges of using currently underutilised fish biomass for producing food and food ingredients.



#### **Facts and figures**



Source: FAO food outlook 2016 - figures for 2014



#### **How much is "underutilised"?**

#### Biomass lost as discards at sea 8% on average

EU finfish discards 20-60%

### Utilization in processing of finfish 30-75%

Common to have 40% utilization for finfish

## Biomass wasted in retail & distribution 7% Biomass wasted at consumer level 28%

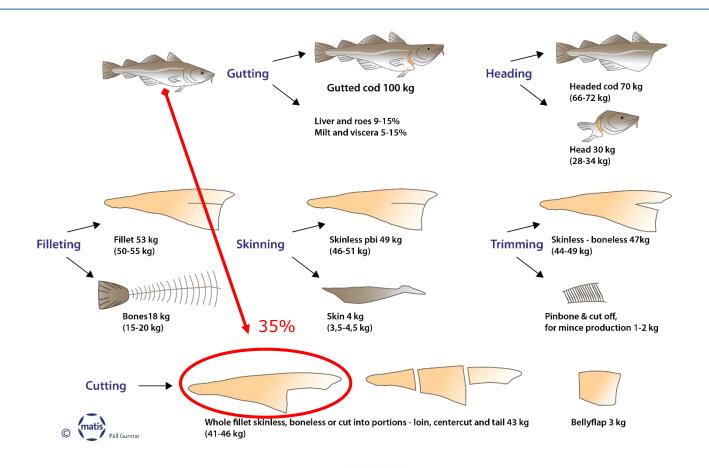


21%

Source: (Kelleher 2005 and Love et al 2015)

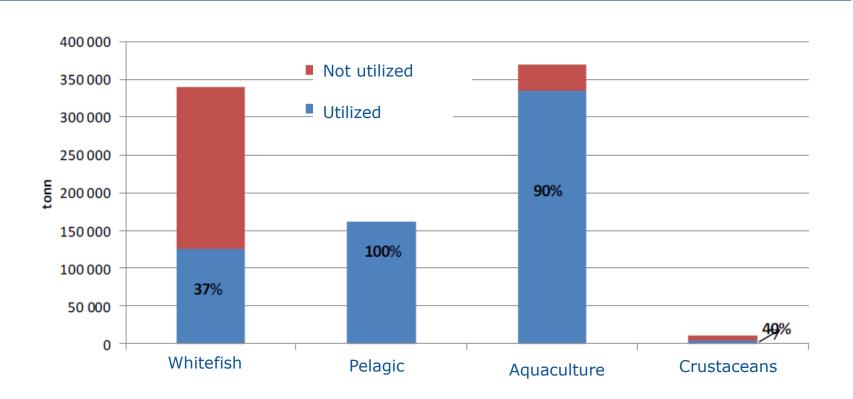


### Main products and by-products





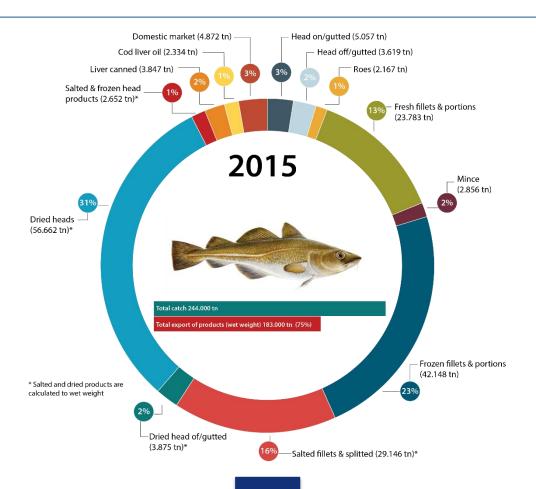
## **Utilization of by-products in Norway**



Source: Richardsen 2015 (Sintef)



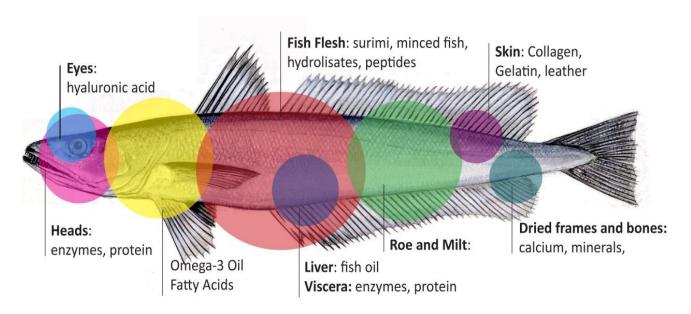
### **Utilization of cod in Iceland**







## "endless" possibilities



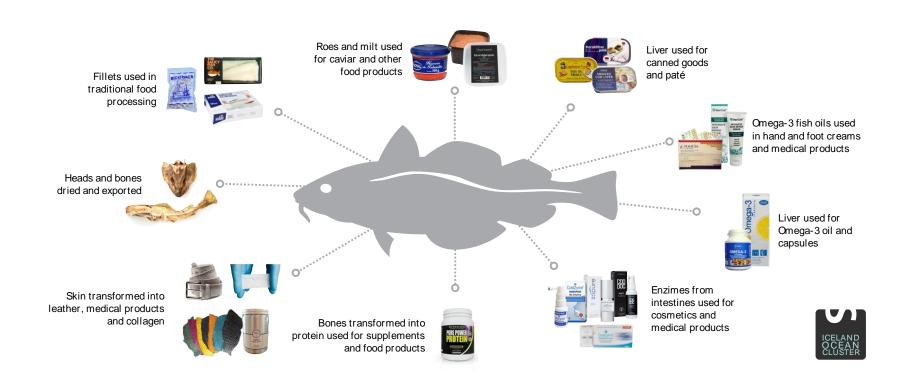
**All Ingredients**: For foods, dietary supplements, animal nutrition, medicine, cosmetic Ingredients, and what cannot be used previously, can go ultimately to bioenergy (biogas)





#### Food first!

### But then we can utilize the rest into different products



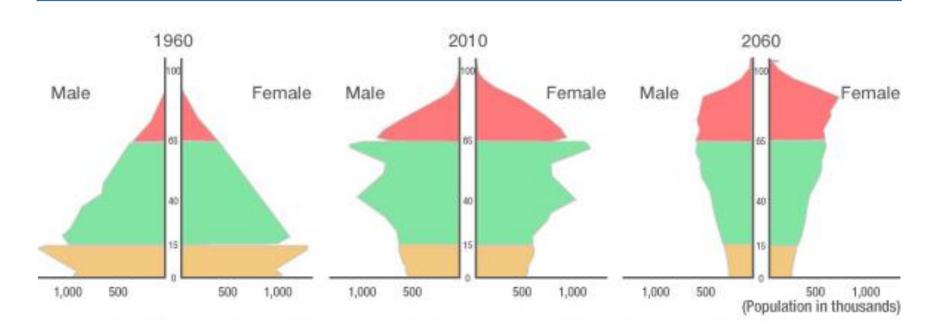


## Molnes: Example of 100% utilization of finfish All rest raw materials used for FPH





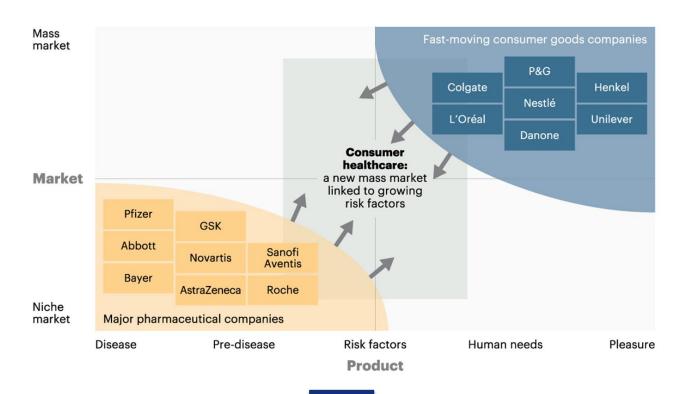
# Changing demographics and future market trends





### **Future market trends**

## A new, large mass market will develop midway between pharmaceutical and consumer goods companies





### What are the main non-technical barriers?

# Is it possible to utilize near to 100% for human consumption?

- > Yes, It is theoretically possible
- Food safety and regulatory barriers
  - Regulations Category 2 materials (digestive trace content) cannot be used for human consumption (Viscera?)
  - Proper handling of low value raw materials
  - Landing obligation
- Markets and economic applicability?
  - Needs to be economically feasible to produce
  - Accepted by the consumers



### What are the main non-technical barriers?

## Article 15 - Landing obligation

11. For the species subject to the landing obligation as specified in paragraph 1, the use of catches of species below the minimum conservation reference size shall be **restricted to purposes other than direct human consumption**, including fish meal, fish oil, pet food, food additives, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.





## Scientific priorities for developing further the sector?

A: Respect & Pride & Communication through the Value Chain (every link working together towards a common goal)

- 1. Investment in competences
- 2. Investment in infrastructure
- 3. Scanning of chemical, physical and bioactive properties (what can be used? How?)
- **4. Market and consumer driven research** (market understanding consumer drivers)
- **5. Emerging technologies** (e.g. food printing)
- 6. Interdisciplinary research



# Possible actions at short and medium term to help and/or expand the sector

- Making sure to have the right supply of the right education for the right people
- **Regulatory changes** (Landing Obligation, category 2 etc.)
- Long-term reliability Policies that facilitate long-term private investments
- Linking RTD, Industry and markets
- Public-private funding of R&I
- Biorefineries Establishing regional biorefineries
- Pilot plants
- Increasing transparency









## **Thank You**



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