







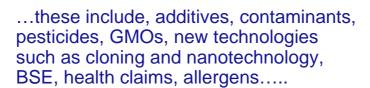
### What is EFSA's remit?



### " From farm to fork"



- Nutrition
- Animal health and welfare
- Plant protection and plant health



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### What are EFSA's core values?



### 4 core values for EFSA's activities:

- > Openness and transparency
- > Excellence in science
- > Independence
- > Responsiveness





**EFSA's aim**: to be globally recognised as the European reference body for risk assessment



### **Management Board – its role**



- To ensure EFSA functions effectively and efficiently
- To establish budget, agree work programmes and monitor implementation
- To ensure EFSA stays within remit of Founding Regulation
- To appoint Executive Director, Scientific Committee, Article 36 Organisations and Panels
- To audit EFSA's operations

## Management Board – its Members





Management Board Members
outside the Palazzo Ducale in Parma

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### **Advisory Forum**



### Composition

- Representatives from national food safety authorities/bodies with role similar to EFSA
- One representative per Member State,
- European Commission as observer
- Special invitees (accession countries, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland)



### **EFSA's Scientific Panels**



- Nine Scientific Panels (10 by May 2008)
- Independent scientists selected based on their proven scientific excellence
- Mandatory commitment of independence
- Declaration of Interest

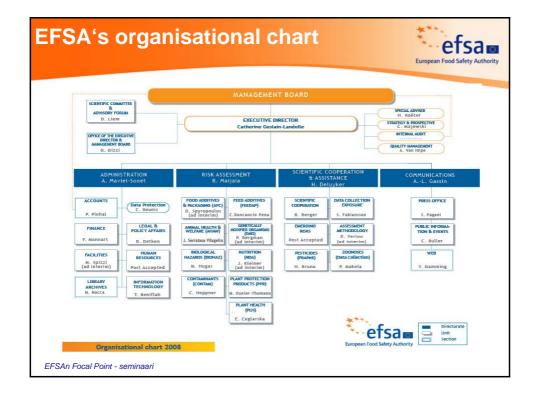


### **Executive Director**



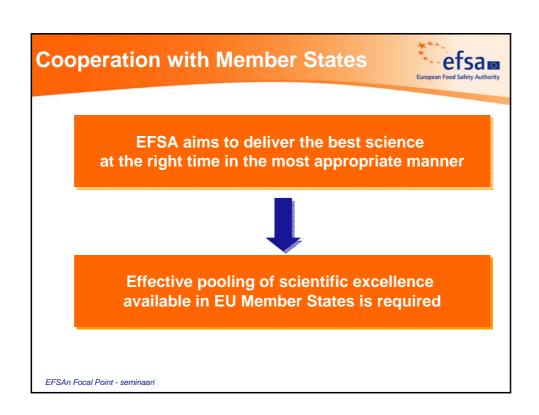
### Catherine Geslain-Lanéelle

- EU-wide call for applications
- Appointed in July 2006 for 5 years
- Legal representative of EFSA
- Responsible for:
  - day-to-day management
  - defining and implementing work programme& budget priorities
  - all staff matters





# EFSA's partners: • European Commission • European Parliament • Member States • Stakeholders (e.g. consumer groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), industry)



### **Scientific Cooperation**



### **Critical for:**

- Appropriate allocation of resources against priorities
- Better co-ordination of work programmes to avoid duplication of activities
- Early identification and analysis of emerging risks
- Increased coherence in scientific risk assessment and communications

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### **Milestones**



- Basis: Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 (EFSA's founding Regulation)
- External evaluation of EFSA and following recommendations by the Management Board
- EFSA "Declaration of intent" signed by Advisory Forum Members (Sept. 2006)
- Stategy for Cooperation and Networking (introducing the concept of FP, Dec. 2006)
- Creation of Focal Points (start 2007)

### What are Focal Points?



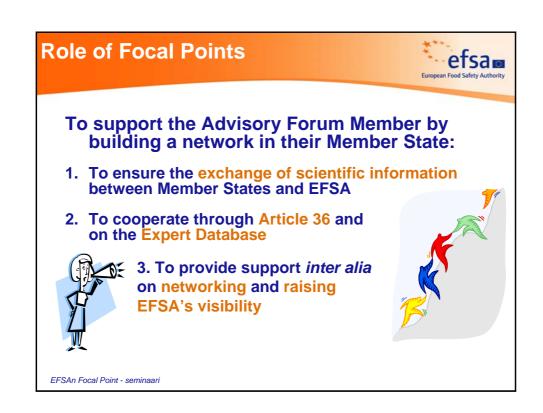


- Interface between EFSA and Member States
- Individual person or institution
- Established by Member States, nominated by Permanent Representations
- Official contact person invited to FP meetings



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# Status on Focal Point Agreements: > 22 signed > All to be complete by summer 2008 > EEA/EFTA countries invited to nominate Focal Points





### **Specific Meeting Objectives**



- To become (better) acquainted with one another
- To exchange views and experiences on Focal Point tasks
- To discuss financial issues and reporting
- To discuss and develop ideas for future cooperation



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### **Key Recommendations**



- To develop a table of Focal Point tasks with practical examples
- To develop further Communications activities, including FP web pages
- To create a Working Group on the Exchange of Scientific Information



### **Information Exchange Platform**



<u>Aim:</u> To facilitate the exchange of scientific

information between Member States + EFSA:

### **Set up a Focal Point Working Group**

- To involve Member States from the beginning;
- To gather experiences, views, etc.



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### Article 36



**Article 36** 

list

### **Article 36 of EFSA's Founding Regulation states:**

**EFSA** "...shall promote the European networking of organisations operating in the fields within the Authority's mission."



List of competent organisations established

### These may undertake work on behalf of EFSA, e.g.:

- · collecting data;
- preparatory work for development of scientific opinions;
- other scientific and technical support,
   e.g. on emerging issues and crisis situations.

## Article 36 – how is the list established



- Member States' Permanent Representations formally propose organisations for the list
- Information on the organisations are provided via a questionnaire
- EFSA assesses the questionnaires and prepares a document for the decision of the Managament Board
- The Managament Board decides
- The list is to be reviewed in regular intervals.

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## Support from Focal Points – Article 36



 To provide ideas of scientific activities under Article 36 work-programme;



- To provide advice on the match between planned calls and the Article 36 organisations;
- To stimulate Article 36 organisations to apply;
- To act as the interface between EFSA and the Article 36 organisations regarding changes to the organisations on the list.

# Aims of the Expert Database: To establish a searchable database of scientific experts to support the Scientific Panels, Advisory Forum, EFSA's Scientific Directorates and other Expert WG To allow the use of the Expert Database by external users (e.g. Advisory Forum Members)

## To provide feedback on the Expert Database during the testing stage and after its launch To disseminate information on the database, including its purpose and scope To actively stimulate national experts to apply

**Support from Focal Points –** 

### **Looking Ahead**



- Focal Point work has started in nearly all Member States.
- Focal Points are building up networks.
- With the help of such networks, Focal Points and EFSA together will further improve the Scientific Cooperation between Member States and with EFSA in the area of food safety.
- Advisory Forum will review the Focal Points' work at the end of the year.

