



European Food Safety Authority

11th Scientific Colloquium on acrylamide carcinogenicity – new evidence in relation to dietary exposure

Introduction to EFSA

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Director of Risk Assessment

- Provide **science based** risk assessments supporting Risk Management related to food/feed safety
- Provide **scientific** and technical **advice** on all matters within these fields
- **Communicate** all findings publicly (communication task is shared with EC/MS)

EFSA panels

- Generic opinions

- Panel on Plant Health (PLH)
- Panel on Plant protection products and their residues (PPR)
- Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)
- Panel on contaminants in the food chain (CONTAM)
- Panel on biological hazards (BIOHAZ)
- Scientific Committee (SC)

- Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)
- Panel on additives and products or substances used in animal feed (FEEDAP)
- Panel on additives, flavourings, processing aids and materials in contact with food (AFC):
 - Panel on food additives and nutrients sources added to food (ANS)
 - Panel on food contact materials, enzymes, flavourings and processing aids (CEF)
- Panel on dietetic products, nutrition and allergies (NDA)

Comprising:

- Data collection and exposure Unit (DATEX)
- Zoonosis Unit
- Assessment methodology Unit (AMU)
- Pesticides risk assessment Unit (PRAPeR)
- Scientific cooperation Unit (SCO)
- Emerging risks Unit (EMRISK)

- To deliver scientific opinions and advice on contaminants in food and feed, associated areas and undesirable substances such as natural toxicants, mycotoxins and residues of non - authorised substances not covered by another Panel
- To respond to emerging issues in the area of contaminants, if needed in a fast manner
- To apply current risk assessment methods such as benchmark dose modelling, margin of exposure calculations and risk-benefit analysis, if needed, in its risk assessments

An EFSA Colloquium is

- An interactive event rather than a passive listening to lectures
- A platform for scientists to have in-depth discussions on scientific approaches and methods available and tools and data needed for conducting a scientific assessments
- An event to explore opportunities and limitations for defining a common understanding of the current state-of-the-art in scientific progress and limitations and
- An opportunity to define further (research) needs

An EFSA Colloquium is not

- An attempt to agree on the details of a preferred strategy or approach, if any
- An attempt to finalise a blue print for the work ahead of us
- A “who is right and who is wrong” discussion

- The outcome of epidemiological studies relating acrylamide dietary exposure and human cancer risk can vary
- Impact of biomarkers on the risk assessment of acrylamide from an exposure and a mode of action point of view
- Is there any recent evidence related to the genotoxic and non-genotoxic modes of action of acrylamide and its metabolites?
- What is the current situation on dietary exposure to acrylamide in Europe?

A free and open debate
should be the basis to
discuss the state-of-the-art
on acrylamide
carcinogenicity

Thank you
for sharing your views with
EFSA.

Thank you for being frank,
open and constructive.