

## **ANNEX I - Proposed definition and illustrative categories of novel food**

### Part A – Proposed definition of novel food

#### Proposed legal text:

*Novel food is food that—*

- (a) was not used for human consumption by a significant population in Singapore or by a significant population in a region outside Singapore before 1 January 1997<sup>1</sup>; and*
- (b) is from an unconventional food source or is prepared by an unconventional process.*

#### Illustrations

*Food that is from an unconventional food source or is prepared by an unconventional process, includes but is not limited to—*

- i. Food consisting of, or isolated from, or produced from plants, or animals or their parts;*
- ii. Food consisting of, or isolated from, or produced from, microorganisms, fungi, or algae;*
- iii. Food with a new chemical structure not previously found in food, whether such food is synthesized from raw materials or manufactured via a process not conventionally used in food production;*
- iv. Food that is derived from biologically synthesised substances, including food produced by a genetically modified microorganism, tissue culture, cell culture or cloning;*
- v. Food consisting of intentionally engineered nanomaterials.*

#### Explanation on proposed definition:

The proposed definition for “Novel Food” takes into consideration that substances that have been consumed as an ongoing part of the diet by a significant human population<sup>2</sup>, for a period of at least 20 years and without reported adverse human health effects, as having a history of safe use. Food and food ingredients which are shown to have history of safe use will not be considered to be “Novel Food”.

---

<sup>1</sup> The date of 1 Jan 1997 is for reference only, the actual date will be 20 years prior to the gazettal of the definition in legislation.

<sup>2</sup> “Significant human population” may refer to consumption by 1) the general population, or by 2) a number of sub-populations in different regional areas, or by 3) a number of sub-populations in combination with some use by the general population. If consumption is only limited to specific sub-populations (for e.g. age, gender, physiological and/or disease conditions), it would not constitute a “significant population”.

When assessing whether a substance has a history of safe use, AVA will take into consideration the following information:

- (i) the length of consumption / use of the ingredient (i.e. how many years the ingredient has been consumed as food or used in food),
- (ii) extent of use of the ingredient (i.e. whether the ingredient is consumed or used by the general population, sub-population, certain tribes, etc),
- (iii) quantity (i.e. the level of the ingredient consumed as food or used in food), and
- (iv) purpose/context of use (i.e. whether the ingredient is used for ceremonial purposes such as weddings, during famines, etc).
- (v) evidence demonstrating lack of adverse effects to human health attributed to the substance during the specific period of use as food.

Information sources that will be considered include scientific/non-scientific publications, books (e.g. cookbooks, books on the history of food culture), patents, affidavits from two or more independent, reputable authorities, etc. History of use as medicine/ alternative medicine, or short term exposure (e.g. for ceremonial use, during famines, etc.) is insufficient evidence to demonstrate history of safe use as food.

Part B – Examples of novel foods within each of the proposed illustrative categories

The following table provides additional clarity on the types of substances that would be considered as novel food or novel food ingredients. Novel foods would not include:

- Food additives falling under the scope of Regulation 15 to 28 of the Singapore Food Regulations
- Genetically modified organisms<sup>3</sup>

<b>Category</b>	<b>To regulate as novel food</b>	<b>NOT regarded as novel food</b>
1. Food consisting of, or isolated from, or produced from plants, or animals or their parts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants parts (e.g. seeds, leaves) without history of safe use in diet.</li> <li>• Plant extract /isolates /concentrates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whole commodities (e.g. fruits, vegetables, flowers, culinary herbs and spices) with a history of safe use in diet</li> <li>• New varieties of fruits and vegetables developed through conventional</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Genetically modified organisms can be defined as organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. The safety evaluation of genetically modified organisms in food is overseen by the Genetic Modification Advisory Committee (GMAC).

Category	To regulate as novel food	NOT regarded as novel food
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insects without history of safe use as food.</li> <li>• Isolates/extracts/concentrates/exudates from insects (e.g. bee venom).</li> <li>• Animals without history of safe use as food.</li> <li>• Refined extracts from animal products.</li> </ul>	<p>breeding programmes (e.g. seedless fruits, golden kiwi)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food additives derived from insects (e.g. shellac, cochineal).</li> <li>• Meat and dairy products traditionally consumed as food.</li> </ul>
2. Food consisting of, or isolated from, or produced from, microorganisms, fungi, or algae.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newly identified microorganisms, fungi (includes spores, mycelia) or algae, or those with no history of safe use in food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditionally consumed fermented foods such as cheese, yoghurt, and their associated starter cultures.</li> </ul>
3. Food with a new chemical structure not previously found in food, whether such food is synthesized from raw materials or manufactured via a process not conventionally used in food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substances that are synthesized using food or food-grade raw materials (e.g. enzymatically modified ingredients).</li> </ul>	--
4. Food that is derived from biologically synthesised substances, including food produced by a genetically modified microorganism, tissue culture, cell culture or cloning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substances that are biologically synthesized (e.g. produced by a genetically modified microorganism, tissue culture, cloning) e.g. lab grown meat.</li> </ul>	--
5. Food consisting of intentionally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intentionally engineered nanomaterials (substances with a</li> </ul>	Naturally occurring nanomaterials such as nanoscale milk proteins.

<b>Category</b>	<b>To regulate as novel food</b>	<b>NOT regarded as novel food</b>
engineered nanomaterials.	particle size of 100 nm or less).	

## **ANNEX II**

Please provide your comments on the proposed definition and categorisation for novel foods and novel food ingredients in the table below.

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Does the proposed definition (page 4) for novel food provide clarity for the industry?	Y / N  If "N", please suggest an alternative definition and include explanation for revision.
2. Do the proposed illustrative categories of novel food (pages 5-7) sufficiently characterise novel food and novel food ingredients in the food trade?	Y / N  If "N", please suggest additional categories to include, and provide examples of substances falling in the new category.
3. Any other comments?	