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Executive Summary

Progress Report on the Implementation of the MB Decision to further develop Impact Indicators within EFSA as appropriate tools for measuring the effectiveness of EFSA

1. During its Away Day 2009, EFSA's Management Board focussed on the issue of how to evaluate and assess the impact of EFSA, both from the point of view of EFSA as an organisation as a whole, and of its specific scientific and communications outputs. The Board concluded and recommended that impact assessment tools could form a basis for the improvement of existing performance indicators, assist with evaluating priorities, and eventually provide a clearer overview of EFSA's effectiveness.
2. The Board was particularly keen to ensure that the impact indicators would be streamlined and provide useful insights into the utility and quality of EFSA's work. At its March 2010 meeting the MB agreed to EFSA conducting a two year pilot study of impact assessment methodologies and agreed to initially focus on 5 Key Impact Indicators, reporting on progress in 2011 with a final report in 2012 which would make recommendations for the Board to consider. It was envisaged that following the report in 2012 further adjustments would be made to methodologies and if the Board agreed these would be reported annually.
3. EFSA has set up the necessary data and information gathering and analysis activities to provide the raw data for each indicator from both within and outside EFSA. Much of the data was available for other monitoring purposes and has been adapted to meet the purposes of the Impact assessment work. Additional data has been provided in relation to Indicator No 1¹, where working in full collaboration with the Commission a short case study has been carried out with external consultants to look in depth at the utility and quality of 12 specific opinions, and indeed the various parts of these opinions.
4. The Board is asked to take note of the progress made thus far and provide advice and further input as appropriate for the final year of this 2 year pilot phase.

¹ Number and percentage of Opinions and other scientific outputs taken into account in Risk Management actions at EU level

Introduction

5. The Management Board agreed that Impact Assessment methodologies should be developed across EFSA's core business identifying indicators which could be visible and useful for EU institutions, Member States, stakeholders, citizen, tax payers and media to assess EFSA value and overall impact. It agreed that impact indicators in the medium term may also lend themselves to the development of qualitative performance indicators.
6. The Board agreed that it would be useful to evaluate EFSA's impact on, and contribution to the food law system in the EU, at both the European level and in the Member States, on the institutions, stakeholders and on consumer and trading partners' confidence and perceptions. In particular it agreed that it would be useful to look at EFSA's scientific outputs and their utility in the development of risk management measures. To this end the Board considered that it would be necessary to consider a case study approach of EFSA's opinions and other scientific outputs on a limited number of Opinions to get insights into why an opinion or part of an opinion had been useful and why other aspects had been less so. It was felt that this would reveal important information about the relevance and quality of EFSA's scientific outputs. EFSA's performance in a crisis/urgency was also considered to be a useful tool.
7. The Board considered that an understanding and overview of all risks and their respective health impacts would be useful in developing EFSA's longer term planning and agreed that EFSA should develop hard evidence assessing the trends in food borne illness, monitoring risks, levels of contaminants in foods and other data to assess its priorities on the basis of empirical information. This would provide useful information also to risk managers and could be developed in conjunction with other agencies.
8. Assessing how EFSA's work is referenced, if EFSA's guidance documents, risk assessment methods are used and in which way would give a direct indication of how EFSA is influencing developments in risk assessment both within Europe and internationally. Its ability to build cooperation with Member States and build harmonisation in risk assessment and data collection could also illustrate how the overall European risk assessment system was functioning.
9. The impact of both EFSA's scientific and communication activities could be assessed in relation to perceptions of, and confidence in EFSA as an organisation and in its contribution to the overall food safety system.

Progress on the development of the 5 Impact Indicators

10. The following provides an overview of the progress made on the development of the monitoring of the key impact indicators, and identifies adjustments that may be necessary at this mid-point in the pilot study. It also relates some of the key findings thus far.

Indicator 1

Number and percentage of Opinions and other scientific outputs taken into account in Risk Management actions at EU level

Overall Target: 100 % of opinions directly relating to authorisation of dossiers translated into European level risk management actions

80% of other outputs are translated into European level risk management actions

11. EFSA has undertaken two main initiatives in relation to this indicator: i) a detailed analysis of the actual use made by the Commission of 100 randomly chosen scientific outputs from a specific period of time ii) a case study of 12 EFSA Opinions where an external consultant was engaged to look in detail at the usefulness of the opinions, their relevance, timeliness in relation to the overall opinion and its delivery but also looking at the different parts and components of an opinion.

Key findings

12. EFSA receives on a regular 6 monthly basis tabulated feedback from the Commission on its utilisation of EFSA's opinions and other scientific outputs. This reflects in particular on regulatory developments and informs EFSA of how and in which manner an opinion has assisted with a risk management activity at the level of the Commission. The Opinions covered in this regular feedback reflect those adopted during the previous three years. As this reporting system has been developed and improved over time the data relating to more recent opinions is the most comprehensive.

13. For this Indicator, EFSA looked at the log it has on the adoption of all its opinions in the Register of Questions and compared this with the feedback from the Commission. To make the sample size manageable one hundred opinions were randomly² chosen from across all of those adopted during the second half of 2009; a period when the reporting system of the Commission is comprehensive, so that a meaningful comparison could be made. The comparison was double checked with the Commission services to ensure accuracy.

14. These data have been assessed in two divisions: i) relating to authorisations, ii) relating to the other EFSA scientific outputs to reflect the two aspects of this indicator. Table attached in Annex 1.

15. The data from this period illustrates that from this sample 100% of opinions and evaluations directly linked to authorisation dossiers were taken up by the Commission services in developing their proposals or taking forward discussions with the Member States. For the opinions and outputs linked to non- dossier related opinions and outputs again there was a 100% uptake. Although in fact some guidance and data collection activities were included in the sample which were not at first glance directly related to a Commission activity, it was possible to trace how these had been used in an opinion and how this opinion had subsequently been taken up by the Commission. It was therefore possible to consider the impact of an opinions preparatory work and ultimately its impact on the overall risk analysis process.

Report of the Case study carried out by the External Consultants on the utility of 12 Opinions

16. In line with the Impact Assessment methodology agreed by the Management Board EFSA engaged external consultants to look in more detail at the usefulness of EFSA's opinions, their timeliness, quality and value for money, by considering 12³ chosen opinions in conjunction with EFSA staff, risk managers in the Commission, Member States and key stakeholders.

17. The objective was to use the information from the study to assist EFSA to validate and better fine tune the indicator and align it to other available management information. It also aimed at providing:

- a quantitative and qualitative description of the overall usefulness and relevance of EFSA's scientific advice to Commission services;
- more detailed insight into the features deemed to be of different use to risk managers and their related degree of satisfaction,
- identification of the determinants of risk managers' confidence in using EFSA outputs, including data reliability and suitability to risk management purposes.

18. The exercise was based on desk research on the selected case studies, an interview programme with relevant EFSA scientific staff and finally an interview programme with Commission risk managers and representatives of national risk management institutions and stakeholder groups.

² One hundred opinions were randomly selected from all adopted opinions in the last 6 months of 2009 and then a second level random selection was performed to ensure that the outputs of all Panels were reflected.

³ one per each panel, plus the Pesticide Review (PRAPeR) and Scientific Committee

The main conclusions are:

19. The case study shows that all the opinions studied assisted the risk management process and have been taken into consideration by risk managers. EFSA's scientific outputs were considered to be useful to risk managers for a number of reasons, including providing reassurance that an action is not necessary, or confirming the validity of a decision made before but not officially formalized. There were no instances in the sample of opinions where EFSA's outputs were not taken into consideration due to late arrival which rendered them too late to be of use, although this was theoretically possible in a couple of cases.

20. In all but three cases, opinions were found to be useful and fully fit risk management needs. This allowed them to be used as a basis for authorization procedures, or to contribute to the regulatory process either directly or indirectly. For two of the opinions which were not fully fit for purpose there was little or no practical previous experience on how to approach the issue. In one of these cases, the risk managers themselves when interviewed during this study acknowledged the misunderstanding originated in the way the Terms of Reference were drafted which was not subsequently redressed with EFSA. In another case, it was the authors of the opinion who stated that they did not have enough time to adequately cover the subject area and requested another mandate. There were no examples among the case studies reviewed of lack of usefulness linked to the timing of delivery. In a number of cases, issues related to the relevance of contents were reported, where some opinions addressed only part of their mandates due to lack of data, but this never translated into a final assessment of insufficient usefulness.

21. Opinions which included a minority vote have proven useful in that they provided sufficient elements and evidence of uncertainty to justify a precautionary approach.

22. The determinants of confidence in EFSA's outputs (data completeness, methodological reliability, etc) could often only be appreciated by risk managers on an ex post basis when criticism is received from outsiders once the opinion has been released. The quality features most commonly perceived as useful by risk managers were the quality of conclusions and recommendations, followed next by the scope and significance of analysis. The adequate review of alternative explanations to data and a refutation of possible counterarguments was another appreciated quality feature. The executive summary appears very useful for risk management purposes, but its overall quality is quite uncorrelated to the overall usefulness of the output. On average, there was a good degree of satisfaction with all the quality features of an opinion, though with different levels of room for improvement perceived.

23. There were notable variations in the perceived level of usefulness of the features of an opinion both among risk managers, EFSA staff, and between the two groups. On average, risk managers appear slightly more interested in conclusions and recommendations, the executive summary and the scope and significance of the analysis. EFSA staff appeared slightly more concerned with methodological considerations and data transparency issues. However, the single item risk managers and EFSA staff diverge the most on in their assessment is the importance attributed to background and context, which is of limited importance for the risk manager and is non-negligible for EFSA staff.

24. Based on a comparison of the assessment made by the two groups it can be concluded that the proposed indicator is bound to provide some added value and complementary data to the existing EFSA management information system, as it seems to capture aspects not necessarily covered by the existing internal quality review system.

25. Overall usefulness is a key determinant of perceived value for money from the risk managers' perspective, but there were instances when this perceived value was low either because the current scientific opinion process appeared too heavy and burdensome for the task at hand or was disproportionate to the information needs. However in many cases the nature of the scientific risk assessment process is determined by the regulatory framework and a more streamlined and simplified process would not be possible without changes to this.

26. Different levels of satisfaction with the features of an opinion frequently result from diverse causes. As a result, suggestions for possible improvements may appear contradictory or may seem that they are not shared by all risk managers.

27. The consultants concluded that there is substantial consensus on the need to:

- strengthen the EFSA autonomous data gathering capacity and improve access to unpublished sources, research-in-the-making, or other unofficial sources of information. This aspect could also be worth monitoring through a separate indicator;
- ensure a stricter enforcement of guidance on content, structure and the format of documents, including provisions to ensure that all key elements underpinning the main line of reasoning are adequately highlighted and referenced in the text and that more extensive cross-referencing is made to the terms of reference or the relevant regulations when needed;
- receive guidance on the harmonization of terminology used to qualify the magnitude of risk from the Scientific Committee;
- further strengthen co-operation procedures in finalizing the terms of reference, including ways to prevent the mandate from becoming a report with a number of pages that are barely manageable from an operational point of view;
- maintain the current use of a rigorous and highly specialized language and avoid oversimplification for communication purposes in the main text.

Expected Future developments

28. In relation to this indicator it would appear that it currently holds up as an indication of the utility of the EFSA opinions and their overall impact on the EU regulatory system. However as illustrated by the external case study EFSA can already envisage improvements that can be taken on board to increase the overall consistency and usability of its opinions.

29. The consultants found that in order for the proposed indicator to reasonably serve as a proxy for perceived usefulness, a clearer distinction should be made in the existing feedback mechanism between opinions the Commission has decided not to take action on and those whose underlying policy issue has yet to be removed from the policy agenda and remains pending.

30. Still to be considered further in terms of the Commission's feedback on EFSA's opinions is the utility of the Opinions of the Scientific Committee to the overall process. Although some of the Opinions of the Scientific Committee are developed with the intention of guiding and informing the Panels or reflecting on scientific approaches, methods and processes of the Panels, others could have far reaching implications for risk managers eg the Scientific Committee Opinion on benchmark dose. During 2011 EFSA with the Commission will look at how relevant feedback can be developed further on those key scientific committee opinions of this nature.

Indicator 2

Level of awareness about EFSA and confidence in the scientific basis for European food law with key target audiences

Overall Target: A majority of EFSA's key audiences perceive that EFSA is delivering high quality independent science using state of the art methodologies, data and other information

31. This indicator is intended to measure EFSA's contribution to building confidence in the scientific basis of European food law by assessing the perception of confidence in this basis. EFSA used three different sources to provide support to this indicator: the Euro-barometer study carried out in 2010, the EFSA study of 2009 on 'Key

Audience Research⁴ which assessed the awareness, perceptions and understanding of EFSA's activities and to further assess the level of awareness of EFSA and confidence in the scientific basis for EU food law EFSA has also utilised data and information on media

Key Findings

32. The Key Target Audience study of 2009 confirms an overall positive, consistent image for EFSA as "Europe's risk assessment agency for decision support in food safety, with interviewees stating that 'no one wants to go back to pre-EFSA days'. Overall EFSA is seen as getting continuously better, being perceived as: 'more open and willing to discuss; having improved its communications; more efficient in producing opinions with better processes and systems; more ambitious and taking a long term view; becoming more international.' Opportunities for continued improvement are highlighted including strengthening its openness and transparency, and with respect to communications, an opportunity to strengthen its public outreach in cooperation with Member States as well as the need for simpler, clearer risk communications messages.

33. EFSA published the results of the 2010 Eurobarometer survey on consumer perception of food risks (17 Nov 2010) in 23 languages. Results provided EFSA and EU Member states with data on the role and effectiveness of public authorities and public confidence in information sources on food related risks: national and European food safety agencies (EFSA) and EU institutions drew a relatively high level of confidence at 64% and 57% respectively (EU average) .

34. The annual media analysis report provides a measure of the favourability of EFSA-related media coverage. The Press Office target is to have media coverage of about 90% neutral, which means issues are reported in a factual, objective way. The annual report showed that overall favourability for 2010 was around the same as for 2009 around 91% neutral. Negative coverage overall totalled around 6% and these articles were dominated by more controversial scientific issues such as GMOs and BPA. Some articles also focused on criticism of EFSA's alleged lack of independence and potential conflicts of interest, citing links with industry and industry bodies (such as ILSI).

35. Remaining coverage (around 3%) was viewed as being positive. One example was the issue of health claims which played out positively in the consumer/mainstream press where EFSA was portrayed as helping to protect public health/consumers (however, specialised industry media criticised EFSA's procedures on health claims applications). Positive coverage also came from the Eurobarometer survey which indicated Europeans had confidence in national and European food safety agencies as information sources should a serious food risk be found in a food that they regularly eat.

36. According to the 2010 Eurobarometer Study on Science and Technology, 58% of Europeans feel that scientists cannot be trusted to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry. However the same study showed that 69% of citizens feel that for the EU to be a major player at a global level, it is important that collaboration between academic researchers and industry is strengthened. Moreover, in the 2010 Eurobarometer Study on Food Risks commissioned by EFSA, a majority of EU citizens thinks that public authorities take into account the most recent scientific advice (63%), are quick to act when there is a health problem (63%) and consider citizens' concerns (63%). It was found that there is a high level of trust of EU citizens in both scientists (73%) and national and European food safety agencies (64%) as sources of information on food risks. However, less than half of the EU citizens (47%) think that scientific advice on food related risks is independent of commercial or political interests.

Expected future developments

37. The data collected and analysed thus far would seem to provide an overview of the level of awareness about EFSA and confidence in the scientific basis for European food law with key target audience. However improvements could be envisaged in relation to building this indicator by carrying out as foreseen in the MB paper of March 2010, a

⁴ Key Audience Research Frederick Paeps EFSA 2009

quantitative study on EFSA's image. This would provide harder data about how and where to address perception issues with greater insights into improvements that could be made in delivery EFSA's key messages across all EU Member States.

38. A further in depth analysis of the Eurobarometer data is envisaged looking at the relationship between trust in information, confidence and risk perception to be conducted by the London School of Economics.

39. Media analysis annual report becomes available around February of the following year, and includes statistics on favourability. Media Relations also issues monthly media coverage reports and ad hoc reports on key issues throughout the year. These could be further utilised to provide insights into the perception of EFSA and its place in supporting the EU food safety system.

Indicator 3

Performance in a crisis and other cases when an urgent response is required

Overall Target: in 100 % of cases EFSA provides reliable relevant information based on the data available within agreed timeframes to enable risk managers to take corrective action.

40. In assessing the raison d'être of EFSA in the White Paper on Food Safety⁵ its ability to deliver 'sound independent science' and enable risk managers to take corrective actions in a crisis were seen as key issues and EFSA's worth would be realised if it were able to contribute to maintaining confidence in the food supply during a crisis. This Indicator looks at how EFSA reacted when an urgent food or feed safety arose where EFSA had to provide scientific support to risk managers, by looking at reaction time in collecting and providing data and other information to the Commission and the Member States, and EFSA's contribution to supporting key risk management decisions.

41. Data concerning the press interest in national and international press, public and other interest measured via web visits during and following the urgent matter particularly relating to EFSA's activities was also assessed.

42. The data examined for this indicator relates to the urgent cases dealt with since March 2010 and media and stakeholder interest.

Key Findings

43. In 2010, two urgent requests were received from the Commission. These concerned (i) risks for public health due to the presence of chlormequat in table grapes from India⁶, (ii) possible risks for public and animal health from the contamination of the feed and food chain due to possible ash-fall following the eruption of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano in Iceland⁷.

44. Both were addressed within the deadline set by the Commission, replies being published in 2 and 6 days of receipt of the request respectively.

45. Two web news stories were circulated in April 2010 about EFSA's urgent response to the Icelandic volcanic ash incident; the first announcing the request for an urgent scientific opinion and the second communicating the findings⁸. A web news story was also published in April 2010 outlining EFSA's opinion on the presence of chlormequat in table grapes from India⁹.

⁵ White Paper on Food Safety, COM (1999) 179 Final 12 January 2000

⁶ <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1590.htm>

⁷ <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1593.htm>

⁸ <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/contam100426.htm?wtrl=01>

⁹ <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/praper100423.htm>

46. In both cases, key stakeholders and partners were pre-notified, EFSA's Advisory Forum Communications Working Group members were consulted and specific media monitoring searches were set up to monitor the impact of the Authority's work. Although media coverage was limited, press factually reported on EFSA's rapid response to the requests for urgent advice. The two web news stories on the Icelandic volcanic ash incident were picked up by 29 publications, mainly in Spain. All articles mentioned the key message that the risk for human and animal health through food and feed contaminated by the volcanic ash was not considered to be of concern in the EU.

47. EFSA's urgent response on the presence of chlormequat in table grapes from India was covered by 16 specialised publications. All articles reported on the key message that chlormequat was not likely to pose a short-term risk for public health, if the concentration of chlormequat on grapes did not exceed the threshold of 1.06 milligrams per kilogram.

Expected Future Developments

48. This indicator seems to have been useful in pinpointing whether EFSA is able to meet expectations in a crisis/urgent situation. During the pilot study so far only two examples of urgent issues have been dealt with by EFSA so the sample is very limited. In the meantime, internal consideration has been given to improving overall the response of EFSA through crisis simulation exercises and relating the leanings from these to any necessary reviews of the EFSA crisis manual. Also efforts are being made to improve the traceability and information storage during "crisis" situations which has been pinpointed as where improvements could be realised.

Indicator 4

Reference to and use of EFSA's risk assessment methods, guidance documents and opinions internationally

Overall Target: Establish baseline and target increase in their use year on year.

49. Initially during the first part of the pilot phase EFSA has focused on citation analysis using existing electronic resources and which are the most diffused in Institutions and Research centres. These included ISI Web of Science database published by Thomson Reuters Scientific which covers over 10,000 e-journals from 256 categories, journals, regional e-journals for a total of 40 million records. This database is used by the European Commission – DG Research to edit the annual European Report on Science & Technology Indicators. Citation is the action through which an author, year, title, publication of a source are acknowledged or cited, referenced and used in a published work. The citation can be considered a measure of the usage and impact of the cited work.

50. EFSA selected the publishing years of EFSA outputs as follows, in order to give a more detailed framework of the citations:

- 2003-2004
- 2005-2007
- 2008-2009
- 2010

59. The search led to 1,399 references (articles which cite EFSA scientific work) from e-journals indexed by Thomson Reuters Scientific. The detailed analysis can be found in Annex 2.

Key Findings

60. The data generated and elaborated with the current available e-databases at EFSA, represented a relatively accurate and useful quantitative citation analysis. It shows as anticipated that the trend of EFSA outputs citations over the years 2003-2010 have increased in key, relevant scientific journals.

61. There were some practical and functionality restrictions to the citation search as the database chosen is currently migrating and on this occasion this may have compromised the quality of the data, even if in a minor manner.

Expected Future developments

62. Other citation sources are being currently assessed by EFSA to evaluate the advantages and added value of these tools in not only obtaining quantitative but also qualitative data.
63. These first data looking at how often EFSA is cited is to act as a baseline for subsequent years and it is anticipated that the trend will be for EFSA to be increasingly cited in scientific literature as time progresses. In this respect as the EFSA's Journal has been indexed in the Food Science and Technology Abstracts database contained in Web of Science since June 2010, in the CABI Abstracts databases also contained in Web of Science since August 2010 and in the SciFinder (American Chemical Society database) since January 2011, it is expected that the number of citations will increase in the following years as EFSA work will be available directly in the major and most diffused e-databases used by scientific researchers in the world.

Indicator 5

The use and impact of scientific cooperation activities between EFSA and the Member States.

Overall Target: The cooperation should have a significant “two way” impact both on EFSA's and MSs' risk assessment work.

51. This indicator is designed to focus on the influence and impact of EFSA's scientific cooperation activities with the Member States on the work and outputs of EFSA and also those of the Member States. It should provide information concerning the scope, direction, focus and utility of the cooperation activities. It should also provide information to assist with the overall mid and longer term planning for such activities.
52. To provide information concerning this indicator EFSA has considered both qualitative and quantitative data. In particular to report on this indicator EFSA has focused on data and information it has on the EFSA Expert Database and its development, Scientific Cooperation activities, Information Exchange Platform and its usage and the Focal points
53. The data assessed during this process included the manner in which scientific cooperation activities assist in the development of risk assessments and other outputs, the use made of EFSA work by National risk assessment bodies, information concerning the increasing the harmonisation and compatibility of data collection and risk assessment activities and assessing the overall usefulness of cooperation activities.

Key Findings

54. Since the establishment of the Expert Database (EDB) in June 2008, more than 3100 scientific experts from across the world applied to the EDB (by March 2011). At the end of 2009, a user survey on the EDB was carried out. The EDB tools were considered user friendly both by EFSA staff and by all countries using the EDB. Requested improvements were made e.g. regarding the search tool and on identifying the required expertise in the EDB, and promotion activities further increased.
55. Pooling of scientific excellence is supported through the EDB, which is accessible to EFSA and to competent authorities in Member States to search and identify the most appropriate experts available. Requested improvements were made e.g. regarding the search tool and on identifying the required expertise in the EDB, and promotion activities further increased.
56. The Information Exchange Platform (IEP) was established in 2009 following a six months pilot period with the objective to facilitate the exchange of information on risk assessment activities between Member States and EFSA. The Platform is populated with documents on risk assessment activities produced by national risk assessment bodies. They include risk assessment mandates, outputs, work plans, quality manuals, crisis manuals, and country profiles. By March 2011, over 870 documents have been uploaded by FP, including almost 740 risk assessments. In the period 2008-2010 2346 documents have been downloaded. The risk assessment section is the most viewed and downloaded section; the monthly reports are viewed as the most important feature of the IEP.

57. A number of improvements were made to the Platform in 2009 providing tools enabling users to search for documents effectively and provide the option of producing customised reports on uploaded documents. During 2009, access was broadened to EFSA Panel Members and selected individuals nominated by Advisory Forum members, in addition to the Focal Points.

58. In 2010 a Working Group on the IEP evaluated the Platform, and in particular assessed its usability and benefit, and it provided guidance on the further use and development of the site. The findings of the IEP users suggest that the IEP is valued as a useful site in facilitating the exchange of information. The overall main purpose identified for using the IEP was to keep informed on risk assessment activities in a particular scientific area. The report highlighted that it has been positively received and, with improvements, has the potential to enhance the exchange of risk assessment activities between Member States and EFSA.

59. In 2010 scientific cooperation activities of EFSA's Scientific Committee (SC), its Panels and Units were collected and summarised in a report. The report looked at the challenges of the coming years covering data collection, research, and scientific evaluation activities which underpin EFSA's work and recommended which areas needed to be prioritised. To maximise the utility and quality of the outcomes of this activity EFSA foresees greater emphasis on forward planning, the focal points being key players in cooperation activities in the Member States. The evaluation of the work of Focal Points carried out in 2009 by members of the Advisory Forum and EFSA, showed how useful they are in terms of facilitating scientific cooperation through the exchange of information e.g. on recent risk assessment activities or on data collection.

60. The Article 36 list of competent organisations nominated by Member States to assist EFSA in its tasks comprises around 400 competent organisations. In 2009 EFSA carried out an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Article36 grants and procurement schemes based on a survey of partner organisations and on statistics available in EFSA. The related Report indicated that the grant and procurement schemes are complementary and have been effective in achieving the objectives by: supporting EFSA's scientific work and fostering the networking amongst the Member State competent organisations.

61. Harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies is another key area to increase the capacity and effectiveness of the risk assessment work across Europe which would support the development of high quality scientific opinions. Further work on this aspect as foreseen by the ESCO working group on this matter would assist in developing further mutual trust and comparability across and between Member States and EFSA and thus the objectives of this indicator.

Expected future outcomes

62. For the IEP, feedback from users had showed that further dissemination of the monthly reports and broadening access to the site would be beneficial as would improving the search function and features to download and view documents. The report evaluating the IEP highlighted that it has been positively received and, with improvements, has the potential to enhance the exchange of risk assessment activities between Member States and EFSA.

63. Scientific cooperation tools will continue to be monitored and assessed. It is e.g. planned to prepare Annual Focal Point Reports and to develop Guidance for Article 36 organisations in cooperation with Member States. The medium-term planning process is ongoing and related activities will continue to be implemented to enhance cooperation activities. These will be continuously assessed to determine usefulness and benefit to the overall capacity and utility of the European risk assessment capacity.

64. Further focus on harmonisation of methods would provide greater trust and mutual recognition of risk assessments and the work of the Scientific Committee in this respect in the future may be a positive development. EFSA may need to consider how it assesses the impact of these improvements.

Overall conclusions

65. In the first year Impact assessment tools have been useful in providing insights into a number of aspects including how to improve the quality of EFSA's scientific outputs, how useful these have been to the overall regulatory process, how EFSA is perceived and with what confidence by its key targets and the scientific community. It also has started to provide both qualitative and quantitative data on cooperation activities and illustrates the importance of forward planning and harmonisation activities.

66. Improvements and refinements are envisaged and there have been some key insights into how EFSA can improve its actions to be more effective in the medium to long term.

67. The Board is asked to comment on this progress report and make any recommendations for improvements to impact assessment tools during this pilot phase. Currently the intention is to report back to the Board at the end of 2012 on the outcome of the 2-year pilot phase. The results of this overall study will be useful in providing supportive information during the EFSA evaluation to be conducted in 2011 and reporting in 2012.

ANNEX 1.

Use of 100 Randomly selected EFSA Opinions - adopted second half 2009

GENERIC OPINIONS AND TECHNICAL REPORTS							
	QUESTION NUMBER	UNIT	APPLICANT	SUBJECT	SUBAREA	ADOPTION DATE	COMMISSION FEEDBACK
1	EFSA-Q-2009-00797	AHAW	EFSA	Call for data on Health and Welfare aspects of genetic selection in broilers	Art 33 – Data collection - Animal health and welfare	15-Dec-09	EFSA initiative used to support the work of AHAW
2	EFSA-Q-2009-00503	AHAW	European Commission - DG SANCO	Epizootic hemorrhagic disease		02-Dec-09	No actions planned for the immediate future. Conclusions of the Opinion are used as input for the exercise of "categorization of animal diseases", which is done in the framework of the Animal Health Strategy 2007-2013.
3	EFSA-Q-2008-00665	AHAW		Brucella suis		05-Jun-09	Based on the scientific opinion conclusions, it is planned to amend Annex B of Directive 90/429/EC (to include ELISA test as additional test).
4	EFSA-Q-2006-234	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Calcium orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance

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5	EFSA-Q-2008-224	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Re-evaluation of food colours - E110 Sunset Yellow FCF, Orange Yellow S	Food additives - Food Colouring	24-Sep-09	Following-up to EFSA's opinion, request to industry for data on actual level use, volumes & consumption, in order to implement appropriate measure & review current use levels.
6	EFSA-Q-2006-247	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Manganese orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
7	EFSA-Q-2006-245	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Copper orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
8	EFSA-Q-2006-233	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Magnesium orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
9	EFSA-Q-2006-239	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Manganese orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
10	EFSA-Q-2006-237	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Copper orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
11	EFSA-Q-2006-238	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Chromium orotate	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
12	EFSA-Q-2006-123	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Resorcinol	Food Additives	26-Nov-09	Opinion for consideration in the frame of the establishment of the Community list.

13	EFSA-Q-2007-016	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Ferric Sodium EDTA as source of iron added for nutritional purposes to foodstuffs	Nutrient Sources	26-Nov-09	Opinion for consideration in the frame of the establishment of the Community list.
14	EFSA-Q-2008-223	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Re-evaluation of food colours - E104 Quinoline yellow	Food additives - Food Colouring	23-Sep-09	Following-up to EFSA's opinion, request to industry for data on actual level use, volumes & consumption, in order to implement appropriate measure & review current use levels.
15	EFSA-Q-2008-226	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Re-evaluation of food colours - E122 Azorubine, Carmoisine	Food additives - Food Colouring	24-Sep-09	Following-up to EFSA's opinion, request to industry for data on actual level use, volumes & consumption, in order to implement appropriate measure & review current use levels. Data on actual level use, volumes & consumption, in order to implement appropriate measure & review current use levels.
16	EFSA-Q-2005-163	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Manganese Orotate added for nutritional purposes to food supplements	Nutrient Sources	07-Jul-09	The opinion was used in determining the Commissions decision on this substance
17	EFSA-Q-2008-222	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Re-evaluation of food colours - E102 Tartrazine	Food additives - Food Colouring	23-Sep-09	Following-up to EFSA's opinion, request to industry for data on actual level use, volumes & consumption, in order to implement appropriate measure & review current use levels.

18	EFSA-Q-2009-820	ANS	European Commission - DG SANCO	Revised exposure assessment for lycopene as a food colour		27-Nov-09	On the basis of EFSA's revised exposure assessment, the Commission is considering with the Member States the necessary amendments to the currently uthorised maximum use levels of lycopene as a food colour, taking also into account the use in fortified foods. Discussed at MSs experts working group of Jan. 2010.
19	EFSA-Q-2009-00654	BIOHAZ	European Commission - DG SANCO	Request for technical assistance related to the EFSA opinion on transformation of animal by-products into biogas and compost	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Animal By-Products	21-Oct-09	The Commission will further consider the statement on technical assistance related to biogas and composting in the framework of its ongoing preparations for new implementing measures for the revised Regulation on animal by-products (Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009). That Regulation will enter into application on 4 March 2011.
20	EFSA-Q-2008-294	BIOHAZ	European Commission - DG SANCO	Scientific Opinion on the link between Salmonella criteria at different stages of the poultry production chain		10-Mar-10	The information will be used to increase consistency in targets and criteria set at different stages of the food chain. In particular, it provides useful information to assess the detailed rules on a Salmonella food safety criterion for fresh poultry meat.
21	EFSA-Q-2008-05013	BIOHAZ	EFSA	Fate of Salmonella spp. on broiler carcasses before and after cutting and/or deboning - CT/EFSA/BIOHAZ/2008/01	Procurement - Foodborne zoonosis	10-Dec-09	Opinion presented to SCOFCAH and utilized in legislative reflection

22	EFSA-Q-2009-00687	BIOHAZ	European Commission - DG SANCO	Analytical sensitivity of approved TSE rapid tests	Art 29 – Scientific opinion - TSE	10-Dec-09	Based on the conclusions and recommendations, the appropriate legislative actions (Reg 999/2001, annex X) have been taken in order to delist four rapid tests for the monitoring for certain TSEs (atypical scrapie) in small ruminants. (voted in Scofcah 20-05-2010)
23	EFSA-Q-2009-00226	BIOHAZ	European Commission - DG SANCO	BSE Risk in Bovine Intestines		10.09.2009	The outcome of the EFSA panel confirmed previous scientific opinion on potential TSE risk for consumers regarding to possibility of use of bovine casings of EU origin for sausage casings that the risk can not be considered negligible. Therefore no amendment is needed on the current legislation in force.
24	EFSA-Q-2009-00683	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	Request for a scientific assistance on the risk assessment of salts of authorised acids, phenols or alcohols used in plastic food contact materials	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Food contact materials	14-Oct-09	The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011
25	EFSA-Q-2007-00031	CEF	MS under Reg (EC) No 1935/2004	FCM Safety evaluation: 40619- (Butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer (BA/BMA/MMA copolymer)		21.07.2009	Part of 25th list FCM- The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011

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26	EFSA-Q-2006-065G	CONTAM	European Commission - DG SANCO	Palytoxins in shellfish	Art 29 – Scientific opinion - Contaminants in food	26-Nov-09	presentation of EFSA opinion to SCOFCAH
27	EFSA-Q-2008-425	CONTAM	European Commission - DG SANCO	Arsenic in food	Art 29 – Scientific opinion - Contaminants in Food	12-Oct-09	Discussed with MSs on the follow-up
28	EFSA-Q-2009-00685	CONTAM	European Commission - DG SANCO	Marine biotoxins in shellfish	Art 29 – Scientific opinion - Contaminants in Food	13-Aug-09	Replacement of the mouse bioassay for the detection of marine biotoxine published. Reg. EU 15/2011 of 10 January 2011, published on O.J. L 6 of 11.01.2011, p.3 (http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:006:0003:0006:EN:PDF).
29	EFSA-Q-2009-00686	CONTAM	European Commission - DG SANCO	Evaluation of substances as acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils		26-Nov-09	EFSA Opinion used as the basis to establish the EC position in relation to the list of acceptable previous cargoes which is under discussion in the framework of Codex Alimentarius. The next session of the Codex Committee for Fats and Oils is scheduled to take place in February 2011. In order to update the current legislation a follow-up mandate has been sent to EFSA
30	EFSA-Q-2006-065H	CONTAM	European Commission - DG SANCO	Marine biotoxins in shellfish – Domoic acid		02-Jul-09	Replacement of the mouse bioassay for the detection of marine biotoxine published. Reg. EU 15/2011 of 10 January 2011, published on O.J. L 6 of 11.01.2011, p.3 (http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:006:0003:0006:EN:PDF).

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31	EFSA-Q-2009-00688	DATEX	EFSA	Evaluation of certain substances as acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils	Assistance - Contaminants in Food	15-Jul-09	supported work of CONTAM Panel
32	EFSA-Q-2009-00378	DATEX	European Commission - DG SANCO	Request for a scientific opinion on lead in food.	Art 29 Scientific opinion	30-Nov-09	supported work of CONTAM Panel opinion March 2010
33	EFSA-Q-2009-00308	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	Barley beta-amylase from unmalted barley to be used in starch degradation to produce glucose syrups rich in maltose pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 11 of Directive 2000/13/EC – for permanent exemption from labelling		15-Oct-09	This opinion concluded that the likelihood of barley beta-amylase causing allergic reactions in the majority of cereal-allergic individuals CANNOT be excluded. Hence, this substance will not be included in the list of exemptions from labelling (Directive 2007/68/EC, amending annex IIIa to Directive 2000/13/EC).
34	EFSA-Q-2009-00937	PLH	European Commission - DG SANCO	Statement on the dossier for a derogation request of the US authorities concerning cold-treated strawberry plants intended for planting		08-Dec-09	After consultation and approval by the Standing Committee on Plant Health, EFSA's opinion was used as a scientific justification for not accepting the dossier submitted by the US as a sufficient technical basis for granting a derogation from the present EU import requirements for strawberry plants in connection with B. tabaci whiteflies and viruses transmitted by them.
35	EFSA-Q-2009-00618	PPR	EFSA	Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II & III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market: Analytical methods		18-Jun-09	Revision data requirements on-going and expected to be finalised in 2011

36	EFSA-Q-2009-00223	PPR	EFSA	Request for preparation of the revised Guidance Document on Risk Assessment for birds and mammals on the basis of the Scientific Opinion of the PPR Panel on the Science behind the Guidance Document on risk Assessment for birds and mammals		17-Dec-09	Guidance document submitted to the MS at the SCoFAH meeting of 26-27 November 2009. UK against but COM nevertheless invited MS to apply the new GD. EFSA committed to review the GD in 2012.
37	EFSA-Q-2009-00691	PPR	EFSA	Revision of the Guidance Document on Persistence in Soil		17-Dec-09	Presented at Standing Committee in January 2011. Follow-up scheduled SCoFAH May 2011.
38	EFSA-Q-2009-00615	PPR	EFSA	Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II & III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market - Toxicological and metabolism studies		18-Jun-09	Revision data requirements on-going and expected to be finalised in 2011
39	EFSA-Q-2009-00699	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Amisulbrom - Application to set new MRL for amisulbrom in table and wine grapes at 0.3 mg/kg.	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Monitoring (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 31)	12-Oct-09	Modification of the MRL
40	EFSA-Q-2006-043A	ZOONOS ES	European Commission - DG SANCO	Scientific report on the analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in holdings with breeding pigs in the EU, 2008. Part A: Salmonella prevalence estimates.	Art 33 – Data Collection	30-Nov-09	used in reflection on salmonella policy
41	EFSA-Q-2008-417A	ZOONOS ES	European Commission - DG SANCO	Scientific report on the analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in holdings with breeding pigs, in the EU, 2008. Part A: MRSA prevalence estimates.	Art 33 – Data Collection	15-Nov-09	used in reflection on MRSA

OPINIONS ON APPLICATIONS							
42	EFSA-Q-2009-00906	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.20Rev2 Benzyl alcohols, benzaldehydes, a related acetal, benzoic acids and related esters from chemical group 23.	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 232/96/EC
43	EFSA-Q-2008-032Q	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.65 Sulfur-substituted furan derivatives used as flavouring agents evaluated by JECFA	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 2232/96/EC
44	EFSA-Q-2009-00560	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.94 Aliphatic and aromatic amines and amides evaluated by JECFA (68th meeting)	Application - Flavourings	24-Sep-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 2232/96/EC
45	EFSA-Q-2008-055	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.71 Aliphatic, linear alpha,beta-unsaturated aldehydes, acids and related alcohols, acetals and esters evaluated by JECFA	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 232/96/EC
46	EFSA-Q-2009-00693	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	3-mercaptohexanal [FL. No: 12.250]	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion was linked to a question about the missing specifications - to be included in a future positive list of flavourings

47	EFSA-Q-2006-144	CEF	Member State - United Kingdom	25872-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENOL	Application - Food Contact Materials	23-Jul-09	The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011
48	EFSA-Q-2009-00905	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.13Rev1 Furfuryl and furan derivatives with and without additional side-chain substituents and heteroatoms from chemical group 14.	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 2232/96/EC
49	EFSA-Q-2009-00907	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.62Rev1 Consideration of linear and branched-chain aliphatic unsaturated, unconjugated alcohols, aldehydes, acids, and related esters evaluated by JECFA (61st meeting).	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 232/96/EC
50	EFSA-Q-2008-020	CEF	Member State - United Kingdom	15180- 3,4-diacetoxy-1-butene	Application - Food Contact Materials	24-Sep-09	The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011
51	EFSA-Q-2008-032S	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.67 Furan-substituted aliphatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and related esters, sulfides, disulfides and ethers evaluated by JECFA	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 2232/96/EC

52	EFSA-Q-2007-029	CEF	Member State - United Kingdom	53245-(Ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer (EA/MMA copolymer)	Application - Food Contact Materials	23-Jul-09	The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011
53	EFSA-Q-2009-00904	CEF	European Commission - DG SANCO	FGE.05Rev2 Esters of branched- and straight-chain aliphatic saturated primary alcohols and of one secondary alcohol, and branched- and straight-chain unsaturated carboxylic acids from chemical groups 1, 2 and 5.	Application - Flavourings	26-Nov-09	Opinion will be considered for the establishment of the positive list of flavouring substance as required by European Parliament and Council Regulation 232/96/EC
54	EFSA-Q-2008-202	CEF	Member State - Germany	25187 - 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-diol(TMCD)	Application - Food Contact Materials	23-Jul-09	Part of 25th list FCM
55	EFSA-Q-2007-028	CEF	Member State - United Kingdom	66763-(Methyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, styrene) copolymer	Application - Food Contact Materials	23-Jul-09	The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011.

56	EFSA-Q-2007-031	CEF	Member State - United Kingdom	40619-(Butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer (BA/BMA/MMA copolymer)	Application - Food Contact Materials	23-Jul-09	The opinion was considered in the preparation of the plastics implementing measure: Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles to come into contact with food (simplification of Directive 2002/72/EC) that was adopted on 14 January 2011
57	EFSA-Q-2009-00630	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Mintrex® Mn (manganese chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine) for all species.	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition linked to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Nutritional additives	09-Dec-09	Reg. (EC) 350/2010 of 23 April 2010 in OJ L 104, 24.04.2010, p. 3
58	EFSA-Q-2006-318	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Bonvital (Enterococcus faecium) for dogs	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition in accordance with Art. 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Zootechnical additives (micro-organisms)	11-Nov-09	Discussed at SCOFCAH meeting of 17-18 December 2009. The Standing Committee decided to request further information to the company - Application has been withdrawn
59	EFSA-Q-2009-00667	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Mintrex® Zn (zinc chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine) for all species.	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition linked to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Nutritional additives	11-Nov-09	Reg. (EC) No 335/2010 of 22 April 2010 in OJ L 102, 23.04.2010, p. 22

60	EFSA-Q-2009-00489	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Mintrex® Mn (Manganese chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine) for chickens for fattening.	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition linked to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Nutritional additives	15-Sep-09	Reg. (EC) No 103/2010 of 5 February 2010; repealed by Reg. (EC) 350/2010 of 23 April 2010 in OJ L 104, 24.04.2010, p. 3
61	EFSA-Q-2009-00629	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Panaferd-AX (Red carotenoid-rich bacterium <i>Paracoccus carotinifaciens</i>) for salmon and trout	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition in accordance with Art. 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Sensory additives	09-Dec-09	Reg. (EC) 334/2010 of 22 April 2010 in OJ L 102, 23.04.2010, p. 21
62	EFSA-Q-2009-00603	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Natuphos (3-phytase) for minor species (quails, pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, geese, pigeons, ostriches, peacocks, flamingos) ornamental birds	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition in accordance with Art. 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Zootechnical additives (enzymes)	09-Dec-09	Reg. (EC) No 327/2010 of 21 April 2010 in OJ L 100, 22.04.2010, p. 3
63	EFSA-Q-2008-431a	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Ronozyme ProAct®(serine protease) for chickens for fattening	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition in accordance with Art. 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Zootechnical additives (enzymes)	07-Jul-09	Reg. (EC) No 8/2010 of 23 December 2009 in OJ L 3, 7.01.2010, p. 7

64	EFSA-Q-2009-00456	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	L-isoleucine for all animal species	Authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition in accordance with Art. 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Category: Nutritional additives	09-Dec-09	Reg. (EC) No 348/2010 of 23 April 2010 in OJ L 104, 24.04.2010, p. 29
65	EFSA-Q-2008-00418	FEEDAP	European Commission - DG SANCO	Safety and efficacy of Natugrain Wheat TS (Endo-1,4-β-xylanase) for chickens for fattening and ducks		17-Jun-09	Reg. (EC) No 1096/2009 of 16 November 2009 in OJ L 301, 17.11.2009, p. 3
66	EFSA-Q-2009-00498	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	Request for a scientific opinion about the enzyme preparation of trade name "Danisco Xylanase G/L" (endo-1-4-beta-xylanase) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, laying hens, ducks for fattening and turkeys for fattening	Art 29 – Scientific opinion - GMO generic	02-Jul-09	Resulted in Regulation 9/2010 - OJ:L:2010:003:0010:0011:EN:
67	EFSA-Q-2005-00046	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	Application (Reference EFSA-GMO UK-2005-11) for the placing on the market of insect-resistant genetically modified maize MIR604 event, for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Syngenta Seeds S.A.S on behalf of Syngenta Crop Protection AG		02-Jul-09	Authorisation decision adopted on 30 November 2009 (OJ L 314, 1.12.2009, p. 102).
68	EFSA-Q-2009-00952	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	EFSA overall opinion on an application for renewal of authorisation for continued marketing of food and food ingredients produced from oilseed rape GT73 (EFSA-GMO-RX-GT73_8-1a)	Previously notified according to Art. 8 (1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.	15-Dec-09	Draft Authorisation submitted to SCFAH

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69	EFSA-Q-2007-046	GMO	Member State - The Netherlands	Application for authorisation of genetically modified maize MON89034 x NK603 for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 submitted by Monsanto (EFSA-GMO-NL-2007-38)	Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003	09-Sep-09	Draft authorisation decision submitted
70	EFSA-Q-2007-00195	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	Scientific Opinion on application (EFSA-GMO-UK-2007-49) for the placing on the market of the insect resistant and herbicide tolerant genetically modified maize Bt11xGA21 for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Syngenta Seeds		15-Sep-09	Draft authorisation decision submitted to SCFAH on 09/02/2010 (no qualified majority) and proposal for a Council Decision transmitted to Council on 01/06/2010.
71	EFSA-Q-2007-148	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	Application for renewal of authorisation for continued marketing of food and food ingredients produced from oilseed rape GT73 (EFSA-GMO-RX-GT73_8-1a).	Previously notified according to Art. 8 (1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.	02-Dec-09	Draft Authorisation decision submitted to SCFAH Draft Authorisation
72	EFSA-Q-2007-195	GMO	Member State - United Kingdom	Application for authorisation of genetically modified maize Bt11 x GA21 for food and feed uses, import and processing submitted under Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 by Syngenta (EFSA-GMO-UK-2007-49)	Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003	15-Sep-09	Draft authorisation decision submitted
73	EFSA-Q-2007-149	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	Application for renewal of authorisation for continued marketing of feed materials, feed additives and food additives produced from oilseed rape GT73 (EFSA-GMO-RX-GT73_8-1b/20-1b).	Notified according to Art. 8(1)(b) and 20(1) b of Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003	02-Dec-09	Draft authorisation decision submitted to SCFAH

74	EFSA-Q-2007-00046	GMO	European Commission - DG SANCO	Opinion on the application (EFSAGMO- NL-2007-38) from Monsanto for the placing on the market of insect resistant and herbicide tolerant genetically modified maize MON89034 x NK603 for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.		09-Sep-09	Draft authorisation decision submitted to SCFAH on 09/02/2010 (no qualified majority) and proposal for a Council Decision transmitted to Council on 04/06/2010.
75	EFSA-Q-2008-3752	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	3020 - Lactobacillus delbruekii(lactis) - Beneficial effect on intestinal microflora, gut integrity, digestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps maintain a healthy balance of beneficial bacteria • promotes the positive balance of the intestinal flora • maintains a healthy gut & gut digestion • maintains a healthy intestinal environment 	15-Oct-09	on going discussion
76	EFSA-Q-2008-3729	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	2997 - Probiotic supplement: Lactobact omni FOS - Intestinal microbiota	Helps to maintain the balance of the intestinal microbiota by suppressing non-beneficial bacteria	15-Oct-09	on going discussion
77	EFSA-Q-2008-2491	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	1758 - Zinc and copper enriched Saccharomyces cerevisiae ATY-SC-109 - Protection of body tissues and cells from oxidative damage	-Zinc is necessary for cells protection from oxidation; - Zinc helps scavaging free radicals.	02-Jul-09	on going discussion

78	EFSA-Q-2008-1694	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	907 - Lactobacillus rhamnosus I-1720 - Digestive health	- probiotic; - beneficially affects the intestinal flora; - supports a healthy intestinal flora.	02-Jul-09	on going discussion
79	EFSA-Q-2008-1322	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	535 - Fish oil 2 N-3 (EPA, DHA) - n-3 are essential fatty acids and have critical roles in the membrane structure and as precursors of eicosanoids	Fish oil helps maintain flexibility and mobility of the joints Fish oil helps maintain flexible joints Fish oil helps maintain joint mobility Fish oil contributes to maintain joint function Fish oil contribute to enduring strength of joints	02-Jul-09	on going discussion
80	EFSA-Q-2008-962	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	175 - Folic acid (syn.: Vitamin B9) - Cardiovascular health	? Helps keep arteries/blood vessels healthy; ? Contributes to healthy arteries / blood vessels; ? Supports heart health by contributing to the normal functioning of the arteries/blood vessels; ? Helps maintain a normal blood pressure by supporting the elasticity of blood vessels/arteries;	02-Jul-09	on going discussion

81	EFSA-Q-2008-1029	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	242 - Magnesium - Nerve transmission/function		02-Jul-09	on going discussion
82	EFSA-Q-2008-1766	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	989 - Lactobacillus johnsonii BFE 6128 - Digestive health/ Intestinal flora	* Maintains/restores the balance of intestinal flora * Promotes intestinal comfort * Strengthens resistance of organism * Improves digestive health	02-Jul-09	on going discussion
83	EFSA-Q-2008-1577	NDA	European Commission - DG SANCO	790 - Partially Hydrolysed Guar Gum (PHGG) - Weight management, obesity and satiety	Eating a diet high in fiber can help you control your weight Eating a diet high in fiber can help you maintain your weight by helping to curb your cravings Diets rich in soluble fiber may help decrease feelings of hunger	04-Dec-09	on going discussion
84	EFSA-Q-2009-00314	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of fenugreek seed powder (FEN 560) under the programme of work referred to in Art. 6 of Council Directive 91/414/EEC	Application - Pesticides	18-Dec-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010

85	EFSA-Q-2008-739	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Isoxaflutole - Application to modify the residue definition for MRL setting from isoxaflutole to the sum of isoxaflutole and RPA 202248, expressed as isoxaflutole.	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	03-Jul-09	Modification of the MRL
86	EFSA-Q-2009-00633	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Thiamethoxam - Application to modify the existing MRL for thiamethoxam + n-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-n'-methyl-n''-nitro-guanidine (cga 322704) expressed as thiamethoxam in carrots from 0.1 mg/kg to 0.3 mg/kg	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	03-Sep-09	Modification of the MRL
87	EFSA-Q-2009-00653	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Azoxystrobin - Application to modify the existing MRL for azoxystrobin in swedes from 0.05* mg/kg to 0.2 mg/kg.	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	04-Sep-09	Modification of the MRL
88	EFSA-Q-2009-00242	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of Lenacil under the third stage of the programme of work referred to in Art. 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (ref. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1095/2007.	Application - Pesticides	25-Sep-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010

89	EFSA-Q-2009-00639	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Fosetyl - Application to modify the existing MRL for fosetyl-al (sum fosetyl + phosphorous acid and their salts, expressed as fosetyl) in radishes from 2* mg/kg to 20 mg/kg	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	14-Sep-09	Modification of the MRL
90	EFSA-Q-2009-00241	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of Picloram under the third stage of the programme of work referred to in Art. 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (ref. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1095/2007.	Application - Pesticides	25-Nov-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010
91	EFSA-Q-2009-00741	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Thiacloprid - Application to modify the existing MRLs in table olives and olives for oil production.	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	02-Dec-09	Modification of the MRL
92	EFSA-Q-2009-00634	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Fludioxonil - Application to modify the existing MRLs for fludioxonil in various root crops.	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	07-Oct-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010
93	EFSA-Q-2009-00713	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance 1,3-dichloropropene according to Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 33/2008	Application - Pesticides peer review - re-submission	30-Sep-09	Decision of non inclusion of the substance in the Directive 91/414 in 2010

94	EFSA-Q-2009-00240	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of Diflubenzuron under the third stage of the programme of work referred to in Art. 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (ref. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1095/2007.	Application - Pesticides	16-Jul-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010
95	EFSA-Q-2009-00638	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Difenoconazole - Application to modify the existing MRLs for difenoconazole in parsley from 3 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, in chervil from 2 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg and in celery leaves from 3 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Application (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 10)	22-Jul-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010
96	EFSA-Q-2009-00312	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of Penoxsulam under the programme of work referred to in Art. 6 of Council Directive 91/414/EEC	Application - Pesticides	31-Aug-09	Modification of the MRL
97	EFSA-Q-2009-00704	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Azoxystrobin - Application to modify the existing MRL for azoxystrobin in cardoon from 0.05 mg/kg to 5 mg/kg.	Art 31 – Scientific and technical assistance - Pesticides MRL Monitoring (Reg. 396/2005 - Art. 31)	21-Oct-09	Modification of the MRL
98	EFSA-Q-2009-00311	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of Sulfuryl fluoride under the programme of work referred to in Art. 6 of Council Directive 91/414/EEC	Application - Pesticides	17-Dec-09	Modification of the MRL

99	EFSA-Q-2009-00239	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review of Pyriproxyfen under the third stage of the programme of work referred to in Art. 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (ref. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1095/2007.	Application - Pesticides	21-Jul-09	substance included in Annex I to Directive 91/414 in 2010
100	EFSA-Q-2009-00730	PRAPER	European Commission - DG SANCO	Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance carbosulfan according to Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 33/2008	Application - Pesticides peer review - re-submission	16-Oct-09	dossier withdrawn by the applicant prior to a Commission decision

Annex 2

Impact Indicator 4

Citation Report

This section of the document shows the charts of citations.

This is the legend of the used terms:

Results found: number of articles citing EFSA outputs

Sum of the times cited: this field displays the total number of citations to all of the items in the set of search results. This is the sum of the Total column, which displays the total number of citing articles for all years in the Citation Report table.

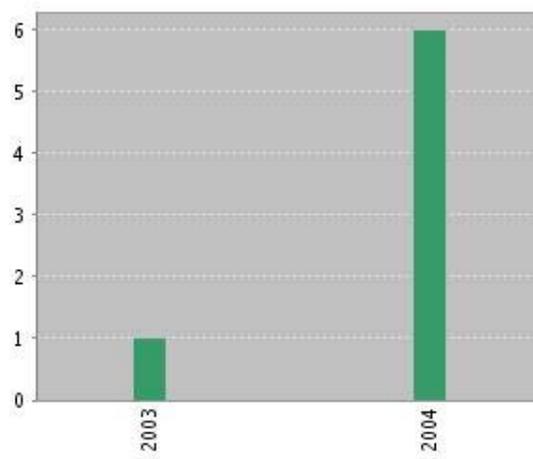
Citing Articles: this field displays the total number of citing articles for all items in the set of search results.

h-index: This field displays the h-index count and is based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited count.

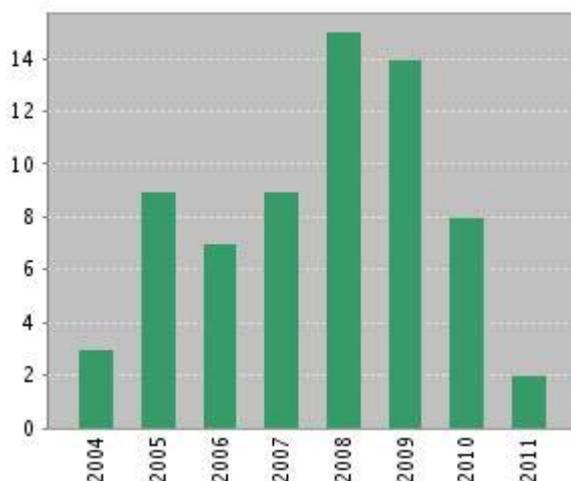
The h-index is indicated by an orange horizontal line. The number of items above this line, which is "h" have at least "h" citations. For example, an h-index of 20 means there are 20 items that have 20 citations or more. This metric is useful because it discounts the disproportionate weight of highly cited papers or papers that have not yet been cited.

Citation Report 2003-2004:

EFSA published **163** scientific outputs during this period



Cited Published Items in Each Year



Citations in Each year

Results found: 7

Sum of the Times Cited: **67**

Citing Articles: **55**

h-index : **4**

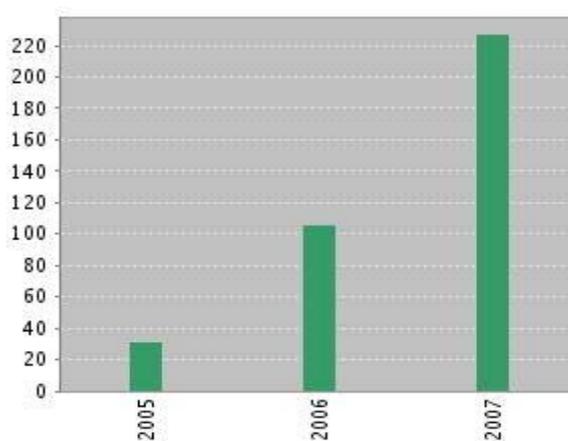
Publication Years	Record Count	% of 7
2004	6	85.71%
2003	1	14.29%

Subject area of e-journals citing EFSA scientific work

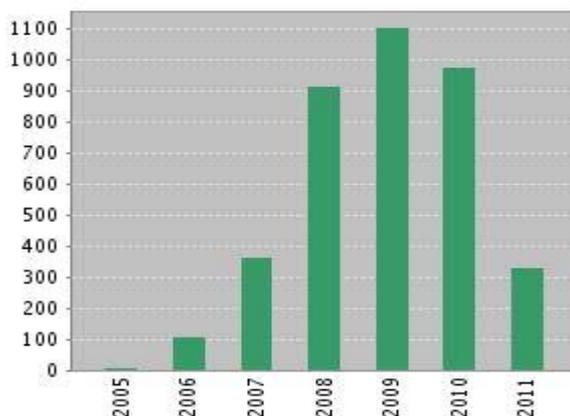
Subject Areas	Record Count	% of 7
FOOD SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY	5	71.43%
CHEMISTRY	3	42.86%
TOXICOLOGY	3	42.86%
AGRICULTURE	2	28.57%

Citation Report 2005-2007

EFSA published **515** scientific outputs during this period



Cited Published Items in Each Year



Citations in Each Year

Results found: **365**

Sum of the Times Cited: **3,804**

Citing Articles: **3,244**

h-index : **27**

Publication Years	Record Count	% of 365
2005	227	62.19%
2006	106	29.04%
2007	32	8.77%

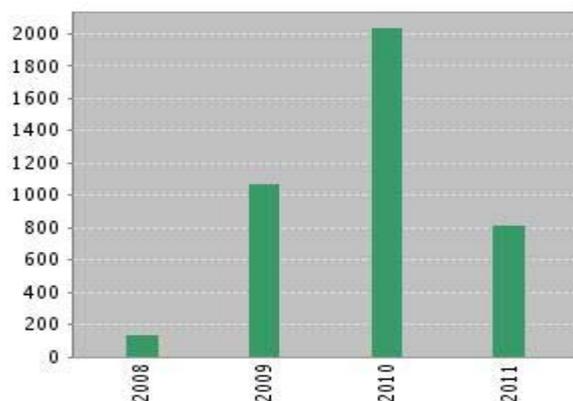
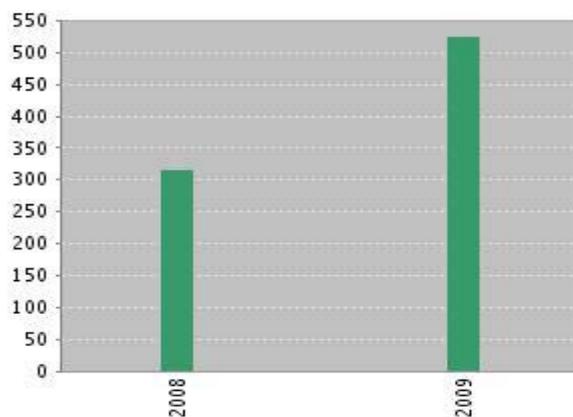
Subject area of e-journals citing EFSA scientific work (first 20 records)

Subject Areas	Record Count	% of 365
FOOD SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY	120	32.87%
TOXICOLOGY	77	21.10%
VETERINARY SCIENCES	63	17.26%
CHEMISTRY	55	15.07%
AGRICULTURE	49	13.43%
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ECOLOGY	34	9.32%
BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	23	6.30%
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	23	6.30%
MICROBIOLOGY	19	5.21%
PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY	17	4.66%
BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	13	3.56%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	10	2.74%
NUTRITION DIETETICS	9	2.47%
ENGINEERING	7	1.92%
FISHERIES	5	1.37%
LEGAL MEDICINE	5	1.37%
MARINE FRESHWATER BIOLOGY	5	1.37%
MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES	5	1.37%
MATHEMATICS	5	1.37%
ZOOLOGY	4	1.10%

Citation Report 2008-2009:

EFSA published **921** scientific outputs during this period

Cited Published Items in Each Year



Citations Each Year

Results found: **843**

Sum of the Times Cited: **4,068**

Citing Articles: **3,214**

h-index : **22**

Publication Years	Record Count	% of 843
2009	525	62.28%
2008	318	37.72%

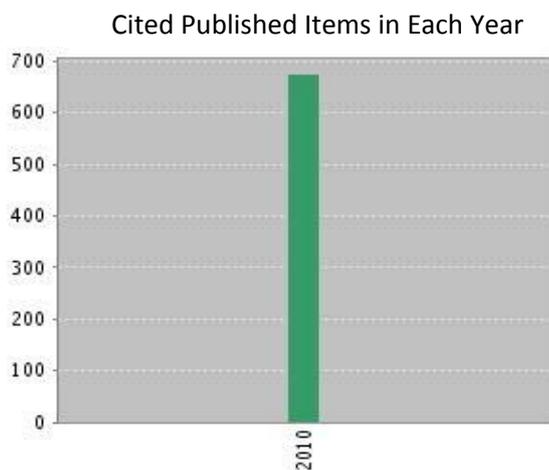
Subject area of e-journals citing EFSA scientific work (first 20 records)

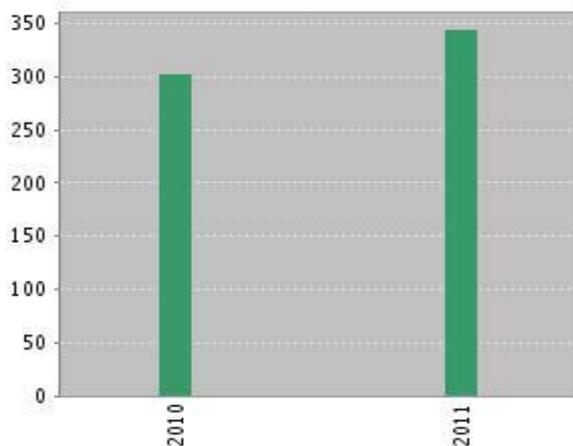
Subject Areas	Record Count	% of 843
FOOD SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY	270	32.03%
TOXICOLOGY	181	21.47%
VETERINARY SCIENCES	150	17.79%
AGRICULTURE	116	13.76%
CHEMISTRY	114	13.52%
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ECOLOGY	77	9.13%
MICROBIOLOGY	71	8.42%
BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	50	5.93%
PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY	46	5.46%
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	38	4.51%
NUTRITION DIETETICS	36	4.27%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	31	3.68%
BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	30	3.56%
LEGAL MEDICINE	18	2.14%
PARASITOLOGY	13	1.54%
ENGINEERING	11	1.31%
IMMUNOLOGY	11	1.31%
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	9	1.07%
MARINE FRESHWATER BIOLOGY	9	1.07%
ZOOLOGY	9	1.07%

Citation Report 2010:

Remark: for this year the data are not complete because the database’s publisher is still updating the electronic archive due to a migration from the old e-database platform to the new one.

EFSA published 516 scientific outputs during this period.





Citations in Each Year

Results found: **674**

Sum of the Times Cited: **579**

Citing Articles: **3,214**

h-index : **7**

Subject Areas	Record Count	% of 674
FOOD SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY	232	34.42%
TOXICOLOGY	136	20.18%
CHEMISTRY	95	14.10%
VETERINARY SCIENCES	89	13.21%
AGRICULTURE	70	10.39%
MICROBIOLOGY	66	9.79%
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ECOLOGY	56	8.31%
PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY	40	5.94%
NUTRITION DIETETICS	37	5.49%
BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	32	4.75%
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	31	4.60%
BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	28	4.15%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	23	3.41%
MARINE FRESHWATER BIOLOGY	14	2.08%
ENGINEERING	12	1.78%
FISHERIES	12	1.78%
LEGAL MEDICINE	12	1.78%
IMMUNOLOGY	6	0.89%
PEDIATRICS	6	0.89%
PLANT SCIENCES	6	0.89%

Number of downloads¹⁰:

The EFSA Journal has been officially published starting from **December 2009**.

The correct count of downloads of EFSA scientific outputs can only be considered after that date: in fact before there was a different software with a different system of keeping track of statistical data (you could not distinguish the download e.g. of an agenda of the Management Board from the download of a scientific output).

The number of downloads of single EFSA outputs is **1,249,162** for the period **December 2009 – April 2011**, as the following chart shows:

Year	tot
2009	9,491
2010	793,444
2011	446,227
	1,249,162

The following chart represents the number of subscriptions to the EFSA Journal Newsletter from **January 2010 till April 2011** broken down into subdivisions by typology of subscriber and language:

EFSA Journal					
Subscriptions		DE	EN	FR	IT
		Total	Total	Total	Total
Industry/consultant		96	1315	110	91
Media		17	78	19	7
NGO/consumer group		3	59	4	1
Other		36	330	26	55
Private citizen/consumer		21	156	17	35
Public authority		42	487	22	17
Scientist/academia		52	711	52	61
	Sum:	267	3136	250	267

¹⁰ Data supplied by the Web Team – Communications Directorate