

EFSA Strategic Plan 2009-2013

Management Board Meeting
18 December 2008, Parma

Cover Note to the Board

The draft Strategic Plan for the European Food Safety Authority for the period 2009-2013 is enclosed for the Public Session of the December meeting of the Management Board. The Plan has previously been discussed by Board Members at the Private Session of the June meeting and the Public Session of the October meeting.

The aim of the document is to outline the strategic direction for the Authority over the coming five-year period, enabling EFSA to programme its work on a multi-annual basis and to establish the priorities in light of an evolving environment. The finalised Plan will provide the basis for the development of the Authority's Annual Work Programmes.

This draft takes into consideration comments from a wide range of sources: the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council, EFSA Scientific Committee and Advisory Forum, other European agencies, and the Stakeholder Platform, as well as those from the public consultation on EFSA's website from October 2 to November 3. A summary of the comments can be found on the Management Board Extranet.

It is now being submitted to the Board for possible adoption at the December 2008 meeting.

Draft Strategic Plan 2009 – 2013

1. EFSA's vision

EFSA's goal is to be globally recognised as the European reference body for risk assessment on food and feed safety, animal health and welfare, nutrition, plant protection and plant health. Its ultimate objective is to protect public health and strengthen consumer confidence in the European food supply. It aims to be an independent, responsive and trusted partner for risk managers and proactive in contributing to the high level of consumer protection chosen by the European Union.

2. EFSA: from concept to reality

2.1 Why EFSA was established

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) was established by the Council and European Parliament in 2002 in the wake of a series of food safety scares which highlighted the need for a comprehensive review of the European system for the development of food law. The White Paper on Food Safety¹ recognised that a European agency responsible for the scientific assessment of risks in the food chain with the ability to communicate independently on these risks would provide a basis for improvements in the food law system and help enhance confidence in the European food supply, the Internal Market and international trade.

EFSA's Founding Regulation² defines the principles of risk analysis, putting these in the European context through the development of General Food Law and giving the responsibility for independent risk assessment at European level to EFSA. The Authority's overall remit under the Regulation is two-fold: to deliver independent, high-quality and timely scientific advice on risks in the food chain from farm to fork in an integrated manner and to communicate on those risks in an open manner to all interested parties and the public at large. A key tenet of its establishment was that risk assessment and risk management responsibilities were functionally separated. One of the core messages emerging from the European Food

¹ White Paper on Food Safety, European Commission, January 2000, see http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/intro/white_paper_en.htm

² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Safety Summit³ was that EFSA's Founding Regulation provides an effective framework to deliver its mission and the flexibility to respond to the evolving policy environment.

In 2003, the Authority commenced its scientific activities. Five years on, EFSA has grown as an organisation, not just in resources but also systems, networks, tools, governance processes and other activities designed to enable it to meet its remit. The Authority is guided in its work by the key values of openness and transparency, excellence in science, independence and responsiveness. Its scientific advice provides risk managers with the evidence base for consumer protection and other measures aimed at ensuring the high level of health protection chosen by the Community as well as the maintenance of the Internal Market and international trade.

2.2 How our scientific advice is developed

EFSA's scientific opinions and other advice are produced by 10 Scientific Panels and a Scientific Committee with the support of EFSA staff. The Panels and Committee comprise experts from Europe and further afield who are selected through an open procedure on the basis of their proven scientific expertise and independence. The Authority addresses risks in an integrated manner, using a multi-disciplinary approach that addresses the entire food chain continuum, and where relevant, providing scientific information on benefits and comparisons of risk to enable risk managers to form their decisions on the basis of comprehensive information.

The bulk of EFSA's work, approximately 90%, is in response to requests from the European Commission⁴, with the rest coming from Member States and the European Parliament. In addition, EFSA is proactive as its Founding Regulation incorporates the capacity for the Authority to initiate its own work (self-mandate). To date (June 2008), EFSA has self-mandated on 87 occasions and this has in particular enabled it to develop fundamental approaches and guidance documents.

And the demand for scientific opinions is growing. In its first five years of operation, EFSA has issued in excess of 680 opinions; in 2007 alone it issued more than 200. Output on its own is worthless if opinions do not match the quality and usability expectations of risk managers. Hence, in 2007/2008 EFSA introduced a quality assurance programme⁵ to continually review and strengthen the quality of its scientific work. This includes an internal evaluation system to ensure that opinions have consistently considered key steps in producing scientific opinions and other scientific outputs. In 2009 EFSA will strengthen this further by implementing an external evaluation phase involving an independent external review team. EFSA is also considering further initiatives to establish recognition for the quality of its assessment methods and outputs. Responsiveness is also important and EFSA has adopted fast-track procedures for urgent food and feed safety issues⁶ to assist risk managers take timely risk mitigation action.

³ European Food Safety Summit Jointly organised by the European Commission, EFSA and the Portuguese Presidency marking EFSA's Fifth Anniversary, see

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/EventsMeetings/efsa_locale-1178620753812_EFSAFiveYearAnniversary.htm

⁴ EFSA, Register of Questions, see http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_RegisterOfQuestions.htm

⁵ How we work, EFSA website, see http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/AboutEfsa/efsa_locale-1178620753812_HowWeWork.htm

⁶ Approaches to enhance EFSA's responsiveness to urgent questions, EFSA website update July 2007, see http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178623591901.htm

EFSA has developed policies and procedures for declarations of interest⁷ to ensure the independence of its scientific and other work. All of EFSA's scientific outputs and related documents are publicly available on its website to ensure transparency of its findings.

2.3 Working together: cooperation in food safety

EFSA works with Member States, European bodies, international and third country organisations to share information, data and best practices, identify emerging risks and develop coherent communications on risks in the food chain. To do so, it has created effective networks comprising more than 1000 experts, 30 national agencies⁸ and 200 scientific organisations with the capacity to carry out work for EFSA under Article 36 of the Founding Regulation. Identification of emerging risk has been and continues to be a key priority. EFSA has increased its competence in this area to work closely with national agencies, third countries and international organisations systematically collecting intelligence and other up-to-date information to identify and analyse emerging risks.

The Advisory Forum⁹ brings together representatives from the national authorities of all 27 Member States, plus neighbouring States and provides a platform for cooperation between Member States and EFSA and between the Member States themselves. With its assistance, EFSA has developed a Strategy on Cooperation and Networking¹⁰ outlining the framework and priorities for cooperation between itself and Member States. In 2007/2008, cooperation was further enhanced by the establishment of Focal Points in Member States which will act as an interface between EFSA and the national food safety authorities, research institutes and national stakeholders. Information exchange on scientific issues is their top priority.

Pan-European scientific resources are mobilised through the series of scientific cooperation projects (ESCOs) that were established in 2006. These projects focus on specific food and feed safety issues that are of interest at both the national and EU level, such as the identification of emerging risks.

EFSA cooperates with other EU agencies (EMEA, EEA, ECDC and ECHA), the JRC and the non-food Scientific Committees of the European Commission so as to share practices and information. For example, EFSA has worked in partnership with ECDC on zoonoses¹¹ and avian influenza. In order to provide a solid basis for enhancing cooperation, EFSA has formalised agreements with ECDC and the JRC.

The Authority is responsible for harmonising data collection methodologies, collecting and providing access to pan-European data for its own purposes and for the benefit of risk managers and national risk assessment bodies. This has already borne fruit in the field of zoonoses¹²; other initiatives, such as the compilation of chemical occurrence data and the concise food consumption database which integrates data from Member States, will facilitate Europe-wide risk assessments.

As many of today's food-related risks are global in nature, it is vitally important that EFSA takes a prominent role in the international risk assessment arena, to maintain an awareness of evolving risk

⁷ EFSA website, Declarations of Interest, see http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/AboutEfsa/WhoWeAre/efsa_locale-1178620753812_DeclarationsInterest.htm

⁸ 27 Member States + neighbouring countries

⁹ Article 27, Reg 178/2002

¹⁰ Strategy for cooperation and networking between the EU Member States and EFSA, December 2006, EFSA website, see http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/DocumentSet/mb_strategy_28thmeet_en_6a.1.pdf

¹¹ Joint EFSA/ECDC- The Community Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents, Antimicrobial resistance and Foodborne outbreaks in the European Union in 2006

¹² Directive 2003/99/EC

situations and to contribute to the scientific work needed to address global risks. In 2007¹³, EFSA formalised a confidentiality agreement with the US Food and Drug Administration and discussions are ongoing to build similar arrangements with other organisations. EFSA has actively contributed at the international level to risk assessment and the development of risk assessment methodologies under the auspices of WHO/FAO¹⁴ and other international bodies, and has established links with Regional bodies like European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO).

Within the framework of EU enlargement, EFSA is working with candidate and pre-accession countries to promote understanding of the Authority's work, share expertise, create information exchange mechanisms, and involve the national authorities and the European Commission in crisis coordination exercises.

2.4 Engaging with our stakeholders

Openness and transparency are key operating principles for the Authority¹⁵. EFSA's Founding Regulation and working methods reflect the principles of governance as developed in the White Paper on European governance of 2001¹⁶ and the more recent Commission activities in relation to its 'Europe for Citizens' programme¹⁷. EFSA has pursued an active policy towards stakeholder engagement through consultations on key documents, for example on the draft opinion on animal cloning and the draft guidance documents on GMOs and feed additives. It meets regularly with stakeholders and, through its stakeholder consultative platform¹⁸, it engages with civil society, NGOs and consumer and food chain representatives.

In 2008, EFSA commissioned an external review of its stakeholder activities to ensure that the engagement with stakeholders is effective, mutually beneficial and generally meets expectations. EFSA will give further consideration to the engagement of stakeholders and in particular consumers in the coming years.

2.5 Coherent risk communication for Europe

Since inception, EFSA has actively communicated on its work and, through its communications strategy¹⁹, it has identified an overall approach to ensuring that it delivers concise, simple and accurate information concerning risk and also on the role and objectives of the Authority in the European system. Communicating on complex scientific issues to the culturally and linguistically diverse population of almost 500 million citizens that make up the EU is highly challenging and cannot be achieved by EFSA alone. Therefore, the Authority cooperates closely with the national food safety authorities through the Advisory Forum Working Group on Communications to ensure that consumers receive meaningful, relevant, understandable and consistent messages based on independent and evidence-based information. EFSA also coordinates its risk communications activities with risk managers, in particular the European Commission, in order to foster overall coherence in public communications on risks. This is particularly important during crises²⁰.

¹³ EFSA and FDA Strengthen Cooperation in Food Safety, EFSA website, July 2007, see http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178621165446.htm

¹⁴ GMO – Codex Biotech task force

¹⁵ Article 38, 178/2002

¹⁶ White Paper on European governance adopted by the Commission on 25.07.2001, COM (2001) 428 final.

¹⁷ Decision No 1904/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 establishing for the period 2007 to 2013 the programme 'Europe for Citizens' to promote active European citizenship.

¹⁸ EFSA Stakeholder Consultative Platform, Terms of Reference, see

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/General/iai_stakeholder_platform_tor_september2006_en.2.pdf

¹⁹ EFSA Risk Communications Strategy and Plans, see

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/General/mb_commstrategy_final_20061108.pdf

²⁰ Articles 56 and 57 Regulation EC 178/2002

Guided by its Advisory Group on Risk Communication, the Authority seeks to monitor and evaluate consumer perception of risks and benefits associated with food and the impact of risk communications on consumer knowledge, attitudes and ultimately behaviour.

3. Evolving contexts

The policy areas which touch upon the work of EFSA have evolved since its establishment and will continue to do so. The Directorate-General (DG) for Health and Consumers, with whom EFSA works most closely, has identified the key drivers for change over the coming years in its policy environment as consumer confidence, changing society, governance and globalisation²¹. EFSA recognises that these will have a major impact on its long-term work; it is of course affected by the same factors as risk managers but the consequences, goals and long-term solutions for it as an organisation may differ. In its reflections, EFSA has identified the following major influences on the organisation over the next 5 years.

3.1 Sustainability

Agriculture in much of Europe is based on intensive methods with the trend towards high-yielding, disease-free raw materials and the application of agrichemicals. The impact on soil, biodiversity, water supplies and pollution, the potential for contamination of food or feed crops, and the effects on food-producing animals provide EFSA with increasingly complex assessment challenges. Already a component part of risk assessments in some areas, it is expected that the requirement for environmental risk assessment will grow²².

Reforms to the Common Agricultural Policy²³ and the further application of environmental policy to food production and sustainability^{24,25} are, and will continue to be, fundamental drivers of change. Additionally, the increased emphasis on animal health and welfare^{26,27} at the Community level will have an impact on EFSA's work and direction²⁸. Animal health and welfare are inextricably linked, and in some cases where there are zoonotic aspects, there are risks of relevance to public health.

Climate change is expected to influence food and crop production practices and patterns, while changes in plant and animal disease distribution and in disease vector distribution are also anticipated²⁹. This could be expected to also result in changing patterns in the use of agri-chemicals, increased risk of global pandemics such as avian influenza and could present new challenges to EFSA in several areas of work. Bluetongue in northern Europe may be an early indicator of what we might expect in future.

The European food supply is expected to be increasingly affected by other influences, for example: the increased demand and changes in consumption patterns from the emerging economies; energy prices; drought in the southern hemisphere; and the increased use of land for biofuels which has grown year-on-year since 2004³⁰. At the same time world demand for food will grow and it is anticipated that by 2030 the

²¹ *Future Challenges Paper: 2009-2014*, Directorate-General for Health and Consumers, see http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_consumer/events/future_challenges_en.htm

²² *The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Commission 2002-2012*, see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/strategies_en.htm

²³ CAP Health-Check November 2007

²⁴ Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2006 – Council of the European Union 15/16 June 2006

²⁵ DG Agri, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/foodqual/index_en.htm#sustainability

²⁶ Treaty of Lisbon, December 2007

²⁷ *The New Animal Health Strategy (2007-2013): Prevention is better than cure*, Directorate-General for Health and Consumers, 2007

²⁸ *Role of EFSA in contributing to the improvement of animal health in Europe* (in preparation)

²⁹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Reports

³⁰ Communication from the Commission, *An EU strategy for biofuels*, February 2006

world will need to produce approximately 50% more food than currently to meet expected requirements³¹. These developments are reflected in the recent dramatic spike in food prices³² but, in the longer term, it is difficult to gauge what specific impact they may have on EFSA's work.

3.2 Globalisation

Food products and ingredients are sourced from around the world³³. Consumers increasingly demand year-round access to what were once seen as seasonal foods and convenience foods are prominent in the shops in many Member States. The trend in global food trade both in terms of imports and exports is rising³⁴. Food safety risks respect no international borders and the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feeds³⁵ in 2007 carried approximately 7300 notifications for food and feeds imported into the Community, illustrating the global nature of risks and underscoring the need to be vigilant against the introduction of new hazards into the EU and the re-introduction of those that we have already tackled, e.g. BSE. What may have been a regional or national problem in the past has the potential to become Europe-wide or even global if it arises in a widely traded or used food or ingredient. Information and data from a wide range of sources has to be assessed so that appropriate measures can be taken to protect consumers.

Ultimately, much of the Authority's work has an impact on the standards that the EU applies both in the Internal Market and for internationally traded foods in the achievement of the high level of health it has chosen. In this respect, EFSA's work may come increasingly under the scrutiny of trading partners and potentially the WTO. It can be expected that risk assessments and other evaluations carried out by international committees and bodies will continue to be used as the reference in the international arena. As the key European-level risk assessment organisation, EFSA will need to consider the framework in which it contributes to these discussions.

3.3 Science and innovation

The Lisbon Strategy identifies science and innovation as key drivers of EU economic competitiveness³⁶ and the food and feed sectors, which EFSA encompasses, are major contributors to the EU economy with food and drinks turning over around €870³⁷ billion annually. The emerging economies of China, India, Russia and Brazil are exerting themselves in the food and drinks sector³⁸ with the EU having a falling share. The agri-food sector is being encouraged to invest more in research, development and innovation. The numbers of innovative food and feeds, derived from both European industries and imports, can be expected to continue to grow.

³¹ United Nations estimations

³² Tackling the challenge of rising food prices: directions for EU action. Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 20.5.2008.

³³ *EU Bilateral Trade Relations*, Directorate-General Trade, Statistics on June 2006, see http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/june/tradoc_129093.pdf

³⁴ Exports and imports gained momentum in 2006 growing both by 11%, the strongest annual increase by far since 2000. With 22% of all EU exports, the US is the number one customer of the European food and drink industries. Exports to Russia continue to increase quickly, with a notable 24% growth in 2006. For the first time, China enters in the top 10 export destinations with exports almost worth €1 billion. ■ Imports from Brazil and Argentina account for one-fifth of total EU food and drink imports. The statistics show a significant increase of imports from Mediterranean countries (+21%), Russia (+25%), China (+25%), some ASEAN countries (Thailand +22%, Vietnam +60%). ■ Imports from emerging countries increased clearly over the last 6 years while, on the export side, the performance of EU food and drink products is mixed – source CIAA data and trends for 2006

³⁵ Article 50.3 178/2002, see http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm

³⁶ Lisbon Strategy: competitive food industry – innovation, research and development

³⁷ Confederation of the Food and Drink Industries of the EU (CIAA): *Data and Trends of the European Food and Drink Industry 2007*

³⁸ OECD Structural Analysis Indicators (STAN) database

184 New technologies and innovation in food and feed production present complex challenges to EFSA in
185 relation to both its scientific and communication activities. The Authority needs to keep on top of new
186 developments in food and feed technology particularly to enable it to consider associated risk assessment
187 implications. Assessing risks from innovation can raise question relating to uncertainty, information gaps
188 and the evidence needs to develop a comprehensive risk assessment. Innovative and scientific advances
189 present particular challenges in terms of communication. In addressing these issues EFSA has to bridge
190 the gap between science, innovation and the perception of citizens. The Authority will be faced with
191 challenges in defining its role in assessing new technologies, in understanding consumers' perceptions of
192 risk and in developing meaningful dialogue with stakeholders.

193 Innovation in analysis and detection methods also present challenges for risk assessors as further
194 information becomes available about the presence of substances in foods and feeds at levels that
195 previously would have been impossible to detect e.g. as was the case with acrylamide in foods. Likewise,
196 advances in areas such as genomics and proteomics³⁹, systems biology and bioinformatics will have
197 significant implications for EFSA's risk assessment work and EFSA will need to examine these and other
198 advances to ensure it continues to be at the forefront of risk assessment techniques and methodologies.

199 *3.4 Changing society: socio-demographic and consumer changes*

200 In the EU, demographic trends are characterised by an aging population, declining birth rates, increasing
201 immigration and urbanisation, life style changes leading to different consumption habits, and longer life
202 expectancy⁴⁰. These changes of themselves will present new health- and nutrition and diet-related
203 challenges to EFSA's work in future years, changing for example, previous assumptions about vulnerability
204 of the population to risks, intake, exposure and underlying health status. The increased prevalence of
205 obesity⁴¹, particularly in children, is a major public health concern, compounded by the associated disorders
206 of diabetes, heart disease and cancer. EFSA can therefore expect nutrition, diet and its link to health to
207 continue to feature prominently in its work over the coming years as the community competence in health
208 issues receives greater emphasis⁴². To support risk managers, EFSA will be expected to continue to
209 provide scientific advice and communication on nutrition and issues related to consumer information on the
210 relationship between diet and health, e.g., claims and approaches to developing food-based dietary
211 guidelines. Assessment of dietetic products, novel foods and food allergies will be important components of
212 the Authority's work in this area.

213 Consumers have growing expectations in relation to environmental issues and those relating to animal
214 welfare⁴³. Today's consumers are better informed and more empowered than those of the past. Increased
215 access to information, brought about by the demand for freedom of information and the unparalleled rise of
216 the Internet as a medium, have been important drivers of this, allied with raised awareness of personal
217 responsibility for health.

218 *3.5 Organisational, institutional and policy framework*

³⁹ Genomics: the study of the structure and function of genes; Proteomics: the study of the full set of proteins encoded by a genome, their functions and interactions

⁴⁰ Commission staff working document, *Europe's demographic future: facts and figures*, May 2007

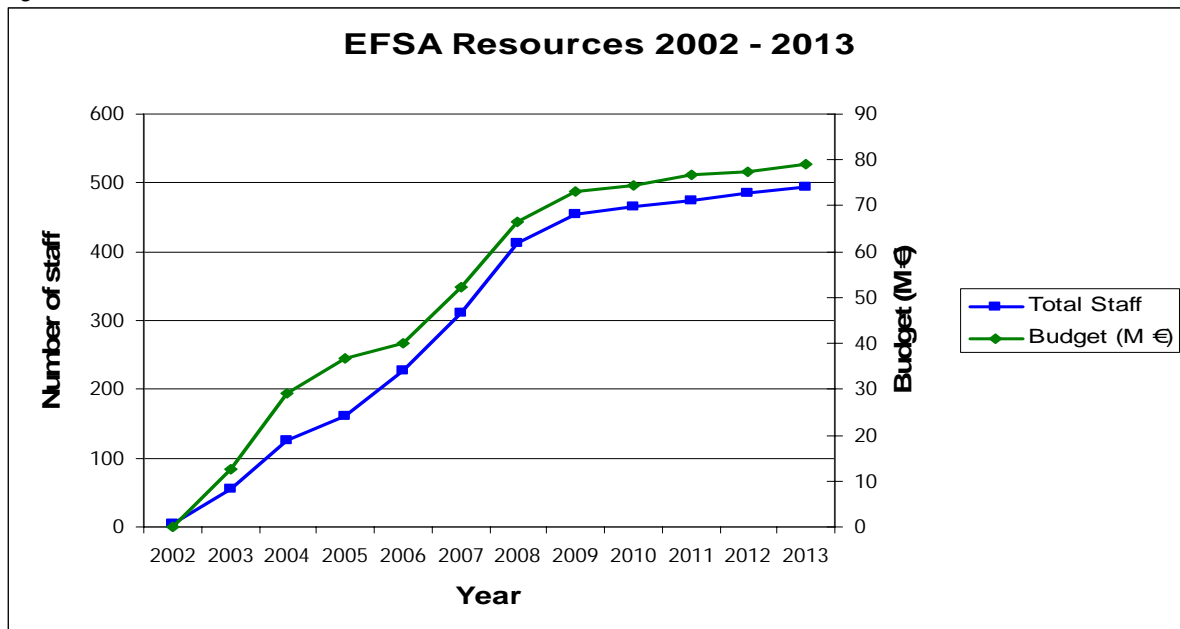
⁴¹ More than a third of EU citizens are overweight (25<BMI<29.9) and one in ten is obese (BMI>30) – DG Research, *Combating obesity in Europe*, 2007

⁴² Treaty of Lisbon, , December 2007, see http://europa.eu/lisbon_treaty/index_en.htm

⁴³ Special Eurobarometer 238: Risk Issues, February 2006 and other Eurobarometer surveys, see http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm.

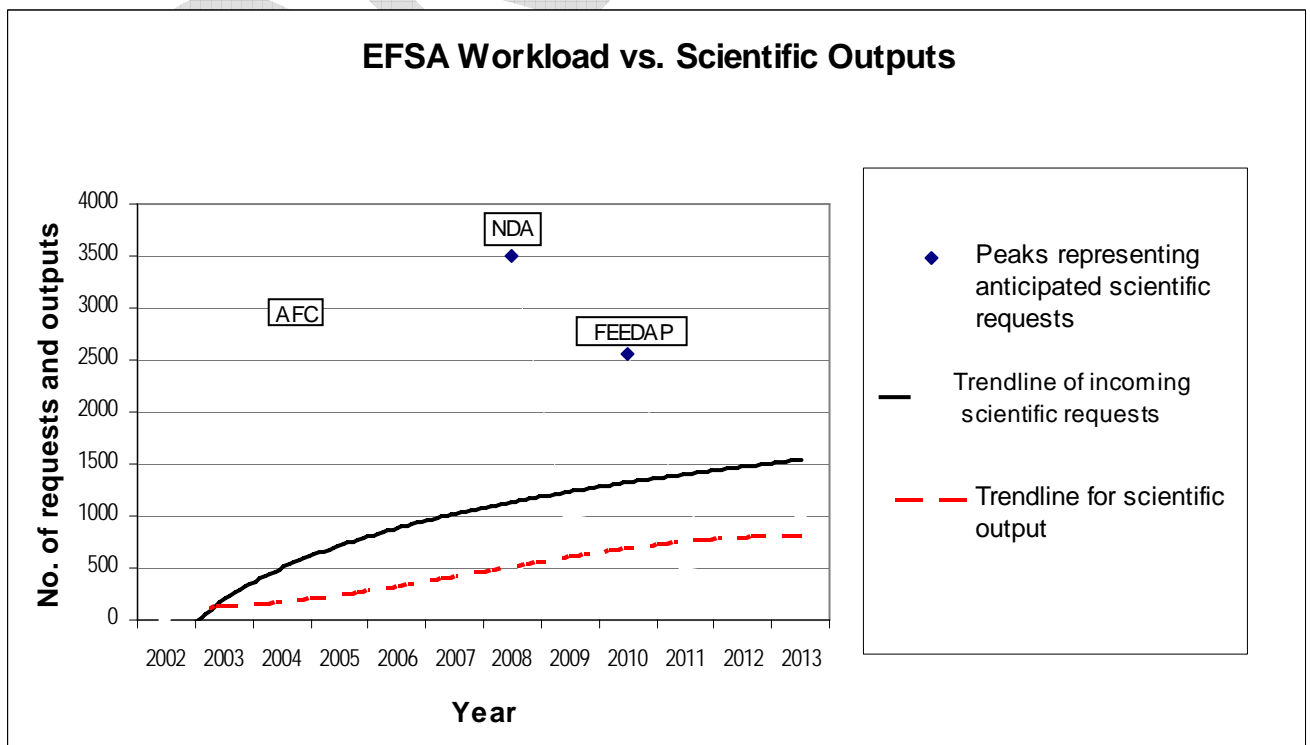
EFSA will not reach full capacity until 2009-2010 as predicted at the beginning of the existing financial period⁴⁴ (Fig. 1). Nevertheless, its workload has increased steadily since inception as illustrated in Fig. 2 and this trend is predicted to continue. It is imperative therefore that, as the organisation grows, it continues to develop its management systems to meet these demands and to ensure that its resources are aligned with the evolving priorities. In particular, it is crucial that the Authority has the ability to recruit the best scientific and other staff offering a stimulating working environment with the objective of retaining high-quality staff.

Fig. 1. EFSA human and financial resources 2002-2013*



*Data for 2002-2007 represent real executed figures whereas data for 2008-2013 are budgeted amounts.

Fig. 2. Workload vs. scientific outputs for EFSA 2002-2013



And other factors may have an impact on EFSA's work. In 2009, a new European Commission and European Parliament will be constituted. The proposed review of regulatory agencies will evaluate the governance of the agencies as well as reviewing the Commission's own internal systems governing its relations with them. The Commission may revisit the possibility of fees⁴⁵ for some of EFSA's activities and the Authority will be subject to an external review in 2011⁴⁶.

Recent enlargements and the potential accession of other candidate countries to the EU present their own challenges. This is particularly true in relation to ensuring that EFSA's remit and work are understood and known in these countries and that their scientists can participate fully in EFSA's activities.

In conclusion, the changing context in which EFSA, and food safety in general, finds itself will need to be acknowledged and appropriate responses found to ensure that public health is fully protected and consumer confidence increased. The key challenges facing the Authority can be summarised as follows:

- ⇒ Globalisation increases the likelihood of new or re-emerging risks to the European food supply
- ⇒ EFSA will be faced with innovative technologies and evolving risk assessment practices
- ⇒ Sustainability and climate change will emphasize the importance of an integrated approach to risk assessment
- ⇒ Societal changes associated with socio-demographic structure, diet and consumer behaviour will impact on EFSA's activities
- ⇒ Changes in policies and the regulatory framework will have implications for EFSA's workload and priorities

4. Meeting the challenges

To meet the challenges ahead, EFSA has identified six key strategic areas and outcome-oriented objectives on which it will focus its attention to guide the direction of the organisation over the next five years. Clearly these will be kept under review but will serve as the basis for the Authority's annual work programmes and overall planning during the 2009-2013 period. As an integral part of the EU system for the development of food law, the Authority must always be able to deliver its remit in light of changes in the priorities of risk managers and policy makers.

1. Focus on providing an integrated approach to delivering scientific advice associated with the food chain from field to plate.

⁴⁵ Article 45 Regulation 178/2002

⁴⁶ Article 61 Regulation 178/2002

287 Through the full leverage of scientific expertise from across Europe, EFSA is able to bring together a wide
288 range of knowledge that spans the entire length and breadth of the food chain including animal health and
289 welfare, plant health and crop protection right through to nutrition and diet.

290 The Authority will continue to build on the multidisciplinary and integrated approach across all its work, so
291 as to provide comprehensive scientific advice to risk managers. The field-to-plate approach will include, as
292 appropriate, comparisons of risk and risk-benefit assessments. EFSA will continue to seek opportunities to
293 cooperate with Member States to identify joint initiatives to underpin EFSA's risk assessment work. EFSA
294 will continue to ensure that risk assessments carried out by the national food agencies and international
295 bodies are taken into consideration by EFSA's Scientific Panels and Committee. EFSA will focus on
296 ensuring high quality in its risk assessment work and on that it delivers pertinent advice within timescales
297 relevant and useful to risk managers' activities.

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299 Building on the integrated approach, and in cooperation with Member States, other European agencies,
300 national and international organisations and relevant stakeholders, EFSA will be better able to predict,
301 assess and respond to the challenges presented by the evolving policy and regulatory⁴⁷ environment and
302 those challenges presented by climate change, sustainability, changing demographic and other social
303 aspects, globalisation and emerging risks.

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Targets	Initiatives	Success indicators
1. Develop further the multidisciplinary approach to the provision of scientific advice	Use the Mandates Review Committee to develop integrated approach Develop common or joint work amongst Panels or networks	Opinions reflect the full range of relevant skills available to EFSA Number of joint activities
2. Ensure EFSA has access to the full range of expertise and information required to fulfil its mandate	Calls for experts reflect the full range of expertise required Cooperate with Member States and international bodies to ensure access to expertise, data and information	Experts database is effective in identifying expertise Improved outcome of the regular expert satisfaction survey

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⁴⁷ See Annex 1

313 2. *Provide timely, high-quality evaluation of products, substances and claims subject to the regulatory*
 314 *authorisation process.*

315 Applications related to authorisation are an important part of EFSA's activities and are challenging in terms
 316 of scientific complexity, quantity and legal deadlines. Since its inception, the proportion of resources
 317 devoted to authorisations has grown considerably. This will continue to be a factor in future planning if
 318 EFSA is to meet the ever increasing requirements for a scientific basis for Regulation particularly in for the
 319 authorisation of foods, feeds or substances, or claims e.g. on the scientific substantiation of health claims,
 320 nutritional profiles, pesticide evaluations, maximum residue levels, feed additives, food additives, GMOs.
 321 Environmental aspects will also continue to be important components of evaluation as will occupational
 322 health aspects e.g. for pesticides.

323 To ensure that it can deliver on this crucial part of its remit, the resources allocated to authorisations will
 324 continue to be prioritised but equally important is the need to balance this with the need to fulfil its mandate
 325 and provide advice in other areas to protect health. The Authority will work with EU institutions and
 326 stakeholders to better predict workloads, agree realistic deadlines and ensure that the quality criteria for
 327 applications are understood. EFSA will strive to ensure that the systems and workflows associated with the
 328 management of authorisations are efficient and effective, involving Member States and other European
 329 agencies to assist as far as possible while ensuring the high quality of its scientific work.

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Targets	Initiatives	Success indicators
1. Ensure that workflows associated with authorisations are efficient and streamlined	Regular review of internal procedures to manage applications Build on scientific cooperation with Member States and ensure full integration of their inputs through Article 36 and other cooperation mechanisms	Timely delivery of scientific opinions in relation with applications and reviews of substances Number of Article 36 and procurement projects
2. Make optimal use of resources within EFSA and Member States	Work with EU institutions, industry and other stakeholders to better predict workloads, information and data needs and processes Cooperate with Member States and international bodies to ensure access to expertise, data and information	Better predictability of workload Improved access to data and information
3. Assure the quality of EFSA's evaluations	Implement the quality review programme and follow-up actions	Improvement of the outcome of the quality review programme

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3. Coordinate the collation, dissemination and analysis of data in the fields within EFSA's remit

The Authority is tasked with the collation, analysis and dissemination of European data and information related to food and feed safety and associated areas. EFSA coordinates and shares information with the current 27 Member States for the benefit of national risk assessors, other European Agencies, European and national risk managers, international and third country organisations, stakeholders and ultimately the European consumer.

To address risks raised by globalisation, travel, immigration, climate change and innovation, EFSA's data collection, collation and analysis will need to be able to identify early emerging or re-emerging risks to the food supply and, in so doing, contribute to the provision of a high level of health protection whether these risks result from the internal market or from internationally traded commodities. EFSA will build on its networking with national and international agencies fostering coherence in the basis for the collection of data to enable this to be comparable and increase its usability, assist with pinpoint emerging risks and provide the most robust basis for scientific advice.

Targets	Initiatives	Success indicators
1. Develop and provide access to pan-European databases in the fields within EFSA's remit	Inventory of pan-European databases constructed and initiatives in place to build or join as appropriate Priorities for data collection projects agreed	Number of reports issued by EFSA and Member States utilising European databases coordinated by EFSA Data collection projects delivered in agreed timelines
2. Enhance EFSA's capacity to identify emerging risks	Emerging risk data collection and analysis including the capacity to horizon scan Establish network on emerging risks of national authorities, international organisations and EU agencies	Annual report on emerging risk delivered to the Risk managers

4. Position EFSA at the forefront of risk assessment methodologies and practices in Europe and internationally.

The field of risk assessment is continually evolving. New technologies in food production (such as nanotechnology and cloning) and methodological advances (such as those represented by genomics and proteomics) present new challenges. In addition, risk assessment practices are diverse across the EU. By embracing the expertise available in national authorities, staying abreast of developments in science and technology, building its ability to anticipate innovation and evolution in policy, EFSA will be able to stay at the forefront of science and be able to plan its priorities in the longer term. EFSA will act in concert with

Member States, with other European agencies and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, to face the new challenges, harmonise risk assessment methodologies and establish itself as the reference point for risk assessment across Europe.

Using a cooperative approach with all actors in Europe and beyond, it will promote new and harmonised risk assessment methodologies and the sharing of scientific information with Member States. EFSA will need to assess its work in these areas in relation to the increase in work in relation to environmental risk assessment and long-term impact assessment. To reflect the international context, EFSA will need to influence international best practice and, where possible and appropriate, play its part in building global harmonisation and recognition further. To build capacity it will organise training and build on its existing scientific events to foster greater understanding of risk assessment practices. EFSA will rigorously review the quality of its outputs building on the systems devised in 2007/2008 and consider other initiatives in this respect, continuously looking to improve its processes and methodologies.

Targets	Initiatives	Success indicators
1. Harmonise and advance risk assessment methodologies in Europe	Develop and agree overall approaches for harmonisation with Member States and other European bodies	EFSA involved in key European harmonisation projects which are delivered against overall planning
2. Ensure that EFSA is fully engaged in international fora to keep abreast of innovation in risk assessment and actively contribute to the development of risk assessment methodologies	Further enhance foresight activities and dialogue with research community, stakeholders and international organisations Organise scientific events and training workshops to consolidate and enhance overall capacity and EFSA's position in the risk assessment community	EFSA able to address risk assessment issues and able to build guidelines in a timely manner Programme of scientific training activities and colloquia in place

5. Reinforce confidence and trust in EFSA and the EU food safety system through effective risk communication and dialogue with partners and stakeholders

Building confidence and trust in EFSA is central to the Authority's activities and it is committed to ensuring transparency and open consultation with all its stakeholders. It will also continue to build awareness of its role in the EU food safety system and in consumer protection. In concert with risk communicators in Member States and in consultation with risk managers and stakeholders at European level, EFSA will promote the dissemination of meaningful, relevant and coherent messages on its work and fulfil its mandate in communicating on risks in the food chain, both in 'peace-time' and during a crisis. EFSA will continue to monitor and seek to understand risk perception and consumer needs regarding information on food and feed safety and healthy diets. EFSA will continue to build on its transparency and openness and

387 will seek to develop further initiatives to bridge the gap between science and perception, to increase the
 388 understanding of the science underpinning risk management.

389

Targets	Initiatives	Success indicators
1. Increase confidence in EFSA and the EU food safety system in general	Enhance EFSA's understanding of key audience needs and risk perception Expand EFSA's outreach in Member States through Advisory Forum Point networks and joint communications initiatives	Eurobarometer surveys on risk perception and analysis of results Awareness and confidence in EFSA's work assessed by target audience research
2. Increased coherence and relevance of risk communications messages across the EU	Further develop communications networks with European Commission and Member States including early warning mechanisms and coordination of communications activities Support development of tailored messages to national audiences, facilitated by the national Focal Points	Coherence in risk communications messages measured through media monitoring analysis Relevance of messages assessed by user/target audience research
3. Enhanced dialogue with stakeholders	Further develop EFSA's activities with stakeholders Continue dialogue with stakeholders on EFSA priorities, work programmes and schedules	Number of consultations with stakeholders Regular review of stakeholder activities

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391 *6. Assure the responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of EFSA*

392 EFSA's resources are organised in the context of the 2007-2013 financial perspective which anticipates
 393 that EFSA will reach its full operational size by 2009-2010⁴⁸. To face future challenges and improve
 394 responsiveness, the Authority will ensure that its management systems

395 and infra-structure are effective, that its allocation of resources is optimised and that the organisation can
 396 cope with constraints. It will ensure its processes are efficient and streamlined and will look to enhance its
 397 planning, prioritisation, monitoring and reporting systems to ensure sound management and guarantee cost
 398 effectiveness. To exercise its mandate, EFSA must attract and retain high-calibre staff and experts. The
 399 organisation will work to provide a stimulating and supportive working environment, guided by appropriate

⁴⁸ Annexes II and III

human resource and career development policies. The Authority will work closely with the local and national Italian authorities to ensure that issues crucial to staff – such as the European school and the Final Seat project – and to both staff and experts – such as travel links to Parma – are adequately addressed.

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Targets	Initiatives	Success indicators
1. Ensure that EFSA's management systems and infrastructure are appropriate and can adapt to evolving priorities and operating environment	Continuously monitor and evaluate the systems, identify improvements and implement changes	Usefulness and timeliness of EFSA outputs
2. Provide a stimulating and rewarding working environment for both staff and experts	Analyse results of an annual assessment of EFSA's working environment and implement the actions identified Carry out an annual survey of experts' conditions that assesses EFSA's effectiveness in supporting their work. Analyse results and implement the actions identified	Staff turnover rate Staff satisfaction ratings Rate of reapplication of experts for Panel membership Expert satisfaction ratings
3. Ensure the responsiveness of EFSA	Regularly review crisis preparedness procedures Review fast-track procedures for urgent scientific advice	Updated Crisis/Emergency Manual and successful implementation of crisis exercises Fast response to urgent food safety issues

404

405 5. Conclusion

406 This Strategic Plan has been drawn up after consultation with stakeholders, European Commission,
407 European Parliament, EFSA's Advisory Forum, Member States, European Agencies, the Joint Research
408 Centre and the Scientific Committee and was also subject to a public consultation on EFSA's website. It
409 represents an evolving vision of the organisation and tells us where we would like to be in 2013: an
410 organisation that is globally recognised and trusted as the European reference body for risk assessment,
411 that has solid efficient networking with Member States in the fields within its remit, that provides the
412 scientific evidence base that risk managers need in the most effective, timely and appropriate manner, and
413 that delivers real value for the European consumer.

414

415 EFSA will continue to develop the approach taken in this document to maintain its long term view of the
416 challenges, relevant developments in science, emerging issues and the evolving policy environment and
417 build a comprehensive overview so that it can continuously adjust its priorities and work.

418

EFSA's annual work programmes will be explicitly linked to the Strategic Plan. This will ensure that short- and medium-term actions are directly linked and their progress can be assessed in the perspective of longer term planning. Progress in implementing this Strategic Plan will need to be monitored and evaluated, and revised when adjustments need to be made to changing circumstances.

Annex I Glossary of Terms

AFC	(Former) Panel on food additives, flavourings, processing aids and materials in contact with food
ANS	Panel on Additives and Nutritional Sources Added to Food
CEF	Panel on food contact materials, enzymes, flavourings and processing aids
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
ECHA	European Chemical Agency
EEA	European Environment Agency
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEEDAP	Panel on Feed Additives and products or substances used in animal feed
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia and New Zealand
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Contaminants and Food Additives
JEMRA	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues
JRC	Joint Research Centre
NDA	Panels on Dietetic products Nutrition and allergies
NGOs	None Governmental Organisations
NZFSA	New Zealand Food Safety Authority
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environment Protection Agency
USFDA	United States Food and Drug Administration
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Annex II

Legislation in force relevant to EFSA and legislation in preparation likely to impact on EFSA⁴⁹

I - Legislation in force

EFSA Founding Regulation

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p.1).

Implementing measures of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1304/2003 of 11 July 2003 on the procedure applied by the European Food Safety Authority to requests for scientific opinions referred to it (OJ L 185, 24.07.2003, p. 6).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2230/2004 of 23 December 2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of article 36 of 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).

Other horizontal legal acts

Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies (OJ L 264, 25.9.2006, p. 13).

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006 - Corrigendum to OJ L 136, 29.5.2007, p. 3).

1999/468/EC: Council Decision of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23).

Genetically Modified Organisms

Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p.1).

⁴⁹ List is not exhaustive

Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 24).

Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC. OJ L106, 17.04.2001, p.1-39.

Commission Regulation (EC) 641/2004 of 6 April 2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the application for the authorisation of new genetically modified food and feed, the notification of existing products and adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material which has benefited from a favourable risk evaluation.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001 of 20 September 2001 laying down detailed rules for making certain information available to the public and for the protection of information submitted pursuant to European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 258/97, OJ L 253, 21.9.2001, p. 17–18.

Pesticides

Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.08.1991, p. 1-32).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 451/2000 of 28 February 2000 laying down further detailed rules for the implementation of the second and third stage of the programme of work referred to in article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 55, 29.02.2000, p. 25).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 of 14 August 2002 laying down further detailed rules for the implementation of the third stage of the programme of work referred to in article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and amending Regulation (EC) No 451/2000 (OJ L 224, 21.08.2002, p. 23).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004 of 3 December 2004 laying down further work further detailed rules for the implementation of the fourth stage of the program of work referred to in article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 379, 24.12.2004, p. 13).

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p.1).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 647/2007 of 12 June 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004 laying down further detailed rules for the implementation of the fourth stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 151, 13.6.2007, p. 26).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1095/2007 of 20 September 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 laying down further detailed rules for the implementation of the third stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004 laying down further detailed rules for the implementation of the fourth stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 246, 21.9.2007, p. 19).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 33/2008 of 17 January 2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 91/414/EEC as regards a regular and an accelerated procedure for the assessment of active substances which were part of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of that Directive but have not been included into its Annex I (OJ L 15, 18.1.2008, p. 5–12).

Plant Health

Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000, on protective measures against introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plant or plant products and their spread within the Community (OJ L 169, 10.07.2000 p. 1).

Animal nutrition

Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on additives for use in animal nutrition (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29).

Regulation (EC) No 429/2008 of the European Commission on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the preparation of applications and the assessment and the authorization of feed additives (OJ L 133, 22.5.2008, p.1).

Directive (EC) No 2002/32 of the European Parliament and of the Council on undesirable substances in animal feed (OJ L 140, 30.05.2002, p. 10).

Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption was adopted on 3 October 2002 (OJ L 273, 10.10.2002, p.0001).

Council Directive 93/74/EEC on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes (OJ L 237, 22.9.1993).

Animal Health

Regulation (EC) No 1831/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).

Directive 2003/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2003 amending Council Directive 86/609/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative

provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (OJ L 230, 16/09/2003, p. 32).

Council Directive 2003/85/EC of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease repealing Directive 85/511/EEC and Decisions 89/531/EEC and 91/665/EEC and amending Directive 92/46/EEC (OJ L 306, 22/11/2003, p. 1).

Council Directive 91/629/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 340, 11.12. 1991, p. 28). Article 6 requires not later than by 1 January 2006 a Commission report to the Council drawn up on the basis of a scientific opinion on the intensive farming system (s) which comply with the requirements of well-being.

Flavourings

Regulation (EC) No 2065/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 November 2003 on smoke flavourings used or intended for use in or on foods (OJ L 309 of 26.11.2003).

Council Directive 88/388/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production (OJ L 184, 15.7.1988, p. 61).

Food Additives

Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption, (OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 27).

Directive 94/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council 30 June 1994 on colours for use in foodstuffs (OJ L 237, 10/09/1994 P. 0013).

Directive 94/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 1994 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs (OJ L 237, 10.9.1994, p. 3).

Directive 95/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 1995, on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 61, 18.3.1995, p. 1).

Directive 2006/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 amending Directive 95/2/EC on food additives other than colours and sweeteners and Directive 94/35/EC on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs (OJ L 204, 26.7.2006, p. 10–22).

Food supplements

Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 10 June 2002 on the approximation of the laws of the Members States relating to food supplements (OJ L 183, 12.7.2003, p. 51).

Food contact materials

Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directive 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC (OJ L 338, 13.11. 2004, p. 4).

Contaminants

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food (OJ L 37, 13.2.1993, p. 1).

Food labelling

Directive 2000/13/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p.29).

Commission Directive 96/8/EC of 26 February 1996 on foods intended for use in energy-restricted diets for weight reduction (OJ L 55, 6.3.1996, p. 22).

Council Directive 90/496/EEC of 24 September 1990 on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs (OJ L 276, 6.10.1990, p. 40).

Council Directive 89/398/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses (OJ L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 27).

Human Nutrition

Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (corrigendum published on OJ L 404, 18.1.2007, p. 12).

Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods (OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 26).

Council Directive 89/398/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses (OJ L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 27).

Biohazards

Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption (OJ L 273, 10.10.2002).

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1).

Zoonoses

Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC (OJ L 235, 12.12.2003, p. 31).

Regulation (EC) no 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1).

Novel Foods

Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 1997 concerning novel foods and novel food ingredients (OJ L 43, 14/02/1997 p.1).

Infant formulae

Commission Directive 91/321/EEC of 14 May 1991 on infant formulae and follow-on formulae (OJ L175, 04/07/1991 p. 35).

II - Legislation in preparation

Extract solvents

Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients COM (2008) 0154.

Plant Protection Products

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market COM (2006) 388 final.

Novel Foods

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on novel foods and amending Regulation (EC) No XXX/XXXX; (repealing Regulation (EC) No 258/97); COM(2007)0872.

Food Additives, Enzymes and Flavourings

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89, Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulation (EC) No 2232/96 and Directive 2000/13/EC; COM/2006/0427 final.

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on food additives (repealing Directives 62/2645/EEC, 65/66/EEC, 78/663/EEC, 78/664/EEC,

81/712/EEC, 89/107/EEC, 94/35/EC, 94/36/EC and 95/2/EC, Decisions 292/97/EC and 2002/247/EC); COM/2006/0428 final.

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, Directive 2000/13/EC, and Council Directive 2001/112/EC; COM/2006/0425 final.

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings; COM/2006/0423 final.

Animal Health

Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directive 96/22/EC concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyreostatic action and of beta agonists COM (2007) 0292.

Residues of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90, COM (2007) 194.

Annex III

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Budget and Staffing 2002-2008							
Budget (executed)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (estimate)
Budget available	N/A	12.6	29.1	36.8	40.2	52.2	66.4
Budget execution	N/A	9.9	21.2	29.7	36.4	47.5	62.4
Staff numbers (actual)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EP	45	49	138	194	250	300	335
TA + Off	0	26	101	124	173	273	315
ENDs, CAs	5	30	24	36	55	37	82
Total staff (including ENDs, CAs)	5	56	125	160	228	310	397
EP- Execution rate	0%	53%	73%	64%	69%	91%	94%

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Annex IV

Budget and Staffing 2009-2013*					
Provisional Budget					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Budget available	73.0	74.4	76.6	77.5	79.0
Staff numbers (predicted)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EP	355	360	365	370	375
ENDs, CAs	105	105	107	108	110
Total staff (including ENDs, CAs)	460	465	472	478	485

720 *From 2007-2013 Financial Perspective

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722 EP: Establishment Plan

723 TA: Temporary Agent

724 Off: Official

725 END: Seconded National Expert

726 CA: Contract Agent