

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLE 36 LIST OF ORGANISATIONS

SUMMARY

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2230/2004¹ foresees that the “*Authority’s Management Board, acting on a proposal from the Executive Director, shall draw up the list of competent organisations*” (Art.2(2)) and that “*the list shall be updated regularly, on the basis of proposals from the Authority’s Executive Director, taking account of reviews or new designation proposals from the Member States*” (Art.2(4)).

Organisations are “*designated by the Member States on the basis of criteria*”². In accordance, new designations of competent organisations to be included on the Article 36 List, as well as substantial changes to organisations already included on the List, need to be endorsed by the Management Board.

The Management Board is presented with the updated Article 36 List, for possible adoption (Annex I), following:

- Member States’ designations of **5** new organisations for inclusion on the List.

In addition, the Management Board is informed of:

- technical changes adopted by the Executive Director in his Decision dated 18/09/2017 (Annex II).

The updated Article 36 List, including all changes, is herewith presented for the adoption of the Management Board.

¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2230/2004 of 23 December 2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 with regard to the network of organisations operating in the fields within the European Food Safety Authority’s mission (OJ L 379, 24.12.2004, p. 64–67)

² The criteria the designated organisations have to meet can be described as follows, ref. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2230/2004, Art.1(1):

- A. They must “carry out scientific and technical support tasks in the fields within the mission of the European Food Safety Authority”;
- B. They must be “legal entities pursuing public interest objectives” and be able to ensure that the “tasks entrusted to them by the Authority will be performed with independence and integrity”;
- C. They must “possess a high level of scientific or technical expertise in one or several fields within the Authority’s mission”;
- D. They must “have the capacity to operate in a network on scientific actions”.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLE 36 LIST OF ORGANISATIONS

The Article 36 List was initially drawn up by the Decision of the Management Board of 19 December 2006, following the procedure set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2230/2004. The Article 36 List is regularly reviewed by the Member States for new designation proposals, deletions and changes to organisations included on the List.

I. New designations for the Article 36 List

The Permanent Representations to the EU of Croatia, Malta, Portugal and the United Kingdom have officially notified EFSA of new designation proposals for inclusion in the Article 36 List of the following competent organisations:

Croatia (1):

Croatian Institute of Public Health

Type of organisation: Public Institute

Mission of the organisation and task corresponding to EFSA's remit: The Croatian Institute of Public Health's mission is to enable clear and effective recognition of current public health needs, to anticipate future trends and to provide the conditions for efficient management of public health challenges with primary objective to maintain and improve population's health.

The Institute deals with public health, health promotion and education, disease prevention, microbiology, environmental health, school medicine, mental health care and addiction prevention. Its main tasks are to plan, promote and implement measures for the enhancement of population health and reduction of health problems. It prepares and implements prevention programmes and other health care measures aimed at promoting healthy lifestyle. The Institute carries out epidemiological surveillance and proposes, organizes and undertakes preventive and counter-epidemic measures. It also plays a crucial role in planning, supervision and evaluation of immunization.

The Institute functions as a statistical authority which maintains national public health registries, supervises data storage and coordinates the work of other health registers. It coordinates the network of regional public health institutes, actively participates in the creation of health policy and public health regulations and engages in international co-operation for the purposes of improving public health and welfare.

The Institute performs duties concerned with the analysis and evaluation of water and food safety and the impact of environmental factors on human health.

Financial information: The annual budget is covered by 90% from governmental sources and by 10% from non-governmental sources, mostly private (e.g. income from property, sales of goods, services and donations).

Malta (1):

Ministry for Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change

Type of organisation: Governmental organisation

Mission of the organisation and task corresponding to EFSA's remit: The Ministry for Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change is responsible for the environment, climate change, national parks, afforestation and the countryside, fisheries, rural development, agriculture including plant health, veterinary services and animal welfare. It offers policy advice, implements policies and strategies and administers legislation efficiently and effectively, as well as delivers services to the public. The Ministry oversees and coordinated the implementation of EU, international and national obligations by departments, directorates and authorities falling within its portfolio.

The Ministry's duties related to EFSA's mission are mostly included in following parts:

- Plant Protection Directorate,
- Veterinary Regulation Directorate,
- Animal Welfare Promotion and Services Directorate,
- Agriculture Directorate.

The Ministry's Directorates can assist EFSA in stakeholder engagement, scientific assessments, collection and provision of data and cooperation.

Financial information: The annual budget is covered by 100% from governmental sources.

Portugal (1):

University of Porto

Type of organisation: University / Academic institution and Foundation

Mission of the organisation and task corresponding to EFSA's remit: The University of Porto is Portugal's second largest university. It has around 1,600 non-teaching staff, over 31,000 students (around 1,500 from abroad) and around 1,800 full-time academic staff, two thirds of which are post-graduates. The University aims to provide global training, scientific research, innovation and change and foster cooperation.

The University has several faculties with competencies in fields of EFSA's mission, such as: Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Nutrition and Food Science, Faculty of Pharmacy and Faculty of Engineering. They are working together to provide knowledge and solutions in terms of food safety.

The University of Porto can also fulfil tasks related to data collection, to ensure identification, characterisation and monitoring of food related risks; preparatory work for scientific opinions; and other tasks aiming the development of expertise and capabilities of the risk assessment community.

Financial information: The annual budget is covered by 53% from governmental sources and by 47% from non-governmental sources, e.g. mostly students fees, renting and consultancy.

United Kingdom (2):

University of Manchester

Type of organisation: University / Academic institution

Mission of the organisation and task corresponding to EFSA's remit: The University of Manchester's vision is to be one of the leading universities in the world by 2020. The strategic plan is based around the three core goals of world-class research, outstanding learning and student experience, and social responsibility.

The University can provide scientific evidence and expertise in all areas of interest to EFSA including food and feed safety; nutrition; animal health and welfare; plant protection and plant health.

Financial information: The annual budget is covered by 36% from governmental sources, 44% from student tuition fees, 9% from public non-governmental sources (e.g. EC and charities), 5% from private industry and 6% from other private sources such as individuals' donations.

Natural Environment Research Council

Type of organisation: Academic institution / organisation, Non-departmental public body

Mission of the organisation and task corresponding to EFSA's remit: The Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) is the leading funder of independent research, training and innovation in environmental science in the UK. NERC invests public money in world-leading science, designed to help sustain and benefit from natural resources, predict and respond to natural hazards and understand environmental change. NERC is supported mainly by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and its activities and funding decisions are independent of government.

The Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH) is one of six research centres of NERC. As part of NERC, it is classified as a 'non-departmental public body'. CEH is the UK's Centre of Excellence for integrated research in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, including land-atmosphere interactions.

Specifically, CEH can provide a wider remit of research services relevant to EFSA including:

- provision of experimental data and information relating to the development of tools and guidelines for the assessment and protection of pollinator health,
- information for the incorporation of new methods and techniques into current risk assessment tools applicable to food and feed. Examples include for chemical mixture effects, protection of charismatic and endangered species, incorporation of ecosystem service metrics and the development of techniques for assessing and incorporating uncertainty analysis into risk assessment,
- modelling tools to improve the scientific basis for ecological risk assessment of plant protection products and other environmental contaminants using modelling tools and case studies,
- guidance in the application of new technologies and technical approached within risk assessment (e.g. individual modelling, process based modelling, epigenetic, genomics, toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic approaches),
- advice on approaches for the identification of emerging risk that may potentially impact the food chain.

Financial information: The annual budget is covered by 90% from governmental sources and by 10% from non-governmental sources (mostly national public and EU).

EFSA has ensured that the organisations designated by the Member State comply with the criteria set out in Article 1(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2230/2004. The brief abstract from the profile for each organisation provided above is based on the information submitted via the Art36-Database. Member States concluded that the organisations meet the criteria and have designated them for inclusion in the Article 36 List.

II. Withdrawals and technical changes of organisations on the Article 36 List

Withdrawals:

The Management Board is informed that the following organisations, being parts of the newly designated organisation, are withdrawn from the Article 36 List upon notification from the respective Permanent Representation:

Portugal (3):

Entry no. 12: Faculty of Nutrition and Food Sciences, University of Porto

Entry no. 13: Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto

Entry no. 14: Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Porto

- as these are parts of the University of Porto, which is newly designated for inclusion in the Article 36 List.

II. Conclusion

The Management Board is presented for adoption the **updated Article 36 List** of competent organisations.

The updated Article 36 List has **five** newly designated organisations added by Croatia (1), Malta (1), Portugal (1) and the United Kingdom (2). Details of each organisation on the Article 36 List, including specific fields of competence, are available in the Search Tool of the Article 36 Database to: all Article 36 organisations, EFSA national Focal Points, EFSA Advisory Forum members and alternates and to EFSA staff.

The updated Article 36 List will be published on the EFSA website and notified via the Official Journal of the European Union.