



EFSA scientific outputs: Special focus on inconclusive opinions

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ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION

- Reasons for inconclusiveness
- Preventing and follow-up measures by EFSA
- Follow-up procedure
- REPRO Administrative guidance

REASONS FOR INCONCLUSIVENESS (1/3)

- Lack of sufficient data to conclude the risk assessment (e.g.)
 - Lack of toxicological study
 - Incomplete set of data linked to genotoxicity
 - Lack of complete set of compositional data,
 - data to characterise the process / the product
 - Lack of data on efficacy
 - Waiving of data
 - Inadequate study design

REASONS FOR INCONCLUSIVENESS 2/3

Real examples	Impact for risk assessment	Conclusions (after request for add info)
Lack of data on dietary exposure	Incomplete assessment of possible impact on human health and nutrition	Inconclusive scientific opinion
Lack of data on compositional data + lack of toxicological study (28-days)	Incomplete toxicological, allergenicity, nutritional assessment	
Lack of data to characterise new product/nutrient	Incomplete assessment on safety	
Lack of complete set of data (AMES test) to conclude on absence of gene mutation	Incomplete assessment on genotoxicity	
Lack of adequate methodology of <i>in vitro</i> test	Incomplete assessment on genotoxicity	
Insufficient quality of 90-day oral toxicity study	Incomplete assessment	
Inadequate characterisation of process (e.g. challenge test) + lack of evidence of level of contamination	Incomplete safety assessment to human health	

REASONS FOR INCONCLUSIVENESS 3/3

Real examples	Impact for risk assessment	Conclusions (after request for add info)
Lack of efficacy studies + lack of data skin/eyes/dermal sensitisation	Incomplete assessment on safety and efficacy for specific target species	Inconclusive scientific opinion
Uncertainties related to the potential accumulation of product over time	Incomplete assessment on safety and efficacy	
Lack of data identification + lack of data skin/eyes/dermal sensitisation + inadequate efficacy study design	Incomplete assessment safety and efficacy	
Waiving of data (e.g. metabolites relevant for surface water)	Gaps in risk assessment	Gaps in EFSA conclusions (Peer review)
Inadequate <i>in vitro</i> genotoxicity study design	Gaps in risk assessment	
Incomplete data per crops	Gaps in risk assessment for specific crops	Gaps in EFSA reasoned opinions (MRL)

PREVENTING AND FOLLOW-UP MEASURES BY EFSA

Some activities have been put in place ([Catalogue of services](#)) by EFSA **to prevent inconclusive opinions** and to clarify doubts on adopted scientific outputs:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ■ Roundtable with industry associations | } | Before submission
(general aspects) |
| ■ Ad-hoc mtg with industry representatives | } | During entire life-
cycle of applications |
| ■ Webinars & Info sessions | | |
| ■ Stop-the-clock mechanism | } | During Risk
assessment |
| ■ Clarification teleconference during RA | | |
| ■ Applicants' hearing | | |
| ■ Post-adoption teleconference | } | After adoption |

FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

Based on the information available in the application and in the **additional/supplementary information** provided by the applicant, **EFSA** proceeds with the finalisation of the risk assessment and **concludes on the available data**.

Several **follow-ups** are possible:

- The **EC concludes** on available data and assessment performed by EFSA
- The **EC requests** the applicant to submit **complementary information** to address the data gaps. The **EC mandates EFSA** to perform the RA on the supplementary information putting it into context of the previous assessment
- The **applicant resubmits a full dossier** including the information originally not provided. EC/MS mandates EFSA to assesses the newly submitted application

→ Procedure to include in next update of the EFSA Administrative guidance for processing applications for Regulated Products

REPRO ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE

Added value in:

- Providing clear procedure and timelines
- Describing key steps of the scientific risk assessment
- Positioning EFSA's engagement to comply with general and specific principles
- Clarifying the possibility of interactions between EFSA and applicants (Link to [Catalogue of services](#))

Applicants to pay attention to:

- Rules to stop-the-clock (chapter 2.6)
- Rules to re start-the-clock (chapter 2.7)
- Respect legal deadlines
- Rules for publications (chapters 2.11; 2.12)
- Not yet covering all workflows



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