NETWORK ON CHEMICAL MONITORING DATA COLLECTION

Minutes of the 7th meeting

22-23 October 2024
09:00-18:00 / 09:00-14:00

Location: EFSA - Parma (Board Room)/Web conference – Hybrid meeting

Attendees:

- Network Participants:

Country	Organisation
Austria	AGES - Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety
Belgium	Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC)
Bulgaria	Risk assessment center on food chain
Croatia	Croatian Veterinary Institute Croatian Agency for Agriculture and Food, Center for Food Safety
Cyprus	State General Laboratory
Czechia	State Veterinary Administration National Institute of Public Health Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority
Denmark	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration DTU National Food Institute Technical University of Denmark, National Food Institute
Estonia	Agriculture and Food Board Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture
Finland	Finnish Food Authority Finish Custom
France	ANSES SCL
Germany	Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL)
Greece	Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food Hellenic Food Authority EFET
Hungary	NFCSO, National Food Chain Safety Office
Iceland	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
Ireland	FSAI, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Italy	Health Ministry
Latvia	Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment BIOR
Lithuania	National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute
Luxembourg	ALVA
Malta	MCCAA - Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority MAFA – Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Rights

Country	Organisation
	Environmental Health Directorate - Ministry for Health and Active Ageing
Netherlands	Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)
Norway	Institute of Marine Research, Competent organisation Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO) Norwegian Veterinary Institute
Poland	National Veterinary Research Institute (PIWet-PIB) National Institute of Public Heath – National Institute of Hygiene GIS
Portugal	Portuguese Economic and Food Safety Authority Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Regional Laboratory of Madeira Island National Institute of Health Doutor Ricardo Jorge
Romania	Institute for Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health SVFSD Bucharest National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
Slovak Republic	State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic NAFC - FRI, NPPC - VUP
Slovenia	The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food safety, Veterinary sector and Plant protection
Spain	Spanish Agency for food safety and nutrition
Sweden	Swedish Food Agency

- Observers:
  FSVO (Food Safety and Veterinary Office) (Switzerland);
  IPA countries: Food safety agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Centre for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro; Food and veterinary Agency North Macedonia; Institute of Meat Hygiene and Technology, Directorate for national reference laboratories - Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management, Serbia; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Food and Control, Turkey; Food and Veterinary Agency, Kosovo.
- European Commission/Other EU Agencies representatives:
  DG SANTE representatives from Unit E4, Unit E2, Unit F4 and Unit F6

  EURL for Antimicrobial and Dye Residues in Food

  EURL for fruits and vegetables in pesticide residues

  EURL for single residue method in pesticide residues

  EURL for metals and nitrogenous compounds in feed and food
- EFSA:
  IDATA Unit: Fabrizio Abbinante; Guido Zunino; Sofia Ioannidou; Paula Medina Pastor; Giuseppe Triacchini; Emanuela Marchese; Stefania Salvatore; Marta

Vericat Ferrer; Alicia Gutierrez Linares; Alexios Zormpas; Valentina Bocca; Luca Pasinato;Ruben Fuertes; Elisa Fasanelli; Vaia Mitoula; Ancuta Cezara Simon; Maeve Cushen; Daniela Brocca; Catalin Iancu; Martin Josheski; Tinne Mast; Anita Radovnikovic.
FIP Unit: Carla Martino; Alexandra Tard.
MESE Unit: Jose Angel Gomez Ruiz; Efisio Solazzo.
PREV Unit: Luis Carrasco Cabrera.

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants.

2. Adoption of agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes.

The minutes of the 6th Network meeting were agreed by written procedure on 14th November 2023 and published on the EFSA website on 15th November 2023.

3. Review of 2024 surveys

The results of the Network satisfaction survey in relation to the 2024 Chemical Monitoring Data Collection were presented.

The survey contained 13 questions, and the participation rate slightly increased compared to last year (69% in 2024 vs 61% in 2023). In general, the results of the survey were satisfactory with 7% dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction results were mainly related to MicroStrategy in relation to dashboards, online data visualisation, DCF and reports. EFSA will work on these areas for improvements.

For the first time a new satisfaction survey on veterinary medicinal product residue (VMPR) on National Control Plans (NCP) data collection was launched and its results presented. A total of 38 participants from 23 countries took part. The dissatisfaction results were mainly related to the submission of the additional information for the text part of the plan, the revision of error/warning messages and the excel template. EFSA has been organising dedicated meetings to better understand some of the challenges faced by Data Providers (DP) and acted accordingly by anticipating the dissemination of the 2025 VMPR NCP Guidance and developing an excel-based tool that will help DP to code table 2 of the VMPR NCP data model. The latter with a dedicated demo will be disseminated during the training planned for the 5th of February 2025.

4. Reflections on reporting veterinary medicinal product residue plans

EFSA presented an overview of the outcome of the 2024 VMPR NCP data collection (DC). In particular, the most common errors made by DP during the transmission phase were highlighted. EFSA presented how to overcome those errors in the 2025 VMPR NCP data collection and the importance of specifying the facet F20 (exclusion of visible fat) when the matrix 'mammals and birds' meat' or a child of that term is chosen from the FoodEx2 catalogue.

Additionally, EFSA presented the changes and improvements planned for the 2025 VMPR NCP data collection. The major changes refer to the way Plan 1 and Plan 2 are flagged, using the programme type K005A (Official (National) programme) and K009A (Official (EU) programme) respectively, and the timelines of the data collection. The deadline for transmission and validation of the data and the text part of the plan will be anticipated to the 31st of March 2025 as legally required.

The consultation of the draft 2025 VMPR NCP Guidance was already shared within the dedicated Teams channel in October 2024 and the planned publication is foreseen in December 2024. EFSA informed about the training session on reporting the 2025 VMPR NCP data, planed for the 5th of February 2025.

A presentation was provided by DG SANTE Unit F4 on the NCP evaluations. Overall, good feedback was given on how 2024 plans have been reported together with improvement for 2025. The proactive correction of the plans from EU Member States (MSs) side is expected, as the issues are visible and highlighted in the dashboards. Tips on proper submission as well as what to avoid were provided. There was a proposal for presenting examples from some countries in the next working group (WG) meeting regarding strategies, justifications and ideas on reporting the text part of the plans.

A presentation was provided by one of the EURL on VMPR that annually evaluates the analytical performance of the plans, based on the 12-question survey related to the VMPR NCP reporting plans conducted prior to this meeting. The main findings were presented for the analytical methods and particularly the rules to be applied to evaluate the performance of the Critical Concentrations: CCbeta for screening and CCalpha for confirmation.

5. Reflections on reporting veterinary medicinal product residue data

EFSA presented an overview of the outcome of VMPR data reporting under the 2024 ChemMon data collection. EFSA also presented the improvements in data quality such as less excluded records and less requests for support. However, the residue definition or the components of some pesticides were not included in the vmprParam hierarchy. The missing substances will be added and EFSA agreed with European Commission (EC) colleagues to introduce a comment in the 2023 VMPR EU Annual Report.

EFSA presented the way of reporting the VMPR data for the plans according to the new version of Table 2 of the guidance, including new business rules (BRs) proposals. EFSA also presented the introduction of the FoodEx2 F33 facet on Legislative Classes to be used for processed products. EFSA shared other updates such as the VetDrugRes hierarchy (from FoodEx2) including a new BR to be implemented as an error in 2025.

EFSA requested feedback on the additional information to be shared for non-compliant results related to some data elements like the area of sampling using the new 2024 NUTs catalogue and the application of BR CHEMON93. Due to privacy and confidentiality issues raised by some MSs, this BR will remain as a warning. Further discussion will be held between DG SANTE, EFSA, EURLs and MSs during the WG.
An agreement was reached to allow organisations reporting VMPR plans and not results, to have access to the data being reported by a different organisation within the same country.
Upon request, on the second day of the meeting, additional examples on reporting template were provided.

6. Reflections on reporting food additives data

Due to lack of time, this agenda point was skipped. Presentation with the general results for the 2024 data collection on food additives was shared one week in advance of the meeting.

7. Update on the food additives (FA) and food flavourings (FF) data collection under the new mandate

EFSA presented an update on the next 2025 data collection for food additives and food flavourings under the monitoring programme. The mandate that EFSA received from the EC was introduced, where scientific and technical assistance is requested to implement a common methodology on the monitoring of food additives and food flavourings. The main two tasks to be performed (terms of reference) were also described: develop a data collection system that allows collection of analytical data, use levels and presence data, and a pilot phase for 2025 and 2026 data collections.

The new system was presented, emphasising the main differences compared with previous data collections on these domains; for instance, the new domain of food flavourings and the addition of new data elements to collect presence data and restrictions/exceptions as are written in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. Additionally, the new data models were presented, and some basic directions were given on how to report each type of data.

An overview of the pilot phase was given, presenting the substances that will be prioritised for 2025 and 2026, the timelines to be followed and the scientific report that will be published after each year’s piloting.

Moreover, information regarding the supporting material and resources, such as reporting guidance, reporting tools and catalogues were shared. Some examples were given for the reporting tool of use levels and the Excel-based template.

Attendees were informed of the training session to be held on the 10th of December on use levels, with a registration deadline on the 4th of November.

A MS expressed the need to report Facet F33, for different legislative categories, reporting multiple uses on a single sample. The importance of manually reporting Facet F33 on matrices where it is not implicit, was reiterated.

A MS expressed concern about several new BRs for FA/FF that are foreseen to turn to errors from 2026 onwards as it has not been communicated before that any of this information was to be mandatory. The FA/FF data collection is still in the pilot phase and national data collection systems are currently not suited to collect this information on a standard basis neither are the capacities available, this would require.

8. Reflections on reporting pesticide residues data

EFSA presented an overview of the 2024 pesticide residues ChemMon data collection, including MSs frequent questions.

EFSA stressed the need to collect input from MSs on the facets to be included in the 2024 EUCP supporting file, to match the legal requirements on the commodities listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/731 (EU MACP Regulation).

Based on the mandate 'Request for a review of the toxicological reference values for trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)', EFSA informed MSs that the paramCode RF-00006326-PAR referring to trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), will become reportable under the pestParam hierarchy during 2025 ChemMon data collection. Results will be flagged as paramType P002A.

Attendees were informed that new paramCodes were to be submitted by 3rd November 2024.

MSs confirmed yardlong beans to be sampled with pods.

EFSA acknowledged the transitional period (until 1st January 2025), before the amendment of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 which distinguished the radish variety between small leaves and large leaves. The first one, will inherit the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for 'Roman rocket/rucola' group, while the second will continue sharing the Kales' MRLs.

Network members were asked to nominee 2023 Annual Report on pesticide residues visualization consultee per MS by 30th November 2024 through the given file placed in the Teams channel. Without it, no consultation will be possible. Clarifications on how results on chilli peppers and chilli powder are checked against EFSA legal limit database (LLDB) and mapped to commodities listed in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 were given.

9. Reflections on reporting contaminants data

EFSA presented an overview of the contaminants data collection for 2024 ChemMon data collection.

Based on annual mandates received by the EC, a draft priority list was presented. The final list of specific contaminants, as every year, will be included in the upcoming call for data which will be launched in February 2025. The prioritised contaminants will be an addition to the standard list of contaminants which are collected on a regular basis.

The updated and new business rules affecting the contaminants' data transmission were presented, which aimed at improving the data quality.

A MS requested a clarification on whether *Capsaicin* should fall under the flavourings or contaminants domain. EC clarified that being qualified as a contaminant under Regulation (EC) No 315/93 as well as food flavouring under Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008, Annex 3, Part A, it should fall under both data domains when reporting to EFSA.

10. Copper analysis: situation in the official laboratories

After a mandate received from DG SANTE on the review of the MRLs applicable to copper, EFSA realised that out of the 80,000 results available, half were reported under contaminants and the other half under pesticide data domain. Both domains follow different practice when it comes to sample preparation in the laboratory (i.e. digestion step vs extraction). The determination of copper is done using an ICP-MS, an equipment typical of contaminant laboratories.

EFSA requested participants to clarify how their pesticide laboratory network in their countries was going to fulfil the legal requirement of determining copper in plant and animal commodities, as set in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2024/989. From the replies to the pools launched during the meeting, most answers reflected a fulfilment of pesticide requirements (i.e. no washing, nor peeling of the sample prior to copper extraction). However, due to the significant number of replies indicating 'procedure followed not known', this raised an uncertainty on how copper is determined to which EFSA will need to consider when copper results are reported.

EFSA, asked clarification on the measurement uncertainty (MU) applied to copper results. Some MSs indicated that the MU is the one normally applicable to multiresidue method (i.e. the 50% MU) but others used a much lower one similar to the one derived in metals with Horwitz equation (i.e. under 10% MU).

There were concerns expressed on which MRLs to apply when it comes to copper in baby food as there are different legal limits under Regulation (EU) No 127/2006 on infant and follow-on formula, and the default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg under Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. EFSA informed that is risk managers decision to indicate which one to apply. However, recommendations were given to apply proportionate measures based on the findings, i.e. only if concentrations higher than those in baby food legislation. EFSA will not check for copper MRL compliance in baby food while this inconsistence remains.

Participants informed EFSA of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2019/934 where limits of copper in wine are set that may be different from the MRL set on wine grape after having applied a processing factor (PF).

11. 2025 Harmonised Chemical Monitoring Data Collection

EFSA presented 2025 Chemical Monitoring Reporting Guidance updates as found in Table 1.

During the presentation it was indicated that the draft Guidance and other files for collecting inputs in preparation of 2025 data collection were shared before the meeting, through the dedicated Teams channel. MSs were requested to comment the draft Guidance and/or Catalogues' updates, by the 3rd of November. The final guidance is due beginning of 2025, after EFSA finalises the assessment of MSs' feedback and proposals.

EFSA presented the changes introduced in Table 2 of the Guidance. As communicated already last year, the update of reporting codes combining programme type (progType), sampling strategies (sampStrategy) and Legal reference (progLegalRef), aimed at harmonising the coding system for all domains under Chemical Monitoring data collection. Feedback by different MSs was received during the meeting on the difficulty to implement such a proposal. It was noted that MSs have different interpretations of the sample strategies to be used (i.e. between ST10A, ST20A and ST30A) among the programme types. EFSA requested to provide further details on the difficulties to implement this change after the meeting with the aim to better assess the proposal and modify it as convenient for all.

The list of changed and new BRs were presented. The final ones will be distributed through the new Guidance, published beginning of 2025.

The Network was informed that no changes to the collection process compared to last year are foreseen, as well as the timelines for the 2025 Chemical Monitoring data collection, that remains as in the last years.

- 1st March: opening of test environment of DCF
- 1st April: opening of the official DC
- 1st June: National Report available and displayed in MicroStrategy
- 30th June: Deadline for all datasets/data transmission in DCF
- 1st July: Confirmation document available for data into the EFSA's DWH
- 31st August: Closure of data validation and acceptance

In case support is needed related to the data collection, MSs are kindly invited to contact IDATA team through mail: data.collection@efsa.europa.eu, whereas for technical assistance servicedesk@efsa.europa.eu shall be used, instead.

12. Update on REBUILD project

The primary goal of EFSA's Rebuild Data Framework project is the re-engineering of the data collection and analysis system to modernise the way data are ingested and

managed in EFSA, to increase the speed of its processes, to empower stakeholders, to create data products, services and tools.

The focus of this presentation was on Work Package (WP) 2 of REBUILD project, named 'the New Data Ingestion and Management system'. WP2 foresees two waves of implementation. The first wave aims at building the foundation layer, using modern systems to perform regular data collection of structured data. It is expected to go live in November 2025, followed by a pilot phase during 2026. The second wave aims at exploring innovative data management and sharing methods and will cover also other types of data collection. It also foresees the involvement of MSs through a grant to establish a strategic support and gather recommendations.

EFSA is currently in the phase of blueprint revision and acceptance and will soon start the implementation of the first wave. Given the limitations of the current system collected during the business analysis activity, the new system is expected to leverage on the new technologies to upgrade and provide better user experience.

Starting from March 2026, EFSA seeks the collaboration of up to 3 MSs from 2 data collections Networks (AMR and Chemical Monitoring) to pilot the new system and provide feedback. Participating countries are expected to transmit official data via current DCF and re-transmit the data later in the new system. Additional details on the system, the selection procedure and the pilot will be provided during 2025.

EFSA clarified that the new system will not alter the data model itself, meaning that SSD2 will continue to be in use. Similarly, the new terminology management system will use the same catalogues, with changes only affecting the technology behind.

MSs requested clarification on their expected participation. EFSA explained that regarding the grant, will work alongside MSs to gather recommendations for the new system. Member States have already been selected through a call launched via the focal point grant. For the pilot phase, EFSA will ensure that selected MSs are contacted and informed accordingly.

13. Data Collection Enhancements requests

EFSA presented an overview of what an Enhancement request to a data collection is, where they come from and presented a new approach to streamline the process with the introduction of a Business Requirement Document (BRD) to capture requirements.

EFSA sees two different categories of Enhancement requests (data collection Enhancement and data reporting and Analysis Enhancement). For the data collection enhancements, EFSA uses a structured process to receive, assess, and implement requests, delegating tasks to the appropriate experts and monitoring progress through a BRD co-developed with stakeholders.

The enhancement timelines vary by category: data collection changes are generally longer-term, incorporating DP training and preparing for implementation within a year or two, whereas reporting/analysis changes have shorter timelines.

EFSA explained that an enhancement request can be originated by various sources, including the EC, EFSA's internal units, data stewards, industry and MSs. These

modifications aim to improve data collection systems' usability, accuracy and relevance for stakeholders.

14. Review of Zenodo published data vs data used in the reports

EFSA presented the possibility of publishing a subset of the raw pesticide data used in exposure assessments, similar to what is done for contaminants aside from all the raw data already being published. This subset would provide transparency and usability, as raw data in its entirety can be challenging for the general public to interpret. EFSA aims to improve accessibility, prevent misuses, and clarify exclusions or adjustments used in the pesticide assessments. EFSA acknowledged these needs and noted ongoing projects aimed at enhancing data publication practices. MS representatives expressed support, especially noting the need for more user-friendly, aggregated, and readable data formats.

Additionally, regarding the publication of data for food additives and flavourings, a MS shared that data owners would need to approve publication on Zenodo. However, they did not foresee major issues if the approach is the same used for contaminants, i.e., the publication in Zenodo would come after the data are published at national level.

15. Annual Reporting on Official Controls (AROC): status of data sharing

EFSA's datasets -previously accepted in EFSA sDWH- transmission to AROC took place on the 1st and 18th August of 2024. DG SANTE F6 informed that all the countries were able to submit the annual report on time which is an indication on how the situation is improving.

DG SANTE F6 gave a quick overview on the issues encountered during 2024: MSs hoping that data entered in EFSA would appear in AROC and it did not; data transferred was not the one expected, and data values were not the ones MSs were hoping for. However, DG SANTE F6 supported by the affected country and/or EFSA were able to provide prompt feedback. To mitigate the issues related to unexpected values in Table 1.4 of Section 1 of the AROC report, DG SANTE F6 has shared (and regularly updates) the mappings done between the data received from EFSA and the table finally appearing in AROC, so it is verified by MSs how EFSA's data is used to fill up the table.

DG SANTE F6 also informed about a new business case using artificial intelligence (AI) technology related to pesticide residues data. Data collected through TRACES, iRASFF and AROC will be used in order to do some predictive analysis. Challenges were reported related to the different mapping of food codes.

Participants expressed concerns about the timing of the data transfer proposing the 31st of August which is also the deadline for transmitting the data to AROC. DG SANTE F6 highlighted, and EFSA reiterated, the need for the different competent authorities/institutions providing data to EFSA and to AROC within the same country

to liaise internally about such timings. The discussion can be continued during the multiannual national control plan (MANCP) network and dates for data transfers can be more aligned.

16. The prioritisation of pesticides in Cumulative Risk Assessment; future refinements

The on-going work on cumulative risk assessment was presented based on four different pillars: prioritisation of cumulative assessment groups, retrospective cumulative risk assessment, prospective cumulative risk assessment and integration of non-dietary exposure.

Regarding the prioritisation, EFSA recently published the first scientific report where toxicologists can focus on the efforts on establishing which are the substances that have an effect on the target organs systems presented in the report, instead of selecting substances not relevant as they are not found in food, based on the monitoring data received by EFSA.

EFSA also presented the ongoing activities and recommendations to further investigate and reduce uncertainties for cumulative risk assessment prioritisation. EFSA presented too, the ongoing work related to prospective cumulative risk assessment for which the pilot will present the effect on the organ when a new MRL is set.

17. Focal Point Tailored activities

EFSA presented the Focal Point network which is composed by all the MSs and observers. It is a long-lasting network since 2008, for which the main task is to support the Advisory Forum. They support the dissemination of information and nomination, raise the EFSA visibility in the MSs and promote trainings in risk assessment.

The activities are organised as core activities or tailor-made activities. The later are very specific activities. They can be proposed by MSs and/or EFSA. They are short-mid-term activities to build the ground for long-term partnership and must be under the remit of EFSA's work and supporting risk assessment work or future needs. These activities can be related to grants but will benefit most of the countries even without the direct grant as all the countries are invited to use/recycle the tools generated.

EFSA presented some examples of activities: data model mapping tool ran by Sweden, data capture app point of sampling ran by Portugal, the data flow mapping methodology and data flow mapping in MSs ran by EFSA and inspection and samples risk based versus random ran by Austria and Netherlands. EFSA presented the newly prioritised tailor-made activities proposals to be implemented by end of 2024 and beginning of 2025.

It was proposed during the meeting that it could be worth investigating through one of these activities what each MS understands by the different sample strategies in place as it was recognized that there was no alignment in the same understanding.

Every year new activities are welcomed. The process for prioritisation of the activities was presented. The main contact point for more information and application is the focal point for each country.

EFSA highlighted the involvement of the focal points when nominating participants and alternates to the Chemical Monitoring Data Network and clarified that the user management and roles of the data collection is done on a yearly basis but does not involve the Focal Points.

18. Advisory Group on Data (AGoD) latest news

The AGoD coordinator gave a general overview of AGoD's purpose, its sub-working groups and partners, which include the Advisory Forum, data networks, focal points, national authorities, DG SANTE and EFSA. The main goal of the group is to promote data-driven approach to European risk assessment.

Under the current mandate, the group has worked on recommendations that have been clustered and converted into operational goals and actions and created the AGoD road map for the work to be done the next years.

The coordinator of AGoD presented the new sub-working groups: data management, innovation, people and capacity, and tools and ecosystems. The sub-working group on people and capacity will be focused on data science with description of knowledge needs, training and implementation of new knowledge and practices. The call for this sub-working group members will be shared in the next days. The nomination process will follow the same as any other Network, so all interested members are encouraged to contact their Focal Point once the call has been launched.

More information on the AGoD work and EFSA's work on AI was presented in the Symposium on Data Readiness for Artificial Intelligence held the days after this Network meeting. A MS highlighted the benefit of having a presentation on AI on the next editions of the Network to understand how EFSA is incorporating this tool and possible impacts on MSs.

19. The Swedish experience of designing all-data domain system

Under the tasking grant, Sweden presented the project Unified and Efficient System for Monitoring Programmes. There is a need to build a new system with data exchange that is a unified and centralised system. The system needs to handle the complexity of different domains and will need a centralised core with all these different domains connected. Sweden highlighted that the system they are building will be in fact many systems interconnected to a centralised database.

The project manager presented the different phases. Stage one is focused on development of the Planning Tool that will integrate the statistical data sources and legal requirements. Stage two is related to building up a robust system designed to manage and store data, a digital repository ensuring long-term integrity. Stage 3 will focus on improving data compilation and visualisation tools based on experience and

historical data presented as interactive visualisation. Stage four of the project will focus on aligning the future reporting process with EFSA's Rebuild project that will include an AI based data mapping tool to ensure data flow. The fifth and final stage focuses on creating a user-friendly interface. Sweden highlighted the need to manage complexity vs flexibility to understand what can be delivered.

The project aims to improve decision making, have real-time data but with high quality. For this, there is a need to be efficient using machine and less manual work.

20. Any Other Business

A MS requested further information related to TFA related to the urgency of having the determination validated. EFSA clarified that the EC's mandate was already on-going with a task force of MSs already generating data, so no urgency aside from the relevance of determining it in food.

EFSA shared important links and deadlines for inputs, as well as some agreements reached.

Date for the 8th ChemMon Network meeting is tentatively set for the 7th-8th October 2025. The meeting is planned to take place as a hybrid meeting, again.