



EFSA in focus *PLANTS*

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> Key topics

Oak processionary moth may pose risk to plant health

EFSA's Plant Health Panel (PLH) has evaluated a pest risk analysis provided by the UK for the oak processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea processionea* L.). In its scientific opinion the Panel agreed that the insect posed a potential risk to oak trees in southern areas of the UK. The Panel did not support the conclusion that the threat of the pest was major.

The Panel also considered the risk posed by this pest to the whole of the European Union. Based on a review of the scientific literature and consultation with European experts, the Panel concluded that the oak processionary moth may be considered eligible for addition to the EU list of harmful organisms, although a high level of uncertainty regarding the extent of plant health effects was noted.

The oak processionary moth lays eggs on branches of oak trees and its larvae live in groups and form a nest from which they migrate in procession to feed in the canopy of the trees. In addition to their effects on plant health, the caterpillars produce hairs which may cause allergic reactions in humans and animals.



The Panel considered that in the absence of natural barriers the insect may spread by natural dispersal, such as flight, to adjacent areas, and that it could be introduced to new areas by infested oak plants used for planting. Therefore, phytosanitary measures applied to those plants, such as pest surveillance, could reduce the probability of their infesting new areas.

Although currently present in many parts of Europe, the oak processionary moth has

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> STOP PRESS

EFSA publishes its first report on pesticide residues in food

EFSA has published its first annual report on pesticide residues, which provides an overview on the pesticide residues in food observed throughout the EU during 2007 and assesses the exposure of consumers through their diets. The report showed that the majority of the samples complied with the legal maximum residue levels of pesticides and recommended further improvements in the collection of data required for pesticide exposure assessment.

[For more information](#)

not been reported as established in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden or Malta. Factors which limit the establishment of the insect, include the availability of oak and low summer temperatures.

A preliminary climate analysis conducted by the Panel showed that the pest could become established also in southern parts of the most northern Member States. ■

[For more information](#)

Nicotine levels found in wild mushrooms not safe, advises EFSA

The European Commission urgently requested advice following reports of nicotine contamination in samples from the 2008 crop of dried wild mushrooms, mainly from China. EFSA assessed potential exposure and advised that in fresh wild mushrooms, nicotine levels of up to 0.5 mg/kg, the same concentration as found in the contaminated mushrooms, are not safe.

At the time, it was not clear what caused the presence of nicotine in these mushrooms; it could be the use as a pesticide or a number of other factors, such as accidental contamination during the drying process. Eating contaminated wild mushrooms is likely to lead to mild and short-term effects, possibly including increased heart rate, dizziness and headaches.

EFSA established an acute reference dose of 0.0008 mg/kg body weight (b.w.), based on a lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) of 0.0035 mg/kg b.w. for pharmacological effects after the intravenous application of nicotine. To help risk managers establish safe levels protecting consumers, EFSA used existing agreed methodology for setting maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides in food. EFSA proposed 0.036 mg/kg as the concentration of nicotine in fresh wild mushrooms that could be an acceptable MRL. For dried mushrooms a more uniform distribution of the possible contamination could allow

up to 0.13 mg/kg of nicotine when recalculated to a fresh weight basis.

As the assessment was affected by a number of uncertainties and limitations on data available (contamination levels and the consumption of wild mushrooms in Europe), EFSA recommended that the proposed MRL be considered as temporary. The monitoring programme recommended by the Commission will also be useful for deriving a more robust basis for exposure assessment and MRL setting. ■

[For more information.](#)



Ensuring transparency in risk assessments



EFSA's Scientific Committee has adopted recommendations on ensuring transparency in risk assessment to guide the future scientific work of EFSA. They are contained in two opinions, covering the scientific and procedural aspects of risk assessments.

The opinion on the scientific aspects deals with the overarching principles applicable to all of EFSA's scientific outputs. These include general aspects, such as ensuring that risk assessments are understandable and reproducible, and that standardised

procedures and terminology are used in the assessments. The opinion also covers documenting the scope and objectives of the work, describing the data and data sources used, encompassing what data are included/excluded, explaining and justifying the assumptions and the assessment process. In addition, other general principles include considering opinions issued by bodies/committees other than EFSA. Moreover, opinion conclusions should address the terms of reference, should reflect the opinion's scope and objectives, and characterise the risk under consideration.

The opinion covering procedural aspects looks at a range of issues. These include: handling requests for scientific opinions; selecting qualified independent scientists for the assessment; involving stakeholders; confidentiality; procedures for adopting opinions; and revising and updating scientific opinions that are already adopted.

These two opinions form part of EFSA's overall framework of supporting good risk assessment practice. ■

[For more information](#)

Update on EFSA's Scientific Cooperation projects

A key priority for EFSA is mobilising scientific resources throughout Europe. To help drive joint EFSA Member State collaboration, the Authority has established working groups for scientific cooperation (ESCOs) in a number of areas. Participants in ESCO projects include national experts nominated by Member States through the Advisory Forum, members of the Scientific Panels or Scientific Committee, and EFSA's scientific staff .

One of the working groups, covering emerging risks, has built on EFSA's achievements to date to identify and communicate emerging risks. The working group recommended that EFSA complete and validate its overall approach to emerging risks, particularly in relation to data sources and indicators. This included ensuring that EFSA can learn from non-food safety sectors. The Authority should also develop an approach to communicate emerging risks responsibly and establish a fully-functioning network to share data and results with other specialist bodies. In addition, overall awareness of this area should be increased including further research into ways to identify emerging risks.

Another working group looked at fostering harmonised risk assessment approaches in Member States. It recommended in its final report that EFSA and Member States develop so-

called 'country profiles' for a better understanding of how risk assessment is organised in different countries. In addition, risk assessment outputs of national organisations should be made publicly available. With this in mind EFSA developed an Information Exchange Platform to share scientific information between EFSA and Member States. Efforts are also needed to implement quality management tools in the risk assessment process. Within specific scientific areas, they also recommended that risk assessment approaches need to be further harmonised.

Meanwhile, an ESCO working group was created to characterise the potential hazards or benefits of isoflavones from soy or red clover in food and food supplements, following a German request for advice. Isoflavones are natural plant substances. Products containing isoflavones – e.g. soya-based products – are growing in popularity in Europe. However, although they are considered to be part of a healthy diet, there are questions surrounding their health impact. The work of this group should help EFSA decide whether a full risk assessment is required. ■

[For more information.](#)

> Meeting reports

Improved realism in soil risk assessment meeting report soon available

Ispira, Italy, 12-14 May 2009

The Improved Realism in Soil Risk Assessment stakeholder consultation workshop took place at the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispira, Italy from 12-14 May.

The workshop informed stakeholders about ongoing activities on the risk assessment of pesticides in soil being carried out during the revision of the Persistence in Soil and Terrestrial Ecotoxicology Guidance Documents. Feedback from stakeholders about this ongoing work was collected during the event.

The 86 participants at the event came from Member States, agrochemical industry and consulting companies, academia, the JRC and EFSA.

The workshop was organised by EFSA's Plant Protection Products and their Residues (PPR) unit. A report, including the outcome from breakout groups, will be published on EFSA's website soon. ■

SETAC Europe

Gothenburg , Sweden, 31 May - 4 June 2009



EFSA scientists presented their work, organised and chaired a session and presented several posters during the annual meeting of SETAC Europe, Europe's biggest meeting on environmental toxicology and chemistry. The event took place on 31 May - 4 June 2009 in Gothenburg, Sweden. EFSA also organised a stand to raise scientific awareness about EFSA's work and to encourage scientists to sign up to the Authority's database of external scientific experts. EFSA's Scientific Committee and Panels, networks and respective working groups will be able to draw on this database to assist them in their work. Around 2000 participants attended the event. ■

[For more information.](#)

Inaugural plenary meetings of the renewed Scientific Committee and Panel members

Membership of EFSA's Scientific Committee and Panels is re-established every three years. As the mandates of EFSA's Scientific Committee and some Panels were due to expire in summer 2009, EFSA launched a call to renew members. The re-established Scientific Committee and Panels began meeting in summer 2009.

Scientific Committee

Parma, 21-22 July 2009

[List of members](#)

Plant protection products and their residues (PPR)

Parma, 2-3 July 2009

[List of members](#)

Genetically modified organisms (GMO)

Parma, 1-2 July 2009

[List of members](#)

Plant health (PLH)

Parma, 16-17 June 2009

[List of members](#)



The PPR Panel 2009-2013 and staff of the PPR unit

Stakeholder workshop to develop new guidance on pesticide emissions from protected crops

Parma, Italy, 17-19 November 2009

EFSA's Plant Protection Products and their Residues (PPR) unit will run a workshop on the development of a new guidance document on emissions of plant protection products from protected crop systems (e.g. greenhouses and crops grown under cover).

Currently no definition separating the emission of a protected crop application from the emission of a field application exists. Nor is there an agreement on the definitions of individual protected/covered crop systems, like a specific type of greenhouse. Therefore, EFSA is developing an inventory of protected crop systems and emissions from these systems, and will provide guidance on the importance of emission routes, including the circumstances under which they are relevant.

The workshop aims at collecting feedback from Member States regulatory authorities, agrochemical industry representatives,

consulting companies, growers' associations and others during the development of the guidance document. The workshop will update participants about ongoing developments. Break-out groups will discuss specific related topics and the findings will then be presented and discussed.

The meeting is open to all parties interested in the risk assessment of emissions of plant protection products from protected crops. The number of participants is limited to around 50-60. **Registration** is open until 10 August 2009 on EFSA's website. If there are more registrations than free places, experts will be selected based on their expertise in the field, to ensure a balance of representation of different Member States and organisations.

[For more information.](#)

EFSA GMO risk assessment conference

Brussels, 14-15 September 2009

EFSA's conference on GMO risk assessment for human health and the environment will take place in Brussels on 14-15 September 2009.

The aim of the conference is to share knowledge and current best practices in the risk assessment of GMOs. The conference will bring together key European actors in the field of GMOs in order to enhance the understanding of the role of risk assessors in the authorisation process and provide a platform for EFSA to exchange views with the Member States, stakeholders and other participants. Experts in GM risk assessment, representatives from risk assessment authorities in the EU and beyond, EU risk managers, and stakeholders from consumer groups, industry and non-governmental organisations have been invited to the conference.

EFSA is tasked with providing a robust scientific basis for decision makers to help protect consumers from risks in the food chain in Europe. In the field of GMOs, EFSA serves the European Union mainly by providing independent scientific risk assessments on new GMO applications and renewals of existing authorisations for the use of GMOs in the EU. The Authority has developed a range of Guidance Documents to describe its approach to risk assessments, define data requirements for applicants and generally provide guidance on the application process. In delivering its scientific advice, EFSA pursues an active policy of consultation with stakeholders and interested parties. ■

> Publications

Strategic Plan 2009-2013 published as a glossy report

EFSA has published a print version of its Strategic Plan for 2009-2013. The plan, adopted by the Management Board in December 2008, sets out EFSA's medium to long-term strategic direction.

Six key, high-level objectives have been identified in the Plan to

help the Authority set priorities over the coming five years as its work continues to evolve driven by regulatory, environmental, scientific, technological and other global factors. ■

[For the full document.](#)

Scientific cooperation expands and output doubles, shows EFSA's 2008 Annual Report

EFSA's recently-published 2008 Annual Report, underlines how the Authority has matured and continued to grow. The report shows that among EFSA's achievements in 2008, the Authority: doubled its scientific output; significantly expanded scientific cooperation with Member States, and beyond; and launched its 5-year Strategic Plan.

In 2008, EFSA finalised 489 scientific outputs. These included scientific opinions, reports, guidance documents and statements. Two new scientific panels were also created.

Scientific cooperation was further strengthened. Networks grew to include 1,200 experts, 30 national food safety bodies and almost 400 scientific organisations. EFSA Focal Points were established in all 27 EU Member States, and cooperation agreements were signed with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre.

In its Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 EFSA has mapped out its future direction, priorities and organisation to best prepare for the challenges ahead in the medium- and long-term, such as emerging risks, global warming and globalisation. For the first time, the Annual Report will also be made available in all EU official languages in the autumn. ■

[For more information.](#)



Article 36 calls

Article 36 of EFSA's Founding Regulation allows the Authority to financially support projects and activities that contribute to EFSA's mission. This financial support is exclusively given to a list of competent organisations capable of assisting EFSA in its work. The list was drawn up on the basis of nominations made by Member States in an EFSA Management Board decision.

Article 36 call awarded

CFP/EFSA/PPR/2008/02

Impact of metabolic and degradation processes on the toxicological properties of residues of pesticides in food commodities

Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und Ernährungssicherheit GmbH (AGES), (AT)

For all calls awarded.

> Latest mandates received

Mandates accepted: Feb-May 09

Information on all other on-going requests is available in EFSA's [register of questions](#).

Assessment Methodology (AMU)

Hazard characterization of use of dietary isoflavones and isolated isoflavones from soy or red clover in food and food supplements.

Requestor:	EFSA	Deadline:	31-Dec-09
Reception date:	06-Mar-2009		
Question number:	EFSA-Q-2009-00457		

Review of the efficacy under field conditions of notified biocides, compared to sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate

Requestor:	EFSA	Deadline:	15-Apr-08
Reception date:	27-Mar-09		
Question number:	EFSA-Q-2009-00492		

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

Application for authorisation of genetically modified potato AV43-6-G7 for food and feed uses and cultivation submitted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 by AVEBE (EFSA-GMO-NL-2009-69)

Requestor:	The Netherlands
Reception date:	08-Apr-09
Question number:	EFSA-Q-2009-00552

Application for authorisation of genetically modified cotton 281-24-236 x 3006-210-23 x MON88913 for food and feed uses submitted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003, submitted by Mycogen Seeds c/o Dow Agroscience LLC (EFSA-GMO-NL-2009-68)

Requestor:	The Netherlands
Reception date:	19-Mar-09
Question number:	EFSA-Q-2009-00491

Establishment of a legal framework for EFSA GMO's assessment

Requestor:	European Commission	Deadline:	31-Mar-09
Reception date:	27-Feb-09		
Question number:	EFSA-Q-2009-00500		

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

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 27-Feb-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00498
 Deadline: 30-Apr-09

Application for authorisation of genetically modified stacked maize (Bt11 x MIR162 x MIR604 x GA21) submitted under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 (EFSA-GMO-DE-2009-66)

Requestor: Germany
 Reception date: 20-Feb-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00444

Application for authorisation of genetically modified stacked maize (Bt11 x MIR162 x GA21) submitted under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 (EFSA-GMO-DE-2009-67)

Requestor: Germany
 Reception date: 20-Feb-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00414

Application for authorisation of genetically modified BPS-CV127-9 soybean for foods/feeds uses import and processing submitted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 (EFSA-GMO-DE-2009-64)

Requestor: Germany
 Reception date: 15-Feb-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00360

Application for authorisation of genetically modified maize MON89034 x 1507 x NK603 submitted under Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 (EFSA-GMO-NL-2009-65)

Requestor: The Netherlands
 Reception date: 06-Feb-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00413

Plant health (PLH)

Mortality verification of pinewood nematode from high temperature treatment of shavings

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00447
 Deadline: 16-Apr-09

Plant protection products and their residues (PPR)

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Ecotoxicological studies

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 29-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00556
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Physical and chemical properties

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 29-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00619
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Analytical methods

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 29-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00618
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Residues

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 29-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00617
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Fate and behaviour

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 29-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00616
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Toxicological and metabolism studies

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 29-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00615
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Pesticides Risk Assessment and Peer Review (PRAPeR)

EFSA has received requests to:

- Assess MRL applications: 16
 - Advise on certain MRLs: 3
 - Review MRLs for active substances: 27
- http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/ScientificPanels/PRAPER/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178713248967.htm

Pesticide risk assessment and peer review of myclobutanil

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 25-May-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00606
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Risk assessment and peer review of folpet

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 25-May-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00605
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

Pesticide risk assessment and peer review of captan

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 25-May-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00604
 Deadline: 30-Jun-09

2008 Annual Report on Pesticide Residues and other activities

Requestor: EFSA
 Reception date: 24-May-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00601

Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance malathion

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 24-May-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00587
 Deadline: 23-Jul-09

Request for an urgent scientific opinion on the risks for public health due to the presence of nicotine in wild mushrooms

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 27-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00527
 Deadline: 07-May-09

Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance trifluralin

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 24-Apr-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00588
 Deadline: 23-Jul-09

Pesticide risk assessment and peer review of acequinocyl

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 25-Mar-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00487

Application to modify the risk assessment residue definition of glyphosate from “glyphosate” to “glyphosate, N-acetyl glyphosate, AMPA, N-acetyl AMPA” in genetically modified maize grain and soya beans, and in several products of animal origin

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 11-Feb-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00372
 Deadline: 30-Jul-09

Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance triflumizole

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 20-May-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00610

Pesticide risk assessment and peer review of *Spodoptera littoralis* NPV

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 26-Mar-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00507

Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance carbofuran

Requestor: European Commission
 Reception date: 18-Mar-09
 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00496
 Deadline: 16-Jun-09

> Opinions and other documents

List of adopted opinions and other documents per unit: Feb-May 09

Disclaimer: This is not the full list of all EFSA opinions but only those considered relevant to this newsletter. For the full list

Assessment Methodology (AMU)

Request for a scientific opinion on cadmium in food - Toxicokinetic modelling - meta-analysis of dose-effect relationships and the related benchmark dose, heavy metals / cadmium

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00472
 Issued: 20-Mar-09

Defining output-based standards to achieve and maintain *tuberculosis* freedom in farmed deer, with reference to member states of the European Union

Article in Elsevier Preventive Veterinary Medicine
 Authors : Simon J. More a,*, Angus R. Cameron b, Matthias Greiner c, Richard S. Clifton-Hadley d, Sandra Correia Rodeia e, Douwe Bakker f, Mo D. Salman g, J. Michael Sharp h, Fabrizio De Massis e, Alicia Aranaz i, M. Beatrice Boniotti j, Alessandra Gaffuri k, Per Have e, Didier Verloo e, Michael Woodford l, Martin Wierupm
 Received 15-Jul-08
 Accepted 26-Mar-09

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

Public consultation on the updated guidance document for the risk assessment of genetically modified plants and derived food and feed

Question number: EFSA-Q-2003-005E
 Adopted: 07-May-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/ContentServer?_charset_=utf-8&pagename=efsaSearch&st=EFSA-Q-2003-005E

Opinion on a request from the European Commission related to the enzyme preparation of trade name 'Econase XT P/L (endo-1,4-beta xylanase) as a feed additive for chickens and turkeys for fattening, chickens reared for laying, turkeys reared for breeding and piglets (weaned)

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-775
 Adopted: 21-Apr-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902493388.htm

Application for the placing on the market of the insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant genetically modified maize MON88017, for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Monsanto (EFSA-GMO-CZ-2005-27)

Question number: EFSA-Q-2005-280
 Adopted: 21-Apr-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902517555.htm

Application for the placing on the market of the insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant genetically modified maize 1507 x 59122, for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Mycogen Seeds, c/o Dow AgroSciences LLC and Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. as represented by Pioneer Overseas Corporation (EFSA-GMO-NL-2005-15)

Question number: EFSA-Q-2005-123 Adopted: 21-Apr-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902517596.htm

Application for the placing on the market of the insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant genetically modified maize 59122 x 1507 x NK603 for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. (EFSA-GMO-UK-2005-21)

Question number: EFSA-Q-2005-248 Adopted: 03-Apr-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902438985.htm

Mandate for a consolidated opinion on use of antibiotic resistant marker genes (ARM) used as marker genes in genetically modified plants

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-04977 Adopted: 25-Mar-09
 Published under EFSA-Q-2009-00589
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/ContentServer?_charset_=utf-8&pagename=efsaSearch&st=EFSA-Q-2009-00589

Scientific report on public consultation on the updated guidance document for the risk assessment of genetically modified plants and derived food and feed

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00500 Adopted: 12-Mar-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902545663.htm

Mandate for a consolidated opinion on use of antibiotic resistant marker genes (ARM) used as marker genes in genetically modified plants

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-411 Adopted: 11-Mar-09
 Published under EFSA-Q-2009-00589
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/ContentServer?_charset_=utf-8&pagename=efsaSearch&st=EFSA-Q-2009-00589

Application for the placing on the market of glyphosate tolerant genetically modified cotton GHB614, for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Bayer CropScience(EFSA-GMO-NL-2008-51)

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-016 Adopted: 05-Mar-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902368331.htm

Plant health (PLH)

Plant health risk of *Thaumetopoea processionea* L., the oak processionary moth, for the EU territory

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-711 Adopted: 14-May-09

Development of a guidance document on the evaluation of pest risk assessments for phytosanitary measures made by third parties

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-259 Adopted: 13-May-09

Mortality verification of pinewood nematode from high temperature treatment of shavings

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00447 Adopted: 16-Apr-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902460244.htm

Plant protection products and their residues (PPR)

Report on the outcome of the public consultation on the revision of the existing guidance document on dermal absorption (SANCO/222/2000 rev. 7) under Council Directive 91/414/EEC

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-755 Adopted: 25-Mar-09

Scientific report on the outcome of the public consultation on the draft project plan for the Development of a new Guidance Document on emissions from protected crops systems

Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-260 Adopted: 29-Apr-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Ecotoxicological studies

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00556 Adopted: 18-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Physical and chemical properties

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00619 Adopted: 18-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Analytical methods

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00618 Adopted: 18-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Residues

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00617 Adopted: 18-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Fate and behaviour

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00616 Adopted: 18-Jun-09

Updating the opinion related to the revision of Annexes II and III to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market – Toxicological and metabolism studies

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00615 Adopted: 18-Jun-09

Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Plant Protection Products and their Residues (PPR Panel) on a request from the European Food Safety Authority on Risk assessment for a selected group of pesticides from the triazole group to test possible methodologies to assess cumulative effects from exposure through food from these pesticides on human health.

Question number: EFSA-Q-2007-00183 Adopted: 19 June 2009

Pesticide Risk Assessment and Peer Review Unit (PRAPeR)**EFSA has issued 30 reasoned opinions on pesticide MRLs between February and May 2009**http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_Opinions498.htm**Potential risks for public health due to the presence of nicotine in wild mushrooms**Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00527 Adopted: 07-May-09
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902603897.htm**Pesticide risk assessment and peer review of cyflufenamid**

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00313 Adopted: 08-Apr-09

Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance cadusafos

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00201 Adopted: 08-Apr-09

Request for an EFSA peer review and conclusion on the active substance benfuracarb

Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00200 Adopted: 18-Feb-09



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