NETWORK ON CHEMICAL MONITORING DATA COLLECTION
6th MEETING

24-25 October 2023
09:30-17:30 / 09:30-13:00
Minutes agreed on 14 November 2023

Location: SEAT 00/M07/M08/M09 - HYBRID MEETING

Attendees:

- Network Participants:

Country	Name
Austria	Daniela Mihats Elke Rauscher-Gabernig Verena Spiteller Michael Tscherner Josef Wolf
Belgium	Fabio Enrico Occhetti Jean-François Schmit Benoit Horion Anca Elena Popa
Bulgaria	Emil Simeonov Nikolay Spasov Tatyana Tihova
Croatia	Sandra BaŠiĆ Anamarija Bokulić Petrić Bruno Čalopek Darija Vratarić Danijela Stražanac
Cyprus	Kalia Christou Panayiota Hadjiloizou Andri Koukkidou Maria Maou Agathi Stylianidou Zena Theodorou
Czechia	Petra Dolezelova Veronika Vlasakova Alena Honzlova Irena Rehurkova Martina Rejtharová Jjiri Ruprich
Denmark	Milo Stocker Helle Lindberg Madsen Annette Petersen Daniel B. García Jorgensen
Estonia	Merle Laurimaa Juri Lauter
Finland	Kati Hakala Eija Siikonen Carola Ranta Kaija-Leena Saraste
France	Jean-Cédric Reninger Anne Ochem
Germany	Katharina Rebmann

Country	Name
	Elisa Hoché Katrin König Anna Mikolajetz
Greece	Maria Alexandraki Kondylia Sotiriou Maria Gaspari Eirini Kastellanou Komninos Stougiannidis
Hungary	Júlia Radó Enikő Varga Edit Bogathne Hajdu Attila Nagy
Iceland	Katrín Guðjónsdóttir Sif Sigurðardóttir
Ireland	John Graham Wilson Declan Derek Keenan
Italy	Roberta Aloi Michele de Martino Maria Bernardetta Majolini Sandra Paduano Francesca Roberti
Latvia	Iveta Pugajeva Daina Pūle Sarmite Spigere
Lithuania	Rimvydas Falkauskas Agniete Grusauskiene
Luxembourg	Eric Gillé Danny Züst
Malta	Cristina Marino Dianne Rota
Netherlands	Sjef Bardoel Hiske Poot Matthijs Sam Gerda Van Donkersgoed
Norway	Annette Bernhard Randi Iren Bolli Hanne Marit Gran
Poland	Kamila Mitrowska Andrzej Starski Sebastian Maszewski Malgorzata Warenik Bany
Portugal	Pedro Nabais Roberto Brazão Paulo Fernandes Ana Barbara Oliveira
Romania	Oana Evelina Stroie Liliana Amaritei Andra Dascal Serin Feier Costantin Iordache Georgiana Pasoi

Country	Name
	Bogdan Florin Tanasescu
Slovak Republic	Marta Bedriova Martina Ihnatova Angela Světlíková Peter Vanek Petra Dolezelova Jarmila Durcanska Danka Šalgovičová
Slovenia	Ana Ručna Marina Blagojević Vida Znoj
Spain	Belen Martinez Lucena Pilar Vicente
Sweden	Frida Broman David Foster Axel Rydevik

- **European Commission:**

Katleen Baert (SANTE E2); Ivana Poustkova (SANTE E2); Frans Verstraete (SANTE E2); Piroska Kiss (SANTE E4); Solveig Kuhse (SANTE F4); Telmo Valinhas (SANTE F6); Eleni Veligratli (SANTE G4); Eva Arko (SANTE G4); Jan Baele (SANTE G5)

- **EFSA:**

- *IDATA Unit*: Fabrizio Abbinante; Guido Zunino; Sofia Ioannidou; Paula Medina Pastor; Giuseppe Triacchini; Emanuela Marchese; Stefania Salvatore; Marta Vericat Ferrer; Alicia Gutierrez Linares; Ashraf Khosravi; Alexios Zormpas; Valentina Bocca; Luca Pasinato; Luca Belmonte; Ruben Fuertes; Davide Gibin; Violetta Costanzo; Elisa Fasanelli; Francesco Lozupone; Ayotunde Ogunye; Vaia Mitoula; Ancuta Cezara; Chiara Selene Facchini; Mave Cushen
- *FIP Unit*: Blanka Halamoda; Katharina Volk; Carla Martino; Alexandra Tard; Ana Maria Rincon
- *MESE Unit*: Jose Angel Gomez Ruiz; Zsuzsanna Horvath
- *TS Unit*: Eileen O'Dea

- **Observers:**

- *IPA country:* Dragan Tomovic; Festim Rexhepi; Anja Babic; Martin Josheski; Slada Drndar Pepikj; Sara Simunovic; Stefan Simunovic; Vjollca Vladi; Ivana Zovko; Elsa Bozhaj; Vedrana Jelusic; Zaneta Mijoska; Dajana Dajana; Stojche Trenchevski; Dragana Jovic; Jelena Ćirić; Snezana Savcic-OPetric.
- *Hearing Experts:* Alessandro Carletti (JRC); Alberto Cusinato (JRC); Eddo Hoekstra (EURL - FCM); Carmen Ferrer (EURL-PPP); Joachim Polzer (EURL-VMPR); Eric Verdon (EURL-VMPR); Saskia Sterk (EURL-VMPR); Andrea Maldonado (BVL – DE).

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes.

3. EU Pesticides database – new APIs

SANTE Unit R4, provided a presentation on new Application Program Interfaces (APIs) enhancing the inter-connection between EFSA and SANTE web site. This marks a new way for sharing data, replacing the current .xml files. Pesticide residues is the first domain to apply this system, but it will then expand to include further domains. On the active substance part while the export to excel will remain, the possibility to download a .csv file will be added. On the MRL part the download file will include previous, current and future MRL values and residue definitions (if available), in all EU languages.

Austria asked to explain how the Residue ID will be linked to EFSA's Param codes for reporting results. SANTE clarified that this connection has not been established yet, but it will be investigated. Future meeting will be organized to explore the possibilities to connect these tools and MSs will be notified once this information becomes available.
Denmark inquired about the scope of the application of the tool. SANTE clarified that it will be an open-source tool, meaning that it will be accessible to all i.e. companies, stakeholders and Member States.

4. Reflections on reporting pesticide residues data

EFSA presented an overview of the pesticide residues data collection for 2023 ChemMon Data Collection, including MSs frequent questions.

In view of two different paramCodes for copper in the PARAM catalogue and the deletion of copper from Regulation (EU) No. 2023/915, the Network Members were informed that the paramCode for copper under pesticides will remain simplifying the name to 'copper'.

New way of reporting fat content when reporting meat samples using facet 20 in combination with samMatCode, was presented and discussed. However, EFSA's proposal was not accepted as this information is to be reported at result level and not at sample level. Thus, the need to report exprResType for animal commodities remains unchanged.

An agreement was reached to keep using N318A or N028A as progLegRef to report baby food samples and not to create a new progLegRef based on Regulation (EU) 2016/128.

To allow MSs to consult 2022 ARPR visualization, a list of consultees per MS must be provided to EFSA by 30th November 2023 through the given file placed in the Teams channel.

The deadline for submitting requests for new paramCodes was set for 3rd November 2023. The importance of reporting P002A substances was highlighted due to their potential use in Commission's mandate e.g. acetamiprid metabolites, DDAC and BAC in fish.

Italy inquired about the list of paramCodes referring to P002A substances. EFSA clarified that the paramType file collects all the reportable substances under the ChemMon and pestParam hierarchies, including P002A substances. This file will be shared together with the other supporting files before the opening of the data collection.

5. Reflections on reporting veterinary medicinal product residues data

EFSA presented an overview of the outcome of veterinary medicinal product residues (VMPR) data reporting under the 2023 ChemMon data collection. EFSA also presented the improvements in data quality such as less excluded records and less requests for support.

EFSA presented the changes in the VMPR domain by the new Regulation (EU) 2022/1644 and Regulation (EU) 2022/1646 becoming applicable on 1st January 2023 and results needed to be transmitted in 2024 ChemMon data collection (dc). A new PARAM hierarchy (vmprParam) for VMPR was presented too in order to reflect the new regrouping as well as the new VMPR legislative commodity groups, and the new business rules proposed to become errors in 2024 instead of warnings.

France agreed on the implementation of the new BRs however, it was highlighted that the 2 years notice should be respected as written in the Guidance. This need was also highlighted by other countries, as reported in the chat of the meeting (Italy, Germany, Hungary, Spain and Portugal). EFSA clarified that the necessity to implement the BRs as errors (and not as warnings) was because of the short time period between the publication of the new regulations and the enter into force. SANTE E2 mentioned that it was agreed with the Member States, that the year 2023 was to be considered as a transitional year (i.e. 2024 ChemMon data collection) and that a certain flexibility as regards the requirements would be applied. The change of using errors instead of warnings should be made only if the use of the data would be significantly compromised as well as the outcome of the annual report, and if the additional administrative burden for Member States is acceptable for the concerned Member States. It was agreed during the meeting that EFSA would follow up on the possibility to soften the new BRs (CHEMON 58, 87 and 88) (i.e. keeping them as warnings) bilaterally with SANTE E2 and F4. The outcome would be communicated to the Network Members through the 2024 ChemMon Guidance revised version. Upon request of Czechia 'wild game' will remain reportable for VMPR. However, these samples will be kept in the EFSA sDWH but will not be included in the VMPR Annual Report.

EFSA clarified not having an internal database on processing factors on VMPR. SANTE E2 added that Regulation (EU) 37/2010 is planned to be amended by including an article which will consider application of MRLs on processed products. However, no new MRLs will be set, the article will support MSs in assessing the samples' compliance by taking into account the processed food. EFSA will not check for MRL compliance of processed food.

6. Reflections on reporting on national veterinary medicinal product residues plans.

The outcome of the 2023 VMPR NCP was presented. In particular, the most common errors made by Data Providers during the transmission phase were highlighted. EFSA presented how to overcome those errors in the 2024 VMPR NCP data collection.
Additionally, EFSA presented improvements/requirements planned for the 2024 VMPR NCP, highlighting the important dates such as the consultation of the draft 2024 VMPR NCP Guidance planned in December 2023 and the final dissemination in January 2024. EFSA informed of the training session on reporting the 2024 VMPR NCP data, planed in January 2024.
It was clarified by EC that under the VMPR NCP both screening and confirmation methods could be use. However, only one method each, can be reported. It was also agreed by MSs during the meeting to have access to other reporting countries plan data, as long as it was for internal use only.

7. Reflections on reporting food additives data

The 2023 food additives data collection overview was presented. Results from the open call for food additive occurrence data launched in March 2023 with a priority list were presented. The planned open calls for analytical data for 2024 ChemMon were also presented with their expected priority list of food additives. This priority list needs to be approved by the Food Additives and Flavouring Panel with the exception of Lycopene, for which EFSA has already received a mandate from the European Commission.

Additionally, ad-hoc calls to collect use-level data for the re-evaluation of specific food additives were mentioned. The deadline for data transmission of the 2023 open call is set up for the 31st of December 2023. The expected open call for 2024 was also presented and will be related to the priority list of 2024.

Germany highlighted that the use level data is not available at the Member States level. However, even though the call is focused on industry, EFSA welcomes the participation of any of the Member States. Another point was raised regarding the data quality as many data was reported in the past related to binary data. EFSA acknowledge that this is a problem for exposure assessment, however, this topic can be revisited with the changes coming in this domain in two years' time.

8. Reflections on reporting contaminants data

EFSA presented an overview of the contaminants data collection for 2023 ChemMon dc. Considering the priority list of contaminants and collected data during 2023 ChemMon, in total 494,044 results were reported under priority substances. It was indicated that for some priority substances there were very few results transmitted.

Based on annual mandates received by the EU Commission, a list of specific contaminants will be included in the upcoming call for data which will be launched in February 2024. These contaminants will be in addition to the standard list of contaminants which are analysed on a regular basis.

During the presentation the updated or new business rules affecting the contaminants' data transmission were presented, which eventually will be implemented to improve the data quality.

Germany inquired about how, the open call on the control plans for contaminants (under the new Regulation (EU) 2022/931 and Regulation (EU) 2022/932), will affect the collection of other substances and the ones collected within the continuous call. EFSA clarified that the continuous call, open call, will be launched in March with more updated information. EU Commission added that the plans will cover all regulated substances while specific calls will be done for non-regulated substances. This data will be gathered in the existing control plans.

Luxembourg asked a clarification whether the expResType business rule, will apply to all commodity groups. EFSA clarified that it is an important element used for exposure assessment. If it is not provided, the samples cannot be used. In addition, Belgium, highlighted that a similar approach should be followed for the expression of results percentage, however, the MSs are not always able to provide this information. EFSA clarified that the fat percentage is not a mandatory field for contaminants.

9. Reflections on reporting food contact material data

The achievements on mandate M-2020-0183 on the re-evaluation of the risks to public health related to presence of phthalates, structurally similar substances and replacement substances from food contact materials were presented. The first part on preparatory work has been finalised while for the second part of the mandate, i.e. risk assessment of prioritised substances, discussions on the scope will have to be held with the European Commission before a formal mandate will be received.

The overview of the resources and outcome of the 2023 FCM data collections was presented, including results reported under the 2023 ChemMon data collection and the Plasticisers_FCM_2023 data collection. Overall, EFSA received more results in both data collections in 2023 compared to 2022.

The data collection of said results is considered complete and is to not be continued in the future. EFSA has removed the substances from the contaminant domain. The plasticisers hierarchy will no longer be reportable and the related business rules have been deprecated.

EFSA presented the next steps related to the use of the collected data for which in first instance the data quality needs to be assessed. In the case of good quality of data, the data may be used for the assessment of dietary exposure and for the calculation of the contribution of food contact materials to dietary exposure.

Finally, EFSA thanked all participants for their collaboration and support regarding this mandate.

10. 2024 Harmonised Chemical Monitoring Data Collection

EFSA presented the updates in the Chemical Monitoring Reporting Guidance where most of the changes were being captured in Table 1. The whole list of changes in

business rules were captured in this presentation. However, they were mainly discussed and presented during the domain specific presentations. EFSA shared the draft Guidance and other files for collecting inputs in preparation of 2024 data collection before the meeting. Feedback to EFSA was requested by the 3rd of November. The final guidance is scheduled to be shared in 2024, after EFSA has finalised the assessment of feedbacks and proposals.

EFSA presented during the meeting the changes introduced in Table 2 of the guidance. Reporting needs for a given sample covering all ChemMon domains at import border and at the EU market, were requested in view of the new VMPR and Contaminants monitoring plans.

Austria proposed avoiding the creation of new progType codes, but rather combine the existing ones with the sampling point E010A ('Border Control posts') for identifying import samples as done so far. The new BR CHEMON87 would not be needed.

Network members requested time to consult MS needs with their Competent Authorities. Thus, EFSA agreed to collect this feedback via Teams polls and communicate the outcome on the 2024 ChemMon Guidance.

11. Review of the 2023 Chemical Monitoring Data Collection via survey

The results of the Network satisfaction survey in relation to the 2023 Chemical Monitoring Data Collection were presented in the meeting.

The survey contained 13 questions, and the participation was doubled compared to last year (61%). In general, the results of the survey were satisfactory with 6.2% dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction results were mainly related to MicroStrategy in relation to dashboards, online data visualisation and reports. EFSA will work in these areas for improvements.

Furthermore, comments on free text were also provided.

12. 1st Harmonised ChemMon dc – feedback

EFSA asked the attendees to provide feedback on how the first harmonised ChemMon dc went aside from the previous presentation based on the feedback collected through the survey.

France raised the concern that the Teams application is an appropriate tool for sharing and collecting information, but it is not so appropriate for sharing important information that is not to be missed (e. g. deadlines). They recommended sending this information via e-mail. Portugal, Lithuania, Malta and DG SANTE agreed with France. EFSA suggested to MS to set properly Teams notifications to receive them by e-mail. EFSA also considered this comment as a starting point to get a compromise between EFSA and MSs, to send some notifications via email including the AROC deadline, the opening of data collection, ChemMon Guidance deadline and the survey and evaluate the situation during next year 7th ChemMon dc Network meeting.

13. Update on REBUILD project

The REBUILD DF project aiming at creating a new data collection and analysis system, is progressing. The round for collecting requirements under WP02 on new data ingestion system, is closed. To identify challenges and requirements, EFSA ran several elicitation activities, and among these, an online survey addressed to Network members was launched in June and communicated to over 300 stakeholders. There was a response rate of 45% for the survey, covering all countries and scientific domains. As an overview, while main challenges have been clearly identified, the advantages of some future proposals could not be fully evaluated by users.

The presentation showed the major findings and scores of the exercise.

The next steps of the project related to the new data ingestion system were mentioned. Currently, EFSA is consolidating the outputs of elicitation activities and creating the Business Requirement Document based on collected requirements. Based on this document, EFSA will start the technical analysis to see how to replace the DCF, DataWareHouse, and Microstrategy systems. After this, a blueprint of the new system will be delivered and the system will be implemented and piloted with volunteer MS. Timelines depend on the technical analysis and blueprint documents, but it is expected to implement the system or at least start testing by the end of 2024, and the pilot for 2025.

Denmark asked about the possible software to be used and its support and framework. EFSA explained that the system was migrated to the cloud one year ago, that the system is not native to the cloud, and that some data products are already being implemented in the new system (e. g. some annual reports). The idea will be to use the softwares that are in the cloud. The technical aspects still have to be defined.

Denmark also asked in relation to data volume, how much data needs to be kept as human-readability data, and if removing human readability data is something to consider for the future to have a better flow, how to keep the user-friendly interface. EFSA cannot say anything yet about the technical solution, it still needs to be defined. However, from a business perspective EFSA would like to move to that direction where human interaction is low and is more related to the analysis and sample compliance stages, and the stages of data mapping, enrichment, and validation become automated. The idea is to move to real-time data collection and the system needs to be faster.

Austria was happy to hear about the new system. They asked about how some supporting files which are not shared in DCF or Microstrategy (e. g. pesticide EUCP list for FoodEx2 codes, paramType_association) will be considered and shared in the new system. EFSA replied that in some specific domains there are input files really important for the data collection, and EFSA considers them as part of the data enrichment (e.g. mapping of the food classification, legal limits, PARAM type). Ideally in the future, first the data will be enriched with possible components that will be in the system, and then the data will be validated.

Norway was interested to know if the new system would include all domains. EFSA replied that the project aims to evolve the technical system (data transmission, validation, visualization). The question from Norway is more related to the data

model, about the need to move all domains under the same data model, or at least under the same language. Currently, it is not possible (e. g. biological monitoring is under a different model), although the technical system project and model project will work in parallel, and hopefully at the end EFSA will be able to do it.

14. Consultation with MS on the collection of data on impurities in food additives

SANTE E2 attendee explained the request for the presence of impurities in food additives (e.g. metals, aluminium, processing aids etc.) sent to EFSA. They are regulated under the Regulation (EU) No 231/2012, which lays down specifications for food additives listed in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.

EC is aware that MS are doing official controls regarding the presence of impurities in food additives. However, for the moment, this data is not collected by EFSA and is not available for risk assessment nor for risk management. In the re-evaluation of food additives, these impurities are looked at, and EFSA is checking the maximum levels to be protective of human health. Currently, the re-evaluation is done using data provided only by industry. Therefore, EC has asked EFSA to see how this data could be collected and make it available for risk assessment and management. It is not the first time this data is being collected, but this time will be on a systematic basis.

There are not yet clear plans for the collection of data on impurities in food additives. EFSA asked MS if they have this type of data, the volume of such data, and if they would be willing to send it to EFSA, to consider for the future. Overall, MS expressed interest in start sending those data to EFSA.

15. New mandate on food additives and food flavourings

SANTE E2 attendee introduced the new mandate on Food Additives (FA) and Food Flavourings (FF). Commission recommendation was published in May 2023 putting forward a common methodology for monitoring consumption and use of FA and FF. In this work, EC has involved EFSA and therefore, two mandates have been sent to EFSA:

- Mandate A: preparatory work related to the risk assessment outcomes.
- Mandate B: collection of data generated by MS with a common methodology using the same framework and use it to calculate dietary exposure.

Mandate B was the focus of the discussion. This latter aims to develop a data collection system, collect the data and calculate dietary exposure.

The draft of the new FA and FF data model (DMs) were presented by EFSA. The DM aim at collecting data suitable for continuous risk monitoring to assess dietary exposure. The DMs are covering three different types of data:

- Analytical data: data are going to be collected as done until now within the ChemMon for the FAs. With the pilot the FFs collection will start. SSD2 is going to be used for those latter as well.
- Use-level data: a new data model that implements SSD2 like and supersede the SSD1 of the ad-hoc calls is going to be implemented. The concept of use-level data

(i.e. aggregated data of FA/FF usage in foodstuff) has been discussed. The data model has been discussed and DPs have been addressed to the user guidance.
- Presence data: a completely new data (ie. SSD2 subset) model for the collection of the presence data (label information) has been discussed. The concept of negative presence data (ie. FA/FFs not on the product label) has been discussed. DPs have been addressed to the relevant user guidance.

The role of MS and industries has been discussed during the presentation as well; MS are invited to submit analytical, use-level and presence data, but are not obliged to deliver all of them. Submission of either analytical or use level data is recommended, tough. There is no legal obligation for presence data submission. Industries can contribute with use-level and presence data.

Poland raised the concern about presence data for FF. They mentioned that industries have information about the aroma but not about the specific substance (e.g. strawberry aroma).

Portugal shared some doubts about the control of natural occurrence data. EC said that implementing the common methodology for collecting data aims to collect data as much as we can, and use it for risk assessment, reaching a better conclusion. Natural occurrence data provide a lot of uncertainty, but it was thought to submit it mainly as analytical data, without the aim of control, to know what is happening naturally and contributing to the overall exposure.

Germany asked if as a MS is enough sending analytical data. EC replied that yes, analytical data can be submitted alone or with presence data. Presence data cannot be submitted alone because more information is required for the risk assessment. Germany also asked if negative presence data from every FF/FA substance that is missing, is to be sent. EFSA replied that these data are intended for refinement, and only those FF/FA allowed/typically used that are missing (negative presence) should be reported.

16. Welcome, apologises and meeting opening

The Chair welcomed the participants.

17. Round table on import control reporting

Based on the 'once only' principle, data should be reported once only. When consignments entering the Union from third countries are subject to official controls at borders, MSs record the outcome of those controls in TRACES (Article 133 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/625). However, for the VMPR (Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 2022/1646), contaminants (Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 2022/932) and pesticides domains (Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and in SCoPAFF - Pesticide Residue meeting[1]), they are also to provide the data to EFSA.

The level of details of the data provided, differs when reporting to TRACES than when reported to EFSA. The uses of the data are different, and the timeframe in which they are provided too. Nonetheless, the round table aimed at exploring

[1] Agenda point A.17 of the 18-19 September 2023 SCoPAFF meeting: https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-10/sc_phyto_20230918_ppr_sum.pdf

possible ways of recycling these data. EFSA suggested that using a common terminology and data interoperability, double reporting issue could be overcome. Of course, this was a proposal that needs deeper analysis to be implemented.

The data reported to TRACES, uses CN food coding system, and provides aggregated level information, while EFSA uses FoodEx2 food classification system with detailed level information. It was noted that merging data with different levels of granularity and terminology standards can be complex, however discussing interoperability seemed a possible way forward. EFSA invited Commission colleagues to share their thoughts on the potential differences in data granularity between TRACES and EFSA systems.

SANTE G5 attendee mentioned that CN codes were used in iRASFF and expresses the need for refining the categorization of food, feed, and food contact materials. He emphasises the importance of the FoodEx2 system, particularly for connecting with consumption data and precisely identifying specific foods for risk assessment and notifications, due to use of detailed FoodEx2 facets used in describing ingredients, processing, and packaging. He concluded that both CN codes and FoodEx2 codes have their value and may coexist with a potential for future integration, particularly within the IMSOC contexts.

SANTE F6 attendee presented some of the challenges and benefits of data terminology consistency in the context of official controls. He emphasised that having a single data language across systems would enhance interoperability, streamline analysis, and improve data entry, in official controls, organic farming information, and food contact materials.

SANTE G4 attendee explained how TRACES uses CN codes to facilitate the recording of official controls by MSs. She elucidated the connection between TRACES and the system of DG TAXUD, highlighting the necessity of CN codes for consignment clearance at borders, as current CN code system is tightly integrated with their technology, and there are no plans to change it or amend reporting requirements.

SANTE E2 attendee suggested considering the transfer of import control data from TRACES to EFSA to potentially streamline reporting and avoid duplication but acknowledged that the data submitted to EFSA might not contain all the necessary detailed information and may follow a different classification system (CN code vs FoodEx2), as MSs also highlighted in the VMPR working group on the 25th of September 2023.

EFSA invited MS to share their views on double reporting. Norway mentioned that they have a split system where they send data to TRACES but not to EFSA, and these involve different departments. France raised the issue of controls being conducted by different entities and departments within VMPR and border controls. Denmark and Finland shared similar situations. France mentioned that double reporting is an extra work and suggested using EFSA's-detailed-controlled terminology as at a later stage aggregated data can always be generated (but not the reverse way). France proposed to create a hierarchy within CN codes that uses FoodEx2.

18. Annual Reporting on Official Controls (AROC): status of data sharing on chemical monitoring data collection

AROC transmission of EFSA's data previously accepted in EFSA sDWH took place on the 17th July and 1st August of 2023.
SANTE F6 attendee mentioned the smooth collaboration between EFSA and SANTE on this process. Failed expectations from some MSs were reported on the number of samples reflected on AROC, because those samples were not on EFSA sDWH with status accepted at the time of AROC transmission of data.
Participants, including France, Denmark and Luxembourg, expressed concerns about the timing of data validation and suggested allowing additional time for data correction and validation. France proposed to keep the July and August data transmission dates while adding an end-of-August transmission date (e.g. 31st August) to accommodate late data correction needs.

19. Advisory Group on Data (AGoData) latest news

The AGoData working group coordinator gave a general overview of AGoD purpose, its sub-working groups, and partners, which include the Advisory Forum, data networks, focal points, national authorities, and EFSA. The aim of AGoD is to simplify data flow and reporting, enhance digitalization, achieve interoperable data with standardized terminology, enable real-time data analysis, and improve digital literacy. AGoD conducts seven meetings a year and is currently working on various projects, including data flow mapping, data capture at the point of sampling, data model mapping tools, and the use of AI and Sigma. Future projects are looking for project partners, and interested parties should contact focal points. Participants inquired about a webpage for this initiative, and the response directed them to contact directly the coordinator or visit the microsite[2] for more information.

20. Advances on PRIMo 4 tool on pesticide Residues

The new PRIMo 4 tool on exposure assessment to pesticide residues was presented to the Network.

Portugal acknowledged the need for this tool and asked if there would be training in the near future. A webinar on the beta tool was mentioned, which is available in the presentation.

Croatia sought clarification on the yield factor and worst-case scenario, highlighting that they provide different results. EFSA clarified that yield factors used, and methodologies are publicly accessible online in the report and annexes, and all sources, including Bognar, were considered.

Belgium inquired if the tool could be used for chemical contaminants and whether it would become more user-friendly. EFSA responded that the DIETEX tool for

[2] https://doi.org/10.2903/sp.efsa.2023.e210401

chemical contaminants, GMOs, and novel foods, is being redesigned and to be moved to the R4U platform. Likewise, there is the FAIM tool for food additives.

Participants expressed appreciation for the evolution of the PRIMo tool and its importance in assessing the safety of food, especially regarding pesticides, encouraging the continued development of the tool.

21. Any other business

Date for the 7th ChemMon Network meeting is tentatively set for the 22nd – 23rd October 2024.