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OVERVIEW

- What is the purpose of EFSA?
 Characterise the nature of its scientific advice
- 2. E.U. Scientific Advice Eco-system
 Can we please speak a common language,
 so we can be better understood and compared?
- 3. International cooperation
 What is the purpose and what are the fora?
- 4. Some reflections on the basis for cooperation Values



1. EFSA purpose



The Focus:

- Food Safety: wide i.e. Whole Food Chain
- less on <u>Efficacy</u>

and via plants, feed, animals and food **Environmental Safety**

<u>The Challenge</u>: become recognised as *Authority* in Europe and internationally i.e.

gain trust

How do you make a 'good' scientific evaluation



It is like preparing a 'good' meal...

- 1. Mandate What dish does the customer request?
- Implementation
 - Information What are the ingredients to be used?
 - Quality expertise Who are good cooks?
 - Methods What is the 'best' recipe?
- 3. Communication
 - Output How do you serve it?

Classical Risk Assessment Paradigm



Risk = **Seriousness** × **Vulnerability** × **Scale**

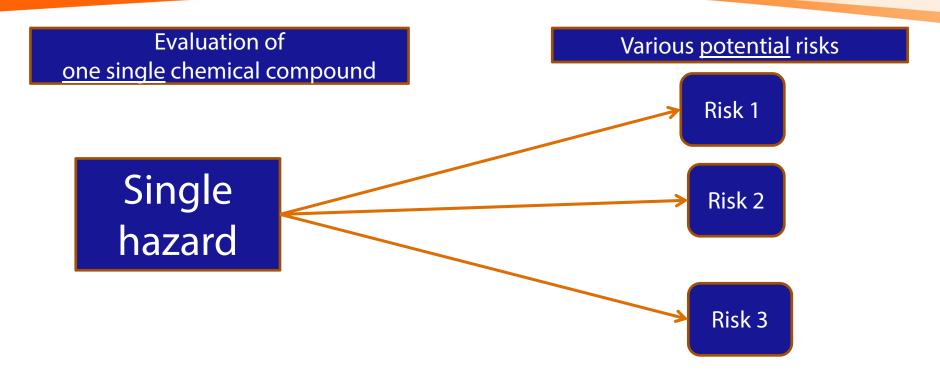
- Seriousness: what effect and how severely affected?
 - > Hazard Identification: nature of the effects
 - ➤ Hazard Characterisation : Dose-Response estimation
- Vulnerability: How likely to be affected?
 - Exposure Assessment,
- **Scale:** who is affected, breakdown of exposure by age, gender, etc.

Food Safety Model

- **Prediction:** conditions under which there is **zero risk**
- **Compare** with other areas e.g. aviation safety uses <u>observed risk</u>

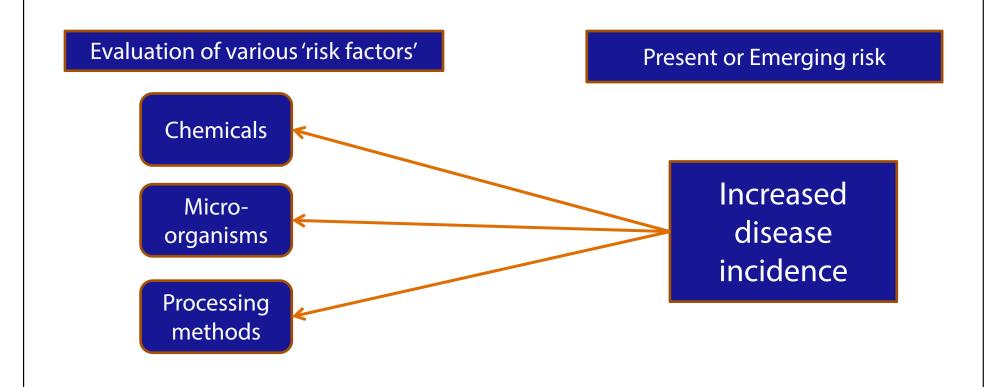
Classical single hazard approach





What makes people ill?





2. EU Scientific Advice Ecosystem



EU Agencies Network on Scientific Advice (EU ANSA)

Scope

- Provide scientific and technical advice: opinions, reports, assessments, guidelines, recommendations and/or other relevant <u>outputs developed with a</u> scientific method
- to EU Institutions, MSs and other relevant EU-policy makers

History

- Established in 2013, as a sub-network by the Network of Agencies' Directors
- Meets physically twice a year: one in Brussels, hosted by a EC or an EP unit
- Working groups
- Annual work plan and annual report

EU ANSA: Members



- CEDEFOP European Centre Development Vocational Training (Thessaloniki, GR)
- 2. ECDC European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (Stockholm, SE)
- 3. ECHA European Chemicals Agency (Helsinki, FI)
- 4. EEA European Environment Agency (Copenhagen, DK)
- 5. EIGE European Institute for Gender Equality (Vilnius, LT)
- 6. EFSA European Food Safety Authority (Parma, IT)
- 7. EMA European Medicines Agency (London, UK)



EU ANSA: Members

- 8. EMCDDA European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (Lisbon, PT)
- 9. ENISA European Network and Information Security Agency (Heraklion, GR)
- 10. EU-OSHA EU Agency for Safety and Health at Work (Bilbao, ES)
- 11. EUROFOUND European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Dublin, IE)
- 12. FRA Fundamental Rights Agency (Vienna, AT)
- 13. FRONTEX European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (Warsaw, PL)

EU ANSA: Observers



- Agencies: EASA and ESA
- European Parliament STOA unit: Foresight
- European Commission:
 - DG JRC Scientific Committee e.g. Quality
 - DG Sante Scientific Committees e.g. Methods
 - DG R&I SAM unit e.g. Uncertainty
- Ad hoc participation:
 - DGs CONNECT & DIGIT
 - Office of Publication





Overview of EU ANSA scientific activities (EFSA)

This is a living document to be updated periodically (EEA).

Peer-review activities (OSHA)

- A reflection paper has been published in late 2015
- proposing a set of principles that are relevant for review of ANSA scientific outputs.

Uncertainty working group (ECDC)

How agencies define, identify, describe & communicate uncertainty.

Data access (EUROFOUND) and Data openness (FRA)

Research needs and funding (ECDC)





3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- I. Support to direct European Commission initiatives
- II. Multilateral activities with international organisations like FAO, WHO, OIE
- III. **Bilateral cooperation** with RA organisations from non-EU countries





I. DIRECT COMMISSION INITIATIVES

EFSA cooperation with EU Pre-Accession (IPA) countries

- IPA Instrument for Preaccession Assistance (IPA)
- EC financed tool: EU supports reforms in the 'enlargement countries' with financial and <u>technical help</u>
- October 2015 started IPA
 II programming period
 2014-2020

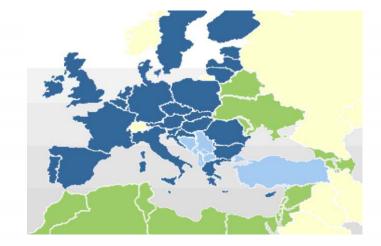






EFSA cooperation with EU Neighbourhood partner (ENP) countries

- Cooperation since 2009: first <u>training</u> seminar on EU food safety in Brussels)
- Since February 2014 EC financed under the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument







MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES

- OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- GCRSR Global Coalition for Regulatory Science Research
- IFCSLG International Food Chemical Safety Liaison Group
- IMFSLG International Microbiological Food Safety Liaison
 Group
- FAO, WHO, OIE Worldwide
- WFF World Food Research & Innovation Forum









EXAMPLE

EFSA's cooperation with FAO and WHO comprises

- Coordination of EU MS contributions to <u>calls for data</u> and experts from CODEX and JECFA/JMPR/JEMRA
- International harmonisation of <u>methodologies</u> and tools for RA and RCommunication
- Training and <u>capacity building initiatives</u>





INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



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Methods

- US: FDA, USDA, ARS, EPA
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency & Health Canada
- Food Safety Commission of **Japan**

Trade standards

- Food Standards Australia and New Zealand
- New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries
- Chilean Food Quality and Safety Agency

Training

- China National Centre for Food Safety Risk Assessment
- India Food Safety and Standards Authority
- Taiwan Food and Drug Administration



National food safety organisations

(Europe + international)





4. BASIS FOR COOPERATION

- As EU we are a key player
- Do we have shared values, with our partners?
- What are our own values, that the EU will stand for?
 - Are we ready to state them?
 - Are we ready to stand up to defend them: forfeit short term gains for long term benefits?

Ich bin ein Europäer