SPEECH INFORMATION (For Conference Program Book)	
Topic	Regulatory Framework and Emerging Developments from Traditional Probiotics to Next-generation Probiotics and Postbiotics
Abstract	Probiotics are live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host. They are considered safe, holding Generally Regarded as Safe (GRAS) status in the US or a Qualified Presumption of Safety (QPS) in the EU. In contrast, next-generation probiotics (NGPs) lack a history of safe use and require scientific evidence to gain approval as novel foods in regions like Taiwan, Europe, and the US. Microbiome science explores how gut microbiota affects the body through the gut axis, with metabolites or related components influencing organs via the bloodstream, nerves, or immune system. Components such as bacterial cell wall fragments, extracellular polysaccharides, enzymes, short-chain fatty acids, amino acids, indole derivatives, and cellular vesicles can influence distant tissues or organs. Dead bacteria may reduce the risk of replication or colonization by emerging bacterial strains within the gut. Thus, postbiotics are killed microorganisms (either the parts or the whole), which are tested and shown to provide a health benefit. With growing interest in postbiotics across various sectors, it is critical to develop a comprehensive business and regulatory framework to support innovation, inform scientific discussion, and ensure consumer protection within this evolving field.