Cibus Tec 2014, Fiera di Parma

Parma, October 29, 2014



Research and Innovation opportunities in the Agri-food sector in Italy and Europe

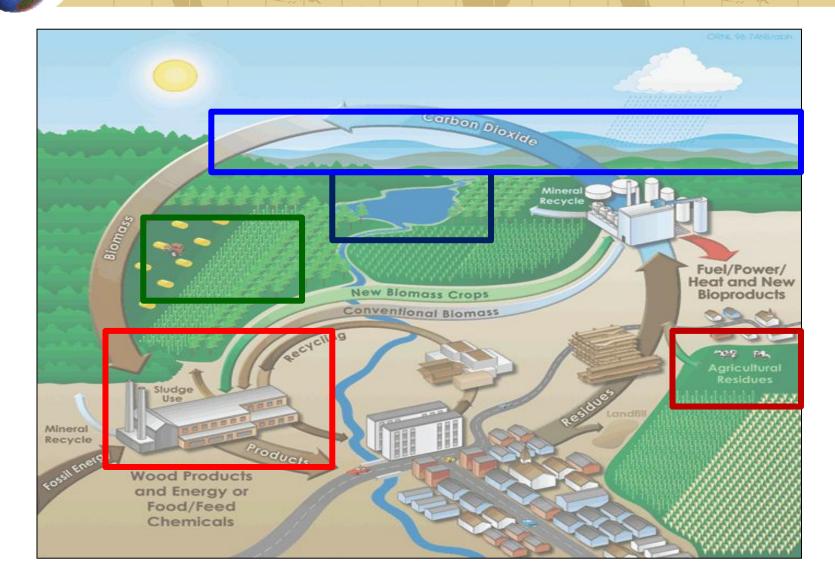
Fabio Fava

DICAM, School of Engineering, University of Bologna

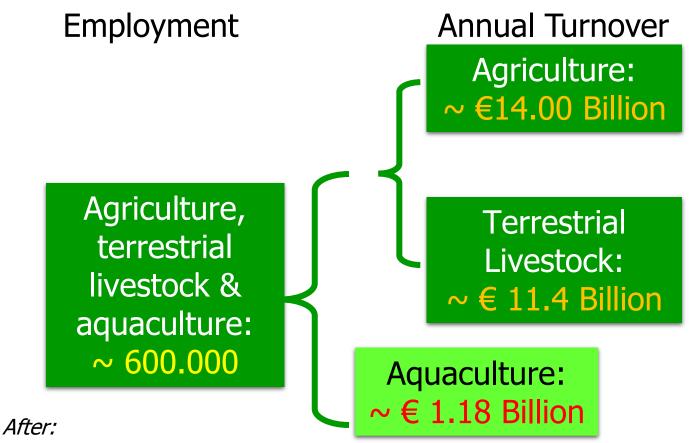
&

Italian Representative, Horizon2020 Societal Challenge 2 "European Bioeconomy Challenges: Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research" (E-mail: fabio.fava@unibo.it)

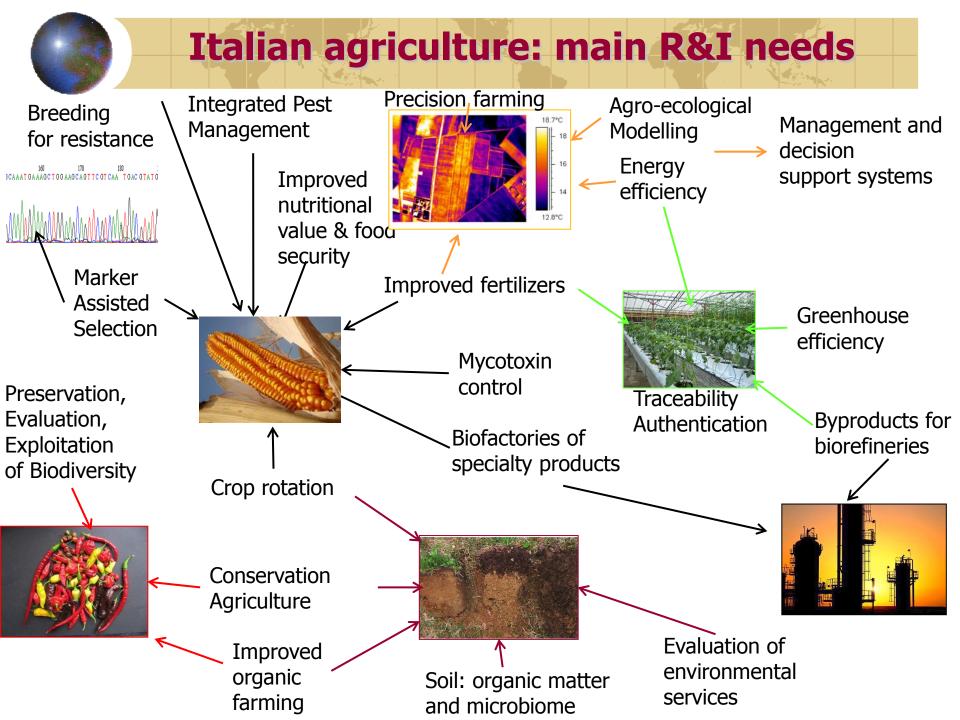
The Agri-food sector



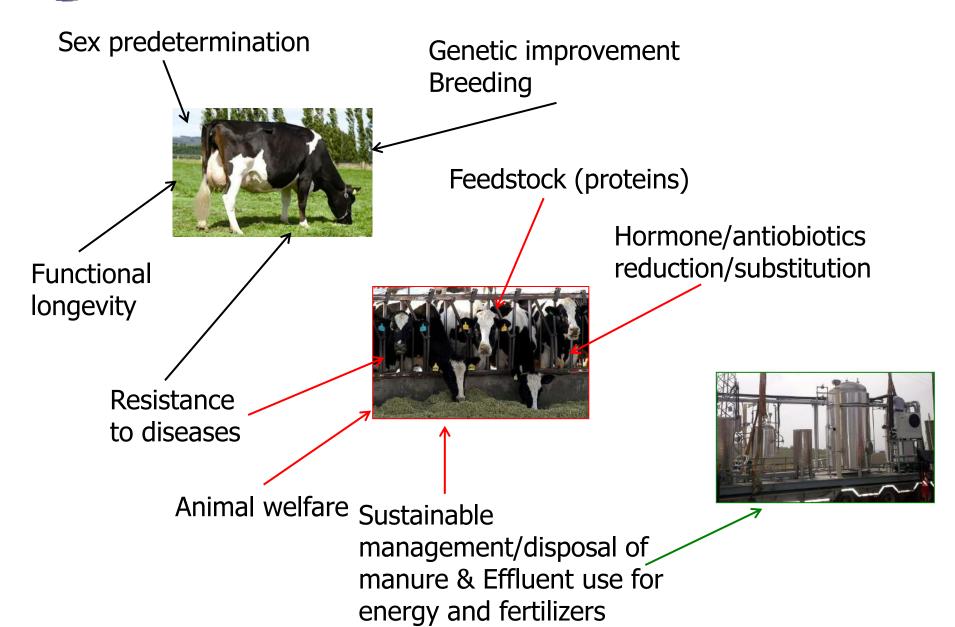
The Italian Agriculture and Livestock



Indagine continua sulle forze di lavoro (fdl) http://siqual.istat.it/SIQual/visualizza.do?id=5000098&refresh=true&language=IT Produzione, consumi intermedi e valore aggiunto di agricoltura, silvicoltura e pesca (Nace rev.2) http://dati.istat.it/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DCCN_VAAGSIPET

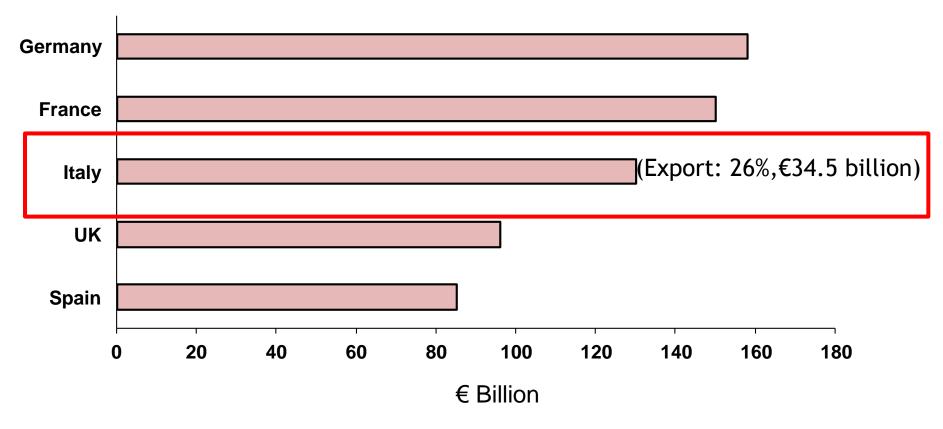


Italian terrestrial livestock: main R&I needs





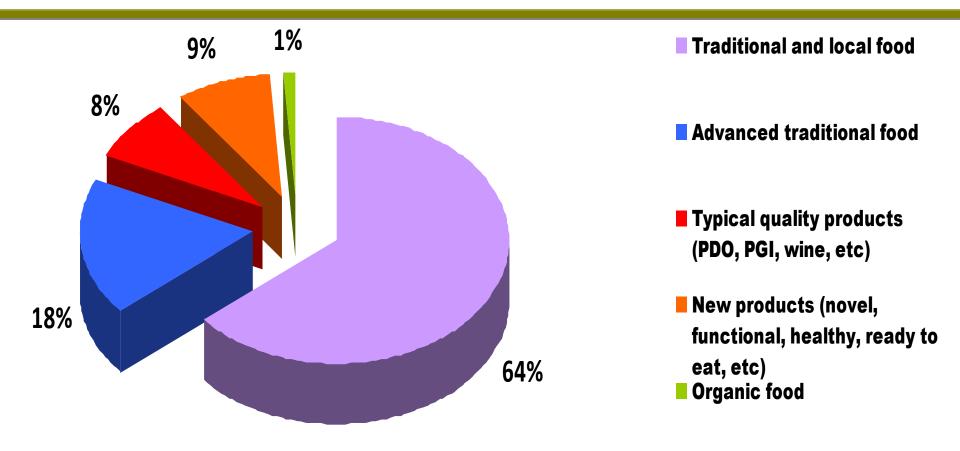
Top 5 Member States in terms of food & drink industry turnover, 2013* (€ billion)



Over than 6.845 companies and 385.000 employees

Source: Data processing and estimates Federalimentare 2013

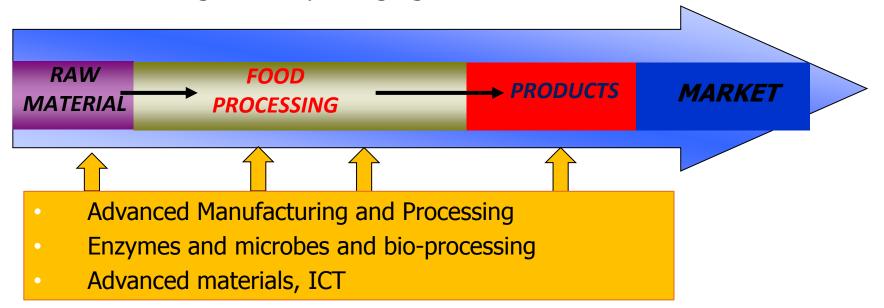
Italian food industry (b)



Source: Data processing and estimates Federalimentare 2013

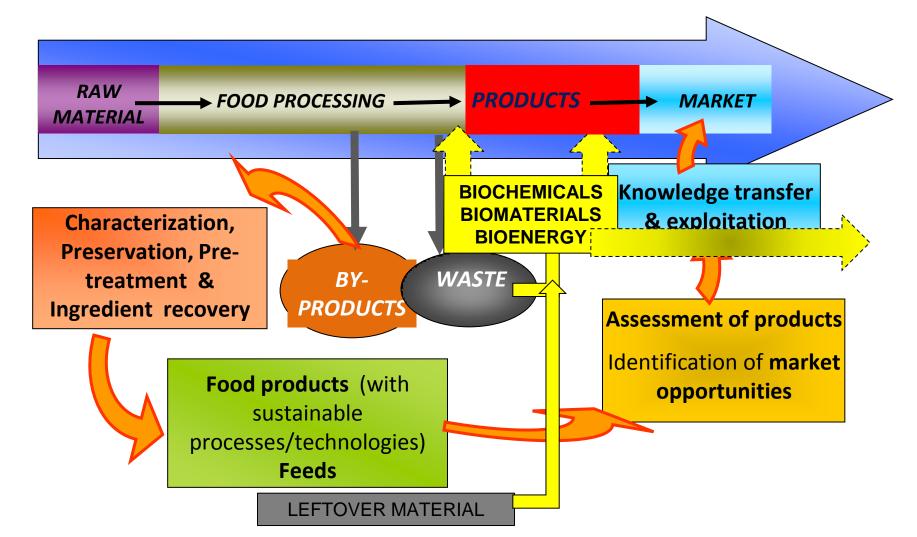
Italian Food Industry: main R&I needs (a)

- New foods with specific nutritional needs;
- New knowledge and products for combating obesity and ageing;
- Typical quality products (DOP, IGP,STG, etc.);
- Develop Products affordable in price / quality ratio;
- Develop strategies and tools for authentication of food products and combating counterfeiting and imitations;
- Improve resource efficiency/environmental sustainability: lower food losses water and energy use, more efficient processing, lower byproduct and waster production; biodegradable packaging, etc.



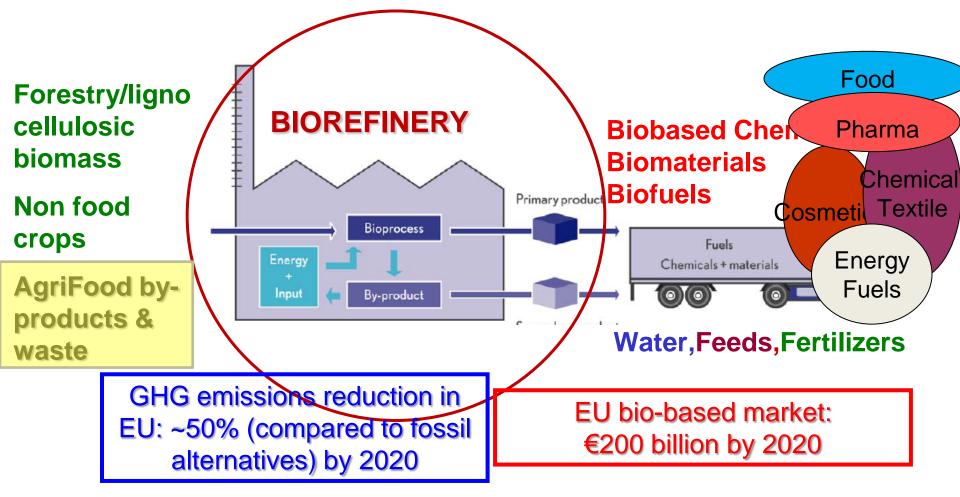
Italian Food Industry: main R&I needs (b)

Improve resource efficiency and environmental sustainability via integrated valorization of processing byproducts and waste



Biobased Industry/Biorefineries

Towards a bio-based society: an integrated, multipurpose biorefinery

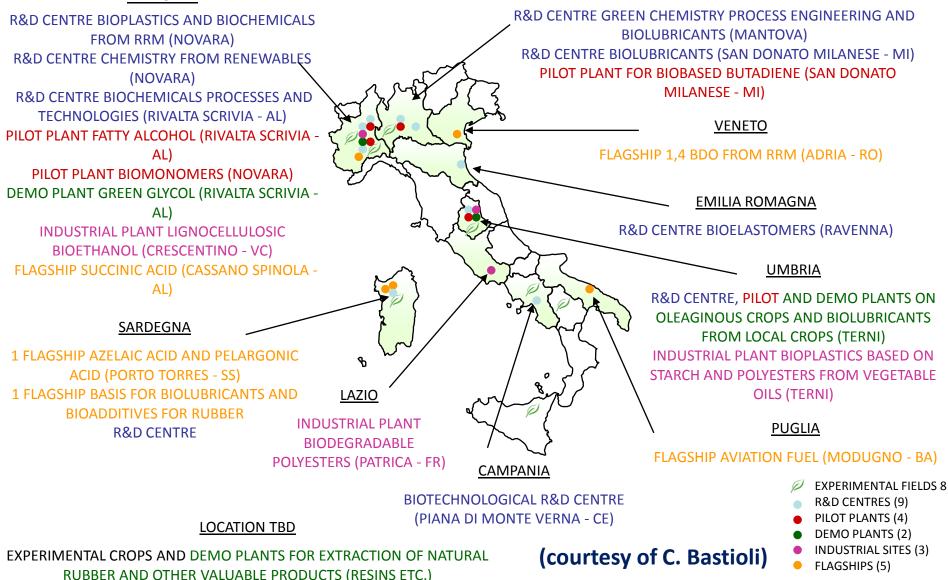


http://biconsortium.eu/

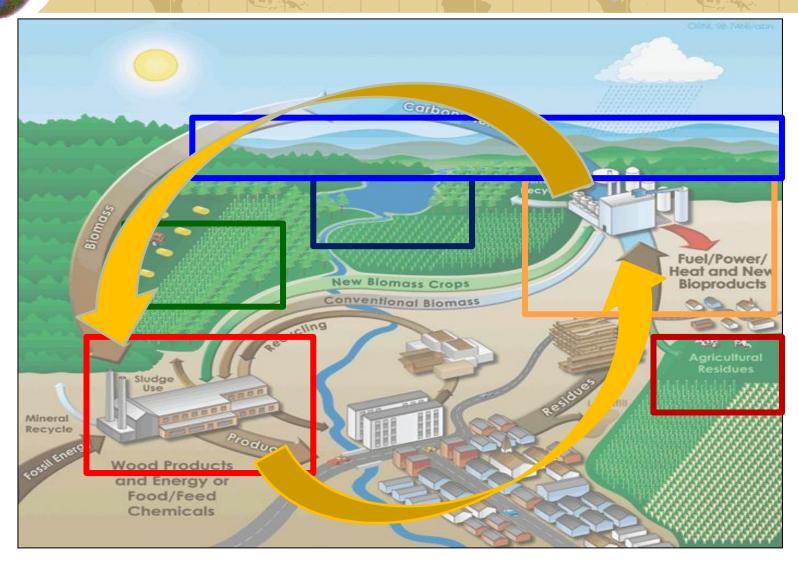
Italian Biobased Industry/Biorefineries

Private investments: more than €1.0 billion; 1600 people employed.

PIEMONTE



The Italian Bioeconomy



Drivers for Italian Agro-food sector

PNR, Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale (FESR), Fondo Sociale Europeo (FSE); Fondo europeo agricolo per lo sviluppo rurale (FEASR), Fondi Sociali di Coesione (FSC).



PIATTAFORME TECNOLOGICHE REGIONALI

HORIZON 2020

HORIZON 2020: The EU Commission research and innovation funding programme (~79 Billion, 2014-2020)

Horizon2020 opportunities for Agri-Food sector

European Commission

Excellent Science Industrial Leadership Societal Challenges

European Research Council

Future and
Emerging
Technologies

Marie Curie Actions

 Research Infrastructure Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies

Access to risk finance

Innovation in SMEs

1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing

2. Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research & bioeconomy

3. Secure, clean and efficient energy

4. Smart, green and integrated transport

5. Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials

6. Inclusive, innovative and reflecting societies

7. Secure societies

Societal challenges



- 1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing (7.472 Bln)
- 2. Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the bioeconomy (3.851 Bln)
- 3. Secure, clean and efficient energy (5.931 Bln)
- 4. Smart, green and integrated transport (6.339 Bln)
- 5. Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials (3.081 Bln)
- 6. Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies (1.310 Bln)
- 7. Secure societies (1.695 Bln)

Societal Challenge 2: Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine and Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy (a)

Activities:



Societal Challenge 2: Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine and Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy (b)

Objectives:

- Productive and resource-efficient primary production systems
- Sufficient supplies of safe and high quality food and biobased products, including bioenergy
- Competitive and low carbon supply chains.

Making the best from our biological resources accelerating the transition to a sustainable European bioeconomy

EU Bioeconomy Strategy

Horizon 2020 SC2 : WP, Budget & Calendar

Publication of first calls: 11 December 2013

Budget

CALLS	2014	2015
Sustainable Food Security	138,0 M€	110,5 M €

Deadlines in 2014 and 2015:

Two-stage (RIA, IA):

<u>2014</u> : 12/03/2014	and	26/06/2014
<u>2015</u> : 24/02/2015	and	11/06/2015

 Single-stage (CSAs, ERANETs): 2014: 26/06/2014 2015: 11/06/2015



The presentation shall neither be binding nor construed as constituting commitment by the European Commission





NAMASTE - EU

New Advances in the integrated Management of food processing wAste in India and Europe: use of Sustainable Technologies for the Exploitation of by-products into new foods and feeds

KBBE-2009-2-7-02 "Valorization of by-products in food processing" Collaborative project (small/medium scale) in coordination with DBT (India)

2010-2013; € 1.5 M; 7 partners from 6 EU Countries (3 companies)

Main objective & justification

amaste

To develop the scientific/industrial background for producing new food products from citrus and wheat processing by-products.

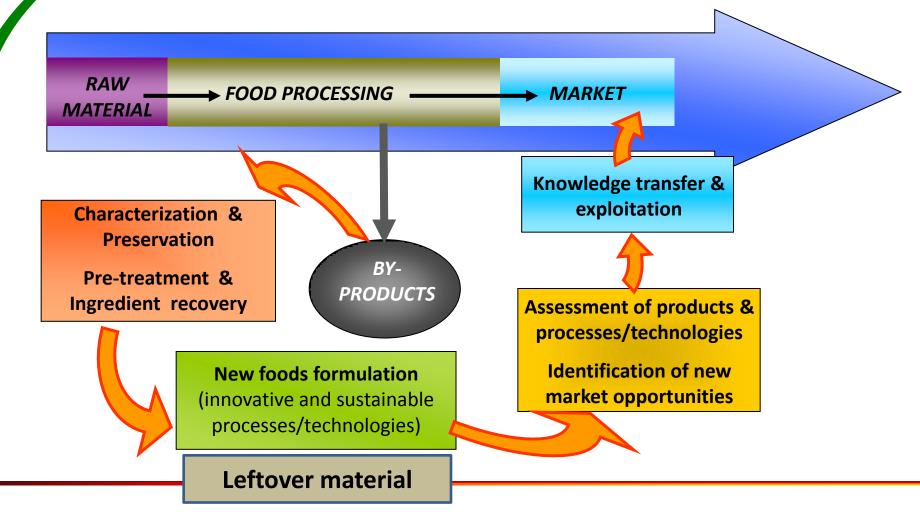
- Citrus byproducts and wheat bran are extensively produced in Europe (~1 and 10 MT/y, respectively) where they are only partially and poorly valorized (e.g., pectins, chemicals and solvents, feeds) and largely disposed in landfills (with relevant costs and environmental problems);
- They are good sources of compounds useful for the human health (i.e., fibers, prebiotics, vitamins, antioxidants, etc.) exploitable in new food formulation
- The modern lifestyle requires "ready to eat" foods based on ingredients with health-promoting properties.



To **develop** and **assess technological protocols** for the sustainable conversion of citrus by-products and wheat bran into food ingredients and new food products

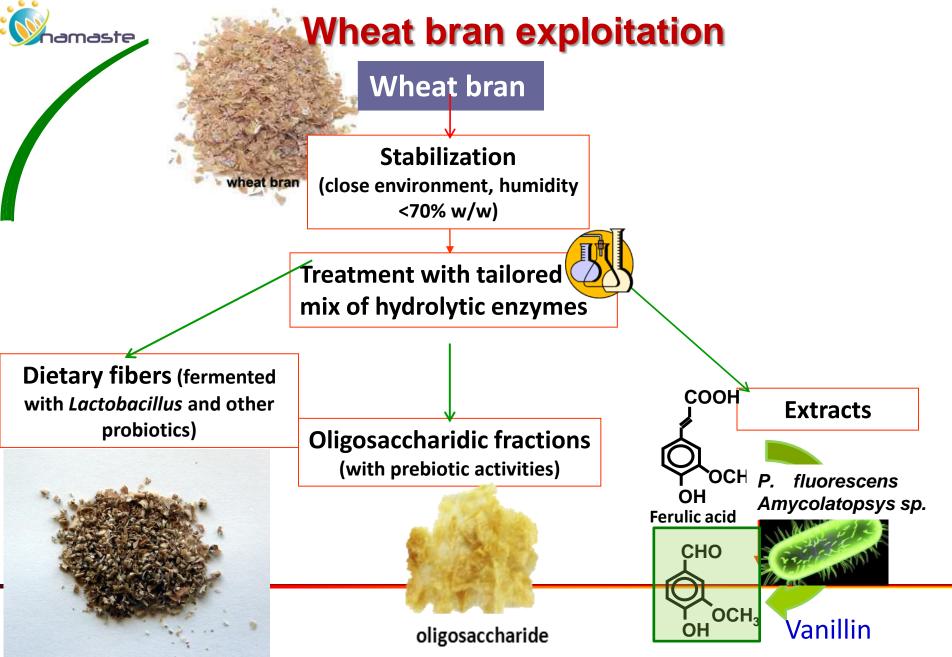
to improve the sustainability of the fruit/cereal processing industry and create new competitiveness and market opportunities for EU food Industry

The approach

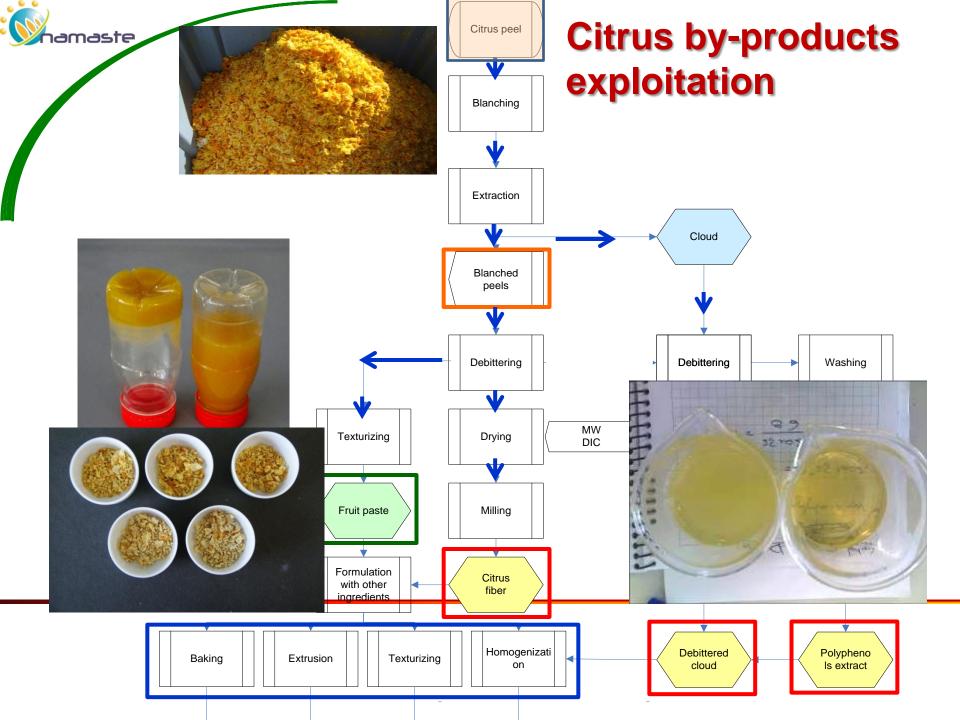


Fava et al. (2013) New Biotechnology 25: 647

maste



Di Gioia et al. (2011). J. Biotechnol., 156:309; Barghini et al (2007) Microbial Cell Factories 6:13; Di Gioia et al (2007) Enzyme Microbiol Technol 41, 498



Mamaste

NAMASTE EU: new food products



Beverage with citrus fibers



Citrus-based snack



Citrus-based Muffin







Fermented bran bakery products Fibre enriched dessert

HPH Citrus paste

Fava et al. (2013) New Biotechnology 25: 647; Patents pending

NAMASTE: Summary & Conclusions

The production pathways is more environmentally impacting and costly than conventional procedures (i.e., pellet production for animal feed);

However, the environmental and economical sustainability is achieved if more valuable products are obtained from the same valorization pathway;

NAMASTE demonstrated the technical feasibility of the production of safe and healthy ingredients and new "ready to eat" food products from citrus and wheat processing by-products

It paves the way for novel approaches to the management of such products with benefits for the sustainability and competitiveness of the European cereal and fruit processing industry.

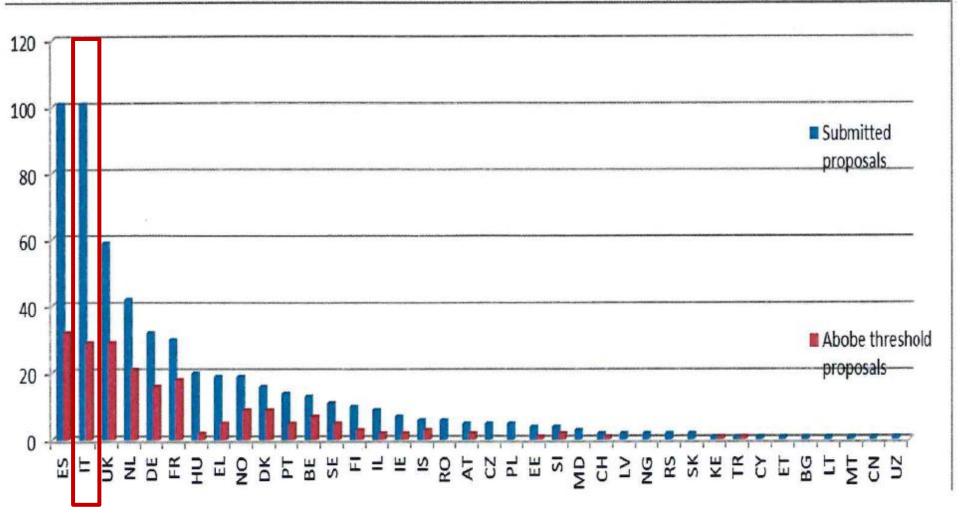
Agri-food & bioeconomy

Thank you! Carbon Dioxi Biomass Fuel/Power/ **Heat and New** rops **Bioproducts** Biomass 10.15 PH. Minerg Rec Products roducts ⊿ Energy or Food/Feed Chemicals

Results of the 1st phase, 2014 WP

Commission

1st stage Evaluation Results – all SC2 calls 2014 Coordinators by Countries









Supported by





Call for Sustainable Food Security (a)Budget 2014: € 138,0 Mil2015: € 110,5 Mil

The **Sustainable food production systems** priority will be given in 2014 to minimizing pre-harvest losses (including in aquaculture and fisheries), improving soil management and genetic resources supporting agricultural diversity and regional products, while 2015 will be on improved livestock and crop productivity and genetics for sustaining agriculture.

□SFS-1-2014/2015: Sustainable terrestrial livestock production (1st on genetics/nutrition/alternative feedstocks; 2nd on vacination swine, poultry, ruminants; China suggested; 3rd sustainability and socio-economical and farming community impacts of different EU animal productions)

SFS-2-2014/2015: Sustainable crop production (precise farming, nutrients, water)

□SFS-3-2014: Practical solutions for native and alien pests affecting plants (2 topics: 1st integrated strategies combating pests and invasive species agro, orthiculture and forest; 2nd on organic farming EU-China initiative)

□SFS-4-2014: Soil quality and function (*impacts of land use and management on soil* properties and function and in turn on crop productivity and yields) (China and third country suggested)

□SFS-5-2015: Strategies for crop productivity, stability and quality (*smart* approaches and tools for improving identification, the introduction of useful genetic variation in crops etc –briding- to improve productivity, tolerance vs environmental stress)

Call for Sustainable Food Security (b) SFS-6-2014: Sustainable intensification pathways of agro-food systems in Africa

SFS-7-2014**/2015**: Genetic resources and agricultural diversity for food security, productivity and resilience (description, assessment, management of local/traditional crop, forest, livestock resources for agriculture and food chain; management –acquisition, conservation and characterization- and sustainable use of genetic resources)

SFS-8-2014**/2015**: Resource-efficient eco-innovative food production and processing (resource efficiency, improved products quality and sustainability food **SMEs**)

SFS-9-2014: Towards a gradual elimination of discards in European fisheries (innovative tech and practices for reducing unwanted catches and discards) SFS-10-2014/2015: Tackling disease related challenges and threats faced by European farmed aquatic animals (detection and cure of parasite in conventional and organic aquaculture; pathogens, including virus, vs major mollusc species

SFS-11-2014/**2015** (CSA): Implementation of an Ecosystem-based approach for European aquaculture (*initiatives and tools to support aquaculture in Europe; existing and new tools for predicting and assessing aquaculture production and sustainability*)

Call for Sustainable Food Security (c)

The Safe food and healthy diets and sustainable consumption section supports food safety and sustainable/competitive food production (2014), and nutrition 2015:

SFS-12-2014: Assessing the health risks of combined human exposure to multiple food-related toxic substances (new tools for assessing risk for multiple toxicants across differing life stages)

SFS-13-2015: Biological contamination of crops and the food chain *(technical, managing and organizational solution for reducing of risk of mycotoxins along feed and food chains)*

SFS-14-2014/**2015**: Authentication of food products (development of methods and protocols for detecting undesired processing and adulteration in the oil production;3rd Countries; exchange of info and cooperation on the identification of future R&I and tools for confirming authenticity

SFS-15-2014: Proteins of the future (new/improved, assessed chains to produce proteins)

SFS-16-2015: Tackling malnutrition in the elderly (dietary fiber to prevent and treat malnutrition in elderly)

SFS-17-2014: Innovative solutions for sustainable novel food processing *(prototyping, testing, demonstrating, piloting more sustainable solutions)* Other opportunities can be found also under <u>Work Programme of the</u> Societal Challenges 1 on 'Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing'.

Call for Sustainable Food Security (d)

The *Global drivers of food security* section focuses on improving the understanding of current and future drivers of food security for 2014 the contribution of the small farming sector in 2015.

SFS-18-2015: Small farms but global markets: the role of small and family farms in food and nutrition security

SFS-19-2014: Sustainable food and nutrition security through evidence based EU agro-food policies (*two topics:* 1st development of indicators and analytical tools for improving monitoring food and nutrition securities in different countries; 2nd: assessing issues impacting the agrofood sector in EU)

SFS-20-2015: Sustainable food chains through public policies: the cases of the EU quality policy and of public sector food procurement

Other opportunities can be found also under <u>Work Programme of the</u> <u>Societal Challenges 5 on 'Climate Action, Resource Efficiency and Raw</u> <u>Materials'</u>; as in WASTE 2 – 2014: A systems approach for the reduction, recycling and reuse of food waste

WASTE 7 - 2015: ensuring sustainable use of agricultural waste, co-products and by-products.