SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
117th Plenary meeting

5-6 February 2024
9:00-17:30 / 9:00-16.15
MINUTES - Agreed on 26 February 2024

EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

Location: Teleconference

Attendees:

- **Panel Members:**
  Simon MORE, Vasileios BAMPIDIS, Diane BENFORD, Susanne HOUGAARD BENNEKOU, Claude BRAGARD, Thorhallur HALLDORSSON, Antonio HERNÁNDEZ-JEREZ, Kyriaki MACHERA, Josef SCHLATTER, Dieter SCHRENK, Kostas KOUTSOUMANIS, Claude LAMBRÉ, Ewen MULLINS, Søren SAXMOSE NIELSEN, Dominique TURCK, Maged YOUNES.
- **Hearing experts:**
  Frédéric Debode, F. Javier Moreno, Marianne Chemaly (for item 5.1)
  Jean-Charles Leblanc (for agenda item 4.3).
- **European Commission:**
  Athanasios RAIKOS (1st day); Eleni GKANA (2nd day)

  Panagiotis DASKALEROS (for item 6.3)
- **EFSA:**
  Executive Director: Bernhard URL (only day 1 until coffee break and in the afternoon)

  Head of Department ENABLE - Nikolaos KRIZ

  Head of Department ASSESS – Guilhem DE SEZE

  Chief Scientist: Carlos DAS NEVES

  Methodology and Scientific Support (MESE) Unit: Claudia RONCANCIO PEÑA, Daniela MAURICI, Maria BASTAKI, Maria Chiara ASTUTO, Lucian FARCAL, Irene CATTANEO, Petra GERGELOVA, Marios GEORGIADIS, Alicia PAINI; Francesca RIOLO; Fulvio BARIZZONE.

  BIOHAW Unit: Andrea GERVELMEYER

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants.

2. Adoption of agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes.

3. Declarations of Interest of Panel members

In accordance with EFSA's Policy on Independence[1] and the Decision of the Executive Director on Competing Interest Management[2,] EFSA screened the Annual Declarations of Interest filled out by the Working Group members invited to the present meeting. No Conflicts of Interest related to the

[1] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/corporate_publications/files/policy_independence.pdf
[2] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/corporate_publications/files/competing_interest_management_17.pdf

issues discussed in this meeting have been identified during the screening process, and no interests were declared orally by the members at the beginning of this meeting.

4. Scientific outputs submitted for discussion/adoption

4.1 Draft guidance on risk benefit assessment (EFSA-Q-2022-00211)

The SC was presented with the draft updated guidance on the risk-benefit assessment of foods for discussion and possible endorsement for public consultation. The updated guidance includes recommendations for transparent and structured identification and prioritisation of risks and benefits for inclusion in an assessment, as well as qualitative and quantitative approaches for risk and benefit characterisation and integration. Comments provided in the draft were discussed. Questions raised during the discussion of the document were addressed or were noted for the working group to consider at its next meeting.

The SC praised the working group for the quality of the document and endorsed the draft guidance for public consultation, subject to a few clarifications and suggested revisions. The public consultation will be launched by the end of February for a period of 6 weeks. Finalisation of the guidance is expected by the summer.

4.2 Draft guidance on Epidemiological studies EFSA-Q-2019-00200

The SC was presented with the draft Scientific Committee guidance on appraising and integrating evidence from epidemiological studies for use in EFSA's scientific assessments for discussion and possible endorsement for public consultation. Based on the feedback received at the last SC plenary meeting, the document had been updated by addressing comments as well as adding alternative approaches for dose response modelling and a brief section on the use of uncertainty factors for risk characterization using evidence from human epidemiological studies. The SC endorsed the draft guidance for public consultation, subject to a few clarifications and suggested revisions. The public consultation will be launched by end of February for a period of 6 weeks. It is expected that the guidance document will be submitted to the SC for consideration for adoption at the SC plenary meeting at the end of May 2024.

4.3 Draft Opinion on Fluoride

The SC was presented with the draft sections of the Opinion seeking preliminary endorsement for public consultation, for only the parts covering Introduction, Interpretation of terms of reference, Methods of Fluoride Analysis and Exposure Assessment of the EFSA draft Scientific opinion on fluoride in food and drinking water (EFSA-Q-2021-00358). The draft section on "Methods of Fluoride Analysis" presents methods developed for the detection and determination of fluoride in food and beverages, drinking water, dental care products and biological matrices that are most relevant to the assessment.

The draft section on Exposure Assessment presents data, methodologies and outcome of the fluoride total aggregated exposure assessment, which includes exposure from dietary (food and drinking water) and non-dietary sources. Input from ECHA, on fluoridated materials which are used in water transport pipes and which come in contact with drinking water, and from EMA, on the use of F-containing oral tablets, was considered and included in this section.

The SC provided comments on the different sections of the draft opinion. Due to the extensive comments received, it was decided to continue the discussion on the sections of "Methods of Fluoride Analysis" and "Exposure Assessment" at the next SC Plenary. The WG Fluoride will consider the feedback received and will finalise the other sections of the Opinion, with the aim to present the final draft of the Opinion at the April SC Plenary for possible endorsement for public consultation.

5. Other scientific topic for discussion

5.1 Update on ongoing work on Biomarkers of effect

The SC was provided with an update on the ongoing activities of the biomarkers of effect project (EFSA-Q-2023-00583), implemented with the support of a WG of experts established under the Methodology and Scientific Support (MESE) Unit.

In the initial phase, the WG develops a feasibility study including several aspects related to the definition and description of biomarkers of effect and the overall scope of the future guidance. The long-term goal is to develop a horizontal guidance to support the risk assessors and to achieve internationally agreed guidance by establishing consultation and co-creation mechanisms with relevant EU agencies and international organisations. In parallel, a mapping study is also developed, aiming to support the WG with information following the review of initiatives and knowledge related to biomarkers of effect. In addition, EFSA has launched a survey to raise awareness regarding this project and to collect input from stakeholders on the biomarkers of effect topic.

The SC members appreciated the progress so far in the project and provided feedback, further comments and suggestions. These refer to various aspects, e.g. additional examples of biomarkers and refinement of the current list compiled by the WG, terminology used, challenges related to characteristics of biomarkers such as the specificity, sensitivity, progression, reversibility, human relevance, etc., as well as the validation and uncertainty. The discussions also covered the challenges related to the (quantitative) relationship between a biomarker of effect and the adverse outcome.

As a next step, the WG will continue developing the Scientific Report that will describe these aspects, with the aim to prepare a draft document ready for discussion during the next SC plenary meeting in April 2024.

5.2 Outcome of the grant(s) on Microbiome

The SC was presented with an overview of the results of the 2 grants on microbiome.

Grant 1: Impact Microbiome In Assessment (RIMICIA) project: Roadmap for the integration of gastro-intestinal (GI) tract microbiomes (human and domestic animal) in risk assessments under EFSA's remit

The SC was provided with an overview of the results of the grant. An external report is going to be published by the end of February presenting the results of the work. This project has performed a comprehensive and critical assessment of the evidence-based research about: i) the impact of dietary compounds in the human and some domestic animals (i.e., poultry, ruminants and pigs) gut microbiome; ii) the most representative in vitro and in vivo models of the human gut microbiota currently used in microbiome research studies; and iii) the methodology used to measure changes in the microbiota.

This project has also gathered and appraised information about the exposure to a series of dietary xenobiotics that may cause oxidative damage and inflammation in the gut, as well as on how this exposure may affect the host gastrointestinal tract architecture and/or organisation, such as disruption of the intestinal barrier, enhancement of bacteria and bacterial products translocation into the circulation, and immune cell toxicity in humans and domestic animals. However, research studies are generally scarce on the structure-function relationship, the underlying mechanisms of the host-microbiome interactions and dose-dependent effects.

Based on the collected information, a roadmap for action has been proposed encompassing a prioritization strategy targeting dietary compounds with potential for disrupting the gut microbiome composition which are increasingly present in modern and westernised diets (e.g., additives, chemical contaminants) and an explanation as to why the safety assessment of these compounds could benefit from gut microbiome data integration in the future.

A multidisciplinary research strategy has also been proposed to provide key information to fill knowledge and methodology gaps. At a later stage, this research strategy could also provide useful information for developing policy actions aiming at the elaboration of decision frameworks for the future incorporation of gut microbiome data into specific guidelines in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) or other international test guidelines and, ultimately, into regulatory programs.

Grant 2: Roadmap for the integration of environmental microbiomes in risk assessments under EFSA's remit

The SC was provided with an overview of the results of the grant. The scientific interest in the use of environmental microbiome data for risk assessment is rapidly growing, as exemplified by various EFSA opinions. In the absence of official regulatory guidelines on how to integrate environmental microbiomes in risk assessment, the aims of the project were to analyse whether microbiome studies can be used for such purposes, and to propose a roadmap for the integration of environmental microbiomes in risk assessments under EFSA's remit. The report identifies current gaps (in terms of knowledge and from a technical point of view) and barriers that might delay the implementation of the methods and offers recommendations for standardised (multi-)omics techniques for risk assessment purposes. The project main findings identified five priorities: (i) defining the core microbiome (what it encompasses and what it is made of, including the identification of bioindicators) to assess the impact of any type of disturbance; (ii) standardising methodologies and protocols, from sampling to interpretation, to guarantee comparability of analyses; (iii) developing tools to facilitate interpretation; (iv) collecting microbiome-based data in shared, curated and maintained databases; and (v) setting up a European Network of Microbiome Laboratories to reach an agreement on how to standardise microbiome studies, to facilitate interactions between researchers and access to data or samples, and to actively include multiple stakeholders in discussions involving environmental microbiomes and risk assessment.

There are both short- and longer-term priorities, all of which highlight the need to mobilise collaboratively different agencies or institutions, as well as environmental microbiome research. The roadmap also points out the need for capacity building and training, for acceptance of this emerging technology, and communication issues. These recommendations will hopefully contribute to the elaboration of widely accepted guidelines in the regulatory framework EFSA is dealing with.

6. Feedback from the Scientific Panels/EFSA/EC

6.1 Ongoing work-programme of the Panel on Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)

The chair of the BIOHAZ Panel, Kostas Koustoumanis, presented an update on the main ongoing activities and achievements. Areas of competence are: food-borne diseases due to biological agents, antimicrobial resistance, food hygiene, food microbiology, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), animal-by products (ABP) and respective processing

methods, decontamination of products of animal origin. The activity on TSE will be transferred to the Animal Health Animal Welfare panel (AHAW) from July 2024, however close liaison for food safety aspects is assured.

After briefly presenting the main outputs adopted and endorsed by the BIOHAZ Panel in the last year, the BIOHAZ Panel chair focused on ongoing activities.

Several activities resulting in different outputs (completed/to be completed) related to water used in processing of fruits and vegetables are ongoing, including the identification of microbiological hazards associated with use of water in processing and handling of fresh/frozen fruits and vegetables and herbs (ffFVHs), possible intervention strategies (water disinfection treatments, water replenishment rates, good hygiene practices etc.), parameters to assess appropriate microbiological quality. The related mandate is supported by a procurement activity, which included among others the development of case-studies in industrial settings.

In the area of food hygiene, ongoing activities cover public health aspects of *Vibrio* related to consumption of seafood (with deadline June 2024) and parasites in fishery products (with deadlines in March and December 2024). The BIOHAZ Panel is closely collaborating with the CEP Panel for the delivery of scientific outputs related to the removal of microbial contamination from the surface of products of animal origin. In addition, it is providing expertise in reviewing the work of an EFSA working group on the evaluation of an Australian microbiological monitoring system for beef and sheep meat exported to the EU.

In the area of TSE and ABP, activities are ongoing for assessing the BSE risk posed by ruminant collagen and gelatine other than derived from hides and skins (deadline June 2024) and for assessing an application on an alternative method for composting category 3 ABP.

The BIOHAZ Panel chair highlighted some expected future mandates, including a self-task mandate in the area of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), related in particular to carbapenemase-producing bacteria in the food chain.

Collaboration with several other units and panels are ongoing as for example:

- CEP Panel (decontamination of products of animal origin, as mentioned above)
- FEEDCO, FIP, NIF, PREV / MESE Units for the Qualified Presumption of Safety approach (QPS)
- MESE Unit, for the implementation of uncertainty analysis in scientific assessments and protocol development
- KNOW Unit, in relation to emerging biological risks
- BIOMO Team on the use of data on food-borne pathogens from EU Summary Reports

Close connection is ensured with other EU agencies: ECDC, EMA, EEA, especially in the field of AMR.

6.2 Ongoing work of the Panel Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM)

The chair of the Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain, Dieter Schrenk, provided an overview of the recent and on-going activities and achievements. The CONTAM Panel and the EFSA CONTAM Team provide scientific advice on contaminants in the food chain and undesirable substances such as natural toxins, mycotoxins and residues of unauthorised substances mainly through generic mandates. Ten WGs were established in 2023 to cover

the mandates received. In 2023, nine Opinions were adopted, 4 public consultations were launched, and 3 Scientific Reports finalised. Among the 9 scientific Opinions adopted, the opinion on polybrominated diphenyl either (PBDEs) in food, published in January 2024 (link here) belongs to a series of 6 risk assessments on brominated flame retardants (BFRs), and it is an update of the previous EFSA Opinion published in 2011. In the Opinion, neurodevelopmental effects on behaviour and reproductive/developmental effects were considered critical, and the risk assessment concluded that it is likely that the current dietary exposure to PBDEs in the European population raises a health concern.

Another important Opinion published January 2024 is the one on inorganic arsenic in food (publication here) where the CONTAM Panel confirmed the conclusion of its previous assessment in 2009, that current exposure to inorganic arsenic raises a health concern for this environmental contaminant.

Regarding the work programme 2024-2025, the Panel chair listed a series of ongoing activities, namely:

- Risk related to the presence of Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) in feed and food
- Risk related to the presence of small organoarsenic species in food
- Risk related to the presence of complex organoarsenic species in food
- Combined exposure to iAs and organoarsenic species in food
- Update of the Opinion on Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) and its derivatives in food
- Update of the Opinion on Brominated Phenols and their derivatives in food
- Update of the Opinion on Emerging and Novel BFRs in food
- Combined exposure to BFRs in food

New mandates are expected that will be addressed by establishing ad-hoc CONTAM Panel Working Groups to develop the risk assessments during the course of 2024.

In relation to cross-panel activities, the CONTAM Panel is exploring the possibility to update/refine the animal consumption data used in the CONTAM Opinions that assess the risk related to the presence of contaminants in feed, and is also discussing the use of experimental animal data to derive safe levels for food-producing and non-food producing animals, considering the Feed Additives maximum safe concentration in feed for Targets Species (FACTS) calculator applied by the FEEDAP Panel.

6.3 Overview of the architecture of EFSA's guidance portfolio:

- **Proposal for way forward for nano guidance docs revision:**

The SC was provided with an overview of the proposed way forward for EFSA's Nano Guidances update. Following the publication of the EFSA Guidance on Particle – Technical Requirements[3] and the Guidance for the risk assessment of nanomaterials[4] in 2021, the cross-cutting Working Group on Nanotechnologies worked to support Panels and Units to promote their smooth and harmonised implementation. During these years of implementation and application to practical cases, various elements for improvement were identified. Furthermore, the knowledge developed from the EFSA Project on the use

[3] EFSA Scientific Committee, 2021. Guidance on technical requirements for regulated food and feed product applications to establish the presence of small particles including nanoparticles. EFSA Journal 2021;19(8):6769, 48 pp. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6769
[4] EFSA Scientific Committee, 2021. Guidance on risk assessment of nanomaterials to be applied in the food and feed chain: human and animal health. EFSA Journal 2021;19(8):6768, 111 pp. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6768

of New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) for the hazard assessment of nanofibres[5,6] and the ongoing EFSA NAMs4NANO Project[7] will be used to integrate further recommendations on the use of NAMs for addressing nanoscale considerations.

An overview of the proposed roadmap for guidance update was presented, structured in short, medium and long term plans. In the short-term, the update should include clarification on the structure and requirements, providing clear indications for applicants and EFSA risk assessors. Furthermore, an increase in engagement activities should be foreseen to strength international cooperation in the light of the One Substance One Assessment (OSOA) strategy and to foster interaction with Stakeholders. In the medium term, additional scientific updates could be included, while in the long term the results of the EFSA NAMs4NANO Project incorporated.

Further elements for possible improvement will be collected from targeted Surveys to the NanoNetwork (EU Member States, Sister Agencies & ExtraEU Partners), EFSA Panels & Units and Stakeholders.

Following the presentation, DG SANTE expressed appreciation for the work carried out by EFSA particularly in the context of the Guidance on Particle – Technical Requirement, mandated by the EC with the aim to assess the safety of conventional materials containing nanoparticles which do not meet the definition of engineered nanomaterial. DG SANTE agreed with a guidance update with the recommendation to increase clarity in the requirements for applicants and communicate clear timelines for the update, ensuring an adequate transition period.

- **Next steps on uncertainty guidance**

The SC was provided with an overview of the status of revision of the Guidance on Uncertainty Analysis (UA) in Scientific Assessments.

The Guidance was implemented since 2018 and in the second half of 2022 an assessment of the status of the document was initiated.
The assessment took into consideration three sources of information: i) a Survey on Implementation of UA Guidance administered to SC/Panel Experts and EFSA Scientific Staff; ii) a Prioritisation exercise among Members of the Cross Cutting (CC) WG on Uncertainty on specific topics to be considered for possible update of the Guidance; and iii) the Feedback from Members of the CC WG on Uncertainty on lessons learnt in the implementation of UA Guidance. The findings were collected and analysed. Overall, positive feedback was provided; critical aspects of the guidance and of its implementation were considered to be respectively user friendliness and the time needed for the uncertainty assessment. It was agreed that there is no need of major revisions of the document that could be integrated with specific topics that have been ranked by the WG on Uncertainty.

[5] Vincentini O, Blier AL, Bogni A, Brun M, Cecchetti S, De Battistis F, Denis S, Etienne-Mesmin L, Ferraris F, Sirio Fumagalli F, Hogeveen K, Iacoponi F, Moracci G, Raggi A, Siciliani L, Stanco D, Verleysen E, Fessard V, Mast J, Blanquet-Diot S, Bremer-Hoffmann S, Cubadda F, 2023. EFSA Project on the use of New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) for the hazard assessment of nanofibres. Lot 1, nanocellulose oral exposure: gastrointestinal digestion, nanofibres uptake and local effects. EFSA supporting publication 2023: 20(9):EN-8258. 49 pp. https://doi.org/10.2903/sp.efsa.2023.EN-8258

[6] Italiani P, Paulis M, De Luca AC, Corteggio A, Mangini M, Mantero S, Villa A, Boraschi D and Cassani B, 2023. EFSA Pilot Project on NAMs for the hazard assessment of nanofibers. Lot 2: 'Exploring the use of gut-on-a-chip models for risk assessments of nanofibers'. EFSA supporting publication 2023: 20(11):EN-8230. 85 pp. https://doi.org/10.2903/sp.efsa.2023.EN-8230

[7] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/art36grants/article36/gpefsamese202201-nams4nano-integration-new-approach-methodologies-results

The MESE Unit will organise a workshop with DG SANTE in the second quarter of 2024 to follow up on the findings of the survey and to agree on the possible way forward. Furthermore, the unit will discuss internally the possibility to implement UA decision steps already within the initial process of mandate negotiation. The goal is to provide a plan on the activities related to UA to be discussed with the SC within the current mandate.

- **Next steps on guidance on default values**

The SC was provided with an overview of the different steps undertaken with regard to a revision of the Guidance on default values published in 2012 (link here). The most relevant outcomes of the in-house survey and additional considerations raised by the Task Force group were summarised. The presentation tackled several issues and default values that have been proposed through the in-house survey and by the Task Force group as possibly to be included in the updated guidance. In addition, it was confirmed by different EFSA Panels that there are several reference values routinely used in their risk assessment, which are not referenced in the current guidance and would be very helpful if those could be included in one harmonised document.
Based on the information presented, the SC expressed a preference to re-open and revise the guidance.

The proposal to set up a small WG dealing with a revision and tentative timelines were presented. Ideally, a preparatory work including mandate negotiation, could be performed within the mandate of the current SC, and the WG could start once the new SC will be appointed in the second half of the year. The tentative timeframe was defined as 15 months, including public consultation.

- **Revision of the guidance on the margin of exposure**

The proposal for the revision of the SC opinion on the risk assessment of substances that are both genotoxic and carcinogenic (in short here the margin of exposure-MoE opinion) published in 2005 (link here) was presented to the SC. The presentation summarised the points raised in previous meetings by the CONTAM (2021) and the FEEDAP (2022) Panels, to discuss the possible re-opening of the opinion to update it. EFSA proposed to develop a scoping paper that would provide clear guidance on the need for the revision of the document, including references to existing similar documents, providing overview of similar approaches used in other EU agencies or Member States competent authorities. Reflection on more recent developments in the area should also be part of the scoping paper that would, in the end, provide a clear overview to take an informative decision on the possible way forward for the update of the guidance. A first draft of this document will be presented at the next SC meeting (April 2024). The SC welcomed the proposal.

In parallel, NAMs to achieve an in vitro-MoE, could be explored and included. While a future prospective paragraph could be included on new emerging NAMs, no real guidance will be provided on this point.

6.4 Discussion on Scientific Committee 2024-2025 Work programme

The SC was provided with an overview of the project on the EFSA Architecture of guidance portfolio. The project is going to map different aspects of the guidance lifecycle, considering

the different types of guidance that EFSA has developed in the last 20 years (e.g. guidance documents, guidelines, note to the guidance etc), the different target audience of each guidance (e.g. risk assessors, applicants, data providers), the visibility of guidance on the EFSA website and in the EFSA Journal. The project aims to harmonise and bring more clarity in the area of guidance documents, developing for example clear criteria and templates for guidance targeting applicants and guidance targeting risk assessors. A Target Operating Model (vision and opportunities for simplification, cross-fertilisation and enhanced coherence) for cross-cutting and sectoral guidance will be developed, including the possibility for the co-creation of guidance (e.g. pilot project for the development of the guidance on the Biomarkers of Effect). A roadmap will be drafted for the creation of an EU library of guidance documents, involving also MSs and other EU agencies.

The presentation focussed also on how to ensure a timely mechanism for the integration of cross-cutting guidance documents into sectoral guidance. Consideration was given to joining forces in the development of guidance covering more than one sector, as for example like in the ongoing work for developing a guidance on the characterisation of microorganisms.

In addition, the aspect of communication and visibility of guidance on the EFSA website will need further refinement, also making sure that the work-programme for the revision of cross-cutting and sectoral guidance is clearly visible and accessible on the EFSA website and that the criteria underpinning the need for revision are clearly stated.

The project on guidance architecture foresees also the drafting of a scoping paper before each guidance revision, to better understand the needs, to clearly analyse the area of improvement of each guidance and to plan ahead time and resources for the revision, including better consideration for communication and dissemination. In the end, an open discussion with stakeholders to find the right balance between flexibility and robustness of guidance is envisaged to make sure to develop documents that are fit for purpose.

The presentation was concluded with an overview of the achievements of the SC in 2023 and the draft SC work programme for 2024.

The SC made several comments and suggestions on the presentation that will be considered in the planning of the work. The list of existing cross-cutting guidance in use will be presented at the next plenary to discuss in more detail the possible needs for revision with the aim of preparing an updated list for consideration by the new SC in September 2024.

7. Any other business

7.1 Reflection paper on strategic advisory role of the SC

The chair of the SC presented a draft reflection paper on the role of the Scientific Committee as strategic advisor for EFSA. The paper will be discussed in detail at the next plenary meeting.

7.2 Feedback of VKM of SC work-programme

The SC was informed that the Norwegian Scientific Committee sent comments on the EFSA SC work programme for 2024. The comments will be further discussed internally and possible steps for enhancing collaborations will be proposed and hopefully implemented.

8. Next meeting

The next SC plenary meeting will be held on 10-11 April 2024 via webconference**.**

Acronyms description:

CEP Panel: Food Contact Materials, Enzymes and Processing Aids

FEEDCO: Feed and Contaminants Unit

FIP: Food Ingredients and Packaging Unit

NIF: Nutrition and Food Innovation Unit

PREV: Pesticides Peer Review Unit

MESE: Methodology and Scientific Support Unit

KNOW: Knowledge, Innovation and Partnership Management Unit

BIOMO: Biological Monitoring Team