11th Scientific Colloquium on acrylamide carcinogenicity – new evidence in relation to dietary exposure

Introduction to EFSA

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EFSA’s Mission

- Provide *science based* risk assessments supporting Risk Management related to food/feed safety
- Provide *scientific* and technical *advice* on all matters within these fields
- *Communicate* all findings publicly (communication task is shared with EC/MS)
EFSA panels
- Generic opinions

• Panel on Plant Health (PLH)
• Panel on Plant protection products and their residues (PPR)
• Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)
• Panel on contaminants in the food chain (CONTAM)
• Panel on biological hazards (BIOHAZ)

• Scientific Committee (SC)
EFSA Panels
- mainly opinions on applications

- Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)
- Panel on additives and products or substances used in animal feed (FEEDAP)
- Panel on additives, flavourings, processing aids and materials in contact with food (AFC):
  - Panel on food additives and nutrients sources added to food (ANS)
  - Panel on food contact materials, enzymes, flavourings and processing aids (CEF)
- Panel on dietetic products, nutrition and allergies (NDA)
Comprising:

- Data collection and exposure Unit (DATEX)
- Zoonosis Unit
- Assessment methodology Unit (AMU)
- Pesticides risk assessment Unit (PRAPeR)
- Scientific cooperation Unit (SCO)
- Emerging risks Unit (EMRISK)
Activities of the CONTAM Panel

• To deliver scientific opinions and advice on contaminants in food and feed, associated areas and undesirable substances such as natural toxicants, mycotoxins and residues of non-authorised substances not covered by another Panel

• To respond to emerging issues in the area of contaminants, if needed in a fast manner

• To apply current risk assessment methods such as benchmark dose modelling, margin of exposure calculations and risk-benefit analysis, if needed, in its risk assessments
An EFSA Colloquium is

- An interactive event rather than a passive listening to lectures
- A platform for scientists to have in-depth discussions on scientific approaches and methods available and tools and data needed for conducting a scientific assessments
- An event to explore opportunities and limitations for defining a common understanding of the current state-of-the-art in scientific progress and limitations and
- An opportunity to define further (research) needs
An EFSA Colloquium is not:

- An attempt to agree on the details of a preferred strategy or approach, if any
- An attempt to finalise a blueprint for the work ahead of us
- A “who is right and who is wrong” discussion
• The outcome of epidemiological studies relating acrylamide dietary exposure and human cancer risk can vary

• Impact of biomarkers on the risk assessment of acrylamide from an exposure and a mode of action point of view

• Is there any recent evidence related to the genotoxic and non-genotoxic modes of action of acrylamide and its metabolites?

• What is the current situation on dietary exposure to acrylamide in Europe?
A free and open debate should be the basis to discuss the state-of-the-art on acrylamide carcinogenicity
Thank you for sharing your views with EFSA.

Thank you for being frank, open and constructive.