

Scientific Cooperation

Annual Report 2015



Scientific Cooperation Annual Report 2015

of the European Food Safety Authority

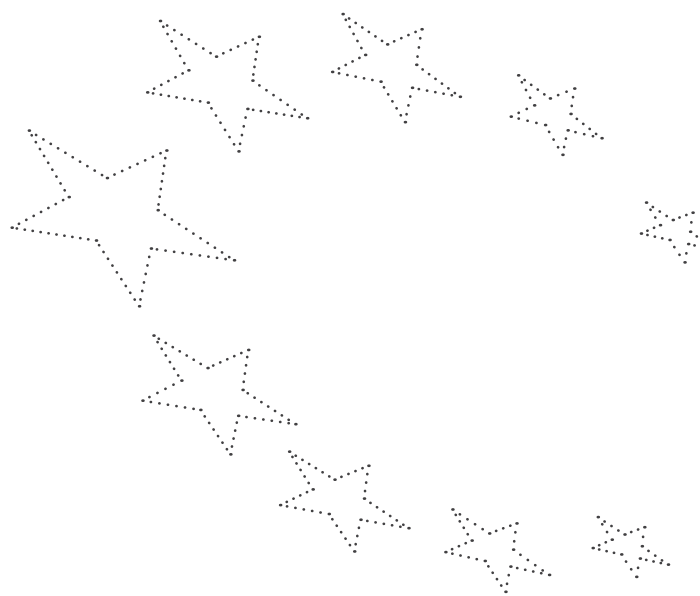


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Foreword

Cooperation is at the core of everything we do at EFSA. Without our partners and stakeholders we simply would not be able to carry out the tasks that have been entrusted to us by the European Commission. It is always a pleasure, therefore, to introduce this annual report, which revisits EFSA's scientific cooperation activities from the preceding year. For me, collaboration is not an add-on or an optional extra – it is essential, a defining part of EFSA's identity.

It sounds easy but, as with all relationships, we and our partners devote a great deal of time and effort to ensuring that our association remains fruitful and progressive. EFSA's scientific cooperation activities in 2015 bear this out.

A highlight for me was the way that Member States used our Advisory Forum to take a more leading role in setting priorities and steering activities. Progress was also made in identifying priorities for Member States through the completion of a Delphi study, which will help us to work towards common goals in the coming years.

EFSA also looks to its partners and international peers for guidance and support, to spark debate and innovation. With this in mind, last year we piloted a tranche of thematic grants, the aim of which is to develop networking projects through which we can exchange expertise and best practices. The work of the Focal Points was also essential to EFSA's activities,

supporting the implementation of many key projects at Member State level.

We forged ever closer working relations with our EU sister agencies through the EU Agencies Network on Scientific Advice (EU-ANSA), which continues to go from strength to strength since it was set up in 2013.

Scientific knowledge is evolving rapidly, with new and innovative methodologies for sharing information, and data becoming available on an increasingly global scale. As reflected in the EFSA Strategy 2020, the best and most efficient way to address global issues is through partnership and cooperation at both European and international level.

We will continue to move forward together in 2016.



Bernhard Url
Executive Director, EFSA



Summary

EFSA's Strategy 2020 highlights cooperation as one of the five fundamental key values that guide EFSA in its activities. While this has been so since the creation of EFSA, the nature of cooperation is progressively evolving, with Member States increasingly playing a leading role in priority setting and the steering of activities. This annual report gives an overview of the activities undertaken by EFSA in 2015 together with different stakeholders, in particular with Member States. It also highlights how EFSA supports the European Commission, its main stakeholder, in policy-making decisions and enlargement programmes, contributing to the harmonisation of risk assessment practices at a European and international level.

The Advisory Forum, as a platform for providing strategic advice to the Executive Director, continued to evolve and reviewed its operations during the year. This was done to best meet the needs set out in the Founding Regulation, as well as to match EFSA's vision for developing partnerships between EFSA and Member States to boost risk assessment across Europe. As a result of this review, the operating procedures of the Advisory Forum will be revised during 2016.

Under the wider umbrella of setting up an EU Risk Assessment Agenda, EFSA commissioned and concluded a Delphi study with the aim to identify the most important food safety risk assessment areas. One outcome of the study was a list of priority topics to be addressed in a collaborative manner by EFSA and Member States in the years to come.

In 2015, the Advisory Forum Communications Working Group (AFCWG) continued to align its activities with the Advisory Forum, thus increasing awareness and engagement between both groups' members. Further strengthening coherence and coordination of communications activities between national authorities and EFSA remained a key priority, materialised in activities such as the publication of the 2nd edition of the risk communications guidelines "When food is cooking up a storm" and the creation of crisis communications guidelines developed after a large-scale crisis simulation exercise held at EFSA, during which the guidelines were tested.

As part of his tour around EU Member States, Norway and Iceland, EFSA's Executive Director visited 12 countries in 2015. The main aim of these visits was to stimulate scientific cooperation in areas of shared priority. Concrete examples of agreed joint projects where Member States have taken the lead are the international workshop on foodborne viruses, the multi-annual project on bee health and the multi-national project aimed at determining the actual incidence of ciguatera in Europe.

All Member States, along with Norway and Iceland, signed new Focal Point agreements as of the beginning of 2015. The new agreements, set under a new grant framework, express the added value of the Focal Point network in implementing scientific cooperation at an operational level. The network has been particularly active in areas such as Article 36 of EFSA's Founding Regulation, and in promoting an efficient information flow between Advisory Forum members and national representatives in EFSA's scientific networks. Despite the high level of emails exchanged within the network, activity indicators on information exchange showed the need for alternative and innovative tools to optimise cooperation.

By the end of 2015, EFSA's Article 36 list contained 345 organisations from 30 countries (EU Member States, Iceland and Norway). Changes to the list included the

addition of 43 newly designated organisations and the deletion of 29 entries. One way in which EFSA fosters collaboration of organisations on the list is by supporting joint scientific projects. Over time, EFSA has allocated an increasingly higher budget to support such projects via grants and procurement. During the period 2011-2015, 40 grant agreements (amounting to about €8.7 million) and, annually, 30 Focal Point agreements (in total €4.36 million) were successfully awarded to Member States, Norway and Iceland. Moreover, EFSA signed over 500 scientific procurement contracts (amounting to about €35.84 million). Following a recommendation from an external evaluation to determine the impact of science grants and procurements on the delivery of EFSA's tasks, the Authority started a pilot on thematic grants in 2015. The thematic grants aim at facilitating scientific cooperation in the EU through the development and implementation of large, innovative networking projects, with a strong focus on exchanging expertise and best practices.

Training on risk assessment is an area where EFSA has been very active in line with its strategic objective to build capacity on regulatory risk assessment at EU level. Various training initiatives took place during 2015, including 12 training courses on eight different areas of risk assessment, targeting a total of 300 experts from Member States and candidate countries. EFSA has also implemented specialised training courses on certain aspects of food safety risk assessment, originally targeted to Scientific Committee and Scientific Panel members, Working Group members and EFSA staff, and also opened, on a pilot basis, to network members during the second half of 2015. EFSA organised additional courses – and ran the same pilot for network members – in other areas, e.g. on steering expert knowledge elicitation and systematic literature reviews. The participation rate of network members in the courses where the pilot was run ranged from 11% to 28%, contributing to build risk assessment capacity at EU level.

In 2015, as requested by the Advisory Forum, EFSA carried out its first annual update on membership in EFSA's scientific networks. By year end, the total number of networks increased to 15 as a result of setting up the new Network on Veterinary Medicinal Product Residues. The Focal Points played an increasingly important role in following up on the work of the scientific networks at national level, keeping direct contact with network representatives and maintaining a dynamic information flow with their Advisory Forum representatives.

During 2015, EFSA continued to implement a dedicated project on cooperation with European Neighbourhood Policy partner countries, a project financed by the European Commission under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. Examples of activities carried out under this project include a study visit hosted by Belgium, a workshop on risk assessment co-organised with Cyprus, and a workshop organised by EFSA for 13 European Neighbourhood Policy partners, all of which contributed to the exchange of experiences in risk assessment and risk communication. In October 2015, EFSA started a new two-year cooperation programme with pre-accession countries, financed by the European Commission under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance. Project activities aim to enable enlargement countries to anticipate and respond more effectively to existing and emerging food safety risks, aligning themselves better to EFSA's procedures and guidance, and facilitating the adoption of the relevant EU acquis.

In line with EFSA's Multiannual Programme on International Scientific Cooperation 2014-16, EFSA continued in 2015 to provide scientific and technical support to the EC in Codex Alimentarius related activities and maintained close working contacts with a range of international partners active in its remit. Examples of such activities include, among others, response to calls for data and experts for the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food

Additives, and a FAO/WHO expert meeting on hazards associated with animal feed. In October 2015, EFSA organised its 2nd scientific conference “Shaping the future of food safety, together” on the occasion of the World EXPO 2015 in Milan, which attracted representatives from the scientific and risk assessment community, as well as risk managers from Europe and beyond. For many of the Authority’s international partners, this provided an opportunity to combine participation in the conference with a visit to EFSA.

Throughout 2015, EFSA continued to chair the EU Agencies Network on Scientific Advice (EU-ANSA). In addition to discussions around cross-cutting topics regarding the provision of scientific advice, the network established closer networking relations with different stakeholders, such as the European Parliament, DG Research & Innovation, DG CONNECT and DG DIGIT, with the latter on open ata. EFSA also held meetings with the Joint Research Centre to strengthen working relations and develop a joint multiannual strategic programme. Areas of joint activity include landscape risk assessment and bee health, as well as two reports on modelling environmental suitability for exotic plant pests and the development of a media monitoring tool for early identification of plant health threats for the EU. EFSA also continued to collaborate closely with its sister agencies, i.e. with the European Chemicals Agency (on developing a consistent approach to chemical risk assessment at EU level); with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (on establishing collaborative activities in areas such as zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance); and with the European Medicines Agency (on information exchange in areas such as nanomaterials, pesticides and environmental risk assessment).

Introduction

Scientific cooperation has gained a multi-annual perspective with the Scientific Cooperation Roadmap 2014–2016¹ and EFSA's Multi-annual Programme on International Scientific Cooperation 2014-2016². Scientific cooperation is an integral part of EFSA's Strategy 2020, providing a long-term vision and building on activities initiated under the Scientific Cooperation Roadmap. EFSA's Strategy 2020³ highlights cooperation as one of the five fundamental key values that guide EFSA in its activities. Under the key principle "Trusted science for safe food", the strategy strengthens the concept that working together and exchanging knowledge between food safety experts and organisations ensures excellence and efficiency and maximises Europe's risk assessment capacity and potential.

This annual report gives an overview of the activities undertaken in 2015 by EFSA, Member States and other parties with the aim to stimulate and optimise scientific cooperation. In addition, it highlights how EFSA supports the EC in its enlargement programmes and contributes to harmonisation efforts with international partners, EU institutions and agencies.

1. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/corporate/pub/scientificcooperationroadmap1416.htm>
2. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/corporate/pub/iscmap1416.htm>
3. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/151008.pdf>





Scientific cooperation activities in 2015

Advisory Forum

The EFSA Advisory Forum was established in 2002 under Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 (EFSA's Founding Regulation), setting out the principles of the General Food Law and the establishment of EFSA. Its main role is to provide strategic advice to the Executive Director on EFSA's work.

The Advisory Forum members represent each national competent body responsible for risk assessment in the EU Member States, Iceland and Norway, with observers from Switzerland and the European Commission (EC). The Advisory Forum is chaired by EFSA's Executive Director and is at the heart of EFSA's collaborative approach to working with Member States. Through it, EFSA and Member States join forces in addressing European risk assessment and risk communication needs.

■ Activities of the Advisory Forum

EFSA's Founding Regulation requires no less than four Advisory Forum meetings per year. In addition to the general exchange of information and coordination of activities, there is a strategic focus to the discussions at each meeting. In 2015, the main focus was on reviewing how the Advisory Forum operates in meeting the needs set out in the Founding Regulation, as well as how the activities of the forum match the vision of the Executive Director for developing a concept for a partnership between EFSA and Member States aimed at further boosting risk assessment in Europe. Updates on the activities of EFSA's Scientific Committee, Scientific Panels and units continued to be provided through regular attendance of their respective representatives.

■ EU Risk Assessment Agenda

The purpose of the EU Risk Assessment Agenda is to address common long-term needs and actions in support of EU risk assessment through collaborative projects between EFSA and Member States in addition to their own national work plans and priorities. In 2014, an Advisory Forum discussion group proposed that a Delphi study should be undertaken to have a sound basis for identifying priorities. The study involved experts from across Europe who identified what they considered to be the most important food safety risk assessment areas. This study was commissioned in 2015 and concluded in December.

The study took the form of three rounds of surveys involving over 200 experts from countries across the EU. The experts were asked to identify food safety priorities and to rate them according to a number of criteria, including their potential for saving resources, the mid to long-term nature of projects, their added value to support risk assessment activities and their potential to improve harmonisation of risk assessment.

The resulting list derived from the study grouped topics into four domains – chemical, microbiological and environmental risk assessment and nutrition – plus a further category of generic topics that were more cross-cutting (Annex A). The outcome of the study will inform ongoing discussions about developing an EU Risk Assessment Agenda in 2016.

■ Review of the operation of the Advisory Forum

In 2012, EFSA's external review identified that "the use of Advisory Forum's advice and assistance can be improved to be more efficient" and recommended further strengthening of the cooperation with Member States, in particular stimulating exchanges and the active participation of each Member States at Advisory Forum meetings.

Work on reviewing the activities and functioning of the Advisory Forum began in 2014, including a survey among Member States and discussions with an external facilitator on the role of Advisory Forum members. The review continued in 2015 resulting in a final report completed in December.

In April and May 2015, telephone interviews were conducted by an external facilitator with 12 volunteer Advisory Forum members (Cyprus, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom). The interviews concentrated on the role of members in the Advisory Forum and the function of each participating Advisory Forum member in representing his/her country.

The roles of the Advisory Forum set out in the regulation include:

- Providing advice to EFSA's Executive Director in the performance of his duties (including the work programme and prioritisation of requests for scientific opinions);
- Avoiding duplication of scientific studies or research projects and programmes;
- Ensuring close cooperation between national competent bodies and EFSA;
- Promoting European networking of organisations (Article 36 organisations);
- Ensuring close cooperation where EFSA or Member States identify an emerging risk;
- Cooperating in situations where scientific divergences are identified.

Following further discussions at a plenary meeting in June, when the outcome of the telephone interviews were presented, a number of recommendations were agreed, which will be used in 2016 to implement changes in the way the Advisory Forum operates.

These recommendations include:

- More involvement of members in setting the agenda and taking an active role in preparing the discussions at meetings;
- Formalising the exchange of information on forthcoming risk assessment activities between EFSA and Member States;
- Members taking an active role in identifying areas of scientific divergence;
- Using modern communication tools to continue dialogue in-between meetings;
- Using the opportunity of Executive Director visits to Member States to strengthen cooperation through joint projects.

As a result of the review, the operating procedures of the Advisory Forum will be revised in 2016.

■ The Advisory Forum Communications Working Group

In 2003, the Advisory Forum established the Advisory Forum Communications Working Group (AFCWG) to facilitate co-operation in communications amongst Member States. This includes, but is not limited to, risk communications and corporate communications. The AFCWG provides an important mechanism to exchange information and experiences, and is the basis for the strengthening of coherence and coordination of communications activities between the national authorities and EFSA. Close involvement and participation of the EC also ensures more consistent communication and clearer messages on food safety, taking into account the different but complementary roles of risk assessors and risk managers.

In 2015, the AFCWG published the 2nd edition of the risk communications guidelines “When food is cooking up a storm”⁴, which included two new case studies from the Member States. The objective of these guidelines is to assist decision-making about appropriate communication approaches in a wide variety of situations that can occur when assessing and communicating on risks related to food safety in Europe. A project team consisting of AFCWG members developed the crisis communications guidelines: “Best practices for crisis communicators: How to communicate during food or feed safety incidents.” These guidelines were tested during a crisis simulation exercise that EFSA organised for AFCWG members together with national risk assessors in November 2015. The AFCWG also contributed to the development of a glossary of layman’s terms of the most relevant scientific terms used when communicating about food and feed safety so as to improve consistency in their use. The glossary is expected to be published on EFSA’s website in early 2016 and may be implemented and translated by Member States as well.

In 2015, discussions between the Advisory Forum and the AFCWG focused on further enhancing the alignment of the two groups. Recommendations based on these discussions will be finalised in 2016. Decisions agreed to date include increasing awareness and engagement between both groups’ members; and the possibility for AFCWG members to be nominated by the national Advisory Forum member if the need arises.

There were also other important activities carried out in 2015, including: a successful exchange programme between Norway and EFSA, aiming to develop stakeholder relations approaches; the participation of AFCWG members in a training on delivering media training at national level; and guest expert speakers joining several AFCWG meetings to share expertise and discuss potential joint activities. Several members of the AFCWG also attended a global roundtable discussion on the need to establish an international platform similar to the AFCWG to improve coherence and efficiency in risk communications regarding food and feed safety issues.

4. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/corporate/pub/riskcommguidelines>

Country visits of EFSA's Executive Director

During 2015, EFSA's Executive Director, Bernhard Url, visited 12 Member States as part of his tour around EU countries during the first three years of his mandate. The main aim of these visits is to stimulate scientific cooperation and possibly establish joint projects led by Member States and with the support from EFSA. While in 2015 the main drivers for agreeing on projects were national/regional concerns or needs, it is envisaged that in 2016 the priority topics identified for the EU Risk Assessment Agenda will take precedence.

These visits resulted in a number of concrete joint activities agreed between EFSA and Member States, including:

- An international workshop on foodborne viruses, focusing on Norovirus, Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E, with the aim to identify gaps in the current knowledge that need to be tackled by future shared research and surveillance programmes, led by the United Kingdom;
- A training workshop on Food-Chain-Lab, a unique, free, open-source software tool that can be used for back and forward tracing in outbreak investigations, led by Germany.
- A regional workshop held in Parma on analysing the spatial distribution of African Swine Fever (ASF) in the Baltic States and Poland, with the main focus on harmonising data collection; along with a crisis preparedness training involving the same countries, aimed at capacity building on crisis preparedness for a food crisis, and stimulating inter-sectorial collaboration during outbreak investigations;
- A multi-annual project on bee health (MUST-B), aimed at developing an integrated risk assessment framework on multiple stressors in honeybee colonies, led by EFSA. The project will include a field survey and data collection activities led by France and the EU Reference Laboratory within the framework of a partnership agreement;
- A multi-annual and multi-national project aimed at determining the actual incidence of ciguatera in Europe, among other objectives. The project will be led by Spain, with active involvement of Portugal and Croatia, and will be implemented through a framework partnership agreement;
- A training workshop, open to all Member States, on dietary exposure assessments and the use of the IMPRORISK model, led by Cyprus and co-financed by EFSA.

Focal Point network

The Focal Points act as an interface between EFSA and national food safety authorities, research institutes, consumer and other stakeholder groups. The Focal Point network is made up of members from all 28 EU Member States, Iceland and Norway, as well as observers from Switzerland and EU candidate countries. EFSA and Focal Points meet on a regular basis, and meetings are chaired by EFSA. Focal Points report annually to EFSA on their activities summarised in annual activity reports: until 2013, in Focal Point activity reports⁵; since 2014 in the context of scientific cooperation reports.⁵

Focal Points support their Advisory Forum members in the practical implementation of activities related to networking and scientific cooperation. With the implementation of new Focal Point agreements in 2015, the range of such supporting activities increased and now includes: ensuring the exchange of scientific information between national authorities and EFSA; supporting competent organisations under Article 36

5. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/partnersnetworks/eumembers>

of EFSA's Founding Regulation; promoting at national level the setting up of networks of organisations and scientific experts for supporting EFSA's activities; raising EFSA's scientific visibility and outreach; supporting training activities on risk assessment, aiming to build capacity at national and EU level; promoting an efficient and timely information flow between Advisory Forum members and national representatives in EFSA's scientific networks, strengthening national networking; and assisting EFSA and Advisory Forum Members in sharing relevant information on international scientific cooperation activities related to risk assessment.

■ Focal Point agreements

The first set of Focal Point agreements was signed between EFSA and Member States in 2008. These were renewed until 2014. During 2013-2014 the Focal Point network was subject to an in-depth review, which concluded that Focal Points play an important role in strengthening cooperation with Member States. It also identified Article 36 of Reg. 178/2002 as the operational framework for the Focal Point network. As a consequence, all Member States, as well as Norway and Iceland, signed new Focal Point grant agreements at the beginning of 2015, renewable for a maximum of 3 years. In 2015, Switzerland also participated in the activities and meetings of the Focal Point network, while candidate countries — The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Albania (the latter as of 2015) — remained observers, restarting their Focal Point activities in 2016, with the implementation of the new IPA programme.

■ Focal Point activities

In order to provide better support to the Advisory Forum, Focal Points held four meetings in 2015. These were planned one month ahead of Advisory Forum meetings, so as to allow the provision of operational input and feedback to the Advisory Forum. Provision of support to Article 36 organisations and coordination of activities of EFSA's scientific networks at national level were among the activities performed by a higher number of Focal Points (91% and 90% of all Focal Points, respectively – see Figure 1).

The high level of Focal Point activity identified in the area of Article 36 is a clear indicator that Focal Points continue to allocate particular priority to this area, i.e. by: supporting Article 36 organisations in updating their information in the Article 36 database; supporting Member States in updating the Article 36 list; assessing compliance of organisations with inclusion criteria for the list; supporting Member States in designation procedures; and disseminating information on EFSA's grants & procurement initiatives, including the organisation of national events. In 2015, Focal Points were also asked to provide additional information and support to organisations on the Article 36 list in the context of EFSA's new grant schemes. These include new grant opportunities launched by EFSA in 2015 following the implementation of the Scientific Cooperation Roadmap 2014-2016, namely thematic grants, framework partnership agreements, and lump-sum grants, among others.

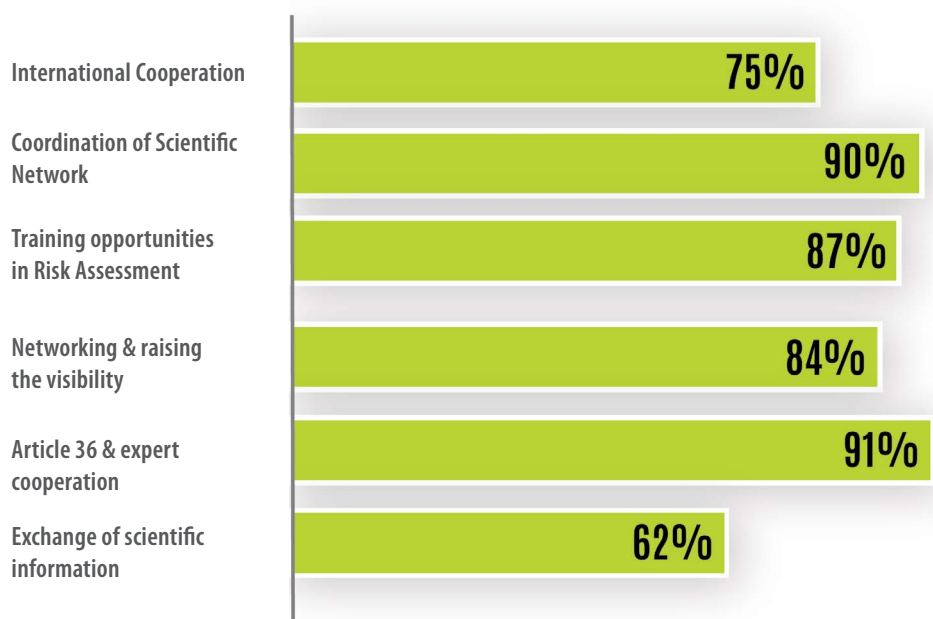


Figure 1: Percentage of all Focal Point members participating in main Focal Point activities in 2015.

Focal Point activities in the area of expert cooperation have also contributed to the high percentage (91%) of the above mentioned activity indicator. All Focal Points promoted EFSA's expert database (EDB) up to mid-2015. Since then, new applications to the database have no longer been accepted and, consequently, Focal Points were asked to stop promoting this tool on their national websites. Although the new decision of EFSA's Executive Director no longer requires the exclusive use of this tool for EFSA to draw on its ad-hoc external expertise, the EDB remains an important source of expert information for EFSA, and for Member States to build their own national databases and expert networks.

Focal Points have also been highly active during 2015 in promoting an efficient information flow between Advisory Forum members and national representatives in EFSA's scientific networks. While modalities for ensuring such information flow may vary from country to country, the key objective has been to ensure that Advisory Forum members remain well informed about the activities of the networks. This gives them the possibility to raise specific topics for discussion at network meetings. In this context, Focal Points supported the development of two guidance documents, one for Focal Points and another for (new) network members, to provide clarity on the roles of each representative and, most importantly, on the key objectives behind the need to ensure an optimal information flow between all parties involved.

With regard to the main Focal Point activity "exchange of scientific information", figure 5 seems to indicate that this was the area where Focal Points were least active. In fact, the low value (62%) derives from the average of five individual activities related to information exchange, three of which concern the use of EFSA's Information Exchange Platform (IEP), a tool that is being phased out and, as of mid-2015, has no longer been promoted to Focal Points as a repository of documents.

Instead, email and EFSA's document management system (DMS) were used as preferred tools for information exchange during 2015. Figure 2 explicitly shows that the number of requests for (dissemination of) information reached a peak in 2015, with 254 messages on different topics being exchanged through the Focal Point network.

Figure 2 also illustrates the need for EFSA to further invest in new and innovative tools for information exchange to support the activities of the Focal Point network. To this end, EFSA's Open Scientific Advanced Information and Evidence Hub Project (Open SCAIE) was kicked off and is expected to be completed by 2017. Open SCAIE will include and go beyond the functionalities of the former IEP tool, allowing a more open and extended exchange of information between Member States and EFSA.

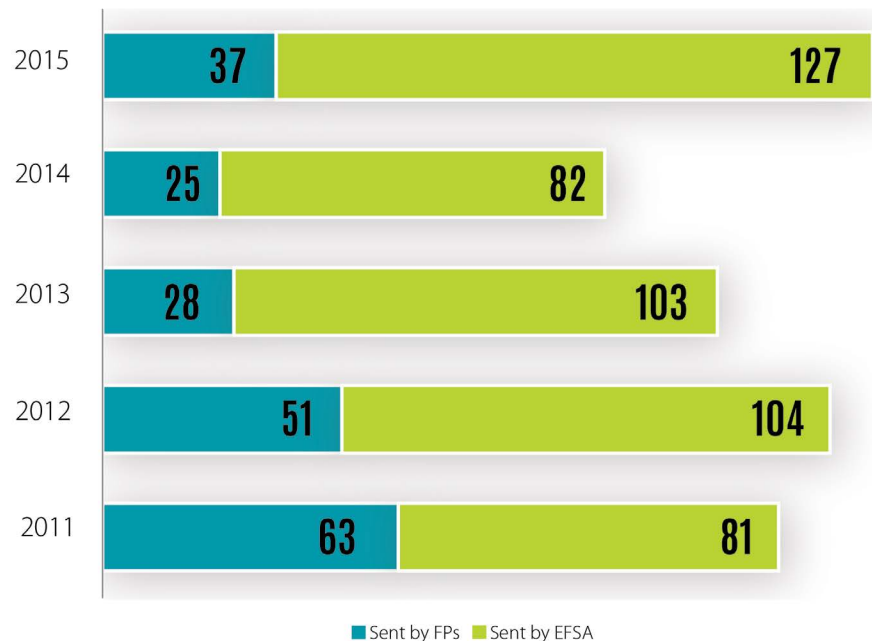


Figure 2: Exchange of information (by email) through the Focal Point network.

Training activities

The second cycle of risk assessment training courses addressed to Member States and candidate countries under the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme of the European Commission continued in 2015. The main goal of these courses is to train experts from national public institutions with a scientific background and an interest in food and feed safety so they can expand their theoretical knowledge and practical skills on principles and methods of risk assessment. EFSA provides input to these courses at different stages of their implementation and thus contributes to the harmonisation of risk assessment practices across the EU. Out of the 16 courses to be delivered during 2014-2016, 12 were implemented in 2015 with the contribution and participation of EFSA. In 2015, EFSA also agreed with the BTSF coordinators to continue these courses with the same contractor for the next cycle of 16 courses, expected to start in 2017. More information on these training courses is available on the BTSF website.⁶

EFSA has also delivered other types of risk assessment training courses. Some of these fall under the designation "Specialised training courses on certain aspects of food safety risk assessment" and have, as their main target audience, EFSA Scientific Panel and Scientific Committee members, EFSA Working Group members and EFSA staff.

6. <http://www.trainsaferfood.eu/trainings/riskassessment.aspx>

A first edition of these courses has concluded, and the respective report was published in 2015 on EFSA's website.⁷ Meanwhile, a second edition of courses has started in 2015, which includes training on environmental risk assessment, benchmark dose modelling and computational toxicology and modelling tools. During the second half of 2015, these courses were opened, on a pilot basis, to network members, in particular to their representatives at the respective meetings. The main objective is, as for the BTSF courses, to build risk assessment capacity at Member States level, and to optimise attendance at such courses, since they have not been running at full capacity. The pilot was considered successful, with 28% of all participants being network representatives. Similarly, EFSA also delivered a second group of risk assessment courses, on steering expert knowledge elicitation and on systematic literature reviews. The above mentioned pilot was also run on these courses, which proved a success, with network representatives counting for 11% and 28%, respectively, of the total number of participants.

The sharing and use of training materials generated during the above-mentioned EFSA risk assessment training courses by Member States and through Focal Points has also been under consideration. Given the contractual nature of the related procurements, EFSA retains ownership of such training materials, which makes their sharing and use by third parties possible under certain conditions, namely: that reference is made to the legal notice on EFSA's website⁸ (whenever such materials are available there); that third parties are informed that, in case of further use, they should refer to the fact that the materials are owned by EFSA; that they shall not be used for commercial purposes; and that they were prepared following conclusion of a specific contract (reference and amount paid by EFSA for the service to be provided to the third party). Provided that training materials are circulated under these conditions, EFSA is not responsible for any further use by third parties.

In 2015, EFSA set the terms of reference for the European Food Risk Assessment Fellowship Exchange (EFRAF), started drafting the program details, and secured the necessary resources for its implementation. EFRAF is a scientific cooperation and partnership initiative to strengthen Europe's food safety risk assessment capacity and build its knowledge community. In practice, the programme is run in form of a one-year learning-by-doing placement, completed with a uniform risk assessment training programme. The aim is to attract 15 early to mid-career scientists from public organisations in Member States with limited experience in food risk assessment. The selected participants will be placed in organisations with solid risk assessment capacity so as to build capacity across organisations and Member States, thus contributing to the EU-wide harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies and practises.

There were also other training-related events, such as a teaching activity under the Q-SAFE program organised by the University of Malta and attended by seven other universities – where EFSA participated with a presentation on “Capacity building in food risk assessment” – and a seminar jointly organised with the University of Parma, which included a presentation on “EFSA's role in the EU food safety system”.

7. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/866e>

8. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/legalnotice>

Article 36 network

Article 36 of EFSA's Founding Regulation⁹ provides the legal basis for the cooperation between EFSA and designated competent organisations in Member States, as well as for the establishment of a list – called the Article 36 list.¹⁰ It is the keystone for networking and promoting scientific cooperation in the areas within EFSA's remit, which is why it is fundamental to keep the list up-to-date and to ensure that it covers the required expertise.

Throughout 2015, EFSA continued to assist organisations and Member States in reviewing the Article 36 list. To this end, EFSA offered training and information sessions to Focal Points and Member States organisations. Moreover, EFSA provided Focal Points with overviews on the status of Article 36 organisations, and shared country profiles with Advisory Forum and Focal Point representatives that contained information on the involvement of such organisations in EFSA's grant and procurement projects.

By the end of 2015, the Article 36 list included 345 organisations from 30 countries (Member States, Iceland and Norway). Until 2012, the number of entries on the Article 36 list had grown continuously (since its establishment in 2006), reflecting the need to ensure that the most relevant organisations are on the list. In late 2012, a review of the Article 36 list was launched. The on-going update of the list has led to continuing inclusions of new organisations, in many cases replacing previously included parts of the organisations (see Figure 3). In 2015, the Article 36 list contained 345 entries, following inclusion of 43 new organisations and subsequent deletion of 28 entries from the list.

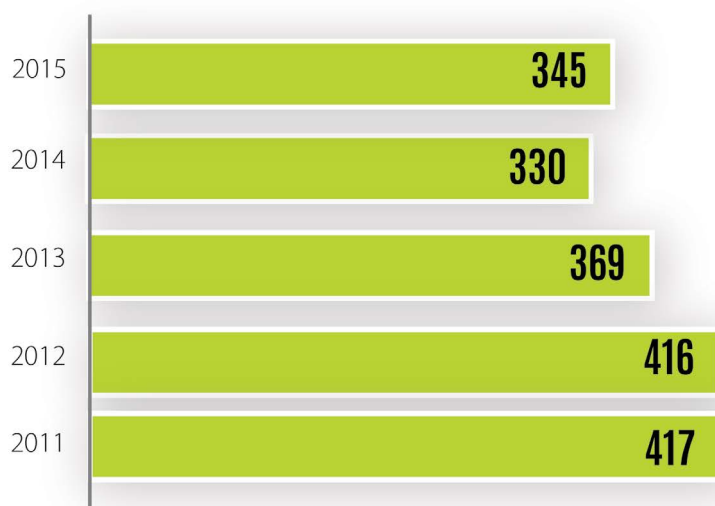


Figure 3: Number of entries on the Article 36 list per year.

Organisations on the Article 36 list can work together on EFSA's scientific projects by participating in grants or procurement activities. To support the distribution of information to competent organisations in their countries, Focal Points have disseminated EFSA's open calls for proposals (grants) and calls for tenders (procurement).

9. Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1-24, as last amended.

10. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/art36/art36list.htm>

Over time, EFSA has allocated an increasingly higher budget to support these projects (figure 4). During the period 2011-2015, 40 grant agreements (amounting to about €8.7 million) and, annually, 30 Focal Point agreements (in total €4.36 million) were successfully awarded to Member States, Norway and Iceland. Moreover, EFSA signed over 500 scientific procurement contracts (amounting to about €35.84 million).

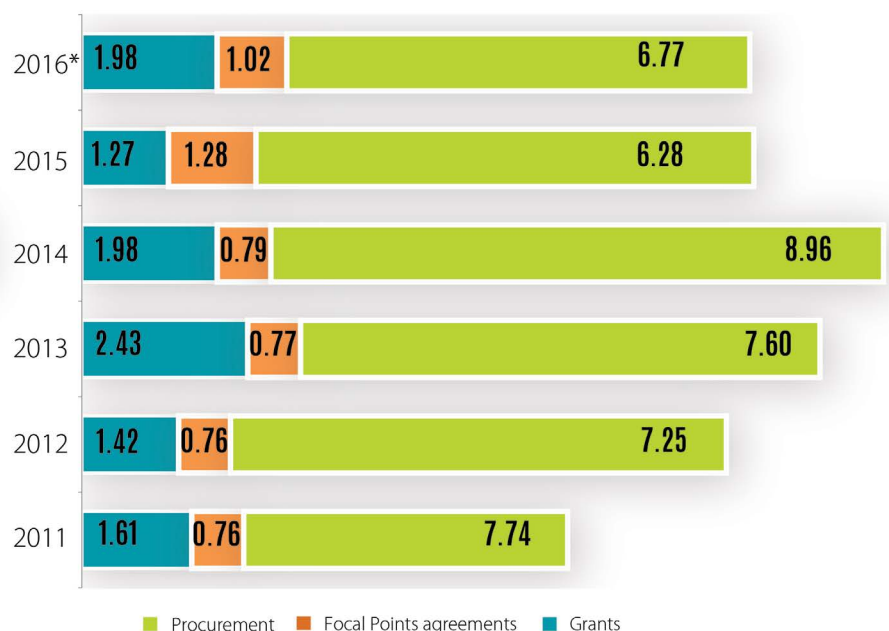


Figure 4: EFSA budget under EFSA's grant and procurement schemes 2011-2016 in M€
(Source: EFSA Programming document)¹¹ *Budget planned for 2016

The external evaluation carried out to determine the impact of science grant and procurement projects on the delivery of EFSA's tasks¹² showed that these projects had a strong networking and cooperation benefit, as they facilitated collaboration between Member States organisations and forged new, lasting relationships, in particular for Article 36 organisations. Following a recommendation from the review to further increase the impact of EFSA's science spending, by supporting longer term and larger grant-funded projects, EFSA started to pilot of its thematic grants. The thematic grants aim at facilitating scientific cooperation in the EU through the development and implementation of large, innovative networking projects, fostering the exchange of expertise and best practices. While EFSA indicates themes for projects in key scientific areas identified by Member States to strengthen risk assessment, the specific objectives are only broadly defined in the call for proposals. Therefore, applicants and their partners have the possibility to define and develop projects in accordance with their own interests. This sets the thematic grants apart from EFSA's traditional specific grants, for which the scope and activities of projects are specified in more detail by EFSA to support the Authority in its tasks. The pilot call received interest from six consortia, with a total of 34 organisations from 15 countries. Two projects were awarded for a total grant amount of almost EUR 1 million from EFSA, co-funded by the consortia organisations with at least the same amount.

11. http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/corporate_publications/files/Programming_document_2016-2018.pdf

12. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/695e.htm>

Scientific networks

EFSA's scientific networks have been established to facilitate the development of a scientific cooperation framework between EFSA and Member States through the coordination of activities, exchange of information, development and implementation of joint projects, and exchange of expertise and best practices in the areas within the Authority's mission. EFSA has currently 15 networks, including the new Network on Veterinary Medicinal Product Residues, established by the Advisory Forum in 2015.

All networks are chaired by EFSA and supported by the relevant EFSA units. Since 2014, EFSA's Advisory Forum and Scientific Cooperation Unit (AFSCO) are taking a coordinating role in the management and harmonisation of EFSA's scientific networks. Despite the fact that some networks are established via specific vertical legislation, AFSCO is coordinating the nomination process of members and representatives, acting as an interface between the Advisory Forum member – as the nominating authority – and EFSA's scientific units, maintaining contact with the nominated experts. AFSCO is organising regular meetings of all staff involved in network organisation to exchange best practices and explore further harmonisation of activities within EFSA.

In 2015, the Advisory Forum requested the first annual update of the list of all nominated network members, with a repetition of this successful exercise planned for early 2016. Focal Points play an increasingly important role in following up on the work of the scientific networks at national level, keeping direct contact with designated network representatives and maintaining a dynamic information flow with Advisory Forum representatives, supporting the latter as well on the designation of new network representatives. Meetings of network representatives have been organised by many Focal Points at national level with the aim to promote and facilitate the information flow. EFSA, together with Focal Points, has developed guidelines for (new) network representatives so as to best guide them in their activities and provide direction regarding their role and duties, thus further improving cooperation between all parties involved.

European Neighbourhood Policy & European Enlargement

■ European Neighbourhood Policy

In 2015, EFSA continued with the implementation of a dedicated project on cooperation with European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) partner countries. This project is financed by the EC under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership instrument.¹³

Several EFSA partners in Member States have participated in collaborative activities. Belgium hosted a study visit, Cyprus co-organised a workshop on risk assessment, and Latvia participated in an expert mission in Azerbaijan. EFSA supported a visit to the Food and Drug Administration of Jordan, while Palestine¹⁴ and Israel attended an info session in Parma where food safety topics of common concern were discussed.

In February 2015, as a joint initiative with the German Focal Point, a project for the preparation of an ENP Food Safety Almanac was launched. The aim of the ENP Food Safety Almanac is to provide an overview of the legal basis and institutional framework in the ENP countries. In November 2015, EFSA organised a workshop for 13 ENP partner countries to facilitate the exchange of experiences on risk assessment and risk communication.

13. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/european-neighbourhood-and-partnership-instrument-enpi_en

14. This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

■ European Enlargement

EFSA has a good record in assisting, liaising and networking with its counterparts in the EU pre-accession countries. In October 2015, EFSA started a new two-year programme of cooperation with the pre-accession countries financed by the EC under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II). Project activities shall enable the enlargement countries to anticipate and respond effectively to existing and emerging food safety risks, to integrate themselves into EFSA structures and to adopt the relevant EU acquis. The programme is expected to help the development and use of harmonised methodologies for risk assessment, as well as build trust between Member States and national authorities of pre-accession countries in the area of food and feed safety risk assessment.

Contracts to finance the work of national assistant coordinators in Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Turkey were signed in December 2015. Also in December 2015, candidate countries attended the Advisory Forum meeting as observers. Project activities in 2016 will focus on facilitating data collection primarily related to zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance, foodborne outbreaks and veterinary medicinal products residues.



Figure 5: Countries under the European Neighbourhood Policy & European Enlargement

European Enlargement countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey

European Neighbourhood countries: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia, and Ukraine.

International cooperation

In 2015, in line with its Multiannual Programme on International Scientific Cooperation 2014-16, EFSA continued to provide scientific and technical support to the EC in Codex Alimentarius related activities, and maintained close working contacts with a range of international partners active in its remit.

EFSA responded to calls for data and experts for: the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) and JECFA; a FAO/WHO expert meeting on hazards associated with animal feed; a discussion in JEMRA on *Salmonella* spp. and VTEC in beef and pork meat; and discussions on lead and arsenic in the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCCF). Furthermore, EFSA visited FAO to prepare a high-level meeting in 2017, it participated in a Symposium of WHO's Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group (FERG) on "The global burden of foodborne diseases", and it organised a joint EFSA/FAO/WHO stakeholder meeting and scientific workshop entitled "Revisiting the International Estimate of Short-Term Intake (IESTI)".

EFSA continued to participate in conference calls of the International Food Chemical Safety Liaison Group (IFCSLG) and had a first conference call of a new working group on combined exposures of the WHO's Chemical Risk Assessment Network. Other multilateral engagements included a meeting of the Task Force on African Union Food Safety Management Coordination Mechanism, a workshop of the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation in Chile on food safety, and preparatory meetings for the "World Food Research and Innovation Forum" (WFF) in September.

EFSA also participated in several meetings of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to exchange information in the area of chemical mixtures, alternative testing strategies, chemical hazard database, the eChem portal and EFSA's projects related to epidemiology and developmental neurotoxicity of pesticides.

In October 2015, EFSA organised its second scientific conference "Shaping the future of food safety, together" on the occasion of the World EXPO 2015 in Milan, which attracted representatives from the scientific and risk assessment community, as well as risk managers from Europe and beyond. It provided an opportunity for many of EFSA's international partners to combine their participation in the conference with a visit to EFSA. In addition, EFSA hosted meetings of the Global Summit on Regulatory Science 2015 (GSRS15) dedicated to the physicochemical characterisation of nanomaterials and to trends and developments in the area of regulatory bioinformatics, as well as of the Executive Committee of the overarching Global Coalition for Regulatory Science Research.

Beside multilateral activities, EFSA had bilateral events to develop and strengthen its cooperation with international partners in almost all continents, including meetings with agencies such as the United States Food and Drug Administration (US FDA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ), China's Centre for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA), Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ), the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI) and the Chilean Agency for Food Safety and Quality (ACHIPIA), with the aim to exchange views on these organisations' strategies towards 2020, as well as to explain and deepen the understanding of each other's risk assessment approaches and outputs.

In addition, EFSA shared its experience with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Japanese National Institute of Public Health and National Institute of Health

and Nutrition (NIHN). EFSA also met with delegations from China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) and the competent authorities in Indonesia and Taiwan, and participated in the EU-India Seminar on Food Control. In 2015, new memorandums of cooperation were signed with CFIA and FSCJ.

Inter-Agency cooperation

■ EU Agencies network

EFSA has been chairing the EU-ANSA since the second half of 2014. In 2015, EFSA continued to have an active, coordinating role at the level of the EU Agencies Network on Scientific Advice (EU-ANSA).

During this period, the EU-ANSA addressed horizontal challenges of EU Agencies providing scientific advice. Also, the EU-ANSA established close networking relations with the European Parliament (EP) and the EC research services, such as the EP Scientific Foresight Unit, DG Research & Innovation (on the scientific advice mechanism); JRC; Unit C2 of DG SANTE (representing the secretariat of the non-food scientific committees); as well as with DG CONNECT, DG OP and DG DIGIT (on open data). In 2015, the EU-ANSA published two reports: an “Overview of the scientific processes of the EU Agencies Network for scientific advice (EU-ANSA)”¹⁵; and a reflection paper on peer review¹⁶ by EU-ANSA Agencies on the key principles applicable to the use of peer review approaches within the context of EU Agencies providing scientific advice and technical support.

EFSA is also member of an informal network of EU Agencies working with the EC IPA and ENP instruments. This network meets regularly with both DG Neighbourhood and DG Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) as well as the European External Action Service (EEAS) to share experiences and good practices, and to foster better coordination between the Agencies. In 2015, this meeting was held on 23-24 April at the premises of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) in Bilbao.

■ European Commission

EFSA has established work programmes and a regular exchange of information with DG SANTE and JRC on cross-cutting subjects.

In 2015, EFSA had two high-level meetings with JRC to take stock of the various scientific cooperation activities between JRC and EFSA, to plan future ones, and to take a step further in strengthening relations with the JRC by developing a joint multiannual strategic programme. EFSA and JRC initiated activities on landscape risk assessment and bee health. In addition, EFSA and JRC published two scientific papers: on modelling environmental suitability for exotic plant pests;¹⁷ and on the development of a media monitoring tool for early identification of plant health threats for the EU.¹⁸

In June 2015, a delegation of the secretariat of the non-food scientific committees of DG SANTE visited EFSA, and there was an exchange of information on the on-going activities of EFSA's Scientific Committee, EFSA's Emerging Risks Unit and the non-food scientific committees.

15. http://bookshop.europa.eu/is-bin/INTERSHOP.enfinity/WFS/EU-Bookshop-Site/en_GB/-/EUR/ViewPublication-Start?PublicationKey=TM0115491

16. <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/-peer-review-by-eu-ansa-agencies-pbTE0215981/>

17. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/epp.12208/pdf>

18. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/epp.12209/pdf>

EU Agencies

In 2015, EFSA continued to collaborate closely with its sister agencies to ensure a consistent approach to risk assessment at EU level. In particular, EFSA and ECHA continued their active cooperation in various areas of chemical risk assessment. In 2015, a top-level trilateral meeting with the Executive Directors of EFSA and ECHA was organised by DG SANTE, where the main issue of discussion was the harmonisation of pesticide classification. The European Environmental Agency (EEA) considered involvement in the EFSA-JRC project to develop a tool for landscape environmental risk and/or impact assessment. On 5 June 2015, ECDC visited EFSA and discussed collaboration between the two Agencies on foodborne diseases, zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance, standard operational procedures on rapid risk assessments, and a joint database initiative for molecular surveillance. EFSA continued its regular information exchange with EMA regarding antimicrobial resistance, animal health, nanomaterials, pesticides, environmental risk assessment, and other corporate issues.

Outlook

The Scientific Cooperation Roadmap proved successful in addressing the Management Board recommendations and EFSA's strategic objectives, moving beyond the operation of specific cooperation tools towards building a common EU Risk Assessment Agenda. An overview of the different national partners with whom EFSA cooperates is provided in Annex B. Information on the mechanisms and cooperation tools used for implementing such cooperation is available in Annex C.

The new EFSA Strategy 2020 will pave the way for Member States and EFSA to further develop and implement the EU Risk Assessment Agenda to improve the use of EU-wide capacities, increase efficiency and ensure more coherent communications. It will also help prevent duplication of work and have an impact on Member States priorities and research programmes. The EU Risk Assessment Agenda will create a new *modus operandi* for the Advisory Forum to agree on common priorities for cooperation between Member States and EFSA. Priorities will be addressed through joint projects supported by EFSA grants or other resources such as (inter-) national funding schemes. The newly established grant schemes, such as the thematic grants and the framework partnership agreements, have stimulated innovative proposals by Member States organisations. Another novel means to stimulate new opportunities for building and sharing expertise will be the exchange of PhD students and fellowships.

Beyond EU borders, EFSA will continue prioritising multi-lateral cooperation and increasingly liaise with EU, Member States and international agencies to promote the harmonisation of methodologies and tools for risk assessment. EFSA has demonstrated its international proactivity by creating an international platform on risk communication that was welcomed at the first global round table on communication and another international liaison group on RA methodologies/approaches. On recommendation of its MB, EFSA will strengthen international cooperation even further.

The first successful EFSA ENP programme was concluded. Based on the revised EU policy on cooperation with the neighbourhood countries, EFSA will further develop collaboration with ENP countries to support the implementation of instruments and tools for data collection via the promotion of networking and joint activities between EFSA, ENP partner countries and the EU Member States. A new pre-accession programme started in October 2015, and EFSA will continue to support risk assessment and risk communication capacity building, as well as facilitate the integration of pre-accession countries into its scientific networks (e.g. data collection, emerging risks, animal health, crises handling).



Abbreviations

AFCWG - Advisory Forum Communications Working Group

AFSCO - Advisory Forum and Scientific Cooperation Unit

BTSF - Better Training for Safer Food

EC - European Commission

ECDC - European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency

ED - Executive Director

EDB - Expert Database

EFRAF - European Food Risk Assessment Fellowship Exchange

EMA - European Medicines Agency

ENP - European Neighbourhood Programme

EP - European Parliament

EU - European Union

EU-ANSA - European Agencies Network on Scientific Advice

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IEP - Information Exchange Platform

IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

JECFA - Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives

JEMRA - Joint FAO/WHO Expert meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment

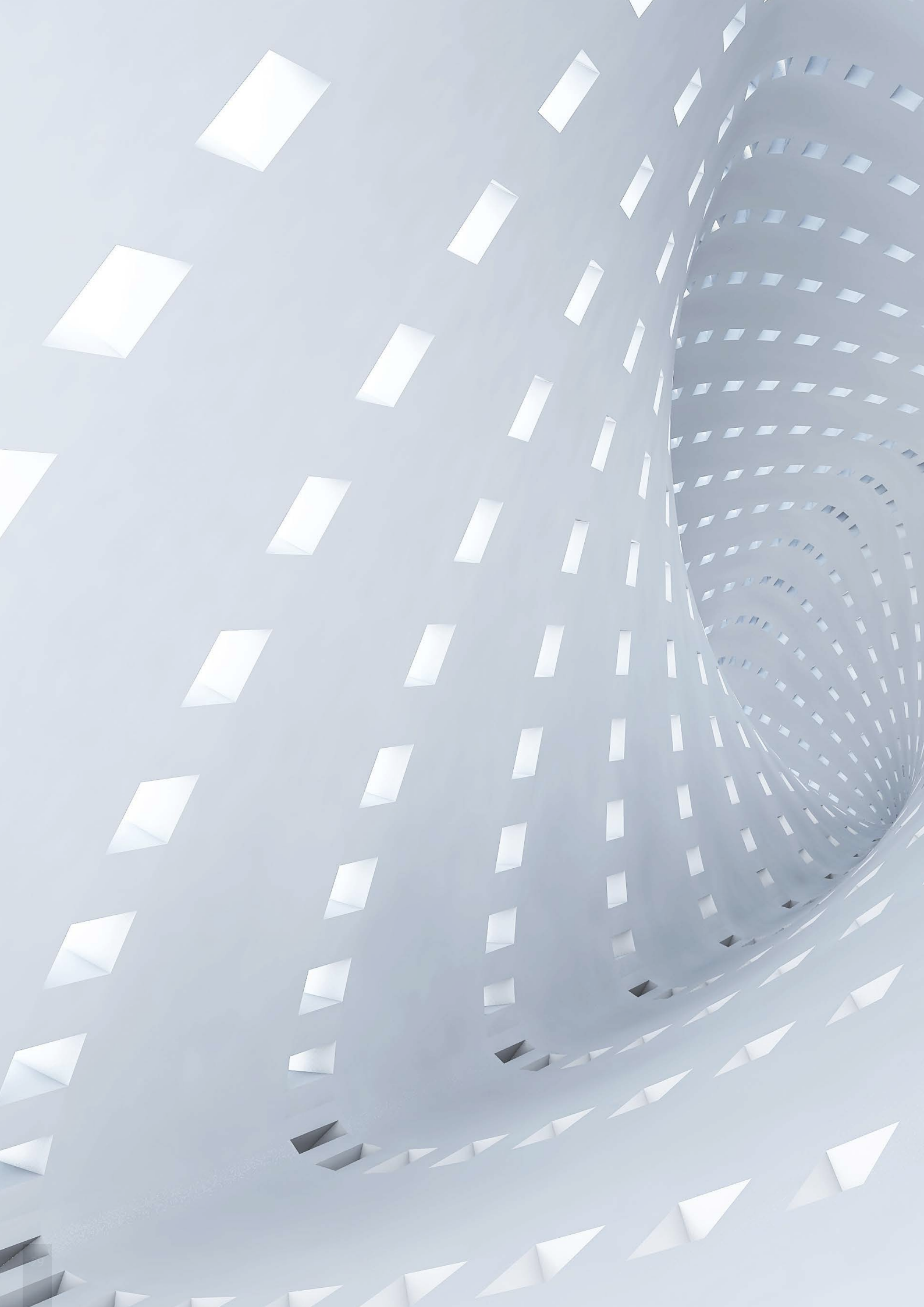
JMPR - Joint FAO/WHO Expert meetings on Pesticide Residues

JRC - Joint Research Centre

SCAIE - Scientific Advanced Information and Evidence Hub Project

WHO - World Health Organization

WHO/EURO - World Health Organization's Regional Office for Europe



ANNEX A - Food safety risk assessment priorities Delphy Study

Generic	Chemical	Microbiological	Environmental	Nutrition
1. Methods and systems for identifying emerging food risks (e.g. new food-borne diseases)	8. Harmonisation of methods for risk assessment of chemical contaminants	12. Systems for monitoring and characterising microbes isolated from food, environment and human illness cases	19. Improving information on the occurrence and spread of harmful organisms	25. Indirect effects on human health due to modified agricultural practices (e.g. via reduction of pesticide use, changed content of mycotoxins)
2. Development of standard risk-benefit assessment methods (of foods)	9. Cumulative exposure assessment (e.g. for pesticide residues/ PAHs)	13. Improve the use of genetic data (e.g. from whole genome sequencing) for risk assessment of microbiological contaminants	20. Ribonucleic acid interference (RNAi) applied to food producing organisms as pesticide, veterinary medicine or newly expressed trait in genetically modified crops	26. Developing standard biomarkers of intake of and/or exposure to contaminants
3. Common data collection/ surveillance scheme	10. Infant and baby food	14. Antimicrobial/ antibiotic resistance	21. Better understand biological organisms and plant substances used in crop protection (reducing the need for chemicals, e.g. pesticides)	27. Food supplements risk/benefits (in general)
4. Multiple contaminant impacts on the risk profile of foods	11. Emerging contaminants	15. Microbial food pathogens (in general)	22. The impact of chemicals on the ecosystem (release of chemicals into the environment)	28. Determination of allergen thresholds (clinical studies), in conjunction with immune-chemical measurements of allergens in foods
5. Risks/benefits of botanicals/ herbals in food supplements		16. Food-borne viruses (in general, e.g. Hepatitis A and Norovirus in fruit and vegetables)	23. Presence/detection of environmental contaminants in food (e.g. from agricultural, industrial or household sources)	
6. Allergenicity/ food allergens in general (risk assessment and management)		17. Campylobacter (e.g. in poultry and ready-to-eat foods)	24. Cocktail effects (health risk assessment of chemical mixtures, e.g. food additives)	
7. Aggregated exposure (via cocktail effects, but including environmental/ food exposure)		18. Zoonoses (in general, including bio-hazards, MRSA etc.)		

ANNEX B - Scientific Cooperation Toolbox

EFSA Strategy 2020

Strategic objective 3: Build the EU's scientific assessment capacity and knowledge community

PLATFORMS

- Advisory Forum
- Advisory Forum Communications Working Group
- Focal Point network
- Article 36 network / competent organizations
- Scientific networks
- Scientific Panels and Working Groups
- Pre-accession programme
- European Neighbourhood Programme
- International cooperation
- Inter-Agency cooperation



TOOLS

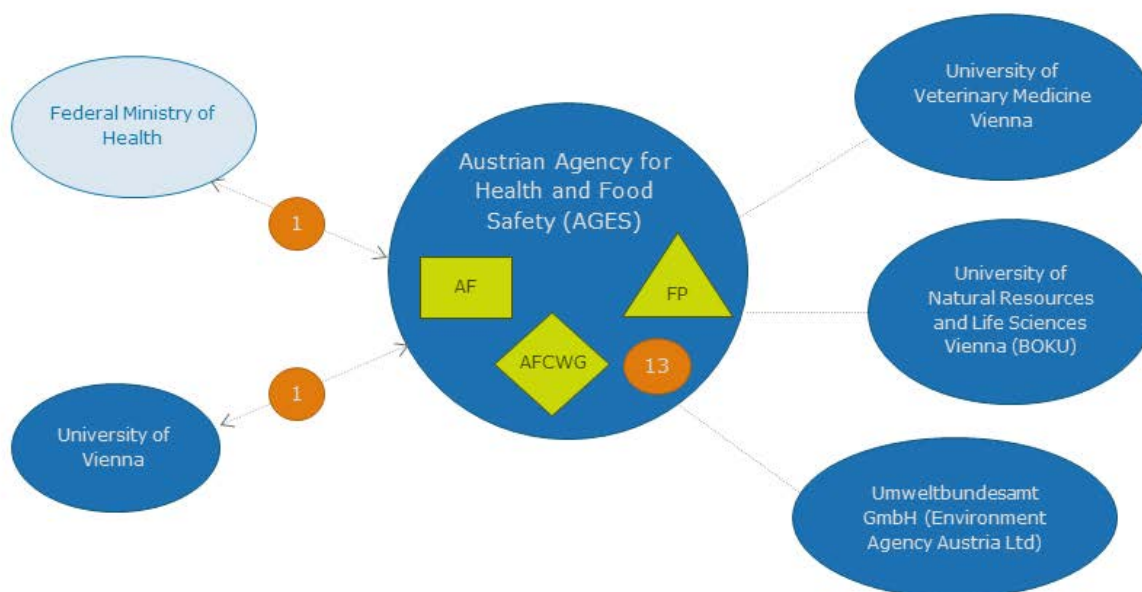
- EU risk assessment agenda, food safety priorities
- Information exchange, document sharing
- Public consultations and pre-notifications
- Events, seminars, study tours, conferences
- Staff exchange (guest scientists, fellowship, national experts in professional training, seconded national experts, PhD exchange)
- Training (advance RA courses, cooperation with academic institutions, BTSF)
- Visits (ED visits, international delegations, national FP events)
- Procurement (direct calls, framework contracts)
- Grants (specific grants, thematic grants, framework partnership agreements, twinning projects, focal point agreements)
- Joint projects

ANNEX C EFSA partners in Members States

The following visuals provide an overview of the Advisory Forum (AF), Focal Point (FP), AF Communication Working Group (AFCWG), Article 36 organisations and organisations with regular representatives in EFSA's Scientific Networks per country (Member States, Iceland and Norway), as on 16 March 2016. For most up-to-date information, please refer to EFSA's website: Article 36 List (<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/partnersnetworks/scorg>), and details of AF, FP, AFCWG and Network organisations' representatives (<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/partnersnetworks/eumembers>).



Austria



AF

Advisory Forum member

FP

Focal Point member

AFCWG

Focal Point member

1

Number of Scientific Networks representatives from a certain organisation

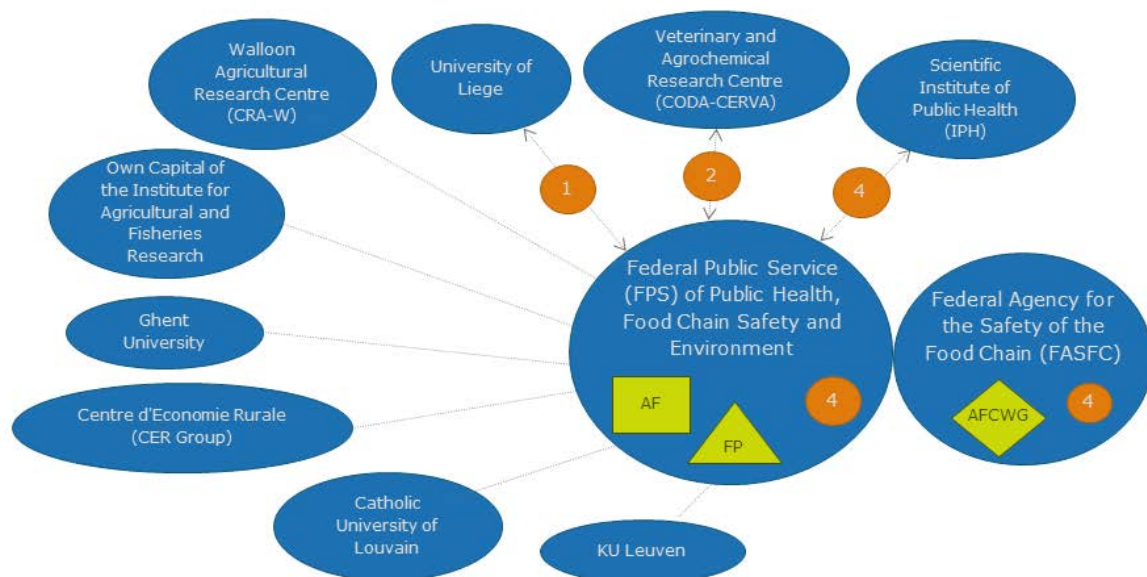
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Organisations with representatives in Scientific Networks but not being an Article 36 list organisation

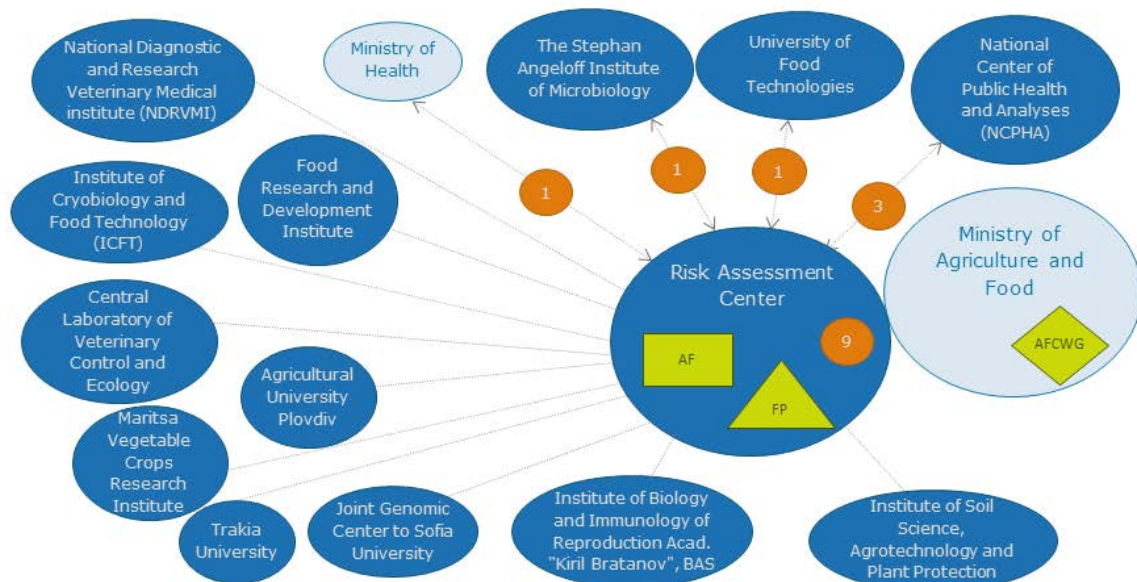
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Organisations on Article 36 list

Belgium



Bulgaria



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

AFCWG Focal Point member

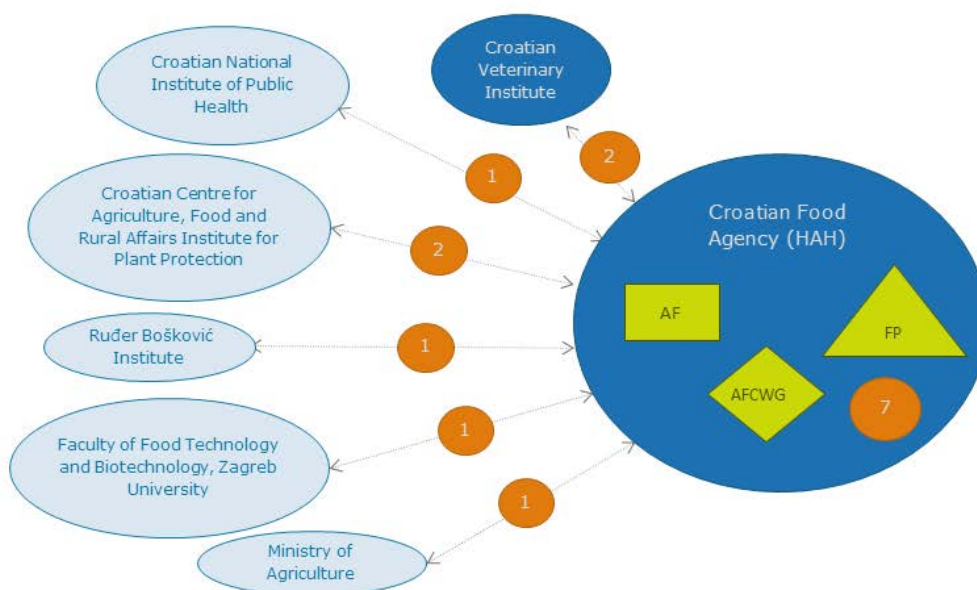
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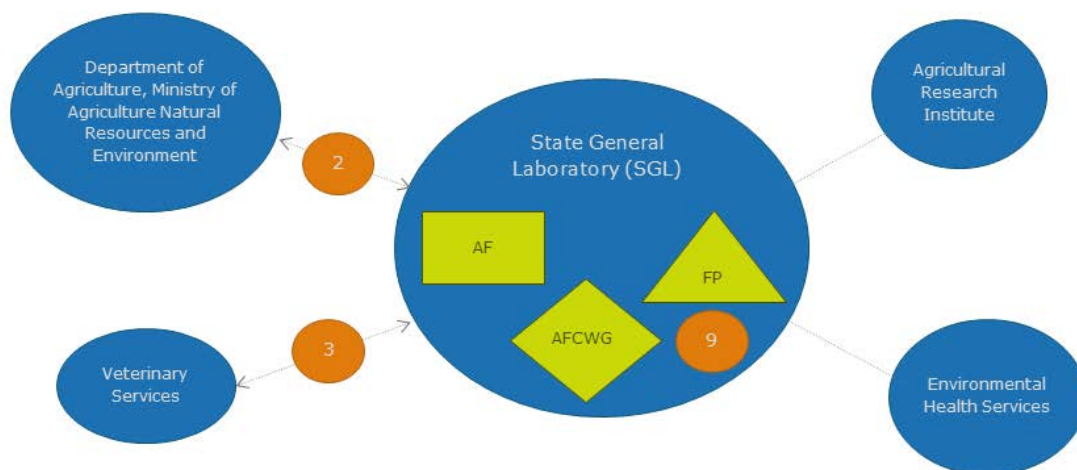
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Croatia



Cyprus



AF

Advisory Forum member

FP

Focal Point member

AFCWG

Focal Point member

1

Number of Scientific Networks representatives from a certain organisation

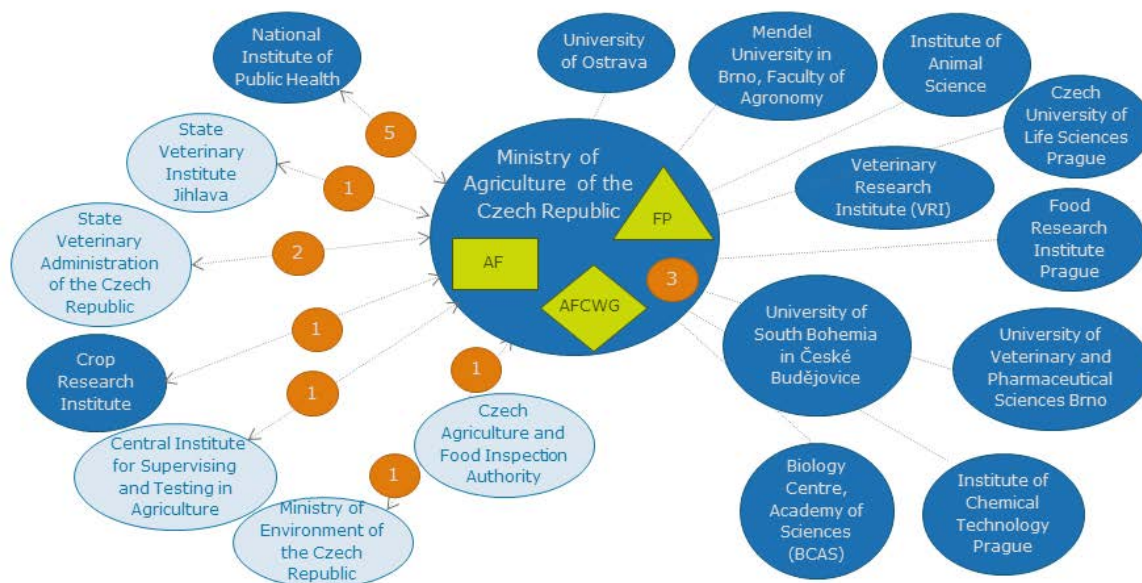
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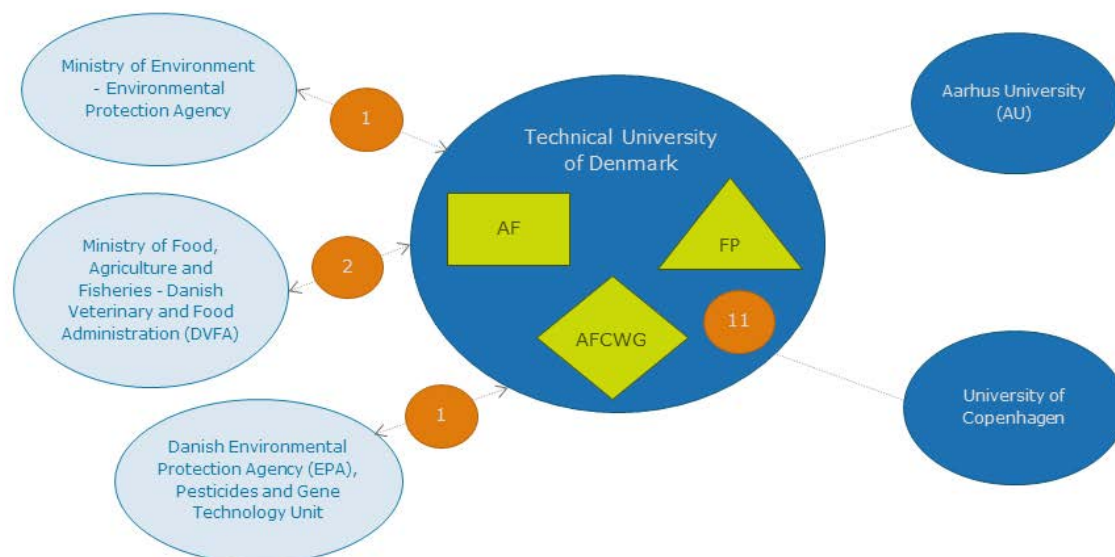
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Organisations on Article 36 list

Czech Republic



Denmark



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

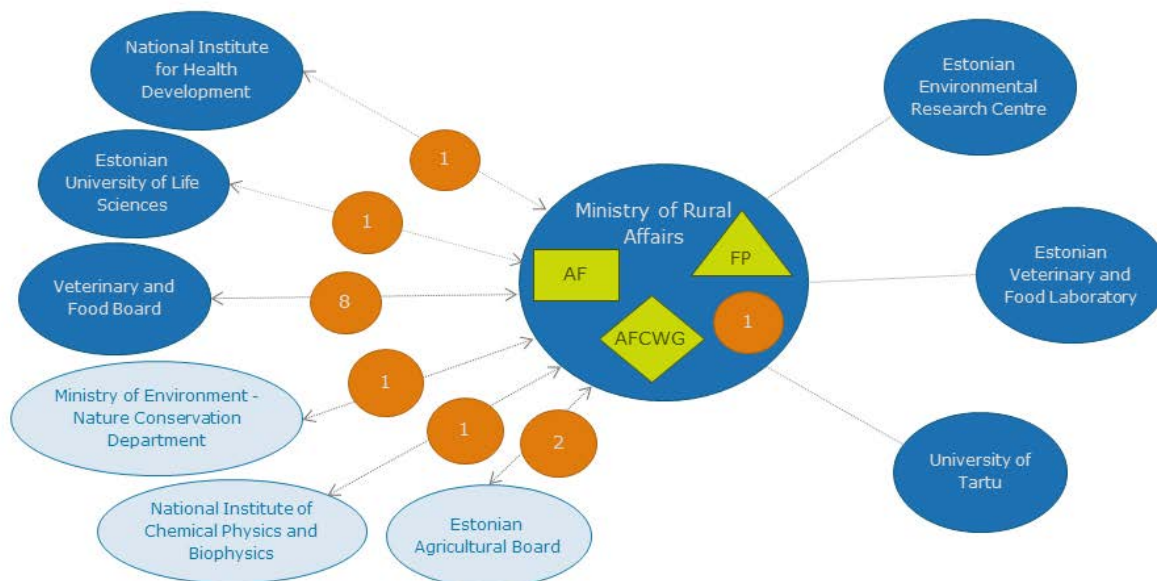
AFCWG Focal Point member

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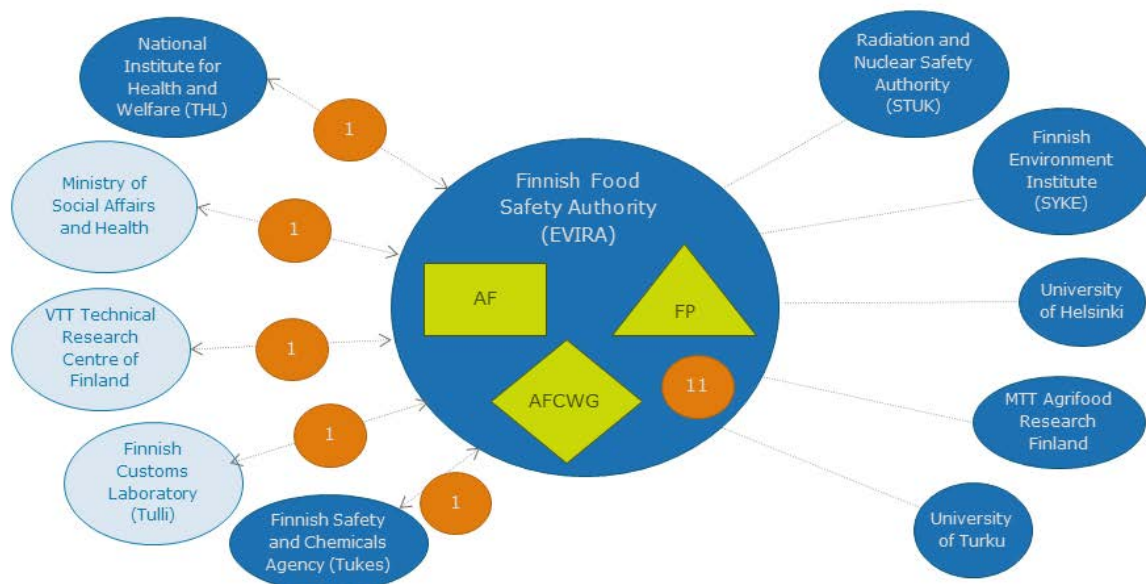
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Estonia



Finland



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

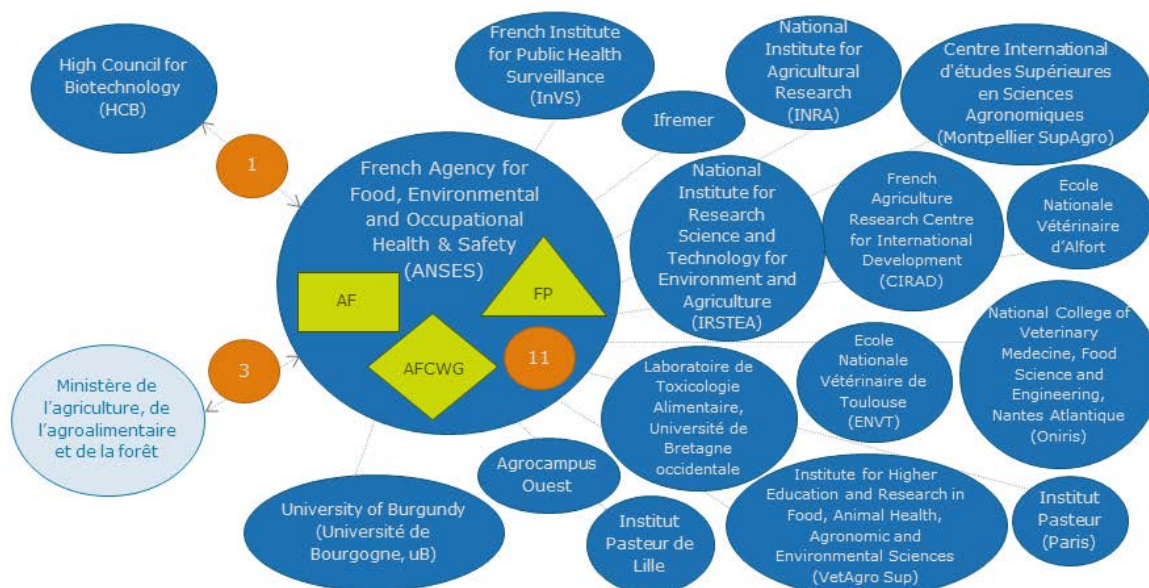
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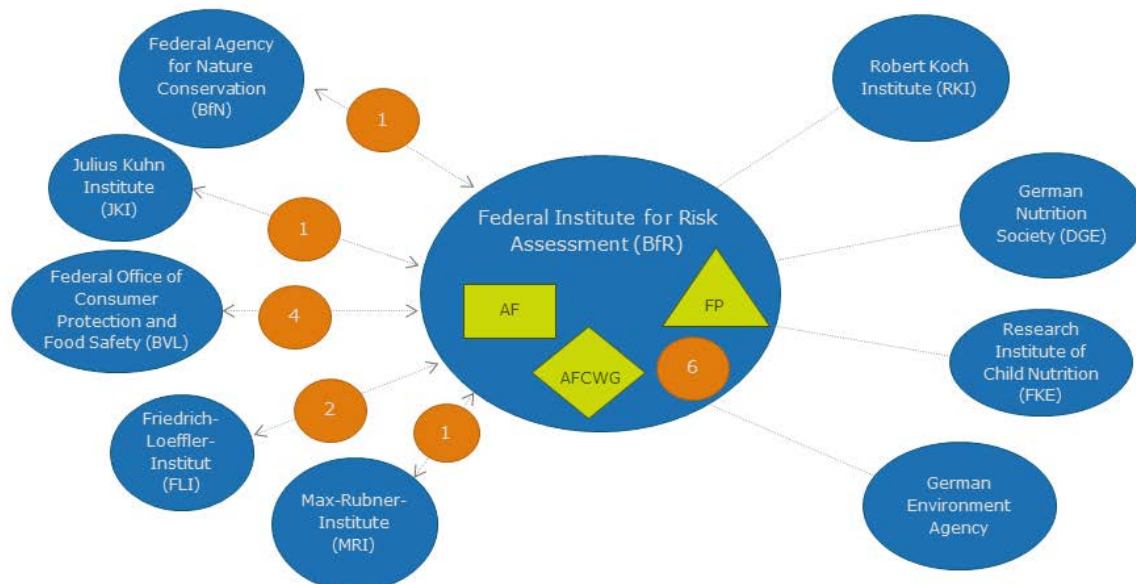
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France



Germany



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

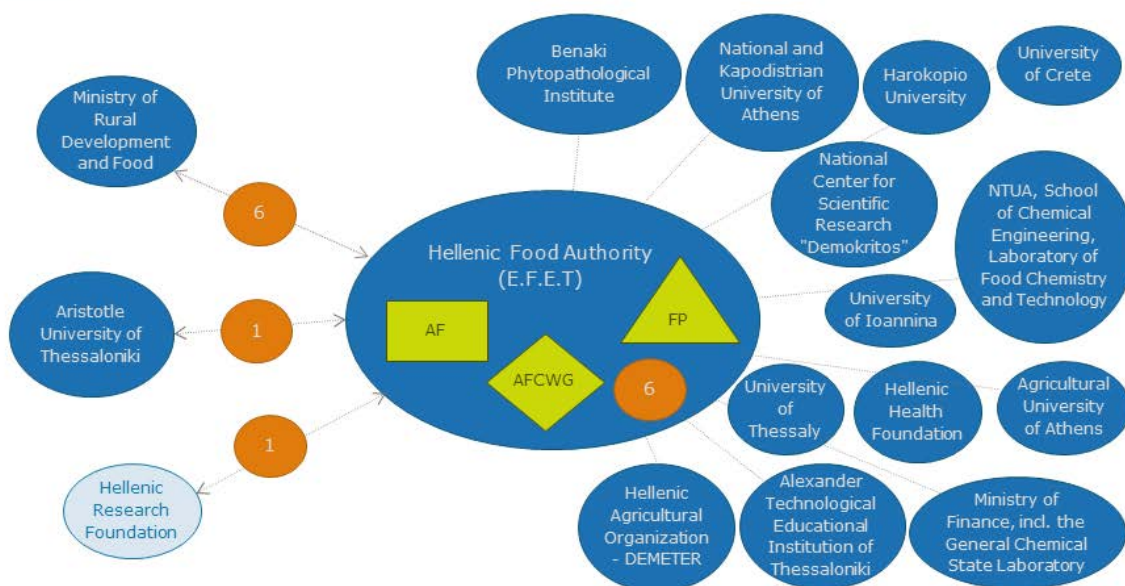
AFCWG Focal Point member

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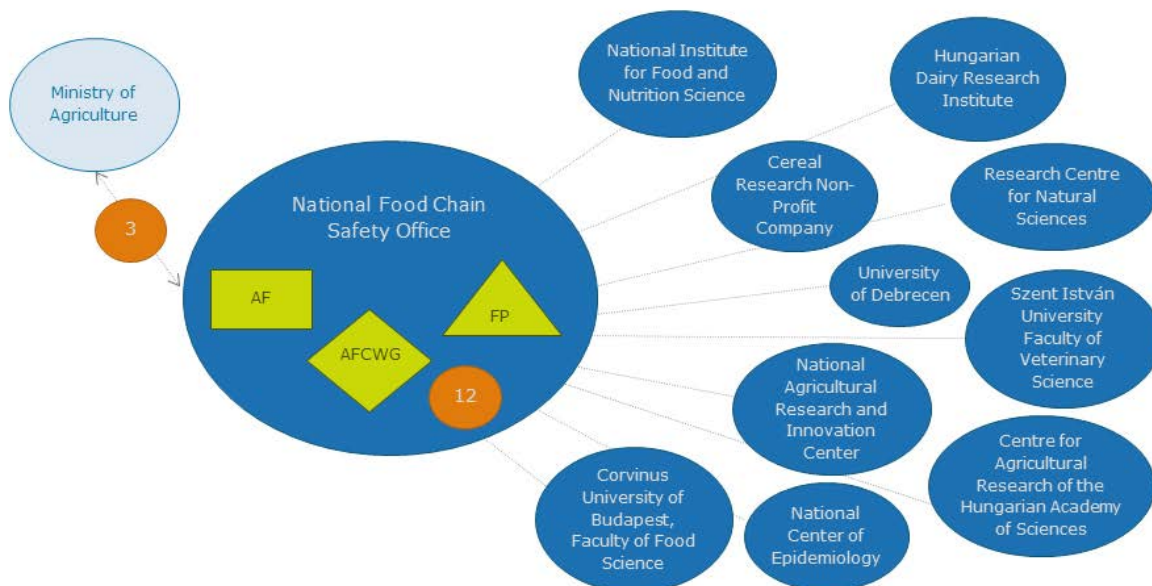
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Greece



Hungary



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

AFCWG Focal Point member

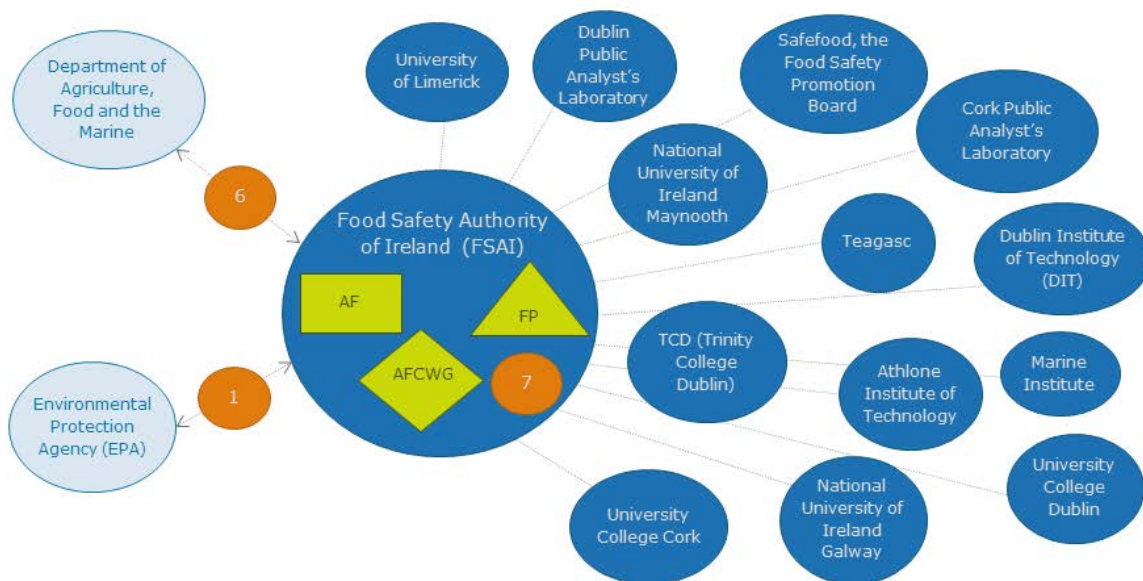
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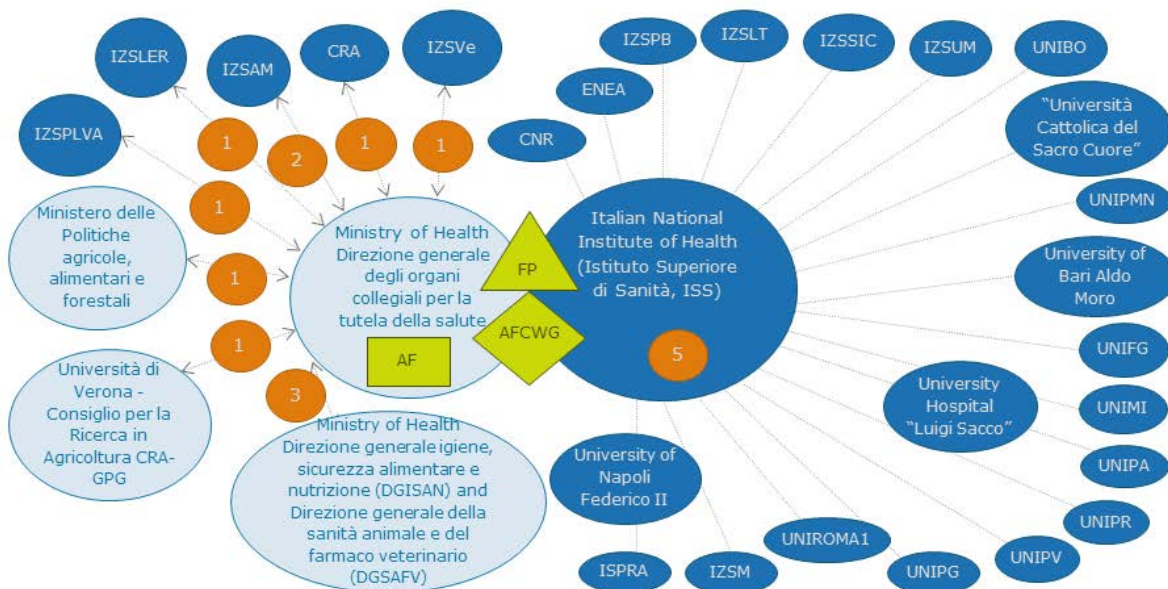
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Ireland



Italy



AF

Advisory Forum member



Focal Point member



- Focal Point member

1

Number of Scientific
Networks representatives
from a certain organisation

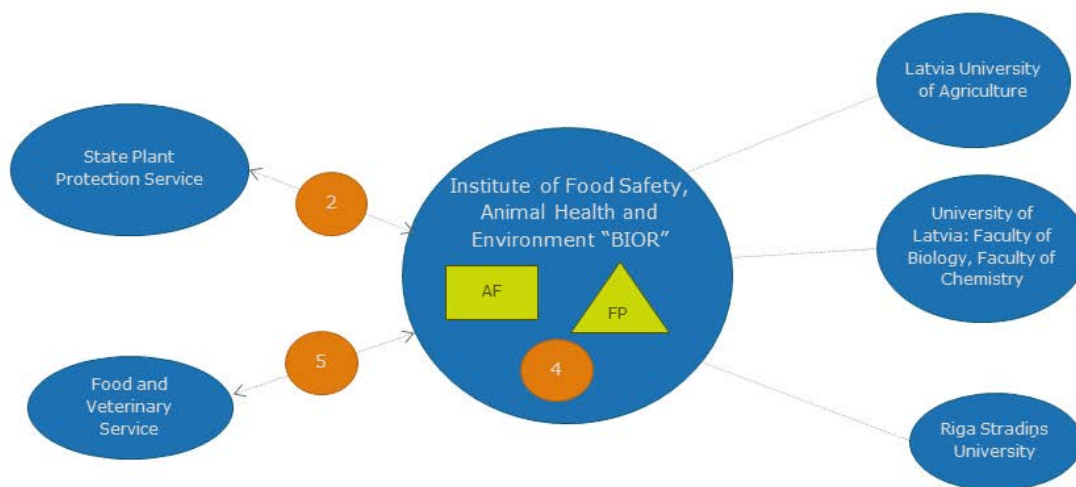
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representatives in Scientific
Networks but not being an
Article 36 list organisation

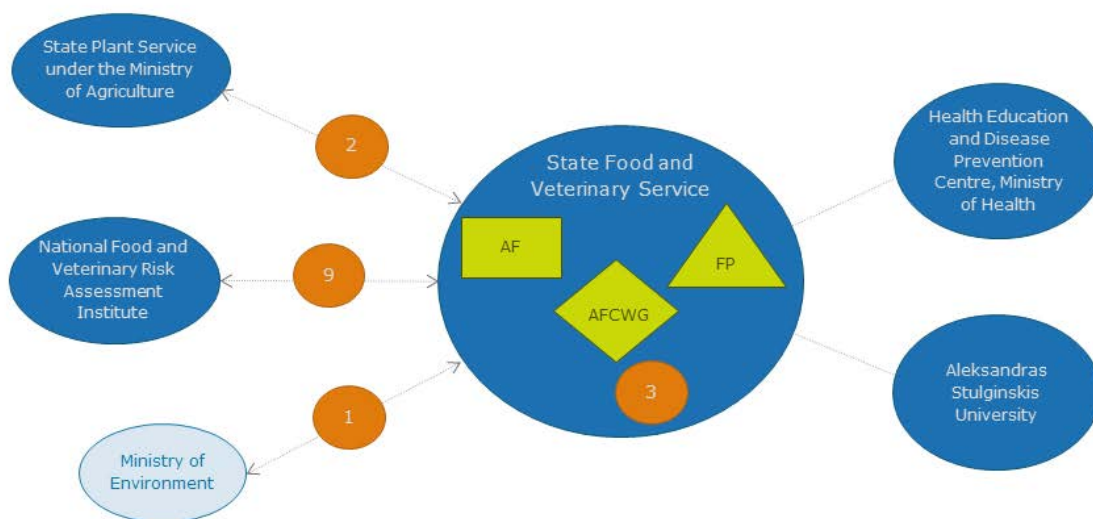


Organisations on
Article 36 list

Latvia



Lithuania



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

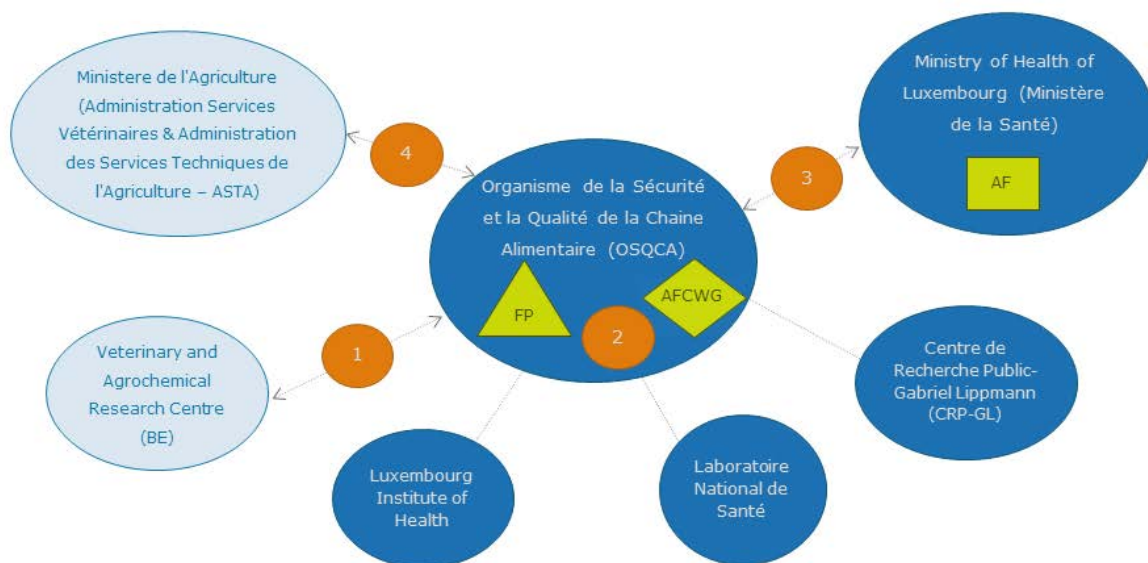
AFCWG Focal Point member

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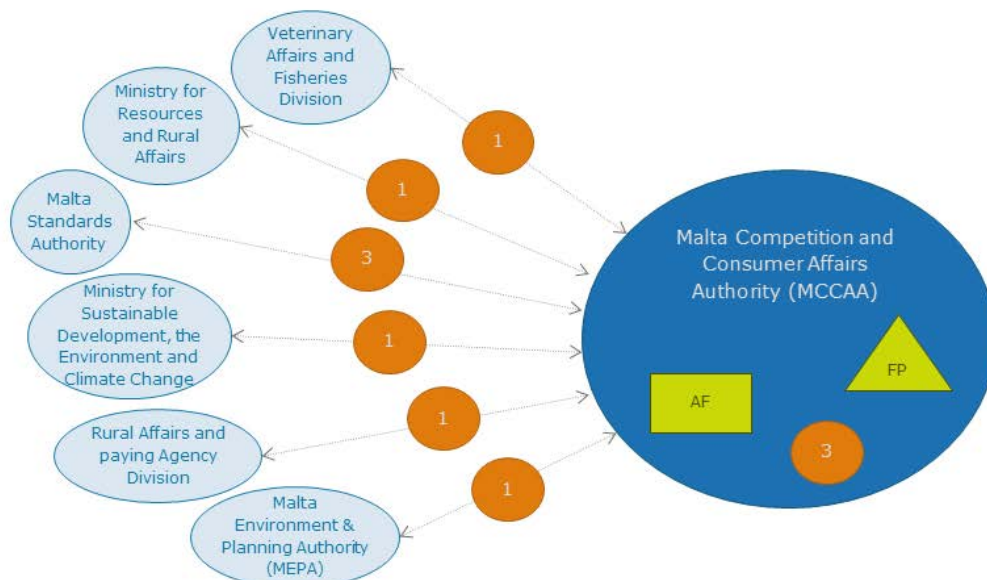
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Luxembourg



Malta



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

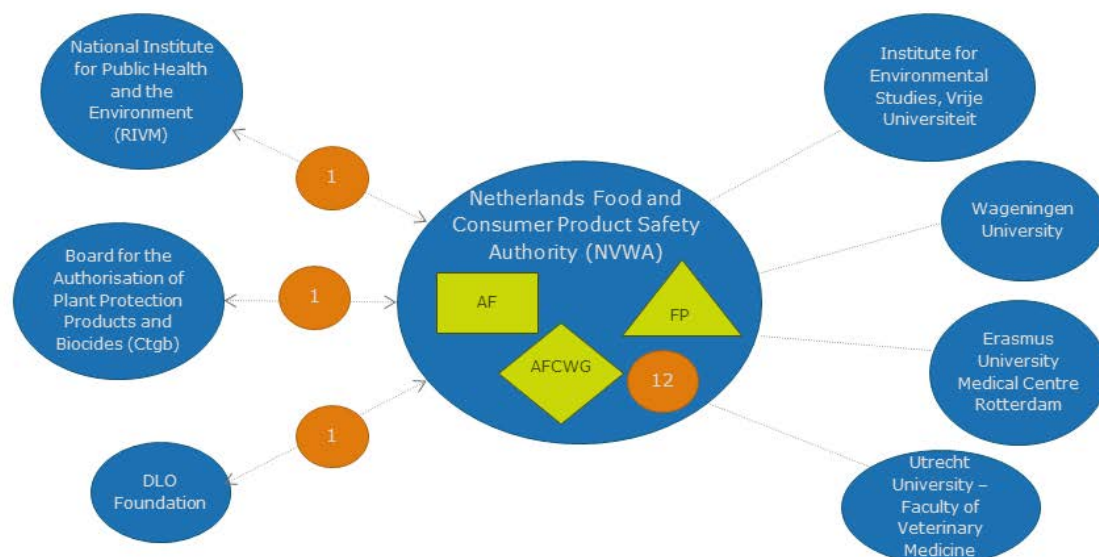
AFCWG Focal Point member

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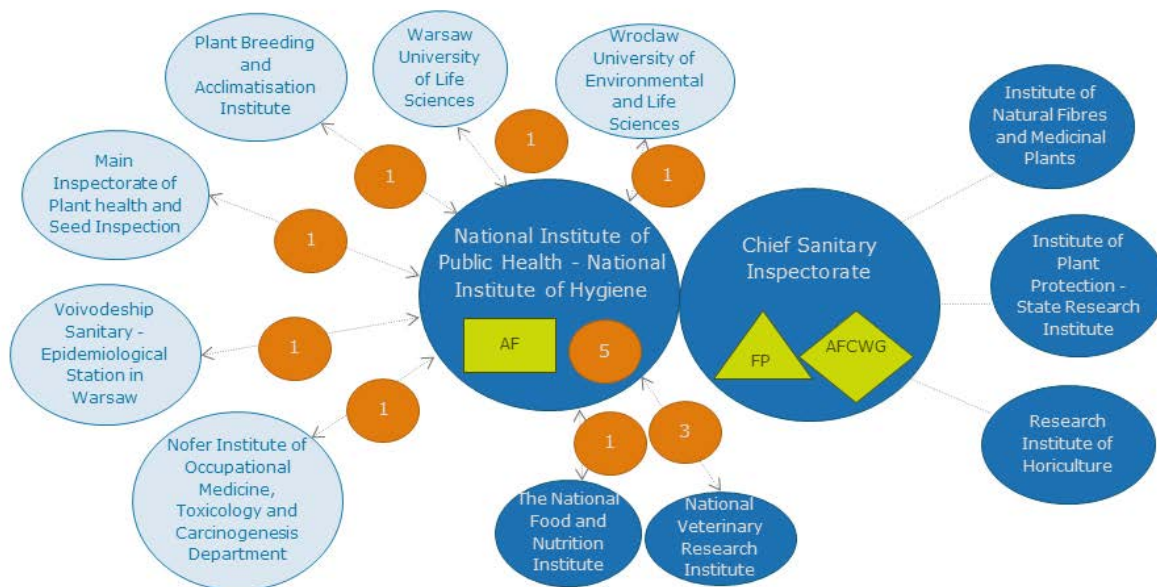
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Netherlands



Poland



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

AFCWG Focal Point member

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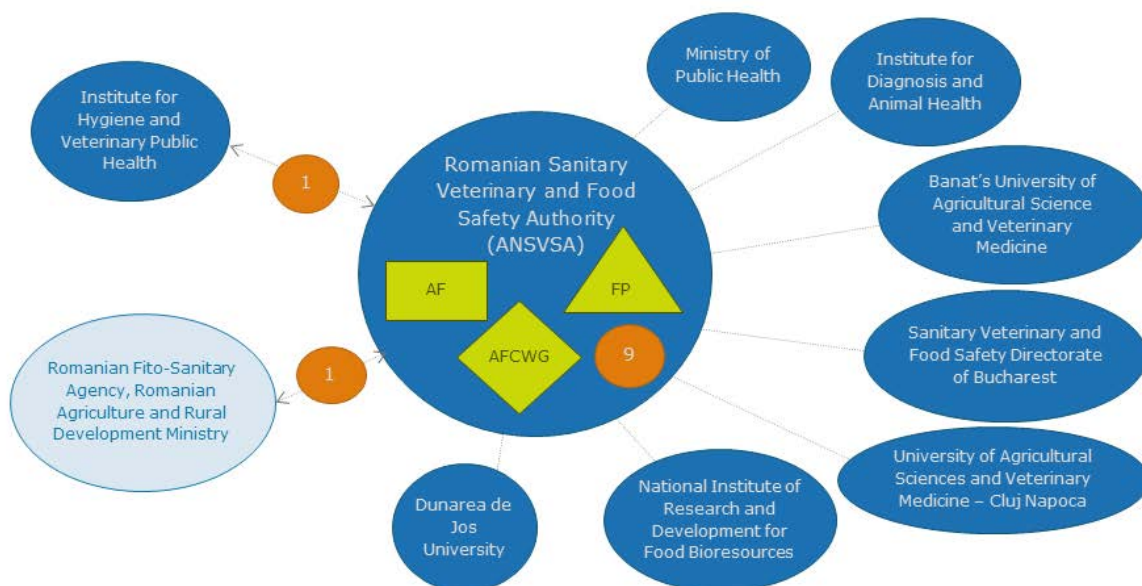
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Portugal



Romania



AF

Advisory Forum member

FP

Focal Point member

AFCWG

Focal Point member

1

Number of Scientific Networks representatives from a certain organisation



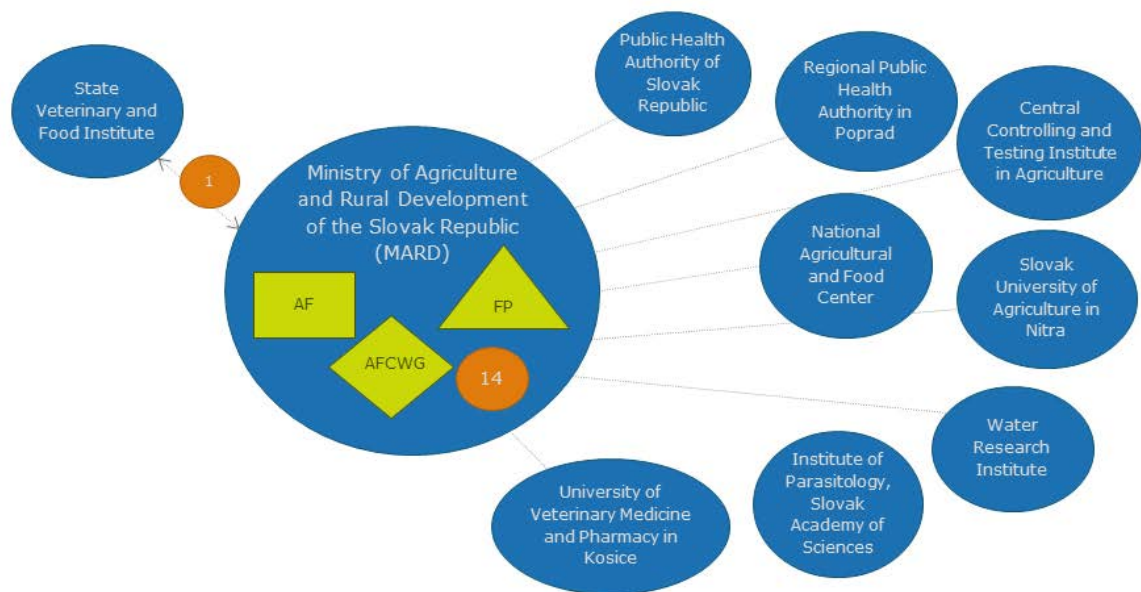
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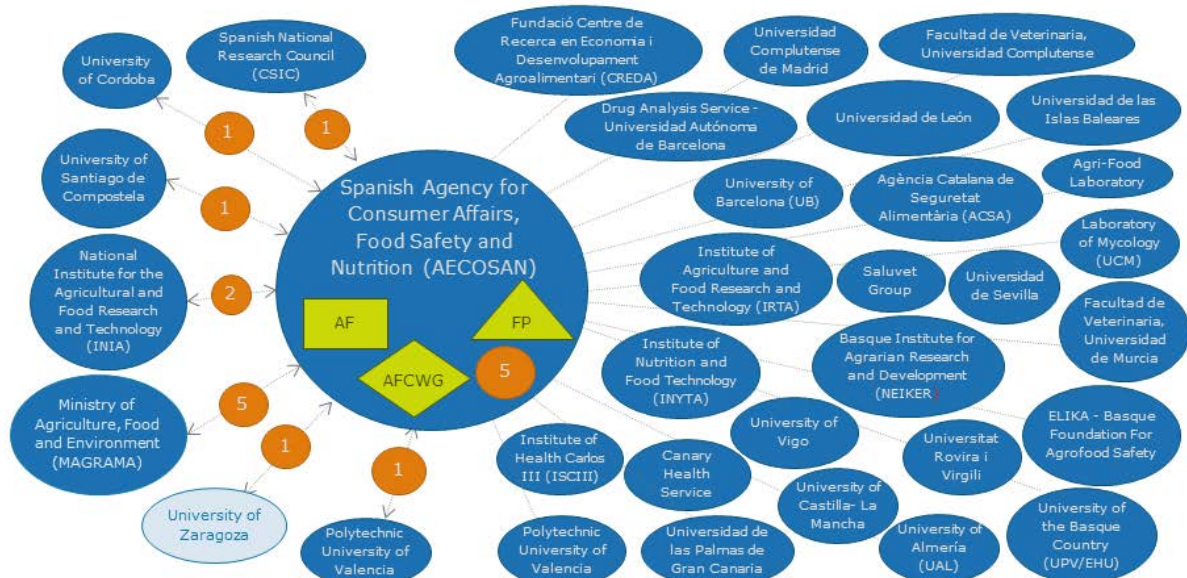
Organisations on Article 36 list



Slovakia



Spain



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

AFCWG Focal Point member

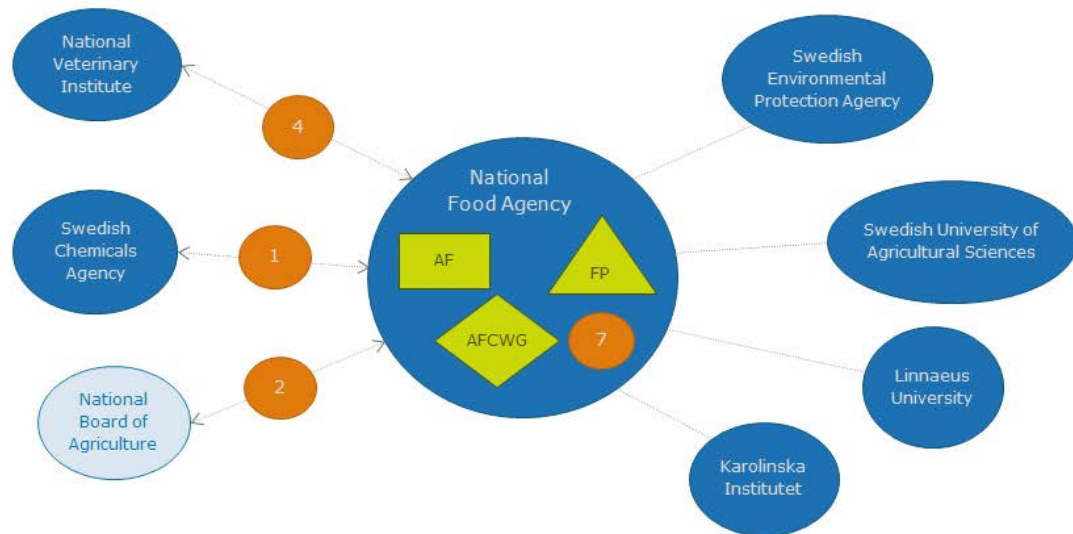
1 Number of Scientific Networks representatives from a certain organisation

org Organisations with representatives in Scientific Networks but not being an Article 36 list organisation

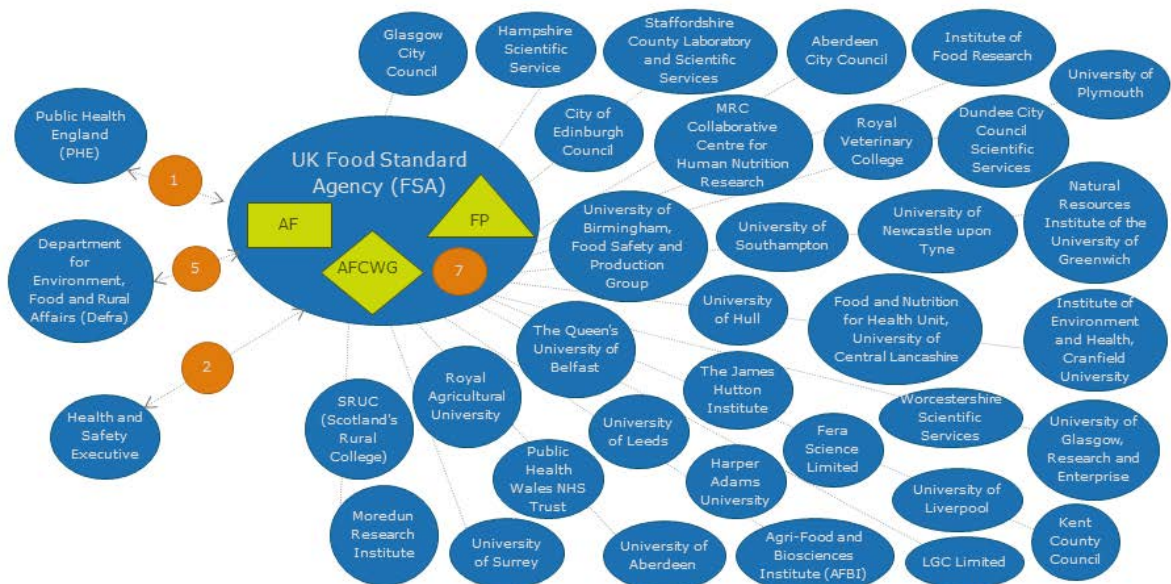
org Organisations on Article 36 list



Sweden



United Kingdom



AF Advisory Forum member

FP Focal Point member

AFCWG Focal Point member

1 Number of Scientific Networks representatives from a certain organisation

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