Scientific Committee

Minutes of the 79th Plenary meeting

Held on 6-7 July 2016, EFSA

(Agreed on 23 August 2016)

Participants

- Scientific Committee Members:

  Tony Hardy (Chair), Diane Benford, Lutz Edler, Thorhallur Halldorsson, Mike Jeger (via telecon), Alicja Mortensen, Hanspeter Naegeli, Hubert Noteborn, Colin Ockleford, Antonia Ricci, Maria Saarela, Josef Schlatter, Vittorio Silano, Roland Solecki and Dominique Turck.

- Hearing experts:

  Theo Vermeire (for agenda item 5.4 only), Emanuela Testai (via telecon for agenda item 5.3c only), Jan Oltmanns (via telecon for agenda item 5.3d only).

- European Commission:

  N/A

- EFSA:
  - **EXECUTIVE Directorate**: Bernhard Url
  - **COMMS Department**: Djien Liem, Lucia de Luca (5.3e)
  - **RASA Department:** Hans Verhagen, Marta Hugas (5.3a and f)
  - **REPRO Department:** Juliane Kleiner
  - **SCER Unit**: Tobin Robinson, Bernard Bottex, Jean-Lou Dorne, Nikolaos Georgiadis, Andrea Germini, Tilemachos Goumperis, George Kass, Angelo Maggiore, Daniela Maurici, Caroline Merten, Agnes Rortais, Reinhilde Schoonjans.

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants. Apologies were received from Guido Rychen (chair of the FEEDAP panel) who was replaced by Maria Saarela; Helle Knutsen (chair of the CONTAM panel) who was replaced by Lutz Edler; Simon More (chair of the AHAW panel) and Marina Marini (EU Commission).

2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes.

3. Declarations of Interest of Scientific Committee Members

In accordance with EFSA's Policy on Independence and Scientific Decision-Making Processes[1] and the Decision of the Executive Director implementing this Policy regarding Declarations of Interests[2], EFSA screened the Annual Declaration of Interest and the Specific Declarations of interest filled in by the experts invited for the present meeting. No conflicts of interests related to the issues discussed in this meeting were identified during the screening process.

4. Scientific outputs submitted for discussion and/or possible adoption

4.1 Draft update on the Guidance on the Benchmark Dose approach (EFSA-Q-2014-00747)

The Scientific Committee (SC) was presented with the draft update on the Guidance of Benchmark Dose approach published in 2009. The SC endorsed the draft presented for public consultation, pending minor clarifications and editorial modifications. The public consultation will be launched in the middle of July and will run until 20 September 2016. The document will come back to the SC for possible adoption at the November 2016 Plenary meeting.

5. Feedback from the Scientific Committee/Scientific Panels, EFSA, the European Commission

5.1 Feedback from the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups

- WG on Compendium of Botanicals (version 3.0) (EFSA-Q-2012-00486)

  The SC was informed about the release on the EFSA website of the first part of the new version of the Compendium of botanicals reported to contain naturally occurring substances of possible concern for human health. This "work-in progress" version enables searching for information by plant family name, plant species name, or by substances of possible concern. The compendium will be completed early 2017 with additional plant species. In parallel, the topic describing botanical-related activities of the SC on the website has also been updated.

- WG on Weight of Evidence (EFSA-Q-2015-00007)

  The SC was presented with an update on the on-going work. The WG has developed a first draft of the guidance also following the on-going work of the WGs on Biological Relevance and Uncertainty in scientific assessment. The draft guidance will be presented to the SC for a preliminary discussion in one of the coming SC plenaries.

[1] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/keydocs/docs/independencepolicy.pdf
[2] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/keydocs/docs/independencerules.pdf

- WG on Risk Assessment for Infants and Young Children (EFSA-Q-2015-00591)

  The SC is preparing a guidance document to define the criteria to be considered in the risk assessment of substances in foods for infants below the age where health-based guidance values typically do not apply. The SC was presented with an overview of the table of contents of the guidance that will be tabled for preliminary discussion at the next SC plenary.

- WG on Biological Relevance (EFSA-Q-2014-00746)

  The SC was presented with an update on the development of the guidance document providing generic criteria to consider when deciding if an observed effect is of biological relevance, i.e. is adverse (or shows a positive health effect) or not.
  Following the suggestions provided by the SC during the preliminary discussion at the 78th SC plenary, the WG is working on the finalisation of the draft that will be tabled at the September plenary for discussion and possible endorsement for public consultation.

- WG MUST-B (Multiple stressors in BEES) (EFSA-Q-2014-00881)

  The SC was presented with an update on the progress of the MUST-B WG. The first technical report prepared by the WG on the specifications for the model development on the risk assessment of pesticides on honeybee colonies to be outsourced by EFSA is currently under revision by the WG and will be published in July 2016. The open call for a procurement will follow.

  The WG will then start working on a second technical report specifying the requirement for the data collection to calibrate and evaluate the model developed with the first outsourcing. This work will be conducted under a Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) with ANSES-EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) on honeybee health. Negotiations between EFSA and EURL are currently under way to establish the FPA.

  In addition, EFSA participated in the "Bee Week" Event organised by Members of the EU Parliament (MEP) (Brussels, June 2016).

- WG on Nanotechnologies (EFSA-Q-2016-00281)

  The SC was presented with an update on the newly established WG to amend the 2011 guidance document for assessing "nano" applications in food and feed and to develop *de novo* a guidance document for environmental risk assessment of nanomaterials in agri/food/feed. The WG had its kick-off meeting on 23 June in Parma. The current state of the art was initially discussed and will be further deepened at the forthcoming meetings in September-December 2016. The general approach for the update of the guidance, as well as initial task distributions and the need for additional expertise, were agreed.

- WG on Chemical Mixtures (EFSA-Q-2016-00307)

  The SC was presented with an update on the newly established WG dealing with "Harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies for human health and ecological risk assessment of combined exposure to multiple chemicals" together with an overview of the expertise of the various WG members. The kick off meeting was held in Parma on 27-28 June.

  The WG discussed and fine-tuned the terms of reference that will be subject to public consultation to be launched at the end of September. The next WG meeting is foreseen in autumn to discuss the result of the open consultation and amend the terms of reference if and where considered necessary.

- WG on Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)

  EFSA has requested its SC to update the 2012 SC scientific opinion on TTC following the recommendations from the EFSA-WHO workshop report published in March 2016 by preparing a guidance document on the use of the TTC approach. A new working group of the SC, to be chaired by Professor Heather Wallace of the CONTAM Panel, will soon be established.

- WG on Uncertainty in Scientific Assessment (EFSA-Q-2013-00738)

  The draft guidance prepared by the WG is currently being tested by all EFSA Panels on selected case studies. The WG is supporting the testing phase through direct participation of some WG members to the activities on the case studies. Regular feedback and discussion on the status of the activities and issues encountered is given at the WG meetings.

  The approach proposed in the draft guidance has also been presented to EFSA stakeholders and the feedback received will be used to inform the WG on activities during the testing phase and at the end of the testing phase to finalise the guidance document. The testing phase should be over in spring 2017.

- Feedback on the meeting of the Network on nanotechnologies

  The EFSA Scientific Network of Member States' experts in nanotechnologies for food and feed held its annual meeting on 30 June-1 July in Madrid. The meeting was hosted by the Spanish Food Safety Agency (AECOSAN) and preceded by a national workshop that reinforced the potential for European cooperation on nanosafety research. The network meeting focussed on international research results relevant for the update of the EFSA guidance document for risk assessment of substances containing or present in "nano" form.

- WG on Guidance Review

  The third meeting of the WG was held on 31 May-1 June in Parma.

  The group discussed the criteria to update a scientific assessment when new information becomes available. A document is being developed that will be tabled for discussion at the SC Plenary in September.

  The group reviewed the existing EFSA cross-cutting guidance documents

to confirm whether they are in use and scientifically up to date or need revision and discussed the development of a plan for assisting in the implementation and use of the cross-cutting guidance across EFSA.

The opinion on "Priority topics for the development of risk assessment guidance by EFSA's Scientific Committee in 2016-2018" was adopted by written procedures on 19 May and published on the EFSA Journal in June.

- Standing WG on Genotoxicity

  The SC was reminded that the purpose of this WG is to serve as a platform for advice on possible issues related to genotoxicity data interpretation and to provide support to the Panel(s) who requested the working group's assistance to clarify interpretation of results in relation to genotoxicity assessments.

  A meeting was held in June to provide advice on questions submitted to the WG by the FEED Unit and by the FIP Unit.

5.2 Feedback from the chairs of the Scientific Panels

ANS

Under Commission Regulation 1331/2008, all food additives must undergo a safety evaluation by EFSA prior to their authorisation by EU risk managers. According to Commission Regulation 1333/2008, all food additives authorised for use in the EU before 20 January 2009 should be subject to a new risk assessment by EFSA. Safety assessments of food colours have been carried out by the ANS Panel. The Panel's safety evaluations of food colours and other food additives involved a review of all available, relevant scientific studies as well as data on toxicity and human exposure, from which the Panel drew conclusions regarding the safety of the substance. The Panel chair informed the SC that the re-evaluation of food colours have been finalised.

An open plenary of the Panel will be held in September.

BIOHAZ

The Panel adopted the opinion on the risks for public health related to the presence of *Bacillus cereus* and other *Bacillus spp*. including *Bacillus thuringiensis* in foodstuffs, providing an update of the opinion on *Bacillus cereus* and other *Bacillus spp*. in foodstuffs, published in 2005. The Panel reviewed the control options for managing the risk caused by *Bacillus spp*. and their toxins, such as, in the case of primary production: the correct application, according to label directions, of commercial formulations of *B. thuringiensis* used as a bio-pesticide.

The scientific opinion on the evaluation of the safety and efficacy of Listex^{TM} P-100 for reduction of pathogens on different ready to eat (RTE) foods will be adopted soon.

CEF

A public consultation on the draft Statement on exposure assessment of food enzymes was launched at the beginning of the year and closed in the end of March. The statement proposed a strategy to refine the exposure estimation by following a tiered approach and it is intended to be annexed to the CEF guidance on food enzymes. The statement will be tabled for adoption at the September plenary and then published together with a report summarising the outcome of the public consultation.

In relation to Bisphenol A (BPA), EFSA is setting up a WG of international experts to evaluate new scientific evidence on the potential effects of BPA on the immune system. EFSA is conducting the review following publication of a report by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, which raises concerns about the effects of BPA on the immune system of foetuses and young children. The statement will probably be adopted by the Panel by the end of 2016.

CONTAM

The scientific opinion on the acute health risks related to the presence of cyanogenic glycosides in apricot kernels and products derived from apricot kernels was published together with a joint EFSA-EFET (Ellenic Food Authority)-BfR document to explain the common understanding on the divergence between the EFSA opinion and the previous assessment from EFET and BfR on this issue.

The scientific opinion on risks for human health related to the presence of 3- and 2-monochloropropanediol (MCPD), and their fatty acid esters, and glycidyl fatty acid esters in food was published.

The Scientific Opinion on the appropriateness to set a group health based guidance value for zearalenone and its modified forms was adopted.

A statement was also published on the presence of microplastics and nanoplastics in food, with particular focus on seafood.

FEEDAP

Eight opinions were adopted at the last plenary.

The Applications Desk Unit, together with the FEED Unit, will hold a technical meeting with stakeholders on feed additive applications on 14–15 July 2016 in Brussels. The meeting will provide the setting for an exchange of views on scientific issues related to the preparation and the risk assessment of applications for marketing authorisation of feed additives. The event will help to enhance interactions with applicants and stakeholders and increase the understanding of EFSA's work on regulated products.

With regard to the update of the guidance documents in use, a WG will be established to review them and identify those that will need to be updated.

GMO

The Panel plans to develop two new guidance documents.

The first one will aim at providing supplementary guidelines for the allergenicity assessment of GM plants to incorporate new developments. A pilot group composed of Member States Representatives and Representatives from the EFSA Stakeholder Platform has been given the opportunity to provide input at an early stage of the development of the guidance.

The second guidance document will address possible derogations of existing requirements for applications of GM food and feed at low levels submitted under Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 on GM food and feed. The deadline for finalising these two guidance documents is mid-2017.

NDA

An open plenary meeting took place in Brussels with a number of observers and journalists being present.

The Panel endorsed the draft opinion on the Dietary Reference Values for potassium for public consultation. The consultation will run until end of August.

The Panel also endorsed for public consultation the draft guidance for the preparation and presentation of health claim applications. The consultation will be launched soon and will run until end of September.

A joint statement in the form of an "Explanatory note" with the UK Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN) on the Dietary Reference Values for Vitamin D will be published when EFSA publishes its opinion.

PLH

A new request to assess the diversity of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Apulia has been received.

Discussion on healthy bees took place with good interaction between the PLH and the AHAW Panel.

With regard to the on-going procurement on "Development and testing of the media monitoring tool MedISys for the monitoring, early identification and reporting of existing and emerging plant health threat" a meeting was held with the DG JRC (Joint Research Centre) who is running the project. The tool JRC is using for the monitoring was previously used for the identification of emerging risks. In relation to plant health threats, investigation is on-going to determine the usefulness of the tool in relation to emerging plant threats.

The last plenary was an open meeting, held in Brussels. Participation from observers was very limited. EFSA should reflect on the reason why, despite the effort to open meetings to observers, the participation was not as high as expected.

PPR

The Panel held the yearly open plenary meeting in Brussels where a number of observers participated at different sessions of the meeting.

The public consultation on the draft guidance document on the establishment of the residue definition for dietary risk assessment was closed in May. The guidance was then finalised and adopted by the Panel and was published in June. An info session with stakeholders on the EFSA guidance document on residue definition for dietary risk assessment has been scheduled for the 26 September.

The draft opinion investigating experimental toxicological properties of plant protection products having a potential link to Parkinson's disease and childhood leukaemia was endorsed for public consultation and will soon be published on the EFSA website.

5.3 Feedback from EFSA

5.3a Update on EFSA's activities on anti-microbial resistance (AMR)

The Chair of the BIOHAZ Panel and the Head of the Biocontam Unit presented an overview of EFSA's and the BIOHAZ Panel's activities on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

EFSA has established an umbrella project for the coordination of AMR activities, led by the BIOHAZ Panel and the BIOCONTAM Unit. There are 3 work packages covering EFSA's work in different aspects of the area of AMR. EFSA is collaborating with ECDC and EMA on antimicrobial use and resistance. The interagency collaboration is very important to ensure an integrated approach with all players in the food chain and establish good and harmonised data collection systems both for resistance and consumption of antimicrobials. The collaboration between EFSA, EMA and ECDC resulted in 2015 in the publication of the first Joint Interagency Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance Analysis (JIACRA) report. The analysis of the relationship between consumption and antimicrobials and the occurrence of resistance in humans and animals in EU has been analysed using logistic regression models for the selected combinations of bacteria and antimicrobials. A joint WG was set up in 2016 in order to prepare the 2017 JIACRA report. A lot of media activities are also on-going with sister agencies in relation to communication tools to reach target audience.

For what concerns risk assessment, over the last 10 years EFSA has played a key role in detecting emerging risks in this area and in supporting risk managers to decide on best strategies to apply and possible control options. At present, a joint EFSA-EMA scientific opinion on measures to reduce the need to use antimicrobial agents in animal husbandry in the EU and the resulting impact on food safety is in preparation. In addition, EFSA is collaborating with EMA on a request for an update of the 2013 advice on the impact on public health and animal health of the use of antibiotics in animals (colistin).

The SC welcomed the very extensive presentation and congratulated EFSA for the work done so far as well as the on-going work.

5.3b Discussion on possible follow up on non-monotonic dose responses of substances for human risk assessment (NMDR)

Participants were updated about endocrine-related activities of possible interest for the Scientific Committee:

- The publication by the European Commission of draft criteria for endocrine disruptors (http://ec.europa.eu/health/endocrine_disruptors/policy/index_en.htm),
- The on-going re-analysis by the French agency ANSES of the datasets retrieved by the grant on non-monotonic dose response previously published by EFSA.

As a consequence, the EFSA Pesticides Unit should get in contact with ECHA, DG Santé and JRC regarding the implication of the proposed criteria for existing guidance documents and assessment methods.

The SC took note of the various sets of information and expressed the view that in relation of the development of testing strategies, the OECD and JRC are the institutions best placed to lead the activities.

In relation to possible follow up activities on the grant on NMDR presented at the last plenary (published here), the SC suggested focussing on 2 aspects:

- the analysis of quantal *in vivo* and human datasets that could not be analysed by the contractor will be outsourced. The results will then be compared to those obtained by ANSES with their alternative approach under investigation;
- the issue of "critical windows of exposure" will be considered under the mandate of the SC for developing guidance on individual susceptibility and uncertainty factors. This topic has been identified as a priority for guidance development between 2016-2018 (opinion published here) and will be initiated in 2017.

5.3c Presentation of the results of the procurement on "Review and analysis of occurrence, exposure and toxicity of cyanobacteria toxins in food" (EFSA-Q-2015-00141)

Cyanobacteria are a morphologically diverse group of photo-synthetic prokaryotes that occupy a wide range of niches, from freshwater and marine environments to hydrothermal vents, from desert rocks to Antarctic lakes.

The SC was presented with the results of a procurement on "Review and analysis of occurrence, exposure and toxicity of cyanobacteria toxins in food" prepared by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), and the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (ANSES). The overall objective was to critically review the literature with the aim to gather information and evaluate the evidence for:

- the occurrence of cyanotoxins in food (including supplements),
- their toxicological relevance,
- plausible exposure scenarios from food consumption,
- data gaps and research needs,
- any other issues relevant for EFSA risk assessment.

Follow-up activities discussed were related to designing standard analytical methodologies for generating occurrence data, generating robust toxicological data and data useful for future modelling of cyanobacteria blooms in scenarios related to climate changes and other anthropogenic changes.

The SC proposed to consider organising a workshop for raising awareness of the needs for risk assessment and to bring the topic to the attention of the Advisory Forum. The topic could also be proposed as a research topic for Horizon 2020.

The procurement report was published on the EFSA website (link here).

5.3d Presentation of the results on the procurement on "Testing a procedure for the identification of emerging chemical risks in the food chain" (EFSA-Q-2014-00357)

The SC was presented with the results of the procurement on "Testing a procedure for the identification of emerging chemical risks in the food chain". The aim of this study was to test whether substance-specific data generated and made available in electronic form under the REACH registration process can be used for the identification of substances of potential concern in the food chain. The procedure consisted of a multi-step selection process following a sequence of selection criteria. The evaluation criteria took into account parameters related to exposure (tonnage information, environmental release, biodegradation, potential for bioaccumulation) and toxicity endpoints (repeated dose toxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity and genotoxicity). Several weighting scenarios were developed to aggregate the parameters related to exposure with those related to toxicity endpoints and to enable a quantitative ranking of the 100 data-rich substances.

The SC discussed, as a follow-up activity, the possibility of launching a procurement aiming to apply the tested multi-step procedure to the chemicals currently registered under the REACH legislation (approximately 5500 substances) for the identification of potential emerging chemical risks in the food and feed chain as well as to evaluate in more detail a subset of the priority chemicals identified during this process.

The external report resulting from the completion of the procurement has been published on the EFSA website (link here).

5.3e EFSA's new stakeholder engagement approach

EFSA has reviewed the way it engages with its stakeholders, to ensure it can efficiently meet its mandate to improve food safety and public health and to

ensure a high level of consumer protection in line with societal expectations of accountability and transparency.

The revised approach is set out in EFSA's Stakeholder Engagement Approach. Some of the bodies and platforms envisaged in the document are new and will be operational by 2017, while others are already in place.

Registered stakeholders will be able to engage with EFSA through a combination of standing and ad-hoc platforms, according to their interests and expertise. There will be two standing bodies: the stakeholder forum and the stakeholder bureau.

Members of the Stakeholder Forum will provide strategic input to EFSA's work plans and future priorities on an annual basis. The themes and topics of each annual forum will be suggested by registered stakeholders and by the priority areas identified by EFSA.

The Stakeholder Bureau will advise EFSA on stakeholder engagement and dialogue on civil society's concerns regarding health, the environment, food production and other issues in the Authority's remit. It will also help shape the agenda of the Stakeholder Forum.

In addition to the two standing bodies, EFSA will have a number of targeted platforms through which to engage with stakeholders on technical issues. These will ensure that EFSA engages in meaningful dialogue and captures societal needs and expectations at an early stage of the development of its self-tasks and guidance documents. A pilot for this engagement platform is scheduled in early 2017.

The SC welcomed the new initiative and asked to be kept informed about the development of the pilot phase.

5.3f Update on the Transparency and Engagement in Risk Assessment (TERA) project

The SC was updated on the on-going Transparency and Engagement in Risk Assessment (TERA) project.

The presentation highlighted the work which has already been done so far and the current situation focusing on the next steps which are planned until 2019.

A question was raised regarding the EU Clinical Trial Register and if any obligation for registration exists for studies submitted to EFSA. The TERA Project Sponsor confirmed the issue will be considered and that the SC will be informed in due course.

5.3g Report back on issues of relevance for the Scientific Committee

The SC was briefly informed about the outcome of the last Management Board meeting and of the last Advisory Forum meeting, both held in June.

5.4 European Commission

Synthetic Biology (SynBio): presentation of the 3 opinions from the DG SANTE non food committees

Synthetic biology is the application of science, technology and engineering to facilitate and accelerate the design, manufacture and/or modification of genetic materials in living organisms. It is one of the most promising areas of modern science, with a wealth of potential for developments in many areas such as health case and drug discovery, plant research and waste management.

The chair of the DG Santé non-food committee on Health, Environmental and Emerging Risks (SCHEER) presented the 3 opinions developed between 2014 and 2015 on different aspects of synthetic biology.

The three opinions are:

- Scope and definition of the phrase "SynBio", adopted in September 2014;
- Risk assessment methodology and safety aspects, adopted in April 2015;
- Risks to the environment and research priorities, adopted in December 2015.

In the first opinion, the three Scientific Committees (SCHER, SCENIHR and SCCS) answered three questions from the European Commission on the scope, definition and identification of the relationship between SynBio and genetic engineering and the possibility of distinguishing the two. The definition reads: Synthetic Biology is the application of science, technology and engineering to facilitate and accelerate the design, manufacture and/or modification of genetic materials in living organisms.

In the second opinion, the Scientific Committees addressed five questions focused on the implications of likely developments in SynBio for humans, animals and the environment and on determining whether existing health and environmental risk assessment practices of the European Union for Genetically Modified Organisms are adequate for SynBio. Additionally, the Scientific Committees were asked to provide suggestions for revised risk assessment methods and risk mitigation procedures including safety locks.

In the third opinion, the Scientific Committees addressed specific risks to the environment from SynBio organisms, processes and products, partly in the context of the Convention of Biodiversity, identifying major gaps in knowledge to be considered for performing a reliable risk assessment. In the end, the opinion also provided research recommendations resulting from gaps identified. The Scientific Committees confined the scope of their analysis to the foreseeable future, acknowledging that its findings should be reviewed and updated again after several years, depending on the development of the SynBio technology. Specific analyses of social, governance, ethical and security implications, as well as human embryonic research, were outside the scope of the mandates.

The SC congratulated the chair of the SCHEER Committee for the excellent work done and recommended EFSA should maintain contact with the DG Santé

Committees to keep each other informed about possible future activities in the area.

6. Any other business

- Feedback on the colloquium on Epigenetics (Valencia 14-15 June 2016)

  The SC was updated on the EFSA Scientific Colloquium N°22 on "Epigenetics and Risk Assessment". The colloquium took place in Valencia on 14-15 June and was attended by approximately 100 participants and representatives from all EFSA stakeholders.

  General objectives were:
  1. to discuss whether epigenomic data should be integrated into risk assessments, and whether this would make a meaningful contribution;
  2. to address molecular mechanisms, methods to investigate epigenetic effects in vitro and in vivo, the use of epigenetic biomarkers;
  3. to identify existing data gaps and research needs.

  An event report will soon be published to summarise the discussion and the conclusions of the colloquium.

- Possible meeting dates in 2017 and possible dates for presentations on panel activities at SC Plenary meetings.

  The SC was presented with a tentative plan for SC plenary meetings in 2017 and the timelines for the panel chairs presentation of on-going activities in the respective panel. A preliminary agreement was given by the SC pending some overlapping dates to be cleared before the next SC plenary.

End of the meeting