

10 Year of EFSA in European food safety: achievements and challenges

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Outline



- EFSAs mission
- Achievements
- Examples
- Member States contributions
- Challenges

EFSAs mission



- European Union's scientific risk assessment body on food and feed safety, nutrition, animal health and welfare, and plant health and protection, tackling issues all along the food chain.
- Provides science based risk assessments supporting risk management related to food/feed safety.
- Provides scientific and technical advice on all matters within these fields.
- EFSA communicates all findings publicly (task shared with EC/Member States).



- No responsibility for food safety legislation
- No task in food safety/quality controls, labelling or other such issues
- No substitute for national authorities

Scientific advice from farm to fork





Plant Protection



Genetically modified organisms



Biological hazards

Animal health and welfare



Animal feed



Food additives

Food packaging



Nutrition



10 years of EFSAs achievements



Overlapping Risk Assessment/Manag ement

Heterogenous Risk Assessment methodology

Expertise fragmented

National data only

Before

Clear distinction between Risk Assessment & Risk Management

85 EFSA guidance documents

1500 experts working for EFSA

Occurence and food consumption data

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10 years of EFSAs achievements



Ad hoc cooperation of Member States

National Risk Assessment

100 Scientfic Outputs/Year

Scattered national communications

Before

Framework of cooperation

European Risk Assessment

700 Scientific Outputs/Year

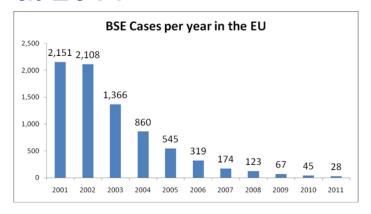
Coherent communication approach

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10 years of EFSAs achievements - examples



- Human Salmonella cases reduced by almost 50% over 5 years
- BSE 98% decrease from 2001 til 2011



- Plant protection products
 - 2-tier approval system: risk assessment and approval of active substances at EU level; authorisation of plant protection products (containing the approved active substance) at national level
 - EFSA Risk assessments finalised for 290 active substances

10 years of EFSAs achievements - examples



- Dioxin crisis (2008 Ireland vs 1999 Belgian case)
 - Rapid EU risk assessment and communication enabled EC to take timely and harmonised risk management measures
- VTEC outbreak in Germany 2011
 - EFSAs rapid risk assessment in collaboration with ECDC, WHO,
 FAO and Member States
- Health claims
 - 2849 claims assessed by EFSA (in 365 opinions)
 - 241 authorised vs 1796 non-authorised
- Risk communications guidelines (2012)
 - Advisory Forum working group



10 years of EFSAs achievements - examples



- Early identification and analysis of emerging risks (EMRISK Unit set up in 2008)
 - During 18 months pilot period (Feb 2010 May 2011)
 - Approximately 2200 signals collected
 - 12 signals identified for follow-up activities (EFSA Panels, Task Forces or through outsourcing)
 - Examples:
 - Emergence of aflatoxins in cereals due to climate change
 - Consumption of energy drinks
 - Bee health, including weakening of honey bees colonies
 - Risk assessment of chemical mixtures

Member States contributions to the achievements



- Experts (Panels, Working Groups, Advisory Forum, Networks, Focal Points)
- Data collection
- Art. 36 cooperation (grants)
- Procurements
- SNEs, trainees



Framework of Scientific Cooperation

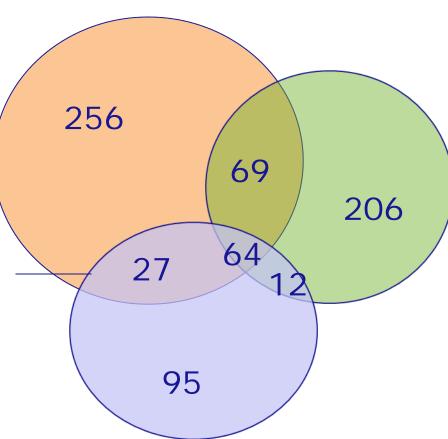


Active Art36 organisations: 160 (38.5%)



Organisations involved in grants and procurement

(total = 198)



Organisations
providing
experts to
networks &
Scientific
Committee /
Panels
(total = 351)

Challenges ahead



- Overcoming boundaries amongst different scientific disciplines
- Bridging from academic research to regulatory science
- Bringing new methods, new safety testing approaches into regulatory environment
- Development of harmonised methodologies
- Multi- versus single hazard characterisation approach

Challenges ahead



- Need for more data and for standardised and openaccess databases
 - Environmental risk assessment and monitoring
 - Exposure assessment
- Dialogue with risk managers and communication in general
 - Problem formulation (fitness for purpose)
 - Weighing of risks vs. benefits
 - Transparency of risk management